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Forest Statistics for North-Central Alabama, 2000

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Foreword

This report highlights principal findings of the seventh forest survey of North-Central Alabama. Field work began in April 1997 and was completed in December 2000. Six previous surveys, completed in 1936, 1953, 1963, 1972, 1982, and 1990, provide statistics for measuring changes and trends over the past 64 years. This report primarily emphasizes changes and trends since 1990.

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 Research Work Unit (FIA) 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 in 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:

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Acknowledgments

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Contents

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

The use of trade or firm names in this publication is for reader information and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture of any product or service.

Figure 1—Forest survey regions in Alabama.

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Highlights

This report summarizes results from a 2000 inventory of the forest resources of North-Central Alabama (fig. 1). These data are considered preliminary; a final State analytical report will be published after all survey units have been inventoried. Current estimates of forest area, timberland area, related classifications such as ownership and forest type, and timber volume are presented. While comparisons are made with values from the previous inventory, methods for determining several key attributes such as volume, stocking, forest type, stand-size class, and site class have changed. The inventory plot design has changed since the previous survey. Changes in methods and plot design were made to increase consistency among Forest Inventory and Analysis Research Work Units (FIA). For comparisons in this report, growing stock and sawtimber volumes from the previous inventory have been recomputed using current methods. Resource data are presented in 49 tables and 9 graphs. A summary of major findings follows.

Timberland area—The area classified as timberland in this 15-county area has increased 4 percent since 1990 to 4.5 million acres. Two hundred fifty-nine thousand acres were diverted from timberland to other land uses, while 438,000 acres were added from previously nonforest land uses, resulting in a net addition of 179,000 acres. Two-thirds of the diverted timberland was cleared for urban and related land uses. Seventy percent of the timberland additions came from agricultural lands. Timberland covered 70 percent of the land area in North-Central Alabama.

Ownership—Nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) land ownership increased 10 percent to 3.4 million acres. Corporate ownership increased 17 percent to 671,000 acres. Ownership by individuals increased 8 percent to 2.8 million acres. NIPF land owners controlled 76 percent of the timberland in North-Central Alabama. Timberland owned by forest industry dropped 16 percent to 662,000 acres. Public agencies controlled 435,000 acres, or 10 percent of total timberland.

Forest type—Forest stands classified as hardwood forest types accounted for 48 percent of the timberland area. The area of hardwood stands increased 9 percent since 1990 to 2.2 million acres. The area of softwood stands increased 15 percent to 1.4 million acres, or 31 percent of the timberland area. The area of oak-pine stands decreased 16 percent to 944,000 acres and accounted for 21 percent of the timberland area. Planted stands occupied 0.8 million acres—18 percent of all timberland.

Stand treatment—Harvesting and regeneration were the predominant treatment and management activities in the timberland of the region since 1990. Final harvest occurred on 84,000 acres annually. Thirty-four percent of these harvests were from upland hardwood stands, 33 percent from oak-pine stands, 23 percent from natural pine stands, 10 percent from pine plantations, and only a trace from lowland hardwood stands. Reforestation and afforestation combined averaged 114,000 acres annually.

Softwood volume—Volume of softwood growing stock increased 15 percent to 2.3 billion cubic feet between 1990 and 2000. Softwood growing-stock volume increased 9 percent on public lands to 405 million cubic feet, and 19 percent on NIPF lands to 1.6 billion cubic feet. On forest industry lands, softwood growing-stock volume increased by 2 percent to 338 million cubic feet. Loblolly pine was the predominate species at 1.7 billion cubic feet, an increase of 31 percent since 1990. Planted stands accounted for 27 percent of the 2000 softwood inventory. The inventory of softwood sawtimber totaled about 7.8 billion board feet, an increase of 10 percent from 1990.

Hardwood volume—Volume of hardwood growing stock increased 22 percent to 3.0 billion cubic feet. Hardwood growing-stock volume increased 32 percent on public lands to 411 million cubic feet, and 24 percent on NIPF lands to 2.3 billion cubic feet. Hardwood growing-stock volume decreased 3 percent to 268 million cubic feet on forest industry lands. Other red oaks were the predominate species group with 597 million cubic feet. The inventory of hardwood sawtimber increased 39 percent to 8.5 billion board feet.

Growth—Net annual growth of softwood growing stock averaged 138 million cubic feet, an increase of 37 percent since the previous survey period. Softwood growth increased 41 percent on public lands, 41 percent on NIPF lands, and 24 percent on forest industry land. Planted stands accounted for 37 percent of the softwood growth. Net annual growth of hardwood growing stock averaged 120 million cubic feet, up by 5 percent since the previous inventory. Hardwood growth increased 4 percent on public lands and increased 15 percent on NIPF ownerships, but decreased 44 percent on forest industry lands since the previous survey period.

Removals—Annual removals of softwood growing stock averaged 136.7 million cubic feet, a decrease of 9 percent since the previous survey period. Seventy-six percent of the softwood removals were from NIPF land, 17 percent from forest industry land, and 7 percent from public lands. Softwood growth exceeded softwood removals by 1 percent. Planted stands accounted for 14 percent of the softwood removals. Annual removals of hardwood growing stock averaged 76 million cubic feet, an increase of 49 percent since the previous survey period. Eighty-four percent of hardwood removals were from NIPF land, 10 percent from forest industry land, and 6 percent from public land. Hardwood growth exceeded removals by 58 percent.

Mortality—Average annual mortality of growing stock increased 57 percent to 54 million cubic feet since the previous survey period. Hardwood mortality increased 123 percent to 21.5 million cubic feet; softwood mortality increased 31 percent to 32.4 million cubic feet.

Inventory Methods

The Southern Research Station, FIA secured data on forest acreage and timber volume using a three-step process. A forest-nonforest classification using aerial photographs was completed using a count of points representing approximately 230 acres each. These photo classifications were adjusted based on ground observations at sample locations representing approximately 3,840 acres. Finally, field measurements were made at forest locations on the intersections of grid lines spaced approximately 3 miles apart.

The plot installed at each ground sample location was 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 microplot, located at the subplot center, was used to sample trees 1.0 to 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 land cover. Forest and nonforest condition classes were delineated and recorded on each plot. Condition classes were defined by six attributes: land use, forest type, stand origin, stand size, stand density, and major ownership. The process of delineating a fixed-radius plot into numerous sections based on forest and land-use conditions is called mapping. All trees tallied were assigned to their respective condition class. For conditions that were too small to have sufficient stocking, the field person assigned a forest type and stand size based on similar conditions outside the plot boundary. In all other cases, these classifications were derived using standard FIA algorithms.

The cluster of four fixed plots sampled timberland at 886 ground sample locations in this survey unit. Estimates of timber volume and forest classifications were derived from tree measurements and classifications made at those locations. Volumes for individual tally trees were computed using equations for each of the major species in the survey unit. Previous surveys used deterministic measurements taken along the bole of each tree to compute individual tree volumes. Estimates of 1990 tree volumes were recomputed using the new equations. All comparisons of standing volume were made using these recomputed values. These recomputed volumes do not match previously published numbers.

Estimates of growth, removals, and mortality were determined from the remeasurement of 805 permanent sample plots established in the previous inventory. The plot design for the previous inventory was based on a cluster of 10 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 points 1 through 3. Change estimates for the current survey were determined by remeasuring 5 of the 10 points from the previous survey. Any new trees that may have grown onto the plot during the intersurvey period were not sampled. The new growth algorithms do not account for ongrowth and nongrowth of new trees.

Moving from a variable-radius prism point sampling scheme composed of 10 points, in which all points were “rotated” into forest conditions if a point fell in a nonforest condition, to a fixed-plot design where all forest and nonforest conditions are mapped on the plot brought about changes in the way stocking and expansion factors are

estimated. Estimates of stocking are used in the computation of forest type and stand size. Expansion factors are used to bring plot and tree level estimates up to the population level. The exact impact these changes have on the survey is often debated and is currently being investigated. Therefore, since the sample design and methods of deriving stand parameters have changed since the 1990 Alabama survey, users should be aware of these changes and use caution when making rigorous comparisons between this and earlier surveys.

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*)	4,524.6	±	32.6	0.72
All live (*M ft*^{3})				
Inventory	5,952.8	±	173.2	2.91
Net annual growth	280.9	±	10.1	3.59
Annual removals	229.0	±	16.5	7.21
Annual mortality	66.3	±	4.3	6.53
Growing stock (*M ft*^{3})				
Inventory	5,369.2	±	164.3	3.06
Net annual growth	258.3	±	9.8	3.80
Annual removals	212.7	±	15.8	7.41
Annual mortality	53.9	±	3.9	7.26
Sawtimber (*M fbm*)				
Inventory	16,238.5	±	714.5	4.40
Net annual growth	867.8	±	37.7	4.34
Annual removals	692.9	±	59.9	8.65
Annual mortality	168.4	±	16.4	9.73

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 hardwood growing-stock volume on NIPF land is computed as:

$$SE_s = 3.06 \frac{\sqrt{5{,}369.2}}{\sqrt{2{,}346.1}} = 4.63.$$

Thus, the sampling error is 4.63 percent, and the resulting confidence interval (two times out of three) for hardwood growing-stock inventory on NIPF land is 2,346.1 ± 108.6 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 counties and survey unit for timberland, live trees, growing stock, and sawtimber, North-Central Alabama, 2000

Counties and survey unit	Timberland area	Live trees			Growing stock			Sawtimber		
		Volume	Growth	Removals	Volume	Growth	Removals	Volume	Growth	Removals
					Percent					
Blount	2.9	16.8	14.1	27.2	17.8	15.4	27.6	25.2	20.9	27.9
Calhoun	2.9	11.8	18.0	33.8	12.5	18.6	36.3	15.5	19.1	38.6
Cherokee	2.3	11.8	19.5	29.7	13.1	21.4	29.5	19.7	20.9	38.6
Clay	2.7	11.5	17.1	28.9	12.3	18.7	31.3	19.9	14.4	38.9
Cleburne	2.1	8.6	13.0	27.6	9.2	12.8	28.5	12.1	13.2	29.5
Coosa	2.7	8.7	13.9	29.6	8.9	14.4	29.8	12.4	19.1	43.6
Cullman	3.2	14.5	14.0	28.9	14.3	15.4	29.6	18.9	19.4	33.2
Etowah	3.0	13.5	16.6	36.1	13.9	17.8	36.4	19.3	19.7	37.6
Jefferson	2.3	9.4	11.8	22.1	9.9	12.4	21.9	13.8	13.1	24.1
Randolph	2.4	10.2	12.7	25.9	11.0	15.1	25.9	16.0	16.2	26.5
St. Clair	2.5	9.9	10.7	25.9	10.6	11.3	26.4	13.5	13.9	32.4
Shelby	3.1	10.8	13.7	22.2	10.6	13.6	22.5	13.8	15.7	25.5
Talladega	2.5	11.6	10.8	24.1	12.1	11.7	25.3	17.6	15.7	27.6
Walker	3.5	11.5	11.6	25.3	12.3	12.0	26.3	18.3	15.8	26.9
Winston	3.1	10.1	12.4	24.5	10.7	12.5	25.1	14.1	15.2	28.6
Survey unit	**0.7**	**2.9**	**3.6**	**7.2**	**3.1**	**3.8**	**7.4**	**4.4**	**4.3**	**8.7**

[a] By random-sampling formula.

Definitions

Afforestation. Area of land previously classified as nonforest that is converted to forest by planting trees or by natural reversion to forest.

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 saw-log 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.

Nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) land. 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.

Reforestation. Area of land previously classified as forest that is regenerated by planting trees or natural regeneration.

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 merchant-able. 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 = 1.4 meters above the ground
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

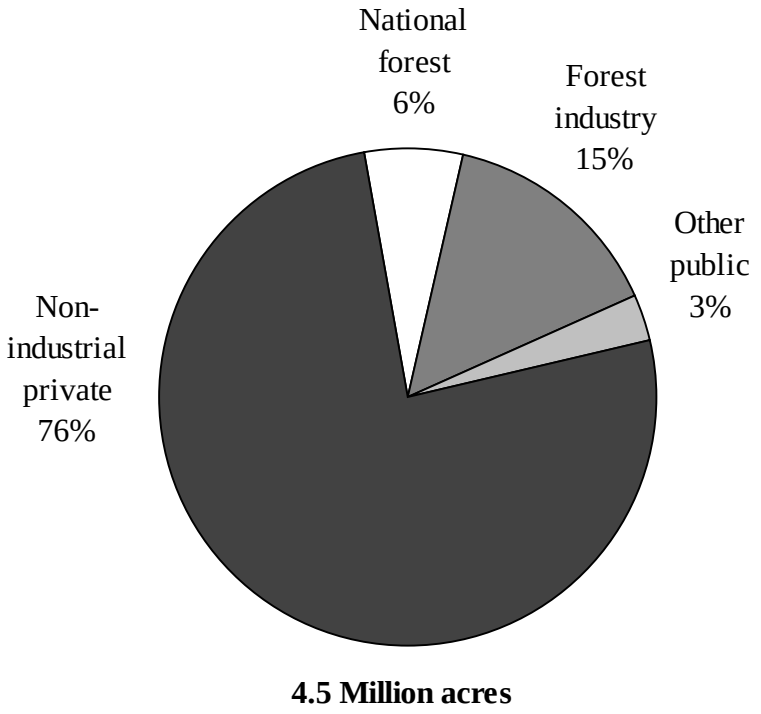

Figure 2—Distribution of timberland by ownership class, North-Central Alabama, 2000.

