

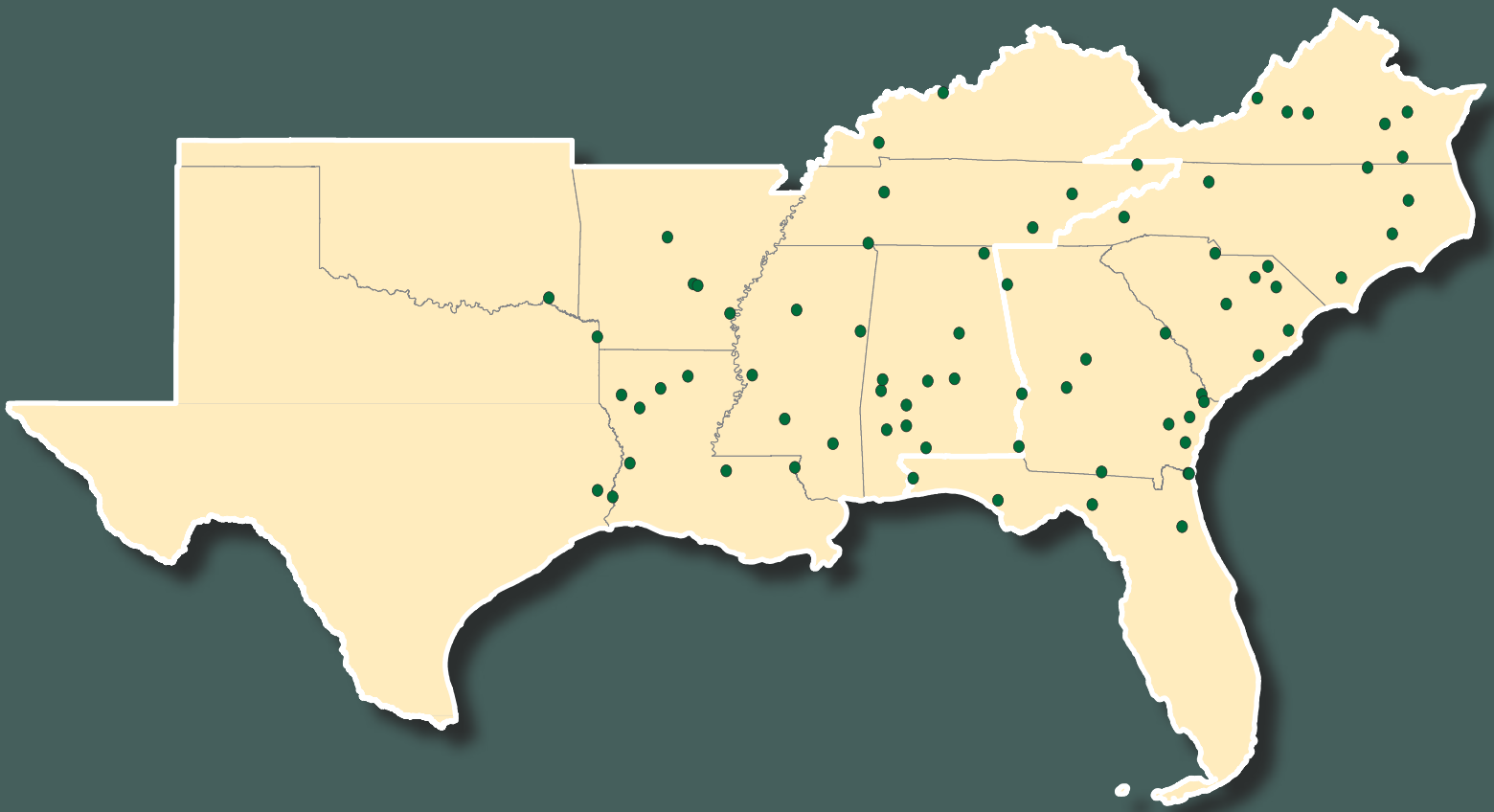


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Southern Pulpwood Production, 2020

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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.

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Southern Pulpwood Production, 2020

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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 2020 presents the findings of a 100-percent sample of pulpmills that used roundwood or wood residues from the 13 Southern States. Of the 74 mills surveyed, 63 responded. For the 11 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 2019 to 2020.

