

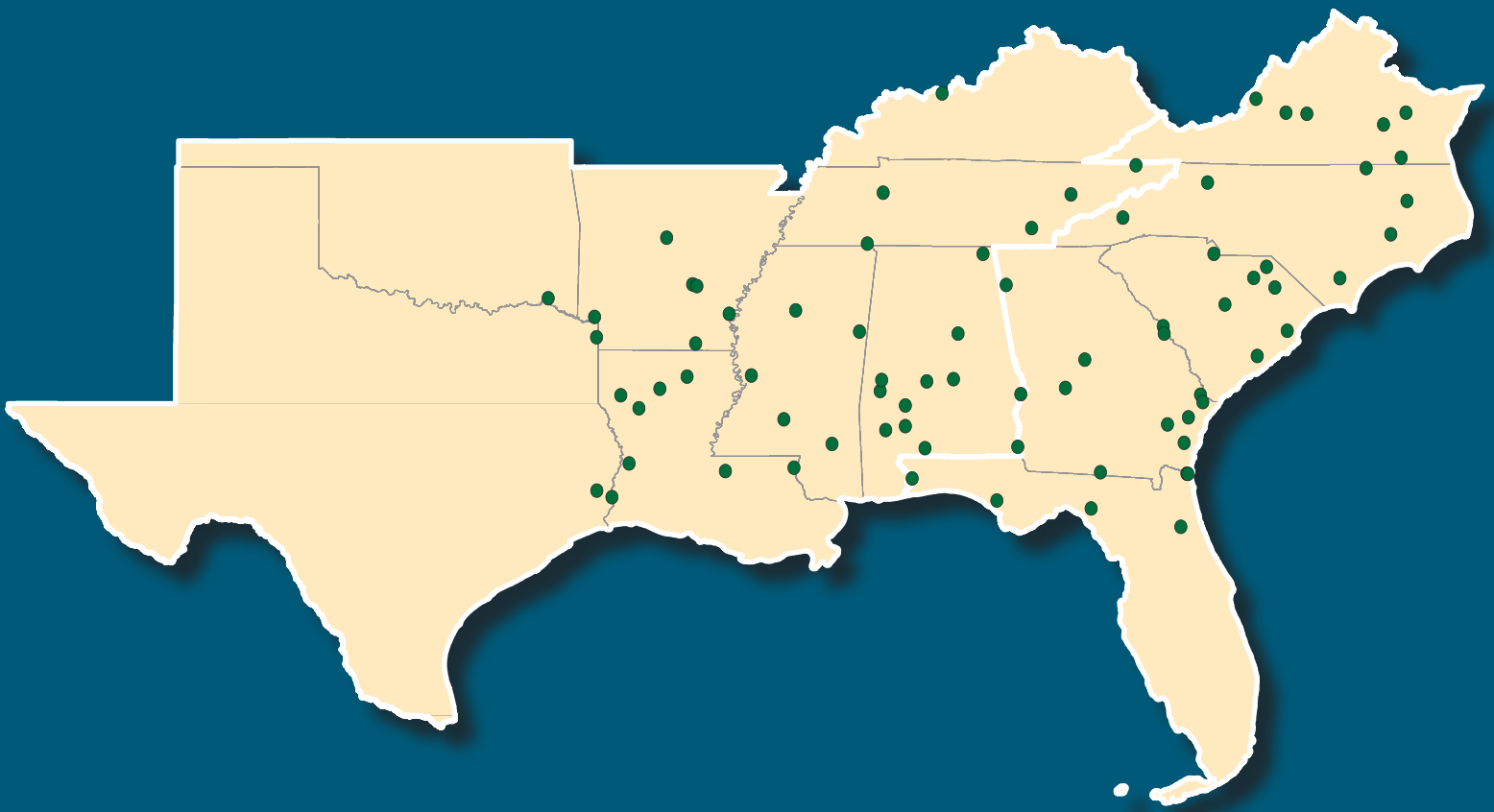


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Southern Pulpwood Production, 2019

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Note: All tables in this report are available in Microsoft® Excel workbook files. Upon request, these files will be supplied in the format the customer requests.

October 2021 Revision

Errors occurred in the production numbers for the 2019 data. The production numbers for the 2019 data have been reprocessed and edited. The correct production numbers for the 2019 data appear in this October 2021 report.

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INTRODUCTION

The Forest Inventory Analysis (FIA) unit of the Southern Research Station annually compiles, analyzes, and reports sample data of pulpmills in the South. This report for 2019 presents the findings of a 100-percent sample of pulpmills that used roundwood or wood residues from the 13 Southern States. Of the 76 mills surveyed, 59 responded. For the 17 mills that did not respond, previous survey data and other sources of information were used for the findings reported in this publication. Regional conversion factors were used to convert mill data reported in nonstandard units to standard cords. The report gives all production figures in cords. Tables A.1 and A.2 of the report express equivalent green tons of production. Unless otherwise indicated, the context for production comparisons (increases, decreases, or stabilizations) throughout the report is the change from 2018 to 2019.

Pulpwood

Total Southern pulpwood production, which includes both roundwood chipped at pulp mills or at independent chip mills, and other primary industry mill residues decreased by 2 percent, 1.3 million cords, to 60.4 million cords (160 million green tons) (table A.1). This decrease follows a 7-percent decrease between 2017 and 2018, continuing the trend of decreasing production since 2017. At 47.6 million cords, softwood production decreased 472,000 cords, or 1 percent. Hardwood production went down 6 percent, from 13.6 million cords to 12.8 million cords. Softwood roundwood and residues combined accounted for 79 percent of the total Southern pulpwood production, while hardwoods accounted for the remaining 21 percent. Total Southern pulpwood production was 20 percent lower than the record

volume of 75.9 million cords (200.9 million green tons) reported in 1997.

Pulpwood production in the South Central region (Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas) decreased 2 percent, from 33.5 million cords to 32.8 million cords. Softwood pulpwood production increased 33,000 cords, or <1 percent, in the region, while hardwood production decreased 787,000 cords, or 9 percent. The South Central region's production was down 23 percent, or 9.8 million cords (25.9 million green tons) from the peak year of 1997. Between 1997 and 2019, the South Central region lost 19 pulpmills. This region accounts for 54 percent of the South's pulpwood production.

Production in the Southeast (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) decreased 2 percent, from 28.1 million cords to 27.6 million cords. Softwood production was down 2 percent in this region, or 505,000 cords, while hardwood production decreased <1 percent, or 20,000 cords. From its peak year of 1997, the Southeast region's production declined 17 percent, or 5.8 million cords (15 million green tons). Between 1997 and 2019, the Southeast lost eight pulpmills.