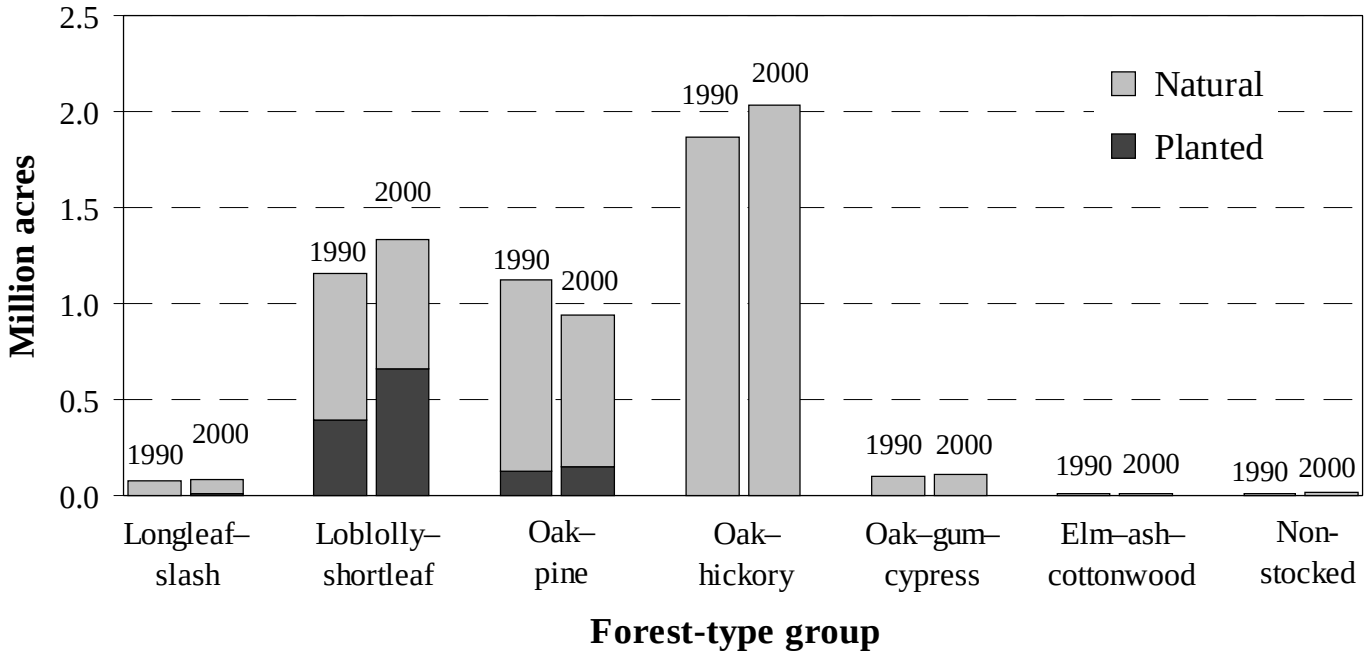

Figure 3—Area of timberland by forest-type group and stand origin, North-Central Alabama, 1990 and 2000.

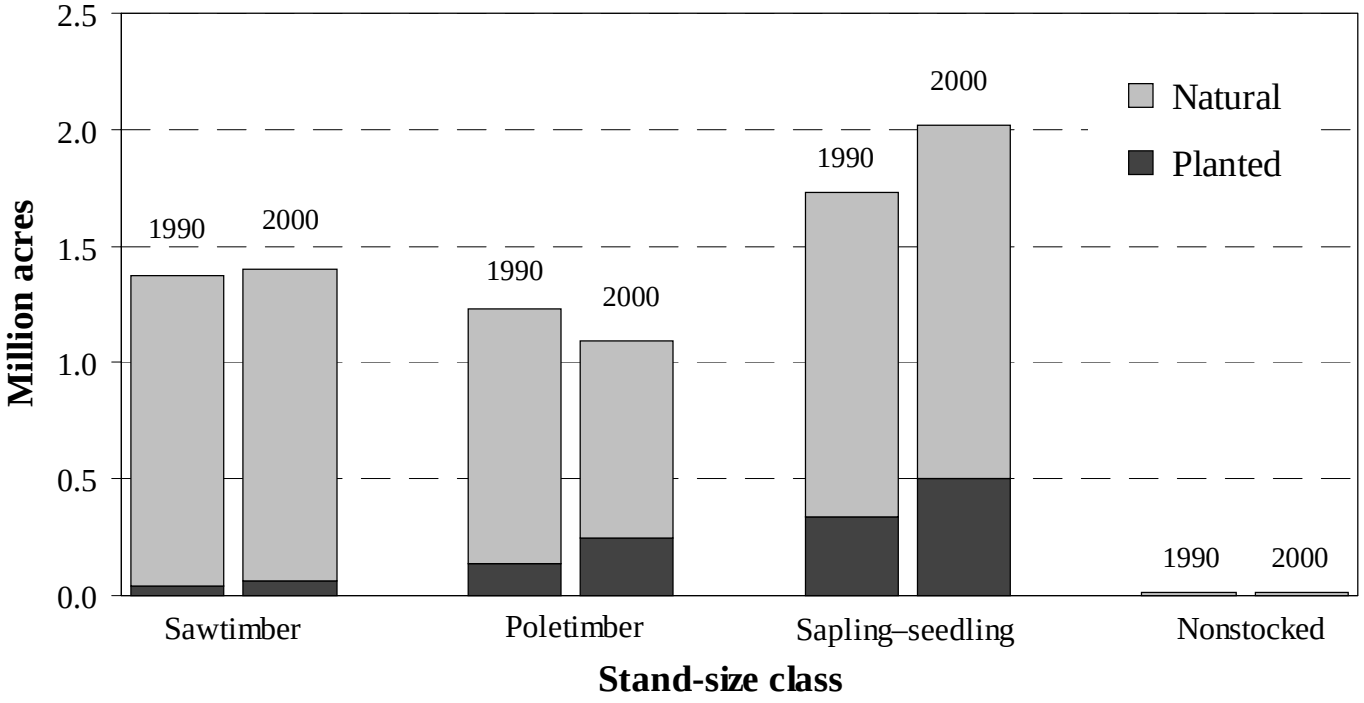

Figure 4—Area of timberland by stand-size class and stand origin, North-Central Alabama, 1990 and 2000.

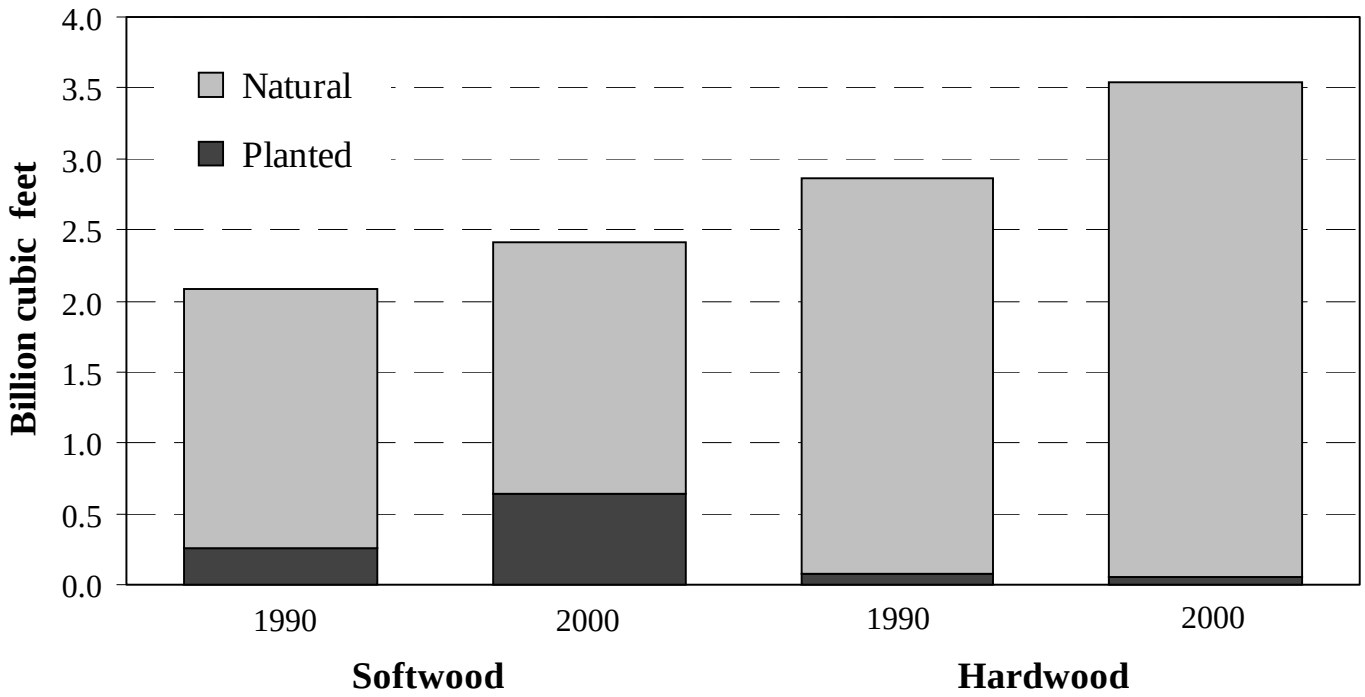

Figure 5—Volume of live trees on timberland by species group and stand origin, North-Central Alabama, 1990 and 2000.

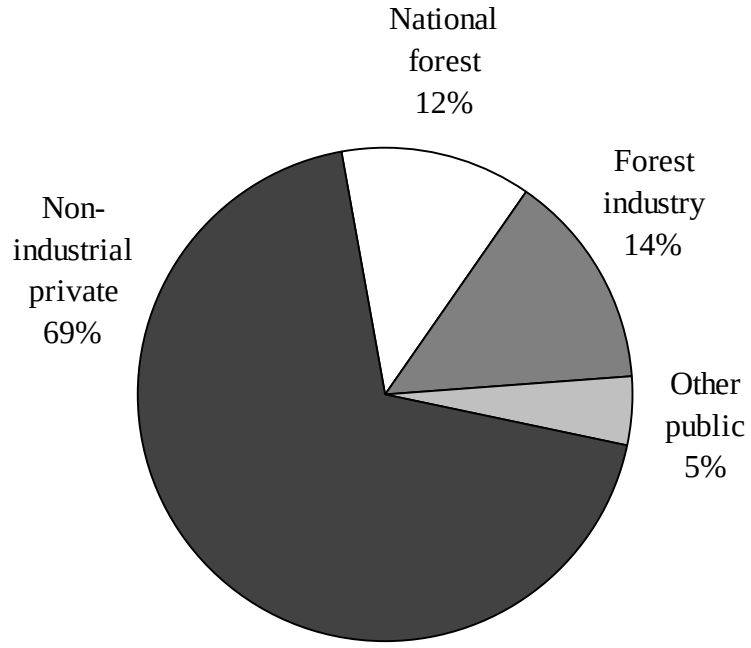

Figure 6—Distribution of softwood live tree volume by ownership class, North-Central Alabama, 2000.

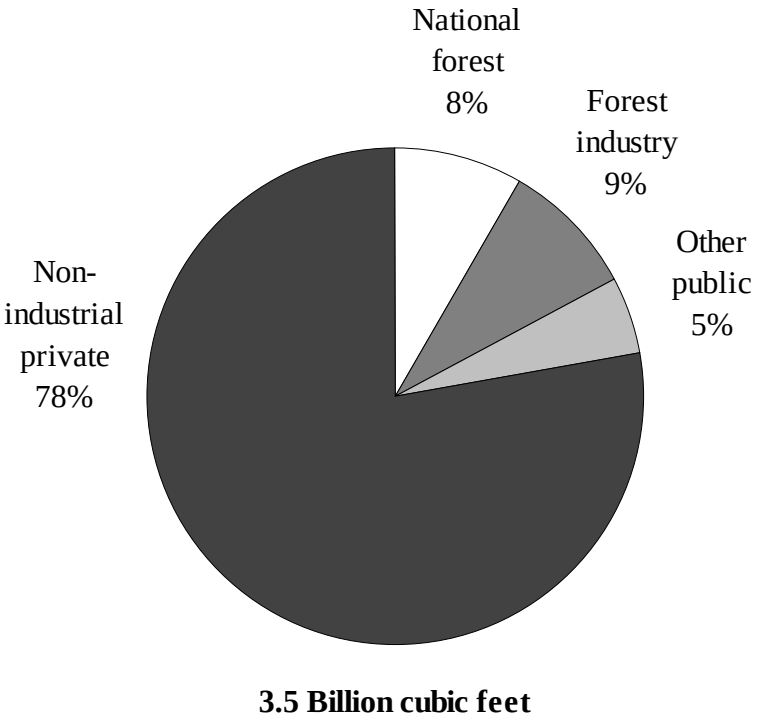

Figure 7—Distribution of hardwood live tree volume by ownership class, North-Central Alabama, 2000.