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 6 percent (3.4 million cords) to 57.0 million cords (151 million green tons) (table A.1). This decrease follows a 2-percent decrease between 2018 and 2019 and a 7-percent decrease between 2017 and 2018, continuing the trend of decreasing production since 2017. At 46.1 million cords, softwood production decreased 1.4 million cords, or 3 percent. Hardwood production went down 15 percent, from 12.8 million cords to 10.8 million cords. Softwood roundwood and residues combined accounted for 81 percent of the total Southern pulpwood production, while hardwoods accounted for the remaining 19 percent. Total Southern pulpwood production was 25 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 7 percent, from 32.8 million cords to 30.3 million cords. Softwood pulpwood production decreased 1.3 million cords, or 5 percent, in the region, while hardwood production decreased 1.1 million cords, or 15 percent. The South Central region's production was down 29 percent, or 12.2 million cords (32.5 million green tons) from the peak year of 1997. Between 1997 and 2020, the South Central region lost 19 pulpmills. In 2020, this region accounted for 53 percent of the South's total pulpwood production.

Production in the Southeast (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) decreased 3 percent, from 27.6 million cords to 26.7 million cords. Softwood production was down < 1 percent in this region, or 138,000 cords, while hardwood production decreased 15 percent, or 799,000 cords. From its peak year of 1997, the Southeast region's production declined 20 percent, or 6.7 million cords (17.9 million green tons). Between 1997 and 2020, the Southeast lost nine pulpmills.

Georgia's pulpwood production was up 2 percent to 9.6 million cords, leading the South in total pulpwood production (fig. 1, table A.2). Alabama's production declined 8 percent to 9.0 million cords. Production in Mississippi decreased 5 percent to 7.0 million cords. Pulpwood production in South Carolina decreased 13 percent to 5.2 million cords. Louisiana's production decreased 5 percent to 5.1 million cords, and North Carolina's production increased 2 percent to 4.8 million cords. Collectively, these six States accounted for 40.6 million cords, or 71 percent, of the South's total 2020 production.

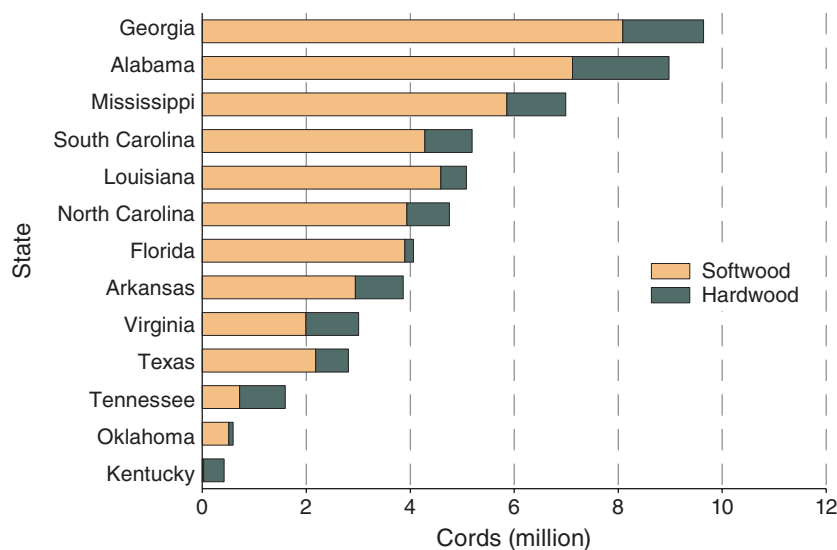


Figure 1—Pulpwood production by State and broad species, 2020.

Roundwood

Roundwood pulpwood continues to be the primary fiber source used in pulp manufacture in the South. In 2020, it accounted for 74 percent of the total Southern pulpwood production (fig. 2). This represents a decrease from 2019 when roundwood accounted for 77 percent of total pulpwood production. The roundwood percentage has generally decreased since its peak of 82 percent in 2015. Overall, from 2019 to 2020, the South's roundwood production decreased by 4.1 million cords, or 9 percent, from 46.5 to 42.4 million cords (table A.3). At 34.7 million cords, softwood accounted for 82 percent of the total roundwood production.