Alabama's pulpwood production was up 2 percent to 9.8 million cords, leading the South in total pulpwood production (fig. 1, table A.2). Georgia's production declined 3 percent to 9.5 million cords. Production in Mississippi decreased 3 percent to 7.4 million cords. Pulpwood production in South Carolina increased 1 percent to 5.9 million cords. Louisiana's production decreased 9 percent to 5.4 million cords, and North Carolina's production was stable, at 4.7 million cords. Collectively, these six States accounted for 42.5 million cords, or 70 percent, of the South's total 2019 production.

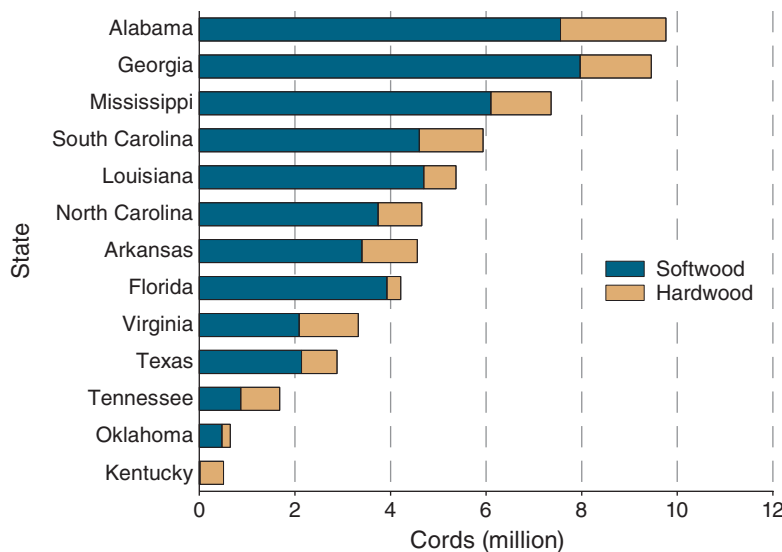


Figure 1—Pulpwood production by State and broad species, 2019.

Roundwood

Roundwood pulpwood continues to be the primary fiber source used in pulp manufacture in the South. In 2019, it accounted for 77 percent of the total Southern pulpwood production (fig. 2). This represents an increase from 2018 when roundwood accounted for 76 percent of total pulpwood production. Between 2003 and 2006, roundwood comprised between 72 and 74 percent. Overall, from 2018 to 2019, the South's roundwood production decreased by 499,000 cords, or 1 percent, from 47 to 46.5 million cords (table A.3). At 36.6 million cords, softwood accounted for 79 percent of the total roundwood production. Between 2018 and 2019,

softwood roundwood production decreased 1 percent, or 353,000 cords, while hardwood roundwood production decreased by 145,000 cords, or 1 percent. In comparison to the peak year of 1997, softwood roundwood production was up by 2.6 million cords, or 8 percent, while hardwood roundwood production dropped by 10.3 million cords, or 51 percent.

Five Southern States—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia—showed a decline in roundwood production of -2, -9, <1, -4, and -11 percent, respectively. Five Southern States—Alabama, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas—showed small to moderate increases in roundwood production of 1 to 7 percent. Kentucky, the South's smallest roundwood producer, had the greatest increase at 33 percent. Florida and Georgia's roundwood production were relatively unchanged. Georgia's roundwood production increased <1 percent and led in total roundwood production with 7.5 million cords. Georgia was also the leading producer of softwood at 6.5 million cords. At 7.5 million cords, Alabama ranked second in total roundwood production and was the leading producer of hardwood roundwood, at 1.9 million cords. Roundwood pulpwood production in Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, and North Carolina was 5.8, 4.7, 4.2, and 3.6 million cords, respectively. Combined production in these six States was 33.4 million cords, for 72 percent of the South's roundwood total.

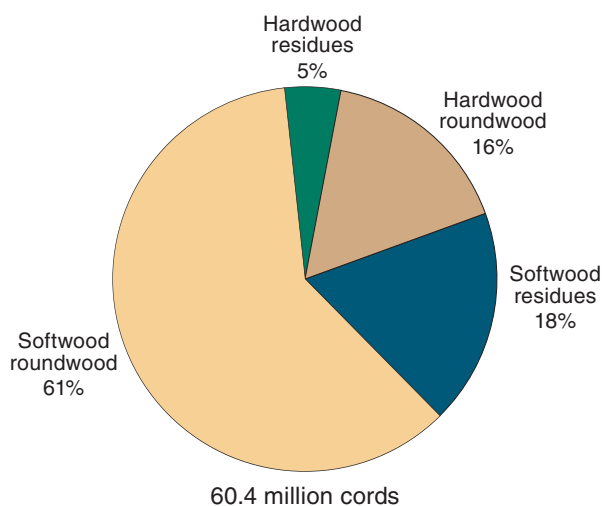


Figure 2—Softwood and hardwood components of Southern pulpwood production, 2019.

Wood Residues

Mills reported two types of receipts: roundwood and wood residues. Wood residues consist primarily of mill residue chips, a byproduct of sawmilling and veneer mill operations. This publication reports certain residues that technically are not wood residues, such as chips produced in the woods or generated when material received as roundwood by primary producers is chipped instead of milled.

Wood residue production in the South decreased 5 percent to 13.8 million cords, or 33.4 million tons (table A.4). Softwood residue production was down 1 percent to 11.0 million cords and accounted for 79 percent of total wood residues. Hardwood residue production decreased 19 percent to 2.8 million cords.

Four Southern States—Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, and Virginia—showed an increase in wood residue production ranging between 2 and 84 percent. Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas showed slight to moderate decreases, ranging from 7 to 25 percent. Oklahoma showed a significant decrease of 45 percent. Alabama led Southern States in the production of wood residues with 2.3 million cords, followed by Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, South Carolina, and Louisiana with 1.9, 1.6, 1.2, 1.2, and 1.2 million cords, respectively. Combined wood

residue production in these six States amounted to 9.4 million cords, or 68 percent of the South's total.

County and Parish Production

Table A.5 summarizes pulpwood production in the South by source of wood, State, year, and number of mills for 2009 through 2019. Exports of wood residues and pulpwood production exported outside the United States are not included in these figures because of difficulty determining the county of origin for the residues and exports. In 2019, of the 1,306 total counties in the 13 Southern States, 872 counties produced softwood or hardwood roundwood or both; in 2018, this number was 873; in 2017, this number was 869; in 2016, this number was 875; in 2015, it was 913; in 2014, it was 910; in 2013, it was 914; and in 2012, it was 928.

Figures 3 and 4 depict the intensity of production of softwood and hardwood roundwood pulpwood in cords. For both softwood and hardwood, the highest production by county is generally found along the Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions of the South. Figures 5 and 6 show the number of mills competing for softwood and hardwood roundwood pulpwood by county. The number of mills competing for pulpwood roundwood by county generally corresponds with the intensity of roundwood pulpwood production.