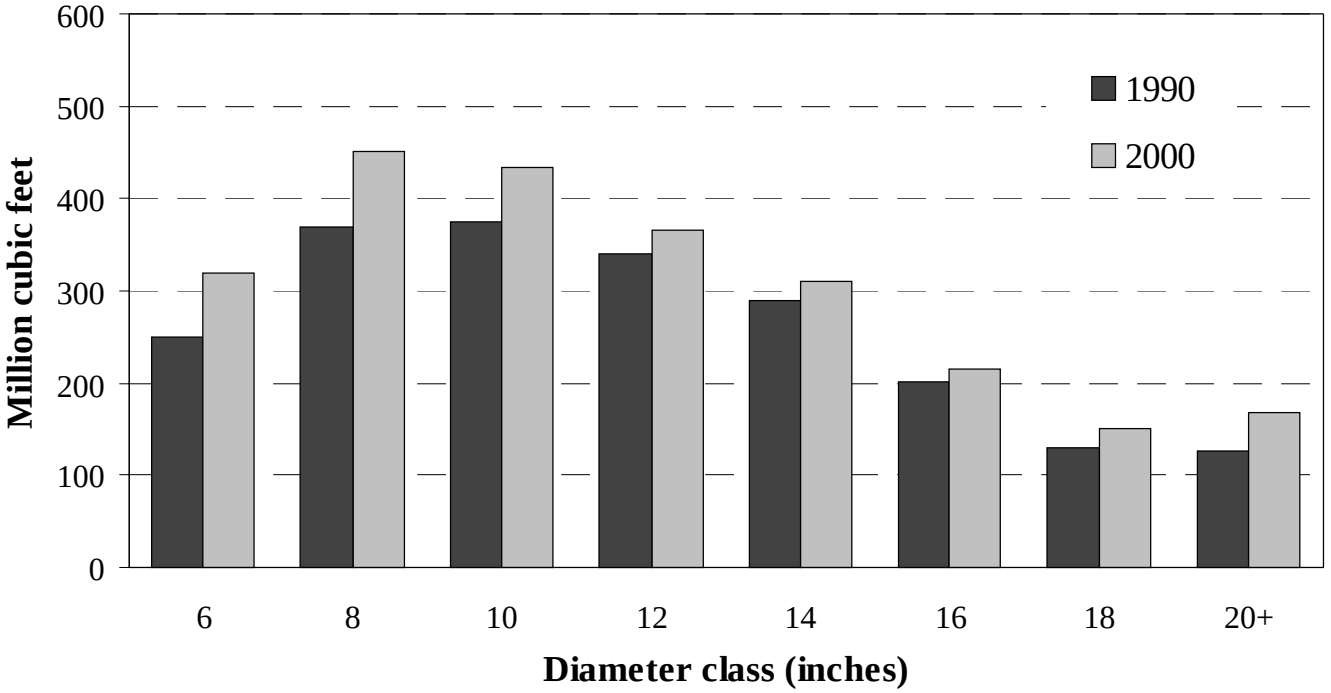

Figure 8—Volume of softwood live trees on timberland by diameter class, North-Central Alabama, 1990 and 2000.

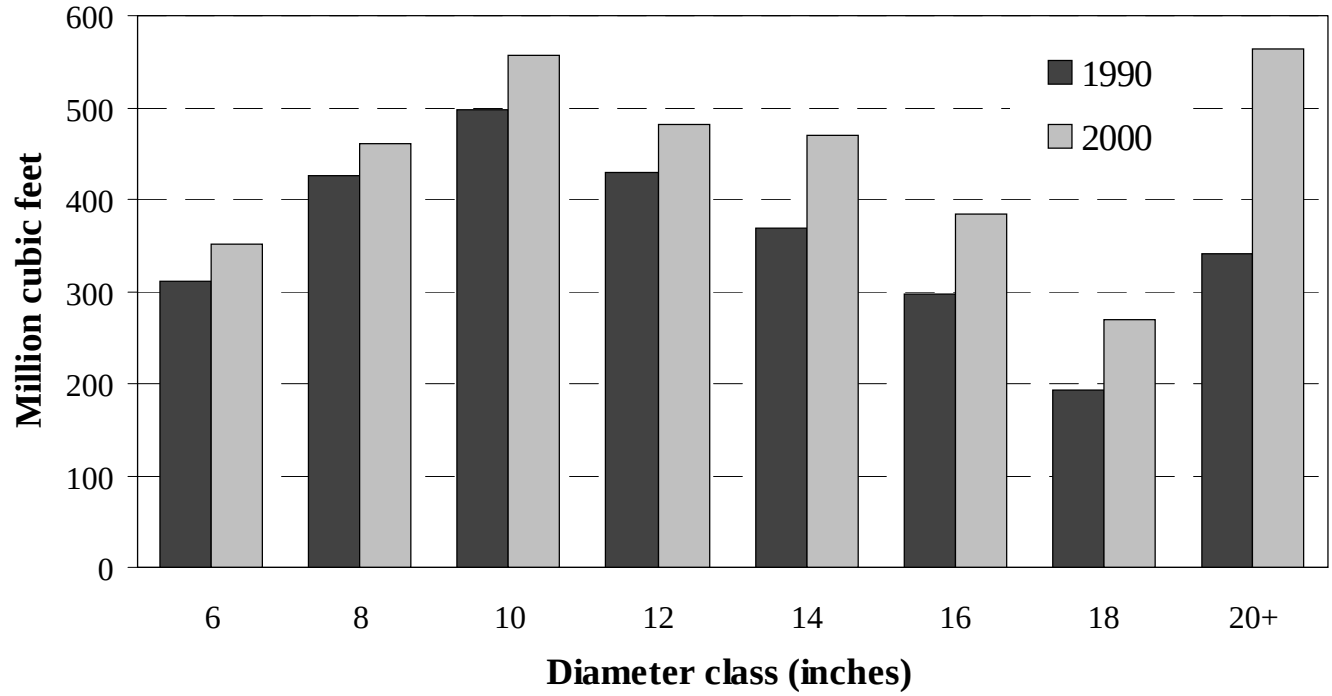

Figure 9—Volume of hardwood live trees on timberland by diameter class, North-Central Alabama, 1990 and 2000.

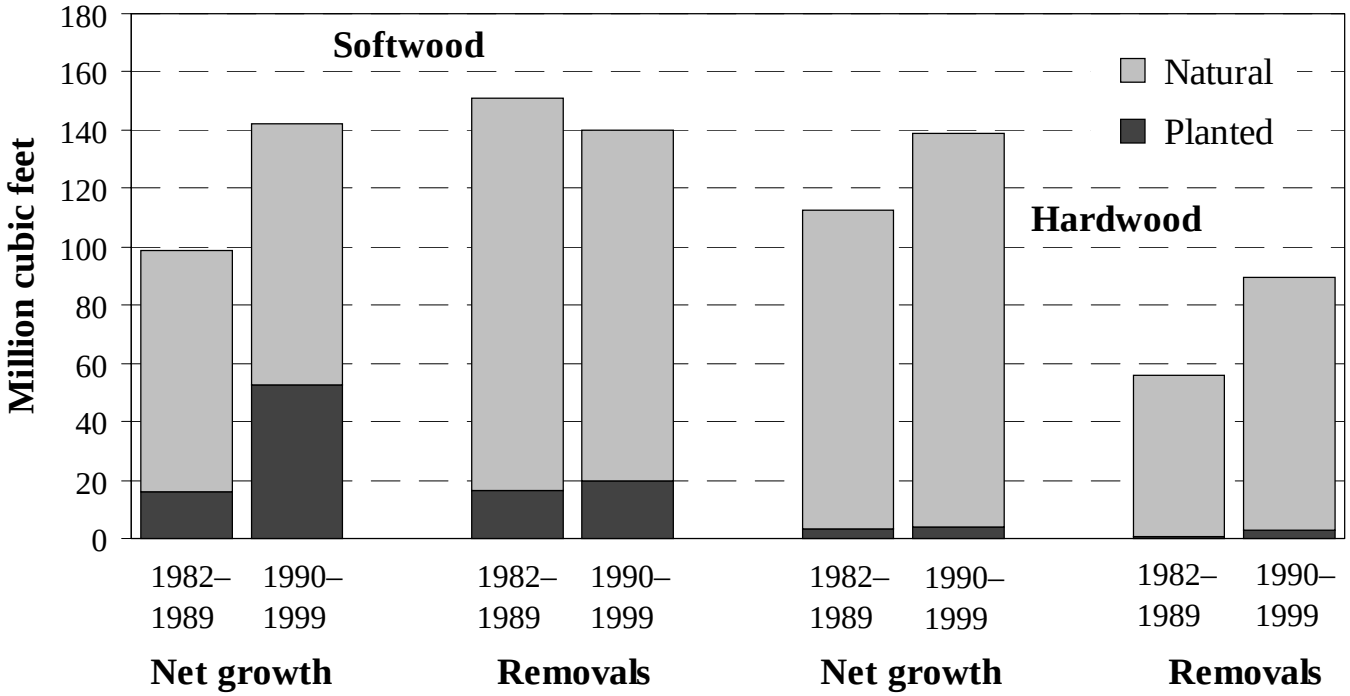

Figure 10—Average net annual growth and removals of live trees on timberland by species group and stand origin, North-Central Alabama, 1982–1989 and 1990–1999.

Cross Reference of Eastern Core Tables

Core table	Corresponding table number in this report	Core table	Corresponding table number in this report
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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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25. Volume of live trees on timberland by county and species group

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

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

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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

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Table 1—Land area by county and land class, North-Central Alabama, 2000

County	Total land area[a]	Forest land				Other land[b]
		Total forest	Timberland	Productive reserved	Other	
	Thousand acres					
Blount	413.2	236.3	236.3	—	—	176.9
Calhoun	389.4	255.9	252.9	3.0	—	133.6
Cherokee	354.0	233.8	230.3	3.5	—	120.2
Clay	387.3	319.1	311.9	7.2	—	68.1
Cleburne	358.5	310.4	304.4	6.0	—	48.1
Coosa	417.6	356.0	356.0	—	—	61.6
Cullman	472.6	229.6	229.6	—	—	243.0
Etowah	342.3	231.0	231.0	—	—	111.3
Jefferson	712.1	439.4	439.4	—	—	272.7
Randolph	371.9	289.5	289.5	—	—	82.4
St. Clair	405.8	302.4	302.4	—	—	103.4
Shelby	508.7	351.2	351.2	—	—	157.5
Talladega	473.3	325.5	325.5	—	—	147.8
Walker	508.4	354.0	354.0	—	—	154.4
Winston	393.3	316.1	310.1	6.0	—	77.1
Total	6,508.6	4,550.3	4,524.6	25.7	—	1,958.3

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

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

[b] Includes 35.9 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, North-Central Alabama, 2000

Forest-type group	All classes	Ownership class					
		National forest	Miscellaneous Federal	State	County and municipal	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
	Thousand acres						
Longleaf–slash pine	84.5	31.3	—	6.6	—	17.2	29.4
Loblolly–shortleaf pine	1,330.1	43.7	11.6	9.0	14.2	349.3	902.3
Oak–pine	959.8	92.5	28.9	14.4	12.8	116.1	695.1
Oak–hickory	2,043.9	145.7	8.1	18.4	20.8	169.2	1,681.7
Oak–gum–cypress	108.0	1.3	—	1.3	—	7.4	97.9
Elm–ash–cottonwood	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	10.4
Nonstocked	13.7	—	—	—	—	3.2	10.5
Total	4,550.3	314.5	48.5	49.7	47.9	662.5	3,427.2

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 3—Area of timberland by county and ownership class, North-Central Alabama, 2000

County	All classes	Ownership class						
		National forest	Miscellaneous Federal	State	County and municipal	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private	
							Corporate	Individual
				Thousand acres				
Blount	236.3	—	—	—	4.7	12.0	25.3	194.3
Calhoun	252.9	20.5	38.4	11.2	—	48.0	6.4	128.4
Cherokee	230.3	2.3	—	—	1.5	57.5	6.0	163.1
Clay	311.9	56.2	—	—	—	44.4	38.8	172.5
Cleburne	304.4	88.7	—	6.2	—	64.6	24.6	120.3
Coosa	356.0	—	—	—	—	100.0	33.6	222.4
Cullman	229.6	—	—	—	—	12.6	39.3	177.7
Etowah	231.0	—	—	—	6.2	—	—	224.8
Jefferson	439.4	—	—	4.3	21.5	—	234.1	179.5
Randolph	289.5	—	—	—	5.1	12.6	12.6	259.2
St. Clair	302.4	—	—	5.2	—	72.1	15.6	209.5
Shelby	351.2	—	—	12.9	—	135.4	18.4	184.6
Talladega	325.5	45.0	6.6	10.0	—	56.8	6.6	200.5
Walker	354.0	—	—	—	8.9	5.0	144.7	195.3
Winston	310.1	79.5	—	—	—	41.5	65.4	123.8
Total	4,524.6	292.3	45.0	49.7	47.9	662.5	671.5	2,755.8

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 4—Area of timberland by county and forest-type group, North-Central Alabama, 2000

County	All groups	Forest-type group						
		Longleaf–slash	Loblolly–shortleaf	Oak–pine	Oak–hickory	Oak–gum–cypress	Elm–ash–cottonwood	Nonstocked
		Thousand acres						
Blount	236.3	—	55.4	82.2	88.2	6.0	1.5	3.0
Calhoun	252.9	—	77.0	66.9	106.6	—	—	2.5
Cherokee	230.3	—	66.8	58.7	94.2	10.5	—	—
Clay	311.9	12.6	62.8	72.3	162.8	1.4	—	—
Cleburne	304.4	9.2	97.8	60.0	134.4	3.0	—	—
Coosa	356.0	10.0	157.0	63.9	123.7	1.4	—	—
Cullman	229.6	—	47.7	42.5	139.3	—	—	—
Etowah	231.0	—	31.5	60.0	124.0	15.4	—	—
Jefferson	439.4	5.7	140.1	94.9	193.5	2.3	—	2.9
Randolph	289.5	—	81.0	66.8	136.1	5.6	—	—
St. Clair	302.4	—	72.1	41.6	171.8	15.6	1.3	—
Shelby	351.2	24.2	110.6	66.3	117.8	22.6	6.5	3.2
Talladega	325.5	22.7	125.7	54.4	114.9	6.6	1.1	—
Walker	354.0	—	112.5	54.8	181.7	5.0	—	—
Winston	310.1	—	91.8	59.0	144.7	12.5	—	2.1
Total	4,524.6	84.5	1,330.1	944.3	2,033.7	108.0	10.4	13.7