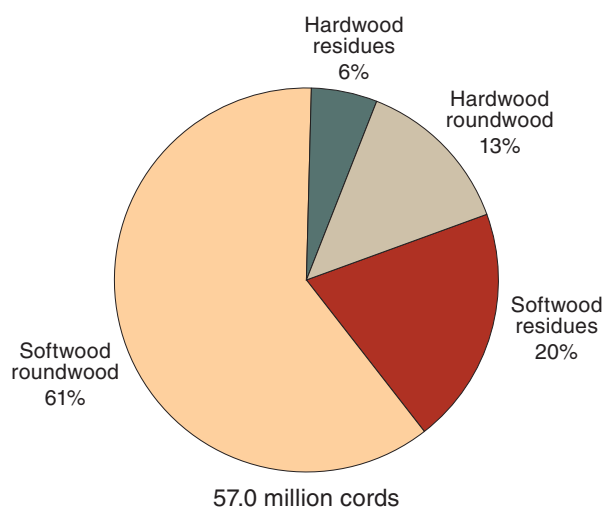


Figure 2—Softwood and hardwood components of Southern pulpwood production, 2020.

Between 2019 and 2020, softwood roundwood production decreased 5 percent, or 1.9 million cords, while hardwood roundwood production decreased by 2.2 million cords, or 23 percent. In comparison to the peak year of 1997, softwood roundwood production was up by 733,000 cords, or 2 percent, while hardwood roundwood production dropped by 12.6 million cords, or 62 percent.

Only 2 of the 13 Southern States—Kentucky and Tennessee—showed an increase in roundwood production of 7 and 18 percent, respectively. Eight Southern States—North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, Alabama, and Texas—showed small to moderate decreases in roundwood production of 3 to 10 percent. South Carolina, Oklahoma, and Arkansas had the greatest decrease in roundwood production at 18, 25, and 28 percent, respectively. Georgia led in total roundwood production with 7.1 million cords. Georgia was also the leading producer of softwood at 6.3 million cords. At 6.8 million cords, Alabama ranked second in total roundwood production and was the leading producer of hardwood roundwood at 1.6 million cords. Roundwood pulpwood production in Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, and North Carolina was 5.5, 3.9, 3.9, and 3.5 million cords, respectively. Combined production in these six States was 30.7 million cords, for 72 percent of the South's roundwood total.

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 increased 5 percent to 14.6 million cords, or 35.2 million tons (table A.4). Softwood residue production was up 4 percent to 11.4 million cords and accounted for 78 percent of total wood residues. Hardwood residue production increased 11 percent to 3.2 million cords.

Seven Southern States—Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas—showed an increase in wood residue production ranging between 2 and 111 percent. Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia showed slight to moderate decreases, ranging from 1 to 15 percent. Kentucky and Tennessee showed significant decreases of 32 and 45 percent, respectively. Georgia led Southern States in the production of wood residues with 2.5 million cords, followed by Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, South Carolina, and North Carolina with 2.2, 1.5, 1.4, 1.3,

and 1.3 million cords, respectively. Combined wood residue production in these six States amounted to 10.2 million cords, or 70 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 2010 through 2020. 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 2020, of the 1,306 total counties in the 13 Southern States, 882 counties produced softwood or hardwood roundwood or both; in 2019, this number was 872; 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.