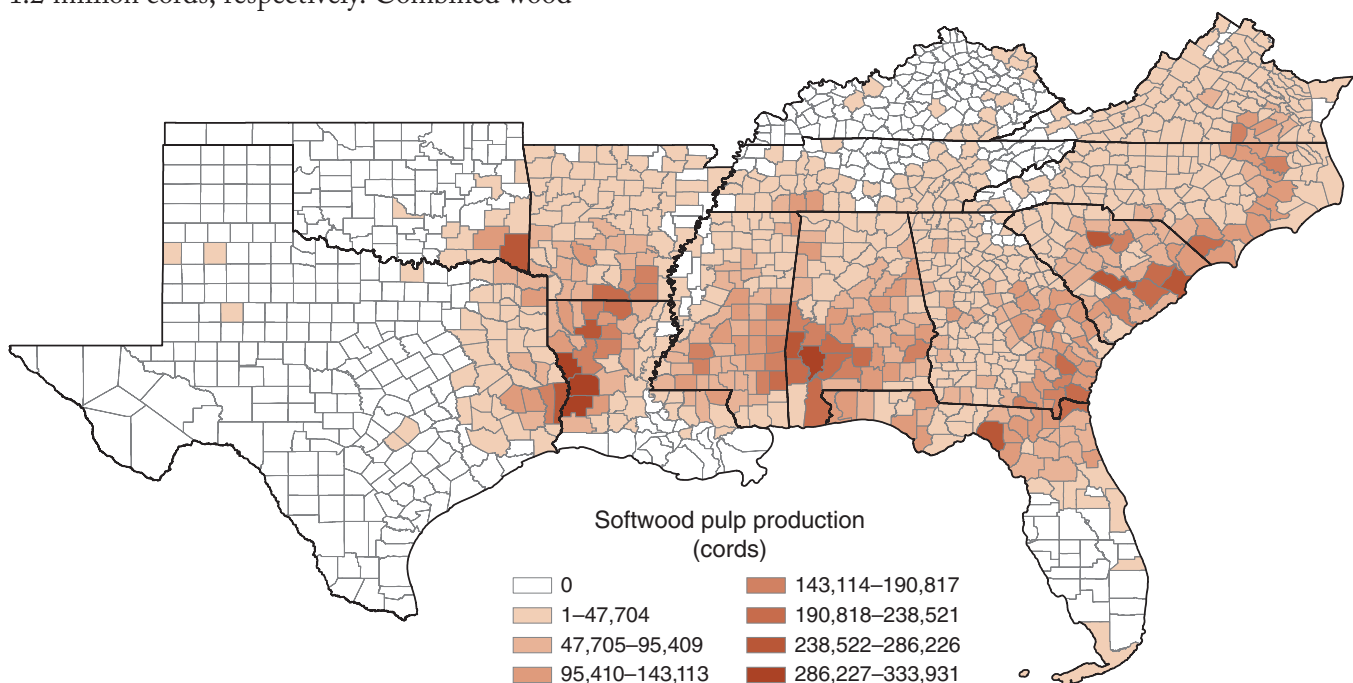


Figure 3—Softwood roundwood production in the South by county or parish, 2019.

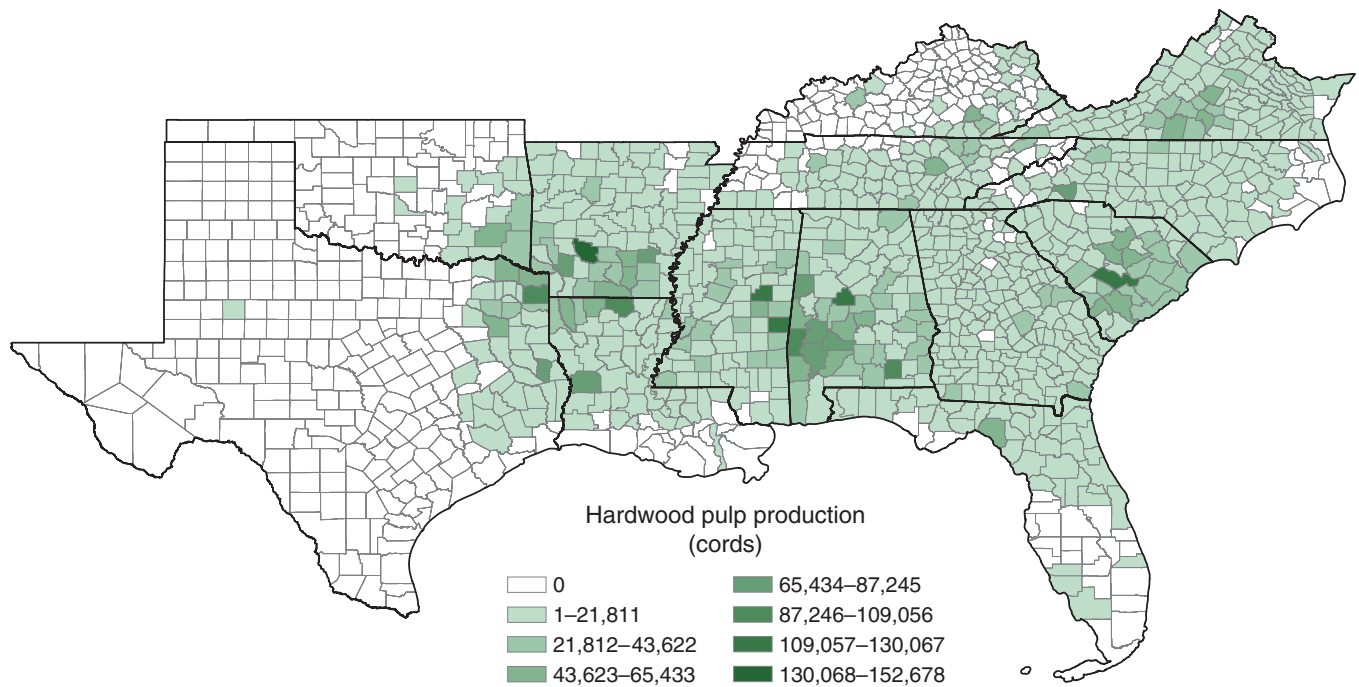


Figure 4—Hardwood roundwood production in the South by county or parish, 2019.