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 5—Area of timberland by county and stand-size class, North-Central Alabama, 2000

County	All classes	Stand-size class			
		Sawtimber	Poletimber	Sapling-seedling	Nonstocked
		Thousand acres			
Blount	236.3	72.2	48.0	113.1	3.0
Calhoun	252.9	91.6	66.9	91.8	2.5
Cherokee	230.3	70.0	78.2	82.1	—
Clay	311.9	64.5	70.9	176.5	—
Cleburne	304.4	125.7	57.8	120.8	—
Coosa	356.0	90.6	118.1	147.4	—
Cullman	229.6	84.1	41.2	104.3	—
Etowah	231.0	113.0	37.9	80.1	—
Jefferson	439.4	123.5	66.1	247.0	2.9
Randolph	289.5	32.4	98.6	158.4	—
St. Clair	302.4	147.7	58.0	96.7	—
Shelby	351.2	100.5	114.9	132.5	3.2
Talladega	325.5	74.9	95.7	154.8	—
Walker	354.0	102.7	68.5	182.8	—
Winston	310.1	105.3	72.8	130.0	2.1
Total	4,524.6	1,398.7	1,093.8	2,018.3	13.7

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 6—Area of timberland by county and site class, North-Central Alabama, 2000

County	All classes	Site class (cubic feet/acre/year)				
		20-49	50-84	85-119	120-164	>165
		Thousand acres				
Blount	236.3	13.5	77.1	93.3	40.3	12.1
Calhoun	252.9	6.5	111.4	101.0	34.1	—
Cherokee	230.3	36.7	139.1	47.0	3.0	4.6
Clay	311.9	57.3	140.7	96.5	14.2	3.2
Cleburne	304.4	18.9	140.4	107.0	38.2	—
Coosa	356.0	36.5	164.9	111.3	39.0	4.3
Cullman	229.6	4.7	60.1	128.3	20.8	15.7
Etowah	231.0	6.9	48.5	163.0	5.8	6.9
Jefferson	439.4	8.6	131.2	178.1	75.1	46.3
Randolph	289.5	16.8	119.4	101.6	38.3	13.5
St. Clair	302.4	19.5	128.7	97.7	56.6	—
Shelby	351.2	25.6	170.5	120.4	34.7	—
Talladega	325.5	44.8	127.4	116.6	22.3	14.4
Walker	354.0	18.9	82.6	181.2	70.1	1.3
Winston	310.1	9.1	98.1	124.2	62.0	16.7
Total	4,524.6	324.1	1,740.0	1,767.0	554.5	138.9

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 7—Area of timberland by county and stocking class of growing-stock trees, North-Central Alabama, 2000

County	All classes	Stocking class (percent)				
		<16.7	16.7-59	60-99	100-130	>130
		Thousand acres				
Blount	236.3	7.4	31.9	62.4	89.7	44.9
Calhoun	252.9	10.5	21.4	105.0	71.1	44.9
Cherokee	230.3	5.1	35.3	96.1	74.6	19.2
Clay	311.9	5.5	25.7	96.5	126.6	57.5
Cleburne	304.4	3.5	28.4	89.7	149.1	33.7
Coosa	356.0	—	25.8	100.2	124.3	105.7
Cullman	229.6	7.3	23.6	87.9	78.9	31.9
Etowah	231.0	5.8	29.4	96.8	83.1	15.8
Jefferson	439.4	10.0	98.9	145.8	128.9	55.9
Randolph	289.5	9.5	25.5	80.1	112.3	62.1
St. Clair	302.4	1.8	71.0	93.3	90.1	46.1
Shelby	351.2	6.7	50.1	100.5	124.1	69.8
Talladega	325.5	0.1	44.3	97.1	106.2	77.8
Walker	354.0	5.3	56.2	99.2	143.3	50.0
Winston	310.1	10.0	35.7	95.3	123.6	45.5
Total	4,524.6	88.5	603.4	1,446.0	1,626.0	760.7

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 8—Area of timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and ownership class, North-Central Alabama, 2000

Forest-type group and stand origin	All classes	Ownership class			
		National forest	Other public	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
		Thousand acres			
Softwood types					
Longleaf–slash pine					
Planted	7.8	1.4	—	6.5	—
Natural	76.6	29.9	6.6	10.8	29.4
Total	84.5	31.3	6.6	17.2	29.4
Loblolly–shortleaf pine					
Planted	657.6	8.6	7.5	293.2	348.2
Natural	672.5	35.0	27.3	56.1	554.0
Total	1,330.1	43.7	34.8	349.3	902.3
Total softwoods	1,414.5	74.9	41.4	366.5	931.6
Hardwood types					
Oak–pine					
Planted	146.7	3.5	—	51.7	91.5
Natural	797.6	77.0	52.6	64.4	603.6
Total	944.3	80.5	52.6	116.1	695.1
Oak–hickory	2,033.7	135.5	47.2	169.2	1,681.7
Oak–gum–cypress	108.0	1.3	1.3	7.4	97.9
Elm–ash–cottonwood	10.4	—	—	—	10.4
Total hardwoods	3,096.4	217.3	101.2	292.7	2,485.1
Nonstocked	13.7	—	—	3.2	10.5
All groups	4,524.6	292.3	142.6	662.5	3,427.2

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 9—Area of timberland by forest-type group, detailed forest type, and ownership class, North-Central Alabama, 2000

Forest-type group and detailed forest type	All classes	Ownership class			
		National forest	Other public	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
	Thousand acres				
Softwood types					
Longleaf–slash					
Longleaf pine	84.5	31.3	6.6	17.2	29.4
Total	84.5	31.3	6.6	17.2	29.4
Loblolly–shortleaf					
Loblolly pine	1,172.8	27.5	28.7	331.7	784.9
Shortleaf pine	32.4	3.2	—	—	29.2
Virginia pine	123.6	13.0	6.2	17.6	86.9
Eastern redcedar	1.3	—	—	—	1.3
Total	1,330.1	43.7	34.8	349.3	902.3
Total softwoods	1,414.5	74.9	41.4	366.5	931.6
Hardwood types					
Oak–pine					
Longleaf pine–scrub oak	40.5	21.9	—	5.5	13.1
Shortleaf pine–oak	124.3	18.1	6.4	11.0	88.8
Virginia pine–s. red oak	84.3	14.7	8.9	12.5	48.2
Loblolly pine–hardwood	689.7	23.8	37.3	85.4	543.1
Other oak–pine	5.4	2.0	—	1.6	1.8
Total	944.3	80.5	52.6	116.1	695.1
Oak–hickory					
Post oak–black oak	30.6	—	1.7	0.5	28.4
Chestnut oak	153.0	19.7	6.4	28.0	99.0
White oak–red oak–hickory	296.3	10.4	13.1	18.1	254.7
White oak	15.3	8.2	—	—	7.1
Yellow-poplar–white oak–n. red oak	102.8	8.4	—	11.5	82.8
Sweetgum–yellow-poplar	248.3	—	3.7	22.5	222.1
Mixed hardwood	1,187.4	88.9	22.4	88.6	987.7
Total	2,033.7	135.5	47.2	169.2	1,681.7
Oak–gum–cypress					
Swamp chestnut oak–cherrybark oak	1.7	—	—	—	1.7
Sweetgum–water oak–willow oak	84.1	—	1.3	6.8	76.0
Sugarberry–elm–green ash	7.8	—	—	—	7.8
Sweetbay–blackgum–red maple	14.4	1.3	—	0.6	12.5
Total	108.0	1.3	1.3	7.4	97.9
Elm–ash–cottonwood					
River birch–sycamore	1.3	—	—	—	1.3
Cottonwood	6.5	—	—	—	6.5
Willow	2.6	—	—	—	2.6
Total	10.4	—	—	—	10.4
Total hardwoods	3,096.4	217.3	101.2	292.7	2,485.1
Nonstocked	13.7	—	—	3.2	10.5
All groups	4,524.6	292.3	142.6	662.5	3,427.2

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 10—Area of timberland by ownership and stocking class of growing-stock trees, North-Central Alabama, 2000

Ownership class	All classes	Stocking class (percent) <16.7	16.7-59	60-99	100-130	>130
		Thousand acres				
National forest	292.3	3.5	24.8	115.9	123.5	24.6
Other public	142.6	2.7	30.3	55.4	44.4	9.8
Forest industry	662.5	7.2	37.6	169.3	264.6	183.8
Nonindustrial private	3,427.2	75.1	510.7	1,105.4	1,193.6	542.5
All ownerships	4,524.6	88.5	603.4	1,446.0	1,626.0	760.7

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, North-Central Alabama, 2000

Forest-type group and stand origin	All classes	Stand-size class Sawtimber	Poletimber	Sapling-seedling	Nonstocked
		Thousand acres			
Softwood types					
Longleaf–slash pine					
Planted	7.8	—	—	7.8	—
Natural	76.6	43.9	6.6	26.1	—
Total	84.5	43.9	6.6	33.9	—
Loblolly–shortleaf pine					
Planted	657.6	60.2	236.7	360.6	—
Natural	672.5	236.6	129.5	306.4	—
Total	1,330.1	296.9	366.2	667.0	—
Total softwoods	1,414.5	340.8	372.8	700.9	—
Hardwood types					
Oak–pine					
Planted	146.7	2.9	12.8	131.0	—
Natural	797.6	304.9	173.5	319.1	—
Total	944.3	307.8	186.3	450.1	—
Oak–hickory	2,033.7	700.4	501.3	832.0	—
Oak–gum–cypress	108.0	43.2	31.0	33.8	—
Elm–ash–cottonwood	10.4	6.5	2.4	1.5	—
Total hardwoods	3,096.4	1,057.9	721.0	1,317.4	—
Nonstocked	13.7	—	—	—	13.7
All groups	4,524.6	1,398.7	1,093.8	2,018.3	13.7

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 12—Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, all ownerships, North-Central Alabama, 2000

Stand-age class	All types	Forest management type					
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak–pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
Years				*Thousand acres*			
0-10	1,068.2	259.3	127.6	235.3	418.0	14.2	13.7
11-20	752.0	264.1	139.7	109.0	209.5	29.7	—
21-30	472.0	114.7	111.0	82.3	151.6	12.3	—
31-40	426.9	13.9	87.4	113.1	202.4	10.1	—
41-50	678.3	9.0	126.5	158.1	345.0	39.8	—
51-60	579.2	4.3	96.2	140.9	336.0	1.7	—
61-70	230.4	—	16.7	59.4	148.3	6.0	—
71-80	199.4	—	28.7	27.3	138.9	4.5	—
81+	118.2	—	15.3	18.9	84.0	—	—
All classes	4,524.6	665.4	749.1	944.3	2,033.7	118.4	13.7

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 13—Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, public ownerships, North-Central Alabama, 2000

Stand-age class	All types	Forest management type					
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak–pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
Years				*Thousand acres*			
0-10	45.6	7.7	0.6	14.5	22.9	—	—
11-20	23.0	—	4.3	11.1	6.3	1.3	—
21-30	14.9	5.3	1.4	2.0	6.2	—	—
31-40	29.9	4.5	6.4	14.6	4.5	—	—
41-50	70.2	—	26.2	11.7	31.0	1.3	—
51-60	101.8	—	23.2	42.9	35.7	—	—
61-70	56.5	—	9.0	23.1	24.4	—	—
71-80	69.7	—	22.6	8.6	38.4	—	—
81+	23.3	—	5.2	4.7	13.4	—	—
All classes	434.9	17.5	98.9	133.2	182.7	2.6	—

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 14—Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, forest industry ownerships, North-Central Alabama, 2000

Stand-age class	All types	Forest management type					
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak–pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
Years				*Thousand acres*			
0-10	219.9	156.4	11.8	23.4	23.4	1.6	3.2
11-20	134.2	87.2	11.1	16.4	19.5	—	—
21-30	73.3	44.4	1.4	12.1	10.1	5.2	—
31-40	86.7	7.3	16.7	33.2	29.5	—	—
41-50	52.7	—	8.3	12.2	31.5	0.6	—
51-60	63.1	4.3	11.7	7.1	40.0	—	—
61-70	24.4	—	1.5	11.6	11.3	—	—
71-80	3.9	—	—	—	3.9	—	—
81+	4.3	—	4.3	—	—	—	—
All classes	662.5	299.7	66.8	116.1	169.2	7.4	3.2

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 15—Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, nonindustrial private ownerships, North-Central Alabama, 2000

Stand-age class	All types	Forest management type					
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak–pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
Years				*Thousand acres*			
0-10	802.7	95.2	115.2	197.5	371.7	12.6	10.5
11-20	594.7	177.0	124.3	81.4	183.7	28.4	—
21-30	383.7	64.9	108.2	68.1	135.4	7.1	—
31-40	310.3	2.1	64.4	65.3	168.4	10.1	—
41-50	555.5	9.0	91.9	134.2	282.5	37.9	—
51-60	414.3	—	61.4	91.0	260.3	1.7	—
61-70	149.5	—	6.2	24.7	112.6	6.0	—
71-80	125.8	—	6.1	18.6	96.6	4.5	—
81+	90.7	—	5.7	14.3	70.7	—	—
All classes	3,427.2	348.2	583.4	695.1	1,681.7	108.3	10.5

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 16—Area of nonindustrial private timberland by ownership, forested tract-size class, and forest management type, North-Central Alabama, 2000