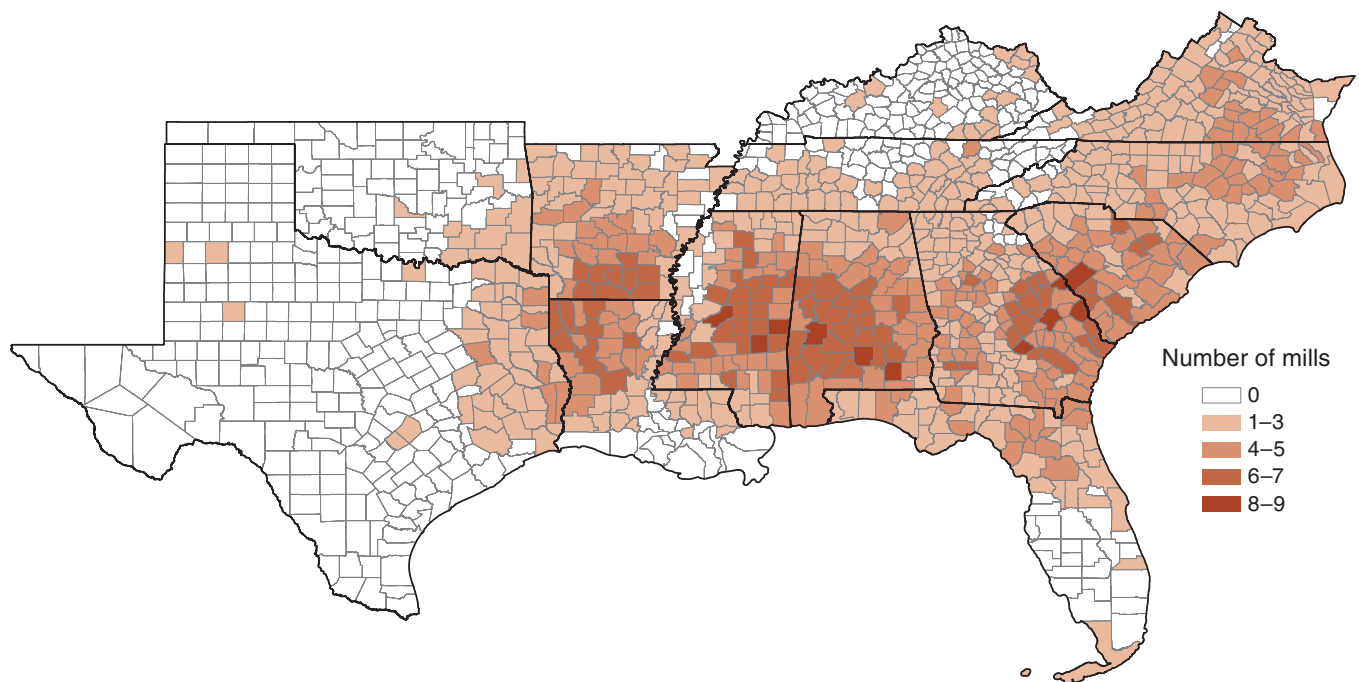


Figure 5—Number of mills competing for softwood roundwood by county or parish, 2019.

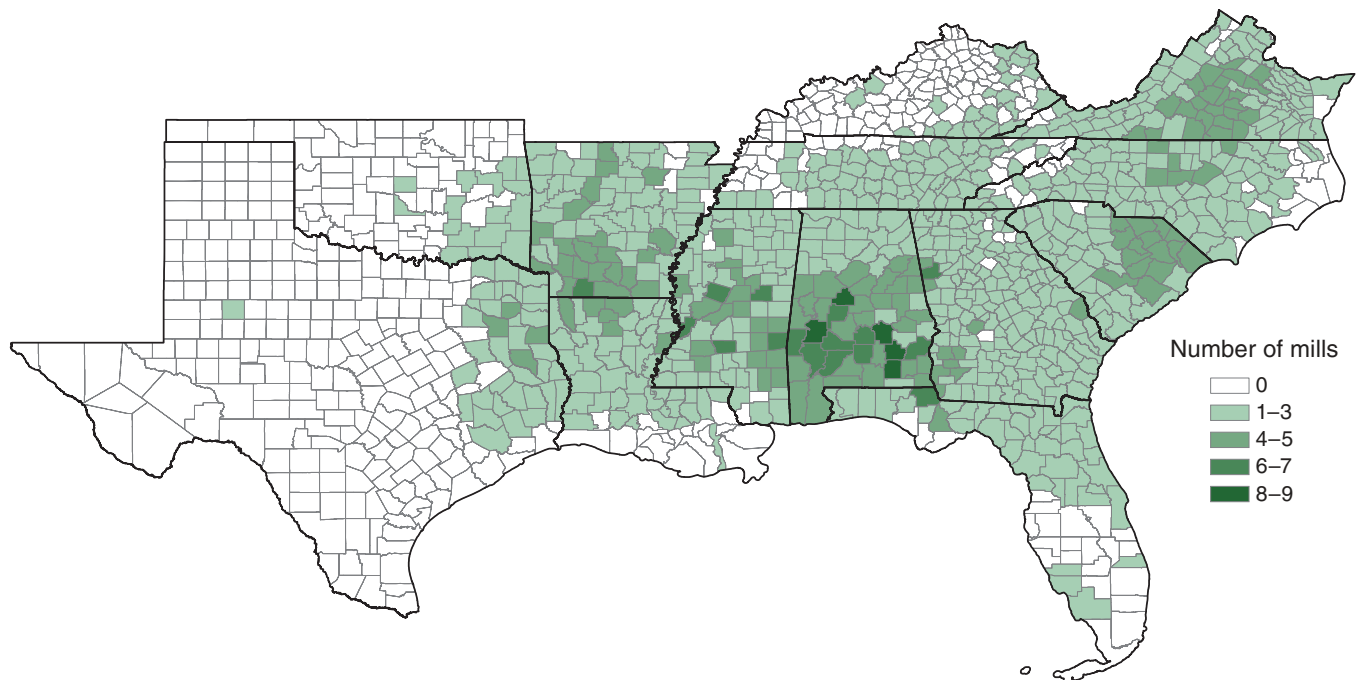


Figure 6—Number of mills competing for hardwood roundwood by county or parish, 2019.

ROUNDWOOD MOVEMENT

Tables A.6 and A.7 show the domestic import and export volumes and roundwood movement of softwood and hardwood roundwood between States in the Southeast and South Central regions. Numbers in boxes represent roundwood harvested and retained for processing in each State. The numbers in rows to the left and right of the boxed numbers represent wood exported to the other States. Therefore, the sum of the figure for retained wood and the figure for exported wood is the total roundwood production for the State. The numbers in columns either above or below the figures for retained wood represent wood imported from other States. The sum of the retained figure and the figure for wood imported from other States represents roundwood receipts or the amount of roundwood processed by mills in a State.