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	215.4	8.0	27.8	44.3	135.3	—	—
11-50	1,173.8	76.4	190.3	242.0	619.2	40.1	5.8
51-100	658.9	37.6	121.1	112.5	358.0	27.5	2.1
101-200	402.2	44.8	71.5	89.7	174.3	19.5	2.5
201-500	258.4	35.3	53.8	35.3	121.0	13.0	—
≥ 501	47.1	14.4	6.2	9.2	17.3	—	—
Total	2,755.8	216.6	470.6	533.0	1,425.0	100.1	10.5
Corporate							
≤ 10	27.2	—	—	13.8	13.4	—	—
11-50	104.6	11.2	21.5	29.8	39.7	2.4	—
51-100	133.8	30.3	28.3	19.8	49.6	5.8	—
101-200	140.3	18.5	19.3	34.6	67.9	—	—
201-500	127.7	19.4	25.9	34.4	47.9	—	—
≥ 501	137.8	52.2	17.7	29.7	38.2	—	—
Total	671.5	131.7	112.8	162.0	256.8	8.2	—
All nonindustrial private							
≤ 10	242.6	8.0	27.8	58.1	148.7	—	—
11-50	1,278.4	87.6	211.8	271.8	658.9	42.5	5.8
51-100	792.7	68.0	149.4	132.3	407.6	33.3	2.1
101-200	542.5	63.3	90.8	124.2	242.2	19.5	2.5
201-500	386.1	54.7	79.7	69.7	168.9	13.0	—
≥ 501	184.8	66.6	23.8	38.9	55.5	—	—
Total	3,427.2	348.2	583.4	695.1	1,681.7	108.3	10.5

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 17—Number of live trees on timberland by species and diameter class, North-Central Alabama, 2000

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	29,004	11,309	6,459	2,379	1,879	2,511	1,959	1,545	598	294	33	38	—
Shortleaf pine	55,260	16,190	14,209	9,231	6,220	4,620	2,601	1,329	608	220	32	—	—
Loblolly pine	658,788	294,577	149,394	106,397	59,254	24,331	11,101	6,421	3,530	1,983	1,041	735	24
Virginia pine	159,814	101,895	31,688	11,933	6,189	3,911	2,449	1,189	389	147	24	—	—
Eastern hemlock	2,117	1,217	—	444	204	180	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	12,861	8,861	2,644	805	247	239	31	34	—	—	—	—	—
Total softwoods	917,844	434,049	204,394	131,189	73,993	35,792	18,213	10,518	5,125	2,644	1,130	773	24
Hardwood													
Select white oaks	99,913	51,287	18,315	10,316	6,236	5,215	3,107	2,245	1,348	944	586	314	—
Select red oaks	23,295	11,653	4,293	1,706	1,946	1,179	791	519	354	442	137	239	36
Other white oaks	125,415	61,965	22,844	13,219	9,624	6,878	4,202	2,805	1,891	946	450	560	31
Other red oaks	278,517	187,436	41,026	16,085	10,991	8,844	4,783	4,114	2,435	1,173	708	808	114
Hickory	234,838	155,306	39,846	14,037	10,229	6,650	4,257	1,940	1,710	515	105	243	—
Hard maple	26,753	24,977	449	794	268	141	94	30	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	249,245	207,512	27,369	8,138	2,849	1,525	779	434	272	142	82	102	41
Beech	24,123	17,429	4,103	980	402	432	238	231	102	71	38	97	—
Sweetgum	346,168	240,847	59,026	20,610	11,407	7,401	3,362	2,026	575	312	246	356	—
Tupelo and blackgum	137,461	111,130	15,464	5,760	2,457	1,387	549	382	113	72	108	—	39
Ash	29,315	21,397	3,080	1,776	1,435	718	319	230	140	112	74	34	—
Cottonwood	273	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	78	39	78	—	—
Basswood	6,667	4,205	1,609	312	169	184	30	30	64	—	24	40	—
Yellow-poplar	127,574	80,501	21,887	9,046	5,563	3,810	2,077	1,611	961	780	528	774	36
Bay and magnolia	17,214	13,085	2,094	1,431	321	214	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	98,535	69,076	20,086	6,204	2,082	632	202	174	79	—	—	—	—
Black walnut	741	514	—	41	109	41	—	—	36	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	3,730	992	1,471	456	315	273	80	30	74	—	—	39	—
Black locust	67	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elm	56,506	42,542	8,736	2,343	1,525	599	446	281	34	—	—	—	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	583,517	461,165	83,547	26,062	8,584	2,650	946	209	218	102	—	34	—
Total hardwoods	2,469,867	1,763,019	375,245	139,383	76,590	48,773	26,331	17,291	10,484	5,650	3,164	3,640	297
All species	3,387,711	2,197,068	579,639	270,572	150,583	84,565	44,544	27,809	15,609	8,294	4,294	4,413	321

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell.

Table 18—Number of growing-stock trees on timberland by species and diameter class, North-Central Alabama, 2000

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	28,344	11,309	6,029	2,259	1,840	2,511	1,888	1,545	598	294	33	38	—
Shortleaf pine	46,544	10,223	12,218	8,758	6,072	4,589	2,531	1,329	572	220	32	—	—
Loblolly pine	606,372	256,777	140,774	103,872	57,498	23,668	10,674	6,257	3,325	1,906	939	658	24
Virginia pine	130,191	78,590	27,044	10,950	5,832	3,776	2,318	1,157	353	147	24	—	—
Eastern hemlock	1,069	325	—	372	168	132	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	7,257	5,506	1,306	248	31	135	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total softwoods	819,777	362,730	187,371	126,459	71,441	34,811	17,514	10,288	4,848	2,567	1,028	696	24
Hardwood													
Select white oaks	66,590	25,917	13,801	8,995	5,610	4,636	2,721	1,975	1,317	869	459	290	—
Select red oaks	13,935	4,050	3,349	1,388	1,805	1,045	725	483	354	401	101	198	36
Other white oaks	78,911	27,217	17,617	11,102	8,364	5,696	3,415	2,542	1,534	764	172	488	—
Other red oaks	149,524	78,451	27,833	13,674	9,395	7,909	4,075	3,618	2,183	1,101	514	733	38
Hickory	123,409	61,908	27,097	11,734	9,042	6,074	3,894	1,534	1,528	361	105	132	—
Hard maple	4,894	4,296	—	353	84	107	24	30	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	59,522	40,263	11,961	4,274	1,352	710	402	312	178	36	—	34	—
Beech	5,246	2,475	1,310	470	318	335	106	130	102	—	—	—	—
Sweetgum	241,647	150,126	50,543	17,740	10,184	6,770	3,177	1,887	544	211	180	285	—
Tupelo and blackgum	51,921	35,433	8,504	4,179	1,775	1,010	485	278	113	72	72	—	—
Ash	12,847	8,115	1,332	1,100	1,096	522	208	230	106	30	74	34	—
Cottonwood	234	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	78	39	78	—	—
Basswood	1,518	378	395	278	169	150	30	30	64	—	24	—	—
Yellow-poplar	106,579	62,370	20,663	8,321	5,123	3,708	2,004	1,453	961	744	528	704	—
Bay and magnolia	13,068	9,962	1,623	1,063	283	104	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	25,502	11,625	9,333	3,034	944	317	102	106	41	—	—	—	—
Black walnut	186	—	—	—	109	41	—	—	36	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	2,812	496	1,471	247	174	273	80	30	41	—	—	—	—
Black locust	31	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elm	17,498	8,226	5,085	1,702	1,374	560	307	210	34	—	—	—	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	125,895	80,906	27,661	10,805	4,400	1,453	487	107	76	—	—	—	—
Total hardwoods	1,101,769	612,214	229,578	100,490	61,640	41,420	22,275	14,955	9,290	4,628	2,307	2,898	74
All species	1,921,546	974,944	416,949	226,949	133,081	76,231	39,789	25,243	14,138	7,195	3,335	3,594	98

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell.

Table 19—Volume of live trees on timberland by species and diameter class, North-Central Alabama, 2000

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	180.0	6.2	11.8	32.0	38.7	43.1	24.6	14.7	2.7	6.2	—
Shortleaf pine	268.3	26.4	43.6	61.8	55.0	40.8	25.9	12.8	2.0	—	—
Loblolly pine	1,707.6	247.2	347.9	282.1	220.2	190.9	148.8	114.9	73.1	77.1	5.6
Virginia pine	248.1	36.3	46.3	54.4	50.0	35.6	15.7	8.3	1.6	—	—
Eastern hemlock	5.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	5.4	1.6	0.9	2.0	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Total softwoods	2,414.8	318.9	451.7	434.0	365.5	310.9	215.0	150.7	79.3	83.3	5.6
Hardwood											
Select white oaks	424.4	28.5	40.4	64.7	60.6	66.8	52.3	50.0	32.9	28.1	—
Select red oaks	142.5	5.2	13.1	14.2	14.4	14.2	14.5	19.0	8.4	22.5	17.0
Other white oaks	477.6	36.1	58.5	76.2	70.9	72.3	64.1	40.1	21.1	36.8	1.5
Other red oaks	683.1	44.7	67.4	100.1	85.7	106.8	84.3	56.5	42.7	75.0	19.8
Hickory	416.9	33.3	58.9	73.9	80.8	52.4	65.3	23.2	7.4	21.7	—
Hard maple	7.1	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	104.1	22.6	16.4	15.3	11.9	9.8	7.0	5.4	5.2	7.6	2.9
Beech	31.4	2.4	2.8	4.8	3.7	5.9	3.5	1.9	2.5	3.9	—
Sweetgum	446.0	49.8	73.2	93.4	70.4	61.8	23.6	16.7	15.8	41.4	—
Tupelo and blackgum	69.8	14.3	13.1	13.0	8.8	8.5	3.8	3.4	3.9	—	0.9
Ash	51.9	5.1	9.7	8.1	5.8	5.8	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.6	—
Cottonwood	11.7	—	0.5	—	—	—	3.2	2.0	6.0	—	—
Basswood	14.2	1.1	1.2	2.2	0.6	1.0	2.5	—	2.0	3.6	—
Yellow-poplar	406.1	25.5	37.8	49.1	42.0	47.4	40.5	43.8	37.8	73.5	8.8
Bay and magnolia	8.3	3.8	1.8	1.8	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	45.0	16.0	11.6	6.0	3.1	5.0	3.3	—	—	—	—
Black walnut	2.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	—	—	1.3	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	15.4	1.7	2.3	3.1	1.4	0.8	2.9	—	—	3.2	—
Black locust	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elm	37.4	5.9	8.8	6.9	7.7	6.7	1.5	—	—	—	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	142.7	52.8	40.8	22.7	12.2	3.5	6.0	4.2	—	0.4	—
Total hardwoods	3,538.1	350.9	460.5	557.4	482.4	469.4	383.6	270.3	190.4	322.3	50.9
All species	5,952.8	669.9	912.2	991.4	847.9	780.3	598.6	420.9	269.7	405.5	56.5

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 20—Volume of growing-stock trees on timberland by species and diameter class, North-Central Alabama, 2000

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	178.2	5.9	11.6	32.0	37.4	43.1	24.6	14.7	2.7	6.2	—
Shortleaf pine	263.3	25.1	42.8	61.5	53.6	40.8	24.8	12.8	2.0	—	—
Loblolly pine	1,657.3	242.7	339.5	277.0	213.1	187.0	142.7	111.8	67.6	70.3	5.6
Virginia pine	238.3	34.1	44.1	53.1	48.2	34.9	14.1	8.3	1.6	—	—
Eastern hemlock	4.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	2.3	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total softwoods	2,344.0	309.4	439.1	426.1	353.9	305.7	206.2	147.6	73.8	76.5	5.6
Hardwood											
Select white oaks	391.6	25.3	37.8	59.7	54.7	60.4	51.2	46.1	28.5	27.8	—
Select red oaks	130.9	4.4	12.3	12.8	13.1	13.7	14.5	18.0	6.4	18.6	17.0
Other white oaks	406.1	31.5	52.0	65.7	60.1	66.3	54.1	32.6	9.3	34.3	—
Other red oaks	597.4	39.2	59.1	90.7	74.6	95.4	77.3	53.3	33.4	67.8	6.6
Hickory	371.5	29.4	53.6	68.8	74.8	44.0	60.7	19.6	7.4	13.2	—
Hard maple	3.9	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	51.3	12.8	8.0	7.8	6.2	7.5	5.1	1.6	—	2.3	—
Beech	16.5	1.2	2.4	3.9	2.1	3.5	3.5	—	—	—	—
Sweetgum	403.9	44.2	66.9	86.7	67.1	59.1	22.7	10.9	11.8	34.7	—
Tupelo and blackgum	56.4	10.9	9.9	9.8	8.2	7.0	3.8	3.4	3.3	—	—
Ash	42.4	3.3	8.0	6.5	4.3	5.8	3.7	1.7	4.6	4.6	—
Cottonwood	11.4	—	0.2	—	—	—	3.2	2.0	6.0	—	—
Basswood	10.1	0.9	1.2	1.9	0.6	1.0	2.5	—	2.0	—	—
Yellow-poplar	384.0	23.8	35.7	48.2	41.1	43.9	40.5	42.2	37.8	70.8	—
Bay and magnolia	6.3	3.0	1.6	1.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	25.0	8.8	5.9	3.2	2.0	3.4	1.7	—	—	—	—
Black walnut	2.3	—	0.7	0.4	—	—	1.3	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	9.3	1.0	1.2	3.1	1.4	0.8	1.8	—	—	—	—
Black locust	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elm	31.5	4.6	8.2	6.5	5.5	5.1	1.5	—	—	—	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	73.2	24.3	24.0	13.6	7.2	2.2	1.8	—	—	—	—
Total hardwoods	3,025.2	269.8	389.1	491.6	423.8	420.2	351.1	231.5	150.5	274.0	23.6
All species	5,369.2	579.2	828.3	917.7	777.7	726.0	557.3	379.0	224.3	350.5	29.2

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 21—Volume in the saw-log portion of sawtimber trees on timberland by species and diameter class, North-Central Alabama, 2000