The South Central region was a net exporter of roundwood pulpwood. For softwood and hardwood combined, exports exceeded imports by 355,743 cords (tables A.6 and A.7). Softwood exports exceeded imports by 651,314 cords, while hardwood imports exceeded exports by 295,571 cords. The Southeast was a net importer of pulpwood, with softwood and hardwood imports exceeding exports by 513,163 cords. Softwood imports exceeded exports

by 591,107 cords, while hardwood exports exceeded imports by 77,944 cords. Two Southeast States, Georgia and South Carolina, reported roundwood exported to foreign countries < 1 percent and 1 percent of roundwood pulpwood production, respectively. Across the South pulpwood receipts, or consumption, exceeded production by 157,420 cords.

MILLS

In 2019, 76 southern pulpmills were operating and drawing wood from the 13 Southern States, one less than in 2018 (fig. 7). In 1979, 115 mills were operating in the South. By 1997, a peak year for pulpwood production in the South, the number of operating pulpmills in the South had declined to 103.

Many companies operate pulping facilities throughout the South. In 2019, International Paper Company had the most facilities operating in the South, with 22 pulpmills in 10 Southern States. WestRock Company operated 13 pulpmills in seven States. Georgia-Pacific Corporation and Koch Industries operated 11 pulpmills in six States, one less than in 2018. The Port Hudson, Louisiana facility wasn't included, as it ceased to produce pulp in 2019 (table A.8).

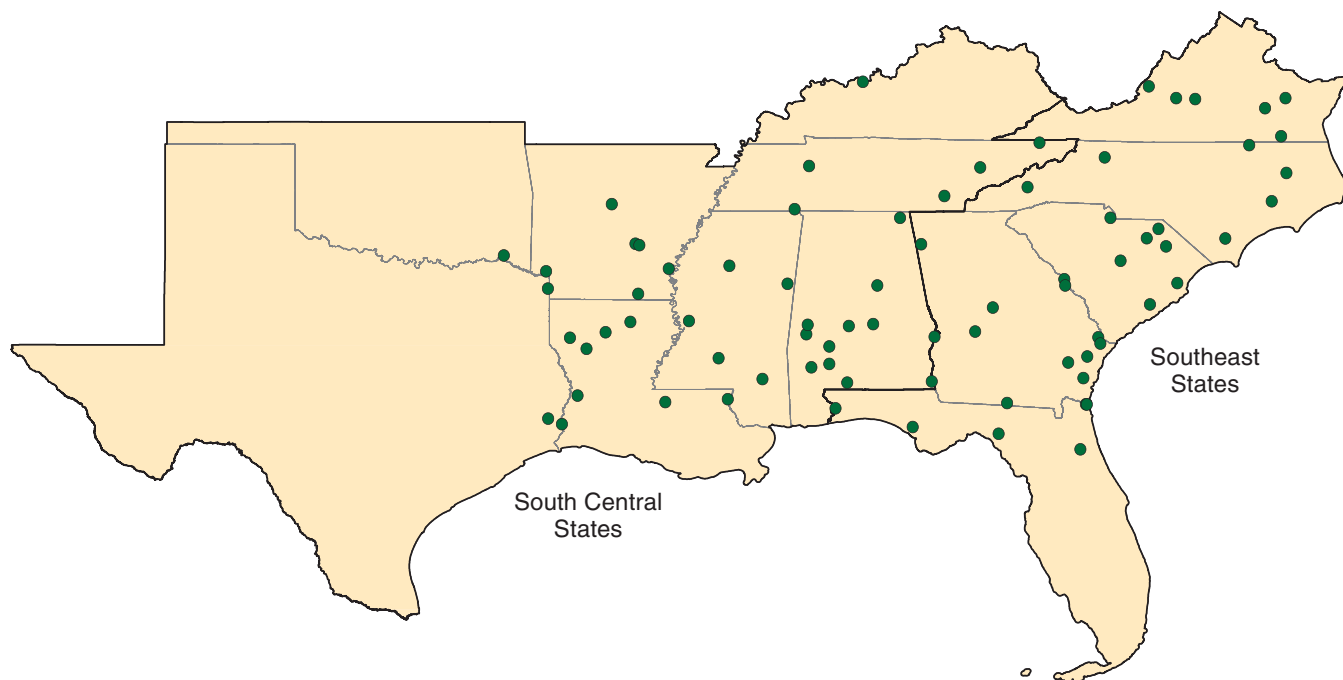


Figure 7—Southern pulpmill locations, 2019.

Alabama and Georgia continued to lead the South in the number of operating mills, with 11 and 12, respectively. In addition, two pulpmills outside the Southern region, in Ohio and Pennsylvania, drew wood from the South in 2019 (table A.9).

Trends

Figure 8 depicts Southern pulpwood production from 1953 to 2019. The 2-percent decrease registered between 2018 and 2019 follows a 7-percent decrease registered between 2017 and 2018, a 3-percent increase registered between 2016 and 2017, and a 6-percent increase between 2015 and 2016. Pulpwood production for 2019 is below the 10-year average for pulpwood production. Softwood roundwood expressed as a percent of total production declined significantly from 1953 until the mid-1980s. In 1953, softwood roundwood supplied 87 percent of the total pulpwood production. By 1985, it made up only 44 percent of total production and remained relatively stable until 2002. Since then, softwood roundwood has made up an increasingly larger share of total pulpwood production. Softwood roundwood increased 1 percent in 2019, accounting for 61 percent of total pulpwood production.

In contrast, hardwood roundwood as a proportion of total pulpwood production was only 12 percent in 1953 and steadily increased until 1997 when it accounted for 27 percent of total production. The hardwood roundwood component has trended downward from its peak in 1997 through 2019. In 2019, hardwood roundwood production was 16 percent of total pulpwood production, the same proportion as in 2018. The years 2018 and 2019 have the lowest hardwood roundwood percentages since 1958.

The production and use of wood residues in the South have taken much the same track as hardwood production. In 1953, wood residue was not recorded as being used for pulpwood production. The production and use of wood residue increased steadily until 1985 when it accounted for 35 percent of total pulpwood production. Since 2015, the proportion of wood residue has increased. Wood residues are still an important source of fiber for the pulp and paper industry in the South. The 5-percent decrease in wood residue production in 2019 had some effect on the proportion of wood residues which account for 23 percent of total pulpwood production, 1 percent less than in 2018.