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	148.8	26.5	34.3	41.0	23.9	14.4	2.7	6.1	—
Shortleaf pine	176.2	50.0	48.6	38.8	24.1	12.7	1.9	—	—
Loblolly pine	972.1	213.6	191.2	176.8	138.5	109.9	66.9	69.6	5.5
Virginia pine	141.4	42.8	43.2	32.4	13.4	8.0	1.5	—	—
Eastern hemlock	2.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	1.4	1.0	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total softwoods	1,441.9	334.8	318.7	289.1	200.0	145.0	73.1	75.7	5.5
Hardwood									
Select white oaks	228.7	—	39.3	50.1	44.9	41.8	26.4	26.3	—
Select red oaks	88.1	—	9.2	11.0	12.5	15.6	5.6	17.4	16.9
Other white oaks	215.7	—	43.7	54.8	47.3	29.4	8.6	31.9	—
Other red oaks	348.5	—	53.4	78.0	67.6	48.3	30.8	63.8	6.5
Hickory	180.9	—	54.4	36.4	53.2	17.7	6.9	12.4	—
Hard maple	1.0	—	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	17.9	—	4.1	5.9	4.3	1.5	—	2.1	—
Beech	7.3	—	1.5	2.8	3.0	—	—	—	—
Sweetgum	171.4	—	47.2	49.1	20.1	10.1	11.2	33.7	—
Tupelo and blackgum	20.5	—	5.6	5.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	—	—
Ash	21.2	—	3.2	4.6	3.2	1.5	4.2	4.4	—
Cottonwood	10.2	—	—	—	2.8	1.8	5.6	—	—
Basswood	5.2	—	0.4	0.8	2.2	—	1.9	—	—
Yellow-poplar	243.6	—	28.3	36.0	35.9	39.0	35.8	68.7	—
Bay and magnolia	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	5.9	—	1.5	2.8	1.5	—	—	—	—
Black walnut	1.1	—	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	3.0	—	0.9	0.6	1.5	—	—	—	—
Elm	9.2	—	3.8	4.1	1.3	—	—	—	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	7.3	—	4.6	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	—
Total hardwoods	1,586.9	—	301.4	344.7	307.1	209.7	139.9	260.6	23.4
All species	3,028.8	334.8	620.1	633.8	507.1	354.6	213.0	336.4	28.9

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 22—Volume of sawtimber on timberland by species and diameter class, North-Central Alabama, 2000

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	834.8	130.2	180.7	230.5	142.9	89.3	17.5	43.7	—
Shortleaf pine	911.0	232.5	242.5	209.2	138.2	76.6	12.0	—	—
Loblolly pine	5,340.3	989.0	961.0	965.4	809.4	673.8	427.1	473.6	41.0
Virginia pine	685.7	192.9	205.9	162.9	71.3	44.1	8.6	—	—
Eastern hemlock	9.3	4.6	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	7.1	4.9	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total softwoods	7,788.3	1,554.2	1,597.0	1,568.0	1,161.8	883.8	465.1	517.3	41.0
Hardwood									
Select white oaks	1,167.9	—	187.0	243.5	226.0	218.4	143.2	149.8	—
Select red oaks	506.3	—	43.4	54.0	65.9	81.2	29.7	104.8	127.3
Other white oaks	1,078.1	—	205.8	263.0	236.8	151.4	47.1	174.0	—
Other red oaks	1,861.6	—	267.0	395.6	349.6	260.7	174.6	374.4	39.8
Hickory	923.4	—	259.8	180.0	275.7	95.7	38.7	73.6	—
Hard maple	4.7	—	0.8	3.8	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	88.5	—	19.9	28.4	21.5	7.5	—	11.2	—
Beech	34.5	—	7.6	13.1	13.8	—	—	—	—
Sweetgum	938.8	—	240.4	254.8	108.8	57.5	65.5	211.9	—
Tupelo and blackgum	101.1	—	25.7	26.5	16.3	15.9	16.7	—	—
Ash	108.2	—	14.9	21.7	15.7	8.0	22.7	25.1	—
Cottonwood	56.9	—	—	—	15.0	10.0	31.9	—	—
Basswood	26.3	—	1.8	3.8	10.7	—	9.9	—	—
Yellow-poplar	1,415.2	—	145.7	190.0	199.3	226.0	216.8	437.5	—
Bay and magnolia	1.7	—	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	29.3	—	7.3	14.0	8.0	—	—	—	—
Black walnut	5.0	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	15.2	—	4.2	3.0	8.0	—	—	—	—
Elm	45.2	—	18.6	20.2	6.5	—	—	—	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	42.4	—	25.4	8.9	8.1	—	—	—	—
Total hardwoods	8,450.2	—	1,476.7	1,724.4	1,590.7	1,132.2	796.8	1,562.3	167.1
All species	16,238.5	1,554.2	3,073.7	3,292.4	2,752.6	2,016.0	1,261.9	2,079.6	208.1

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 23—Volume of sawtimber on timberland by species, size class, and tree grade, North-Central Alabama, 2000

Species	All size classes						Trees ≥15.0 inches d.b.h.					
	All grades	Tree grade					All grades	Tree grade				
		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
	Million board feet											
Softwood												
Longleaf pine	834.8	364.9	212.1	257.7	—	—	293.4	150.5	96.3	46.6	—	—
Shortleaf pine	911.0	505.0	182.4	221.9	—	1.7	226.8	162.7	49.1	15.1	—	—
Loblolly pine	5,340.3	1,877.6	878.7	2,516.2	—	67.9	2,424.9	1,193.4	492.6	689.9	—	49.0
Virginia pine	685.7	3.3	61.3	613.3	—	7.8	124.0	—	15.2	108.8	—	—
Eastern hemlock	9.3	—	—	7.8	—	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcedars	7.1	—	—	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total softwoods	7,788.3	2,750.9	1,334.5	3,624.0	—	78.9	3,069.1	1,506.6	653.2	860.4	—	49.0
Hardwood												
Select white oaks	1,167.9	188.9	451.5	423.7	93.9	10.0	737.4	188.9	330.2	177.0	35.0	6.4
Select red oaks	506.3	228.8	93.9	79.8	84.3	19.5	408.9	228.8	80.8	27.3	57.5	14.5
Other white oaks	1,078.1	127.2	297.6	471.0	122.7	59.6	609.3	127.2	208.7	184.7	33.3	55.4
Other red oaks	1,861.6	333.2	454.4	637.5	348.5	88.0	1,199.0	333.2	357.0	295.6	143.3	69.9
Hickory	923.4	103.0	252.7	442.8	113.1	11.8	483.7	103.0	198.0	136.7	38.6	7.4
Hard maple	4.7	—	—	—	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	88.5	—	2.9	42.7	43.0	—	40.2	—	2.9	25.5	11.8	—
Beech	34.5	—	—	14.2	17.1	3.2	13.8	—	—	8.9	4.9	—
Sweetgum	938.8	119.2	311.0	369.5	123.3	15.7	443.6	119.2	201.2	82.6	40.6	—
Tupelo and blackgum	101.1	16.5	38.6	31.0	8.7	6.3	48.9	16.5	32.4	—	—	—
Ash	108.2	36.4	20.7	25.2	14.4	11.5	71.6	36.4	12.3	—	11.5	11.5
Cottonwood	56.9	50.1	6.8	—	—	—	56.9	50.1	6.8	—	—	—
Basswood	26.3	—	9.9	16.3	—	—	20.7	—	9.9	10.7	—	—
Yellow-poplar	1,415.2	214.6	478.9	420.7	248.1	52.9	1,079.5	214.6	395.0	262.2	165.7	42.1
Bay and magnolia	1.7	—	—	—	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	29.3	—	13.3	16.0	—	—	8.0	—	8.0	—	—	—
Black walnut	5.0	5.0	—	—	—	—	5.0	5.0	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	15.2	—	11.0	4.2	—	—	8.0	—	8.0	—	—	—
Elm	45.2	—	—	22.5	14.3	8.4	6.5	—	—	—	—	6.5
Other Eastern hardwoods	42.4	—	4.0	23.2	15.1	—	8.1	—	4.0	4.0	—	—
Total hardwoods	8,450.2	1,422.8	2,447.3	3,040.5	1,252.9	286.7	5,249.1	1,422.8	1,855.1	1,215.2	542.3	213.6
All species	16,238.5	4,173.7	3,781.8	6,664.5	1,252.9	365.6	8,318.2	2,929.4	2,508.3	2,075.6	542.3	262.6

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 24—Volume of growing stock on timberland by county and species group, North-Central Alabama, 2000

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
				Million cubic feet			
Blount	323.2	116.0	115.9	0.2	207.2	67.7	139.5
Calhoun	308.4	122.3	122.3	—	186.1	51.2	134.9
Cherokee	261.1	96.7	96.5	0.1	164.4	48.9	115.5
Clay	329.1	162.9	162.6	0.3	166.2	59.3	106.8
Cleburne	447.5	244.1	244.1	—	203.4	48.3	155.2
Coosa	409.1	226.0	226.0	—	183.1	64.7	118.4
Cullman	298.7	88.9	88.6	0.4	209.7	95.2	114.5
Etowah	272.9	55.1	55.1	—	217.8	87.6	130.2
Jefferson	466.7	224.2	224.1	0.0	242.6	107.6	135.0
Randolph	267.1	135.6	135.6	—	131.4	66.2	65.2
St. Clair	369.0	144.6	144.0	0.6	224.3	73.8	150.5
Shelby	419.6	174.4	174.4	—	245.2	79.8	165.4
Talladega	345.7	174.6	174.2	0.4	171.1	49.7	121.4
Walker	419.2	190.3	190.3	0.1	228.9	73.3	155.6
Winston	431.9	188.3	183.5	4.8	243.6	68.5	175.2
Total	5,369.2	2,344.0	2,337.2	6.8	3,025.2	1,041.9	1,983.3

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 25—Volume of live trees on timberland by county and species group, North-Central Alabama, 2000

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
				Million cubic feet			
Blount	352.8	118.3	117.7	0.6	234.5	87.1	147.4
Calhoun	344.3	124.9	124.8	0.1	219.4	61.0	158.4
Cherokee	303.0	108.7	108.1	0.6	194.2	61.5	132.7
Clay	372.1	164.0	163.6	0.4	208.0	75.1	133.0
Cleburne	488.1	246.2	246.2	—	241.9	60.6	181.3
Coosa	427.8	227.4	227.1	0.2	200.4	72.7	127.7
Cullman	338.6	91.7	91.1	0.6	246.9	104.1	142.8
Etowah	327.5	61.6	61.6	—	265.9	105.0	160.9
Jefferson	513.4	228.4	228.0	0.4	285.0	123.8	161.2
Randolph	317.6	143.8	143.1	0.7	173.8	83.4	90.4
St. Clair	405.3	148.8	147.8	1.0	256.5	85.7	170.9
Shelby	458.9	176.7	176.5	0.2	282.2	93.7	188.4
Talladega	370.1	177.0	176.6	0.4	193.1	57.9	135.2
Walker	457.6	198.8	198.7	0.1	258.8	81.1	177.8
Winston	475.9	198.6	193.0	5.5	277.3	74.9	202.4
Total	5,952.8	2,414.8	2,404.0	10.8	3,538.1	1,227.6	2,310.5

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 26—Volume of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group, North-Central Alabama, 2000

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million board feet						
Blount	1,183.3	424.4	424.4	—	758.9	223.8	535.2
Calhoun	988.0	527.4	527.4	—	460.6	102.4	358.2
Cherokee	731.4	270.5	270.5	—	460.8	157.1	303.8
Clay	936.1	583.4	582.1	1.4	352.7	127.9	224.7
Cleburne	1,444.3	915.3	915.3	—	529.0	114.4	414.6
Coosa	988.8	555.7	555.7	—	433.1	127.1	306.0
Cullman	920.9	276.0	274.4	1.6	644.9	282.1	362.8
Etowah	890.6	182.3	182.3	—	708.3	325.9	382.5
Jefferson	1,496.1	736.6	736.6	—	759.4	334.3	425.1
Randolph	560.3	305.8	305.8	—	254.5	124.4	130.1
St. Clair	1,191.8	538.9	536.7	2.2	652.9	209.4	443.5
Shelby	1,245.8	567.7	567.7	—	678.0	218.5	459.5
Talladega	1,030.6	604.9	603.8	1.1	425.6	80.9	344.7
Walker	1,283.6	611.8	611.8	—	671.8	192.3	479.5
Winston	1,347.0	687.5	677.4	10.0	659.5	218.8	440.7
Total	16,238.5	7,788.3	7,771.9	16.4	8,450.2	2,839.2	5,611.0

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 27—Volume of timber on timberland by class of timber and species group, North-Central Alabama, 2000

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	3,028.8	1,441.9	1,438.5	3.4	1,586.9	510.9	1,076.0
Upper-stem portion[a]	441.4	153.6	152.8	0.7	287.8	89.1	198.7
Total	3,470.2	1,595.5	1,591.4	4.1	1,874.7	600.0	1,274.7
Poletimber trees	1,899.0	748.5	745.8	2.7	1,150.5	441.9	708.6
All growing-stock trees	5,369.2	2,344.0	2,337.2	6.8	3,025.2	1,041.9	1,983.3
Rough trees							
Sawtimber size	313.4	48.6	47.0	1.7	264.8	84.1	180.7
Poletimber size	236.5	21.9	19.7	2.3	214.6	88.3	126.3
Total	549.9	70.6	66.7	3.9	479.3	172.4	307.0
Rotten trees							
Sawtimber size	29.8	—	—	—	29.8	12.1	17.7
Poletimber size	3.9	0.2	0.2	—	3.7	1.2	2.5
Total	33.7	0.2	0.2	—	33.5	13.3	20.2
Salvable dead trees							
Sawtimber size	59.9	41.6	41.6	—	18.3	1.4	16.9
Poletimber size	11.7	6.5	6.5	—	5.2	1.3	3.9
Total	71.6	48.0	48.0	—	23.5	2.7	20.8
All classes	6,024.4	2,462.8	2,452.1	10.8	3,561.6	1,230.3	2,331.3