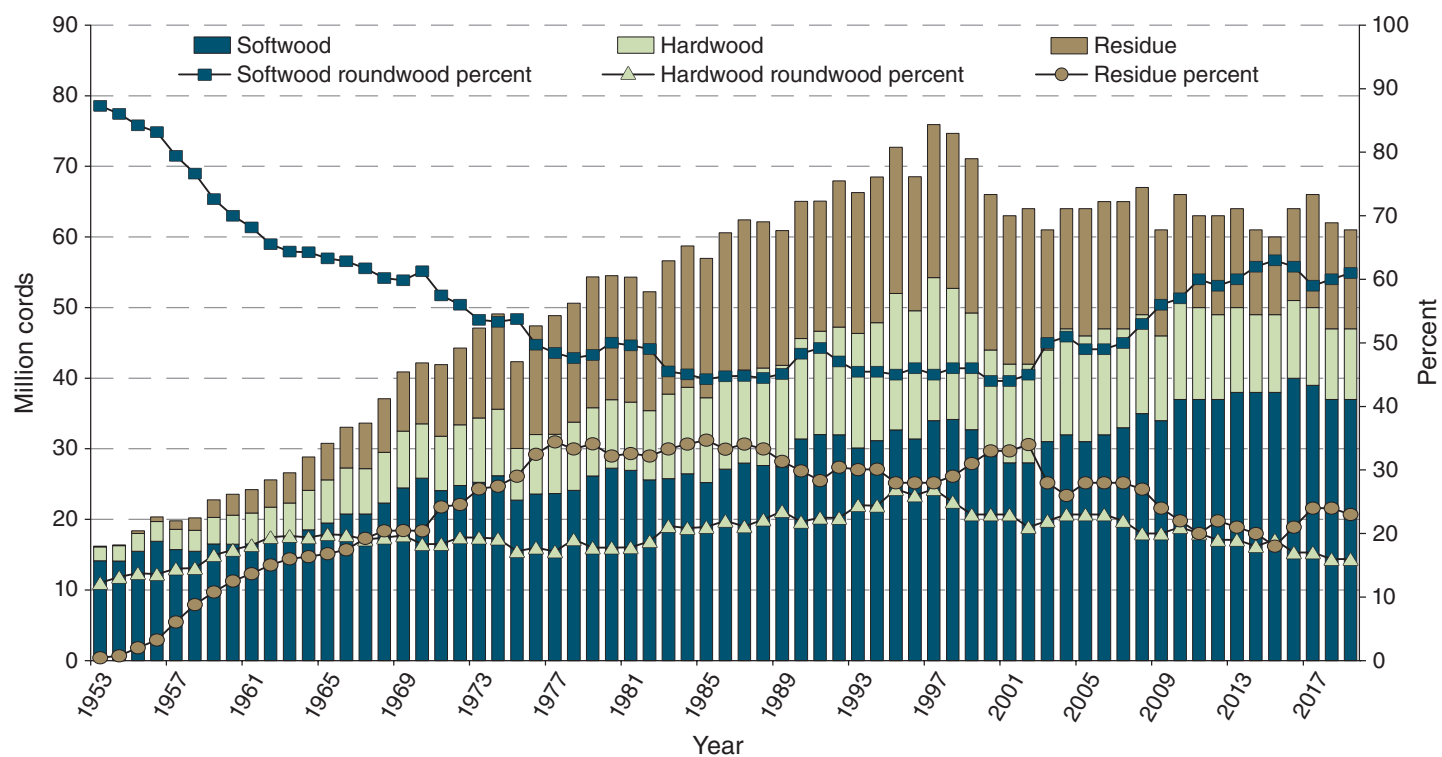


Figure 8—Pulpwood production in the South, 1953–2019.

APPENDIX

Table A.1—Pulpwood production in the Southeast and South Central regions, 2019

Region and source of wood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	----- <i>standard cords</i> -----			----- <i>green tons</i> -----		
Southeast ^a						
Roundwood	21,778,556	17,928,223	3,850,333	59,187,135	48,406,202	10,780,933
Residues	5,808,734	4,404,201	1,404,533	14,054,111	10,592,113	3,461,998
Total	27,587,290	22,332,424	5,254,866	73,241,246	58,998,315	14,242,931
South Central ^b						
Roundwood	24,757,199	18,683,684	6,073,515	67,451,788	50,445,947	17,005,841
Residues	8,008,591	6,563,596	1,444,995	19,347,196	15,785,463	3,561,733
Total	32,765,790	25,247,280	7,518,510	86,798,984	66,231,410	20,567,574
Entire South						
Roundwood	46,535,755	36,611,907	9,923,848	126,638,923	98,852,149	27,786,774
Residues	13,817,325	10,967,797	2,849,528	33,401,307	26,377,576	7,023,731
Total	60,353,080	47,579,704	12,773,376	160,040,230	125,229,725	34,810,505

^a States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.^b States of Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.

Table A.2—Pulpwood production in the South by State and species group, 2019

State	Change	All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	<i>percent</i>	----- <i>standard cords</i> -----			----- <i>green tons</i> -----		
Alabama	2	9,761,262	7,556,981	2,204,281	25,887,499	19,826,266	6,061,233
Arkansas	-3	4,560,063	3,402,686	1,157,377	12,065,133	8,860,461	3,204,672
Florida	0	4,213,312	3,926,135	287,177	11,168,542	10,365,799	802,743
Georgia	-3	9,456,210	7,969,115	1,487,095	25,094,280	21,084,927	4,009,353
Kentucky	-10	505,663	12,320	493,343	1,312,099	31,212	1,280,887
Louisiana	-9	5,368,562	4,696,827	671,735	14,212,556	12,370,619	1,841,937
Mississippi	-3	7,359,637	6,099,296	1,260,341	19,533,350	16,051,395	3,481,955
North Carolina	-1	4,655,824	3,743,716	912,108	12,338,215	9,907,677	2,430,538
Oklahoma	-4	647,804	475,197	172,607	1,742,475	1,259,282	483,193
South Carolina	1	5,937,887	4,604,769	1,333,118	15,802,266	12,169,035	3,633,231
Tennessee	16	1,683,170	867,339	815,831	4,431,106	2,250,386	2,180,720
Texas	-4	2,879,626	2,136,632	742,994	7,614,766	5,581,789	2,032,977
Virginia	-8	3,324,057	2,088,689	1,235,368	8,837,943	5,470,877	3,367,066
All States	-2	60,353,077	47,579,702	12,773,375	160,040,230	125,229,725	34,810,505

Table A.3—Roundwood production in the South by State and species group, 2019 and 2018

State	Change from 2018	2019			2018		
		All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	<i>percent</i>	<i>thousand cords</i>					
Alabama	1	7,472.9	5,599.1	1,873.8	7,415.0	5,604.1	1,810.9
Arkansas	-2	3,344.9	2,294.9	1,050.0	3,415.0	2,374.1	1,041.0
Florida	0	3,413.5	3,130.3	283.1	3,418.7	3,258.5	160.2
Georgia	0	7,531.8	6,505.8	1,026.0	7,531.3	6,481.6	1,049.7
Kentucky	33	198.9	5.4	193.5	150.1	1.7	148.4
Louisiana	-9	4,198.8	3,643.2	555.6	4,615.2	3,740.7	874.5
Mississippi	-1	5,806.8	4,686.7	1,120.1	5,861.9	4,664.7	1,197.1
North Carolina	2	3,608.5	3,064.5	544.0	3,521.3	3,041.0	480.4
Oklahoma	7	567.0	394.7	172.3	529.4	370.8	158.6
South Carolina	3	4,746.6	3,710.4	1,036.2	4,601.7	3,689.7	912.1
Tennessee	-4	1,064.1	557.4	506.7	1,113.0	630.2	482.9
Texas	1	2,103.9	1,502.3	601.5	2,073.7	1,438.3	635.4
Virginia	-11	2,478.2	1,517.2	961.0	2,788.0	1,670.1	1,117.9
All States	-1	46,535.8	36,611.9	9,923.8	47,034.4	36,965.4	10,069.0

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

Table A.4—Southern output of wood residues for pulp manufacture by State and species group, 2019 and 2018

State	Change from 2018	2019			2018		
		All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	<i>percent</i>	<i>thousand cords</i>					
Alabama	5	2,288.4	1957.9	330.5	2,182.8	1843.1	339.7
Arkansas	-7	1,215.2	1107.8	107.4	1,303.5	1149.0	154.6
Florida	2	799.9	795.8	4.0	783.3	778.2	5.1
Georgia	-12	1,924.4	1463.3	461.1	2,195.1	1608.0	587.1
Kentucky	-25	306.8	7.0	299.8	410.4	9.2	401.2
Louisiana	-9	1,169.8	1053.6	116.1	1,280.7	1164.7	116.0
Mississippi	-11	1,552.8	1412.6	140.2	1,751.2	1342.2	408.9
North Carolina	-11	1,047.3	679.2	368.1	1,175.3	691.6	483.7
Oklahoma	-45	80.8	80.5	0.3	146.3	139.4	6.9
South Carolina	-7	1,191.3	894.4	296.9	1,279.0	1081.3	197.7
Tennessee	84	619.1	309.9	309.2	335.7	13.1	322.7
Texas	-17	775.8	634.3	141.5	935.6	729.2	206.3
Virginia	3	845.9	571.5	274.4	819.2	537.8	281.3
All States	-5	13,817.3	10,967.8	2,849.5	14,598.0	11,086.7	3,511.3

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

Table A.5—Pulpwood production in the South by source of wood, State, year, and number of mills

Source of wood and State	Year										
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<i>thousand green tons</i>										
Roundwood											
Alabama	19,296	21,738	21,352	20,933	21,900	22,949	21,291	22,526	21,900	20,202	20,364
Arkansas	7,899	8,956	8,874	9,714	8,910	8,857	8,765	9,387	9,835	9,325	9,136
Florida	9,931	9,468	9,911	10,049	10,641	9,815	10,103	9,843	9,156	9,246	9,245
Georgia	21,733	25,244	24,763	22,631	21,468	22,143	21,804	21,307	20,975	20,440	20,438
Kentucky	1,025	1,072	1,258	1,152	900	768	779	511	633	420	556
Louisiana	12,216	12,869	12,648	11,772	12,772	12,368	11,431	13,406	12,845	12,549	11,392
Mississippi	14,573	17,225	15,668	16,200	16,903	16,673	16,918	17,304	17,281	15,947	15,790
North Carolina	9,344	9,517	8,948	8,620	8,906	8,946	9,621	10,175	10,404	9,556	9,797
Oklahoma	1,382	1,581	1,213	1,453	1,500	1,472	1,254	1,461	1,435	1,445	1,548
South Carolina	12,995	12,840	14,035	13,181	12,523	13,808	13,726	13,848	13,127	12,516	12,919
Tennessee	4,249	4,678	4,634	4,763	4,178	3,619	3,666	3,055	3,153	3,054	2,924
Texas	6,432	6,572	5,668	5,564	5,704	5,582	6,867	6,137	5,989	5,662	5,741
Virginia	5,750	7,293	7,608	8,376	8,281	8,360	8,436	10,458	9,430	7,639	6,787
All States	126,825	139,053	136,581	134,408	134,584	135,360	134,662	139,417	136,164	128,000	126,639
Residues	35,407	35,212	30,389	34,832	32,718	29,294	27,046	32,149	39,923	35,318	33,401
Total	162,231	174,265	166,970	169,240	167,302	164,654	161,709	171,566	176,087	163,318	160,040
Number of mills	83	82	81	81	81	81	79	78	77	77	76

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

Numbers updated to reflect latest processing, may not match previously published results.

Table A.6—Softwood roundwood pulpwood movement between States, 2019

Southeast										
	Exported to									
Imported from	FL	GA	NC	SC	VA	AL	KY/TN ^a	TX/OK ^a	Other ^b	Roundwood production
	standard cords									
Florida	2,688,284	393,780	21			48,231				3,130,316
Georgia ^c	494,923	5,631,219	14,644	6,924		311,180	46,879			6,505,769
North Carolina			2,673,227	287,553	101,002		1,001		1,750	3,064,533
South Carolina ^c		358,636	240,624	3,111,113				13		3,710,386
Virginia			188,158		1,268,316				60,745	1,517,219
Alabama	438,710	599,699	8,797							NA
Kentucky/Tennessee ^a		546	4,155							NA
Mississippi	445									NA
Other ^d					8,554					NA
Roundwood receipts	3,622,362	6,983,880	3,129,626	3,405,590	1,377,872					17,928,223
Total Southeast receipts = 18,519,330										

South Central											
	Exported to										
Imported from	AL	AR	KY/TN ^a	LA	MS	TX/OK ^a	FL	GA	NC	Other ^b	Roundwood production
	standard cords										
Alabama	4,105,625	11,534	278,018		156,650	22	438,710	599,699	8,797		5,599,055
Arkansas		1,553,564		392,697		348,646					2,294,907
Kentucky/Tennessee ^a	19	696	551,079					546	4,155	6,277	562,772
Louisiana		56,857		3,334,190	125	252,036					3,643,208
Mississippi	479,016	5,417	501,202	800,441	2,900,193	10	445				4,686,724
Texas/Oklahoma ^a		110,688		197,181		1,589,147					1,897,016
Florida	48,231										NA
Georgia	311,180		46,879								NA
North Carolina			1,001								NA
South Carolina						13					NA
Other ^d				11							NA
Roundwood receipts	4,944,071	1,738,756	1,378,179	4,724,520	3,056,968	2,189,874					18,683,682
Total South Central receipts = 18,032,368											

Note: Boxed numbers are retained roundwood volume processed by mills in the State in which it is harvested.

NA = not applicable.

^aValues have been combined for confidentiality purposes.

^bOther destinations include Ohio and Pennsylvania.