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

[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, North-Central Alabama, 2000

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	597.4	298.5	293.6	4.9	298.9	59.2	239.7
Other public	280.0	110.9	110.8	0.1	169.1	68.1	101.0
Forest industry	656.0	342.5	342.0	0.6	313.5	106.9	206.6
Nonindustrial private	4,419.5	1,662.9	1,657.6	5.2	2,756.6	993.4	1,763.3
All classes	5,952.8	2,414.8	2,404.0	10.8	3,538.1	1,227.6	2,310.5
			Growing-stock trees *(million cubic feet)*				
National forest	557.1	295.0	290.7	4.4	262.0	52.2	209.8
Other public	258.8	110.1	110.0	0.1	148.8	62.9	85.8
Forest industry	606.4	338.1	337.5	0.6	268.3	93.9	174.4
Nonindustrial private	3,947.0	1,600.8	1,599.0	1.9	2,346.1	832.9	1,513.2
All classes	5,369.2	2,344.0	2,337.2	6.8	3,025.2	1,041.9	1,983.3

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, North-Central Alabama, 2000

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	2,119.1	1,411.4	1,402.7	8.7	707.7	148.2	559.5
Other public	886.5	470.4	470.4	—	416.2	156.1	260.1
Forest industry	1,424.2	795.8	793.7	2.2	628.4	253.0	375.4
Nonindustrial private	11,808.7	5,110.7	5,105.2	5.5	6,698.0	2,281.9	4,416.1
All classes	16,238.5	7,788.3	7,771.9	16.4	8,450.2	2,839.2	5,611.0
			Trees ≥ 15.0 inches d.b.h. *(million board feet)*				
National forest	1,240.4	787.3	787.3	—	453.0	112.9	340.1
Other public	469.1	223.6	223.6	—	245.6	75.9	169.7
Forest industry	567.3	207.1	207.1	—	360.2	174.9	185.3
Nonindustrial private	6,041.4	1,851.1	1,851.1	—	4,190.3	1,424.3	2,766.0
All classes	8,318.2	3,069.1	3,069.1	—	5,249.1	1,787.9	3,461.2

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 30—Volume of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group, North-Central Alabama, 2000

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	1.3	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	—
Natural	144.7	129.5	129.5	—	15.2	7.6	7.6
Total	146.0	130.8	130.8	—	15.2	7.6	7.6
Loblolly–shortleaf pine							
Planted	610.8	577.5	577.5	—	33.3	21.1	12.2
Natural	950.1	781.4	780.7	0.7	168.7	80.5	88.2
Total	1,560.9	1,359.0	1,358.3	0.7	202.0	101.5	100.4
Total softwoods	1,706.9	1,489.7	1,489.0	0.7	217.2	109.1	108.1
Hardwood types							
Oak–pine							
Planted	61.3	48.9	48.9	—	12.4	7.2	5.1
Natural	1,040.6	525.6	522.7	2.9	515.1	165.7	349.4
Total	1,101.9	574.5	571.6	2.9	527.4	172.9	354.5
Oak–hickory	2,391.2	275.6	272.4	3.2	2,115.6	679.7	1,435.8
Oak–gum–cypress	147.9	4.2	4.2	—	143.7	64.1	79.6
Elm–ash–cottonwood	21.3	—	—	—	21.3	16.0	5.3
Total hardwoods	3,662.2	854.3	848.1	6.1	2,808.0	932.8	1,875.2
Nonstocked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All groups	5,369.2	2,344.0	2,337.2	6.8	3,025.2	1,041.9	1,983.3

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 31—Average basal area of live trees per acre on timberland by ownership class, species group, and d.b.h., North-Central Alabama, 2000

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	39.6	2.2	12.2	13.0	12.2
Hardwood	59.9	13.8	21.2	11.4	13.4
Total	99.4	16.0	33.4	24.4	25.6
Other public					
Softwood	53.3	5.0	12.8	12.9	22.6
Hardwood	74.8	17.1	32.5	13.3	12.0
Total	128.1	22.0	45.3	26.2	34.6
Forest industry					
Softwood	34.6	7.4	20.8	5.0	1.4
Hardwood	39.4	13.3	13.4	5.9	6.8
Total	74.0	20.7	34.2	10.9	8.2
Nonindustrial private					
Softwood	30.4	5.4	14.5	5.3	5.3
Hardwood	50.4	12.8	17.7	9.4	10.4
Total	80.8	18.2	32.2	14.7	15.7
All classes					
Softwood	32.4	5.4	15.1	6.1	5.8
Hardwood	50.4	13.1	17.9	9.2	10.2
Total	82.8	18.5	33.0	15.3	16.0

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, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million cubic feet						
Blount	14.7	7.4	7.4	—	7.3	3.1	4.2
Calhoun	12.5	6.3	6.3	—	6.3	2.9	3.3
Cherokee	10.7	7.1	7.1	—	3.6	0.7	2.9
Clay	16.9	9.8	9.8	0.1	7.0	2.8	4.2
Cleburne	22.8	13.4	13.4	—	9.5	3.1	6.4
Coosa	26.1	17.8	17.8	—	8.3	4.2	4.0
Cullman	14.4	5.1	5.1	—	9.4	5.0	4.4
Etowah	9.1	1.6	1.6	—	7.5	2.5	5.0
Jefferson	26.4	12.3	12.3	0.0	14.1	5.8	8.3
Randolph	14.9	7.6	7.6	—	7.3	4.1	3.2
St. Clair	17.7	8.9	8.9	—	8.8	2.5	6.3
Shelby	18.7	10.9	10.9	—	7.8	2.8	5.0
Talladega	13.5	7.2	7.2	—	6.3	2.2	4.1
Walker	22.3	12.6	12.6	—	9.8	3.9	5.9
Winston	17.4	9.9	9.7	0.2	7.5	2.2	5.3
Total	258.3	137.9	137.6	0.3	120.3	47.9	72.4

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 33—Average net annual growth of live trees on timberland by county and species group, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million cubic feet						
Blount	15.7	7.6	7.5	0.1	8.1	3.7	4.4
Calhoun	12.9	6.2	6.2	—	6.7	3.1	3.6
Cherokee	12.0	7.2	7.2	0.0	4.8	1.6	3.2
Clay	18.6	9.8	9.7	0.1	8.8	3.2	5.6
Cleburne	23.7	13.5	13.5	—	10.2	3.4	6.8
Coosa	26.9	17.8	17.8	—	9.0	4.5	4.5
Cullman	15.8	5.0	5.0	—	10.8	6.3	4.5
Etowah	10.4	2.0	2.0	—	8.4	3.1	5.3
Jefferson	29.3	13.2	13.1	0.0	16.2	6.1	10.1
Randolph	18.4	9.0	9.0	—	9.4	5.0	4.4
St. Clair	19.5	9.2	9.2	—	10.3	3.2	7.1
Shelby	19.9	10.9	10.9	0.0	9.0	3.9	5.1
Talladega	15.0	7.3	7.3	—	7.7	2.7	5.0
Walker	23.9	13.1	13.1	—	10.8	4.2	6.6
Winston	18.8	10.1	9.9	0.2	8.7	2.7	6.0
Total	280.9	141.9	141.5	0.4	139.0	56.7	82.3

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 34—Average net annual growth of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million board feet						
Blount	47.4	21.4	21.4	—	25.9	9.9	16.0
Calhoun	64.1	36.7	36.7	—	27.4	11.1	16.3
Cherokee	27.8	17.2	17.2	—	10.5	1.9	8.7
Clay	41.7	20.9	20.3	0.6	20.8	6.8	14.0
Cleburne	92.8	60.4	60.4	—	32.4	10.5	21.9
Coosa	56.9	40.0	40.0	—	16.9	6.9	10.0
Cullman	52.9	23.3	23.3	—	29.7	11.9	17.8
Etowah	42.8	14.4	14.4	—	28.4	9.2	19.3
Jefferson	90.3	40.8	40.8	—	49.5	18.6	30.8
Randolph	46.1	22.9	22.9	—	23.1	14.8	8.4
St. Clair	67.4	34.5	34.5	—	32.9	8.7	24.2
Shelby	62.9	40.7	40.7	—	22.1	7.7	14.4
Talladega	43.6	26.9	26.9	—	16.7	3.0	13.7
Walker	75.1	43.3	43.3	—	31.8	11.8	20.0
Winston	56.3	29.7	29.3	0.4	26.6	6.8	19.8
Total	867.8	473.1	472.1	1.0	394.7	139.6	255.1

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 35—Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by county and species group, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million cubic feet						
Blount	10.8	5.2	5.2	—	5.6	1.3	4.2
Calhoun	10.6	8.3	8.3	—	2.3	0.7	1.6
Cherokee	8.8	5.9	5.9	—	2.9	0.5	2.4
Clay	8.6	5.0	5.0	—	3.5	1.5	2.0
Cleburne	13.3	9.1	9.1	—	4.2	2.6	1.6
Coosa	13.6	9.1	9.1	—	4.4	1.1	3.3
Cullman	20.5	15.3	15.3	—	5.2	1.9	3.4
Etowah	14.6	10.1	10.1	—	4.5	1.7	2.8
Jefferson	21.7	14.4	14.3	0.1	7.3	1.8	5.5
Randolph	12.4	5.2	5.2	—	7.2	3.2	4.0
St. Clair	12.8	6.1	6.1	—	6.7	1.3	5.4
Shelby	13.7	10.3	10.3	—	3.4	1.1	2.3
Talladega	12.8	9.6	9.6	—	3.3	1.3	2.0
Walker	18.9	11.0	11.0	—	7.9	1.1	6.8
Winston	19.8	12.1	12.1	—	7.7	2.8	4.9
Total	212.7	136.7	136.6	0.1	76.0	24.1	52.0

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 36—Average annual removals of live trees on timberland by county and species group, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million cubic feet						
Blount	11.5	5.2	5.2	—	6.3	1.5	4.8
Calhoun	12.2	8.4	8.4	—	3.8	1.2	2.7
Cherokee	9.8	6.1	6.1	—	3.6	0.5	3.2
Clay	9.6	5.2	5.2	—	4.4	1.8	2.7
Cleburne	14.0	9.3	9.3	—	4.7	2.6	2.1
Coosa	13.8	9.1	9.1	—	4.6	1.2	3.4
Cullman	21.2	15.3	15.3	—	6.0	2.2	3.8
Etowah	15.5	10.3	10.3	—	5.1	2.0	3.2
Jefferson	24.1	15.6	15.6	0.1	8.5	2.0	6.5
Randolph	13.8	5.7	5.7	—	8.2	3.5	4.7
St. Clair	13.5	6.3	6.3	—	7.1	1.4	5.7
Shelby	14.8	10.5	10.4	0.1	4.3	1.6	2.7
Talladega	14.1	9.6	9.6	—	4.6	2.1	2.5
Walker	20.2	11.0	11.0	—	9.2	1.2	8.0
Winston	20.9	12.1	12.1	—	8.8	2.9	5.9
Total	229.0	139.7	139.6	0.1	89.3	27.6	61.7

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 37—Average annual removals of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million board feet						
Blount	29.1	15.5	15.5	—	13.6	1.8	11.8
Calhoun	40.2	36.4	36.4	—	3.8	0.9	2.8
Cherokee	22.8	12.3	12.3	—	10.5	0.6	10.0
Clay	20.4	13.0	13.0	—	7.4	3.6	3.8
Cleburne	44.1	34.9	34.9	—	9.2	6.0	3.2
Coosa	31.3	25.4	25.4	—	5.9	1.6	4.3
Cullman	83.4	65.4	65.4	—	17.9	6.5	11.5
Etowah	65.1	52.1	52.1	—	12.9	5.3	7.6
Jefferson	57.8	41.1	41.1	—	16.6	3.7	12.9
Randolph	39.8	19.8	19.8	—	20.0	9.4	10.6
St. Clair	42.9	23.6	23.6	—	19.3	3.5	15.8
Shelby	49.8	42.8	42.8	—	6.9	2.4	4.5
Talladega	44.4	38.0	38.0	—	6.4	3.8	2.6
Walker	59.9	35.8	35.8	—	24.1	3.6	20.5
Winston	62.1	46.0	46.0	—	16.1	8.4	7.7
Total	692.9	502.2	502.2	—	190.7	61.1	129.6

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 38—Average net annual growth and average annual removals of live trees, growing stock, and sawtimber on timberland by species, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

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	4.9	5.9	4.8	5.9	27.3	25.9
Slash pine	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8
Shortleaf pine	5.7	14.8	5.7	14.2	29.3	40.8
Loblolly pine	119.3	100.9	115.3	99.0	378.7	385.2
Virginia pine	11.5	17.6	11.6	17.2	36.3	49.6
Eastern hemlock	0.2	—	0.2	—	0.4	—
Redcedars	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	—
Total softwoods	141.9	139.7	137.9	136.7	473.1	502.2
Hardwood						
Select white oaks	18.2	9.4	16.6	8.1	62.6	23.0
Select red oaks	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.2	12.0	7.2
Other white oaks	18.2	12.6	16.3	10.5	59.6	23.1
Other red oaks	24.7	22.5	22.9	20.2	89.3	57.2
Hickory	10.3	10.3	9.6	9.2	27.3	18.1
Hard maple	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—
Soft maple	4.9	1.6	2.1	0.9	2.6	0.6
Beech	2.0	0.9	1.3	0.4	2.9	0.9
Sweetgum	19.5	10.5	17.8	9.7	47.6	20.7
Tupelo and blackgum	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.9
Ash	3.7	0.5	2.8	0.4	4.5	0.4
Cottonwood	0.3	—	0.3	—	1.6	—
Basswood	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.5
Yellow-poplar	19.6	10.3	18.8	9.8	75.9	33.2
Bay and magnolia	1.0	0.1	0.9	—	0.2	—
Black cherry	2.7	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.2
Sycamore	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.5
Elm	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.6
Other Eastern hardwoods	5.6	2.8	2.9	0.4	2.0	0.4
Total hardwoods	139.0	89.3	120.3	76.0	394.7	190.7
All species	280.9	229.0	258.3	212.7	867.8	692.9