^cGeorgia exported 6,643 cords to unknown foreign countries, and South Carolina exported 48,713 cords to unknown foreign countries. This volume is not represented in the table.

^dOther sources include Maryland, Missouri, and West Virginia.

Table A.7—Hardwood roundwood pulpwood movement between States, 2019

Southeast											
Imported from	Exported to									Roundwood production	
	FL	GA	NC	SC	VA	AL	KY/TN ^a	TX/OK ^a	Other ^b		
	standard cords										
Florida	81,330	152,662				49,150					283,142
Georgia ^c	19	745,594	8,433	6,044	4,568	137,914	123,459				1,026,031
North Carolina		15	247,198	97,783	108,655		89,656			686	543,993
South Carolina ^c		50,661	60,755	920,267			4,511	21			1,036,215
Virginia			7,459		886,768		52,481			14,244	960,952
Alabama	229	40,000	5,524		2,649						NA
Kentucky/Tennessee ^a			103,550	1,864	21						NA
Other ^d					240,341						NA
Roundwood receipts	81,578	988,932	432,919	1,025,958	1,243,002						3,850,333
Total Southeast receipts = 3,772,389											

South Central													
Imported from	Exported to											Roundwood production	
	AL	AR	KY/TN ^a	LA	MS	TX/OK ^a	FL	GA	NC	SC	VA		Other ^b
	standard cords												
Alabama	1,755,916	23,631	44,131			1,718	229	40,000	5,524		2,649	1,873,798	
Arkansas		913,186		561		136,253						1,050,000	
Kentucky/Tennessee ^a	136,314	2,914	427,254						103,550	1,864	21	28,288	700,205
Louisiana	632	178,643		83,552	1,301	291,465							555,593
Mississippi	522,639	288,156	112,959		143,228	53,113							1,120,095
Texas/Oklahoma ^a		230,937		10,011		532,877							773,825
Florida	49,150												NA
Georgia	137,914		123,459										NA
North Carolina			89,656										NA
South Carolina			4,511				21						NA
Virginia			52,481										NA
Other ^d		11,752	8,752										NA
Roundwood receipts	2,602,565	1,649,219	863,203	94,124	144,529	1,015,447							6,073,516
Total South Central receipts = 6,369,087													

Note: Boxed numbers are retained roundwood volume processed by mills in the State in which it is harvested.

NA = not applicable.

^aValues have been combined for confidentiality purposes.

^bOther destinations include Ohio and Pennsylvania.

^cGeorgia exported 6,228 cords to unknown foreign countries, and South Carolina exported 11,565 cords to unknown foreign countries. This volume is not represented in the table.

^dOther sources include Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Table A.8—Southern pulpmills, 2019

Location	Company
Alabama	
Clairborne	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Jackson	Boise Paper
Demopolis	WestRock Company
Selma	International Paper Company
Naheola	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Brewton	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Coosa Pines	Resolute Forest Products
Pine Hill	International Paper Company
Cottonton	WestRock Company
Stevenson	WestRock Company
Prattville	International Paper Company
Arkansas	
Pine Bluff	Mondi Pine Bluff, LLC
Ashdown	Domtar Paper Co., LLC
Crossett	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Morrilton	Green Bay Packaging, Inc.
Pine Bluff	Evergreen Packaging, Inc.
McGehee	Clearwater Paper Corporation
Florida	
Perry	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Cantonment	International Paper Company
Palatka	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Fernandina Beach	Rayonier, Inc.
Fernandina Beach	WestRock Company
Panama City	WestRock Company
Georgia	
Augusta	Resolute Forest Products
Augusta	International Paper Company
Brunswick	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Cedar Springs	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Rome	International Paper Company
Riceboro	Interstate Paper LLC
Jesup	Rayonier, Inc.
Valdosta	Packaging Corporation of America
Macon	Graphic Packaging International, Inc.
Savannah	International Paper Company
Oglethorpe	International Paper Company
Port Wentworth	International Paper Company
Kentucky	
Hawesville	Domtar Paper Co., LLC
Louisiana	
DeRidder	Packaging Corporation of America
Bogalusa	International Paper Company
Mansfield	International Paper Company
West Monroe	Graphic Packaging International, Inc.
Hodge	WestRock Company
Campti	International Paper Company
St. Francisville	Hood Container Corporation

(continued)

Location	Company
Mississippi	
Monticello	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
New Augusta	Koch Industries
Vicksburg	International Paper Company
Grenada	Resolute Forest Products
Columbus	International Paper Company
North Carolina	
Roaring River	Louisiana-Pacific Corporation
Canton	Evergreen Packaging, Inc.
Roanoke Rapids	WestRock Company
Riegelwood	International Paper Company
New Bern	International Paper Company
Plymouth	Domtar, Inc.
Oklahoma	
Valliant	International Paper Company
South Carolina	
Catawba	Resolute Forest Products
Georgetown	International Paper Company
Hartsville	Sonoco Products Company
Florence	WestRock Company
Eastover	International Paper Company
Charleston	WestRock Company
Bennettsville	Domtar Paper Company, Inc.
Tennessee	
Calhoun	Resolute Forest Products
New Johnsonville	Hood Container Corporation
Kingsport	Domtar Paper Co., LLC
Counce	Packaging Corporation of America
Knoxville	Tamko Building Products, Inc.
Texas	
Texarkana	International Paper Company
Orange	International Paper Company
Silsbee	WestRock Company
Virginia	
West Point	WestRock Company
Big Island	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Hopewell	WestRock Company
Riverville	Greif Packaging, LLC
Covington	WestRock Company
Franklin	International Paper Company

Table A.9—Other mills using southern pulpwood in 2019

Location	Company
Ohio	
Chillicothe	Pixelle Company
Pennsylvania	
Spring Grove	Pixelle Company

Gray, James A.; Bentley, James W.; Cooper, Jason A.; and Cyprian, Larry T.
2021. Southern pulpwood production, 2019. Resour. Bull. SRS-230.
Asheville, NC: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Southern
Research Station. 13 p. <https://doi.org/10.2737/SRS-RB-230>.

The South's production of pulpwood decreased from 61.6 million cords in 2018 to 60.4 million cords in 2019. Roundwood production decreased by 499,000 cords to 46.5 million cords and accounted for 77 percent of the South's total pulpwood production. The use of wood residue decreased 5 percent to 13.8 million cords in 2019. Alabama and Georgia led the South in total production, with 9.8 and 9.5 million cords, respectively. In 2019, 76 mills were operating and drawing wood from the 13 Southern States.

Keywords: FIA, pulpmills, pulpwood, residues, roundwood.

October 2021 Revision

Errors occurred in the production numbers for the 2019 data. The production numbers for the 2019 data have been reprocessed and edited. The correct production numbers for the 2019 data appear in this October 2021 report.



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