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 39—Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by species and diameter class, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

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	5.9	0.2	0.5	1.4	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	—	0.3	—
Slash pine	0.4	—	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shortleaf pine	14.2	1.8	3.2	4.0	2.6	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	—	—
Loblolly pine	99.0	8.7	13.3	17.0	17.7	14.0	11.6	7.9	5.9	2.9	—
Virginia pine	17.2	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.3	3.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	—	—
Redcedars	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total softwoods	136.7	13.7	19.9	26.4	25.9	19.0	13.6	8.8	6.2	3.3	—
Hardwood											
Select white oaks	8.1	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	—
Select red oaks	3.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	—
Other white oaks	10.5	0.8	1.8	2.4	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	—
Other red oaks	20.2	1.3	2.1	4.0	3.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.1	2.1	0.2
Hickory	9.2	0.9	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	—	—
Hard maple	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	0.9	0.2	0.6	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Beech	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Sweetgum	9.7	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.8	—	0.2	—
Tupelo and blackgum	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Ash	0.4	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Basswood	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Yellow-poplar	9.8	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	—
Black cherry	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Elm	0.4	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Total hardwoods	76.0	7.4	11.0	14.0	11.3	10.9	8.3	5.2	3.4	4.2	0.2
All species	212.7	21.1	30.9	40.4	37.2	30.0	21.9	14.0	9.6	7.4	0.2

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 40—Average annual mortality of live trees, growing stock, and sawtimber on timberland by species, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

Species	Live trees	Growing stock	Sawtimber
	Million cubic feet		*Million board feet*
Softwood			
Longleaf pine	1.6	1.6	7.3
Shortleaf pine	8.9	7.9	21.3
Loblolly pine	19.4	17.5	61.5
Virginia pine	5.6	5.2	13.7
Eastern hemlock	0.1	0.1	0.6
Total softwoods	35.6	32.4	104.3
Hardwood			
Select white oaks	2.0	1.8	8.1
Select red oaks	1.7	1.6	5.6
Other white oaks	2.8	1.6	3.0
Other red oaks	10.8	8.4	29.5
Hickory	3.7	2.9	6.6
Soft maple	0.3	0.1	—
Beech	0.3	0.3	1.1
Sweetgum	2.9	1.9	4.0
Tupelo and blackgum	0.6	0.5	1.0
Ash	0.0	—	—
Basswood	0.1	0.1	—
Yellow-poplar	1.4	1.1	3.6
Bay and magnolia	0.1	—	—
Black cherry	0.1	—	—
Elm	0.5	0.4	0.8
Other Eastern hardwoods	3.4	1.0	0.7
Total hardwoods	30.7	21.5	64.1
All species	66.3	53.9	168.4

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 41—Average net annual growth and average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by ownership class and species group, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

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	15.1	7.3	7.0	0.3	7.8	2.8	5.0
Other public	9.7	3.1	3.1	—	6.6	3.4	3.2
Forest industry	38.2	29.0	29.0	—	9.2	3.3	5.9
Nonindustrial private	195.2	98.6	98.5	0.0	96.7	38.3	58.4
All classes	258.3	137.9	137.6	0.3	120.3	47.9	72.4
		Average annual removals *(million cubic feet)*					
National forest	10.6	7.5	7.5	—	3.0	0.9	2.2
Other public	3.5	2.1	2.1	—	1.4	0.1	1.3
Forest industry	31.2	23.4	23.4	—	7.8	3.0	4.8
Nonindustrial private	167.5	103.7	103.7	0.1	63.8	20.1	43.7
All classes	212.7	136.7	136.6	0.1	76.0	24.1	52.0

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 42—Average net annual growth and average annual removals of live trees on timberland by ownership class and species group, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

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	15.5	7.1	6.8	0.3	8.4	3.1	5.2
Other public	10.7	3.0	3.0	—	7.6	3.5	4.2
Forest industry	39.9	29.0	29.0	0.0	10.9	3.9	7.0
Nonindustrial private	214.9	102.7	102.6	0.1	112.1	46.3	65.9
All classes	280.9	141.9	141.5	0.4	139.0	56.7	82.3
		Average annual removals *(million cubic feet)*					
National forest	10.9	7.5	7.5	—	3.4	0.9	2.5
Other public	4.0	2.1	2.1	—	1.9	0.3	1.6
Forest industry	33.7	23.7	23.6	0.1	10.0	3.2	6.8
Nonindustrial private	180.5	106.4	106.3	0.1	74.1	23.2	50.9
All classes	229.0	139.7	139.6	0.1	89.3	27.6	61.7

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 43—Average net annual growth and average annual removals of sawtimber on timberland by ownership class and species group, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

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	68.9	44.0	43.4	0.7	24.9	6.8	18.1
Other public	43.8	15.3	15.3	—	28.5	12.7	15.8
Forest industry	106.5	79.7	79.7	—	26.8	11.4	15.3
Nonindustrial private	648.7	334.1	333.7	0.4	314.6	108.7	206.0
All classes	867.8	473.1	472.1	1.0	394.7	139.6	255.1
		Average annual removals *(million board feet)*					
National forest	39.7	36.9	36.9	—	2.8	0.7	2.0
Other public	15.8	11.6	11.6	—	4.2	—	4.2
Forest industry	83.5	70.9	70.9	—	12.6	6.0	6.7
Nonindustrial private	553.9	382.9	382.9	—	171.0	54.4	116.7
All classes	692.9	502.2	502.2	—	190.7	61.1	129.6

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

Table 44—Average net annual growth of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

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	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	0.0	—	0.0
Natural	5.2	3.9	3.9	—	1.3	0.5	0.8
Total	5.4	4.1	4.1	—	1.3	0.5	0.8
Loblolly–shortleaf pine							
Planted	48.8	46.8	46.8	—	2.0	1.3	0.6
Natural	54.7	42.7	42.7	0.1	12.0	6.1	5.9
Total	103.5	89.5	89.4	0.1	14.0	7.4	6.6
Total softwoods	108.9	93.6	93.5	0.1	15.3	7.9	7.4
Hardwood types							
Oak–pine							
Planted	5.1	4.1	4.1	—	1.1	0.8	0.3
Natural	54.4	23.9	23.7	0.2	30.5	12.7	17.8
Total	59.5	27.9	27.7	0.2	31.6	13.5	18.1
Oak–hickory	84.3	15.3	15.3	0.0	69.0	23.6	45.4
Oak–gum–cypress	4.9	1.1	1.1	—	3.8	2.4	1.5
Elm–ash–cottonwood	0.6	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	0.0
Total hardwoods	149.4	44.3	44.1	0.3	105.0	40.0	65.0
Nonstocked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All groups	258.3	137.9	137.6	0.3	120.3	47.9	72.4

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

[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, North-Central Alabama, 1990–1999

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	0.8	0.4	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.4
Natural	3.6	2.6	2.6	—	1.0	0.1	0.9
Total	4.4	2.9	2.9	—	1.5	0.1	1.3
Loblolly–shortleaf pine							
Planted	18.8	17.4	17.4	—	1.4	0.3	1.1
Natural	57.7	51.3	51.3	—	6.4	3.5	2.9
Total	76.5	68.7	68.7	—	7.8	3.8	4.0
Total softwoods	80.9	71.6	71.6	—	9.3	4.0	5.4
Hardwood types							
Oak–pine							
Planted	1.7	1.7	1.7	—	—	—	—
Natural	62.3	41.3	41.3	0.1	21.0	8.7	12.2
Total	64.0	43.0	42.9	0.1	21.0	8.7	12.2
Oak–hickory	65.5	21.4	21.4	—	44.1	11.1	33.0
Oak–gum–cypress	2.4	0.7	0.7	—	1.7	0.3	1.4
Total hardwoods	131.8	65.1	65.0	0.1	66.7	20.1	46.6
Nonstocked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All groups	212.7	136.7	136.6	0.1	76.0	24.1	52.0

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

[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, North-Central Alabama, 2000

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	13,069.9	221.5	12,690.8	11,074.6	1,616.2	157.6	132.1	25.6
Hardwood	17,978.2	2,378.7	13,633.5	10,886.7	2,746.8	1,966.1	1,501.5	464.6
Total	31,048.1	2,600.2	26,324.3	21,961.3	4,363.0	2,123.7	1,633.5	490.2
Other public								
Softwood	5,037.9	282.9	4,716.8	4,061.2	655.6	38.3	31.1	7.2
Hardwood	9,871.6	1,408.7	7,346.9	5,982.7	1,364.3	1,116.0	877.8	238.2
Total	14,909.4	1,691.5	12,063.7	10,043.9	2,019.8	1,154.3	908.9	245.4
Forest industry								
Softwood	17,647.0	2,207.0	15,225.8	12,501.3	2,724.5	214.2	171.3	42.9
Hardwood	20,577.7	4,865.3	13,313.2	10,691.7	2,621.5	2,399.3	1,858.9	540.4
Total	38,224.6	7,072.3	28,538.9	23,192.9	5,346.0	2,613.5	2,030.2	583.3
Nonindustrial private								
Softwood	80,592.1	7,781.8	70,066.6	58,863.0	11,203.6	2,743.7	2,311.7	432.1
Hardwood	163,851.8	24,373.2	117,989.9	95,212.2	22,777.7	21,488.8	16,700.5	4,788.3
Total	244,443.8	32,155.0	188,056.4	154,075.2	33,981.3	24,232.5	19,012.2	5,220.3
All ownerships								
Softwood	116,346.7	10,493.1	102,699.9	86,500.1	16,199.8	3,153.8	2,646.1	507.7
Hardwood	212,279.2	33,025.8	152,283.4	122,773.2	29,510.2	26,970.1	20,938.6	6,031.5
Total	328,625.9	43,518.9	254,983.2	209,273.2	45,710.0	30,123.8	23,584.7	6,539.2

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, North-Central Alabama, 1990 to 2000

Treatment or disturbance	All classes	Ownership class		
		Public	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
		Thousand acres		
Final harvest	83.8	3.4	19.6	60.7
Partial harvest[a]	43.1	2.4	3.5	37.1
Seed tree/shelterwood	3.6	—	0.8	2.9
Commercial thinning	9.0	0.6	0.8	7.6
Other stand improvement	5.5	1.5	1.3	2.6
Site preparation	41.4	1.6	20.6	19.1
Artificial regeneration[b]	37.5	1.4	20.4	15.7
Natural regeneration[b]	76.3	3.2	3.2	69.9
Other treatment	14.4	0.4	1.2	12.8
Natural disturbance				
Disease	0.1	—	—	0.1
Insects	9.4	1.0	1.3	7.2
Fire	8.9	0.4	2.2	6.3
Weather	12.8	2.5	0.5	9.7
Animals	5.6	—	2.0	3.6
Other disturbances				
Grazing	8.2	—	—	8.2
Other man-caused disturbance	9.5	0.3	—	9.2

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 dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

[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, North-Central Alabama, 1990 to 2000

Treatment or disturbance	All types	Forest management type[a]					
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak–pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
				Thousand acres			
Final harvest	83.8	8.3	18.9	27.9	28.5	0.2	—
Partial harvest[b]	43.1	1.5	5.7	18.2	16.2	1.4	—
Seed tree/shelterwood	3.6	—	3.6	—	—	—	—
Commercial thinning	9.0	4.7	3.3	0.9	—	—	—
Other stand improvement	5.5	1.7	1.9	0.5	1.4	—	—
Site preparation	41.4	9.9	9.6	12.6	9.2	—	—
Other treatment	14.4	0.6	4.3	2.0	6.9	0.6	—
Natural disturbance							
Disease	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Insects	9.4	1.6	2.6	4.9	0.3	—	—
Fire	8.9	0.8	2.9	2.9	2.4	—	—
Weather	12.8	0.3	3.2	2.2	6.3	0.8	—
Animals	5.6	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.3	—
Other disturbance							
Grazing	8.2	—	0.7	2.5	5.0	—	—
Other man-caused disturbance	9.5	0.7	1.2	3.3	4.3	—	—

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 dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

[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, North-Central Alabama, 1990 to 2000

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	26.6	17.2	—	7.8	1.6	—	—
Natural regeneration following harvest	43.2	0.4	6.2	8.5	27.5	0.6	—
Other artificial regeneration on forest land	8.2	7.3	—	0.4	0.5	—	—
Other natural regeneration on forest land	16.2	0.6	3.4	4.5	7.8	—	—
Artificial regeneration on former nonforest land	2.7	2.2	—	—	0.3	—	0.2
Natural reversion of former nonforest land	16.9	—	6.6	4.8	4.3	0.7	0.5
Total	113.8	27.6	16.2	26.1	41.9	1.3	0.8

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

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but <0.05 for the cell.

[a] Classification after regeneration.

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This report summarizes a 2000 inventory of the forest resources of a 15-county area of Alabama. Major findings are highlighted in text and graphics; detailed data are presented in 49 tables.

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

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