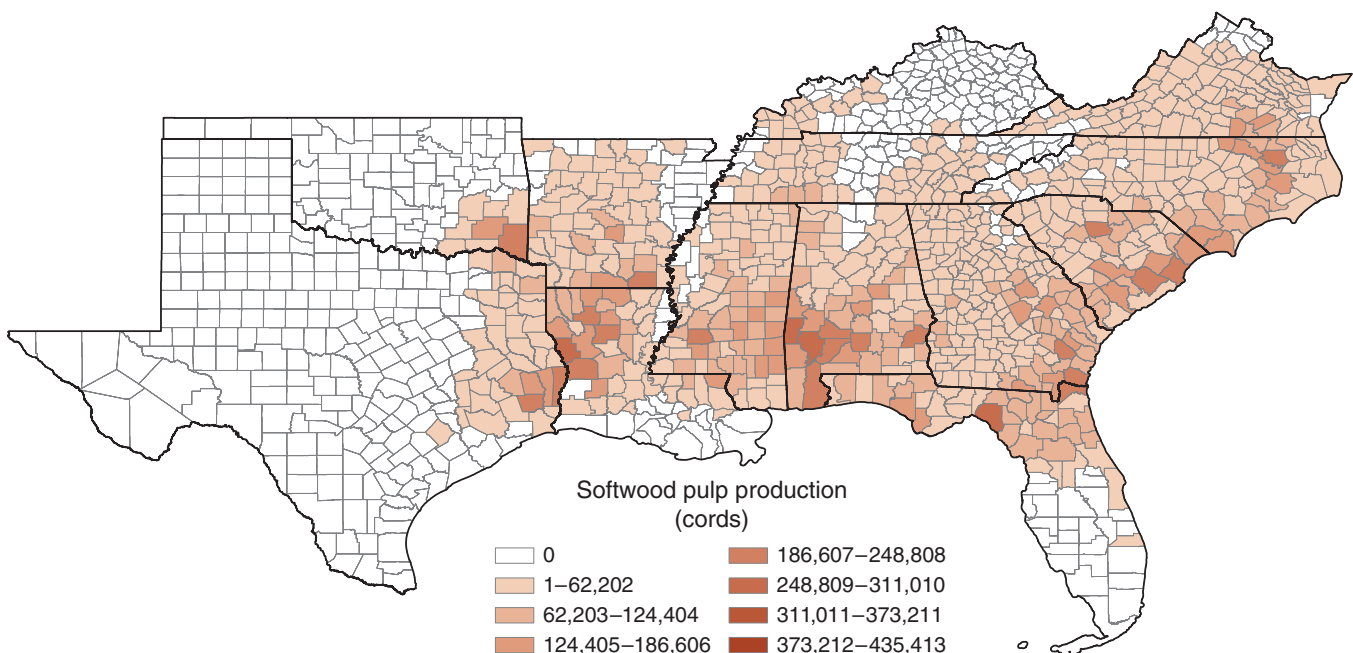


Figure 3—Softwood roundwood production in the South by county or parish, 2020.

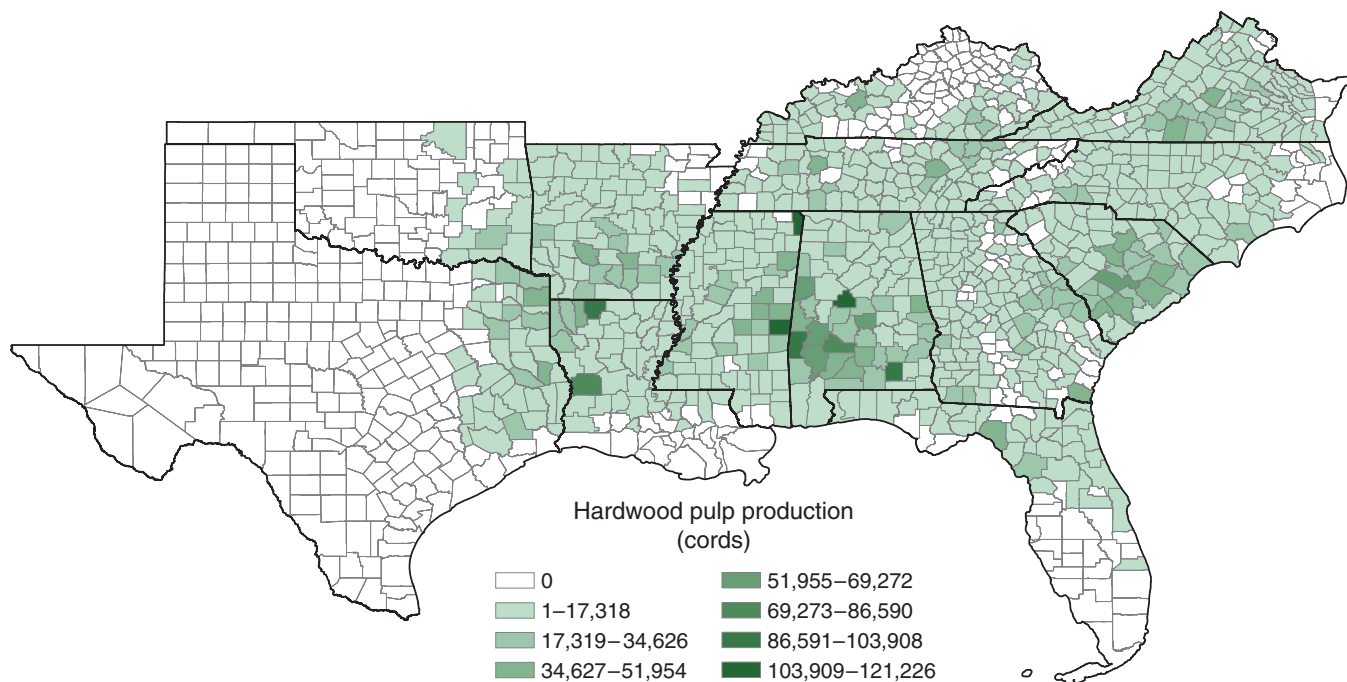


Figure 4—Hardwood roundwood production in the South by county or parish, 2020.

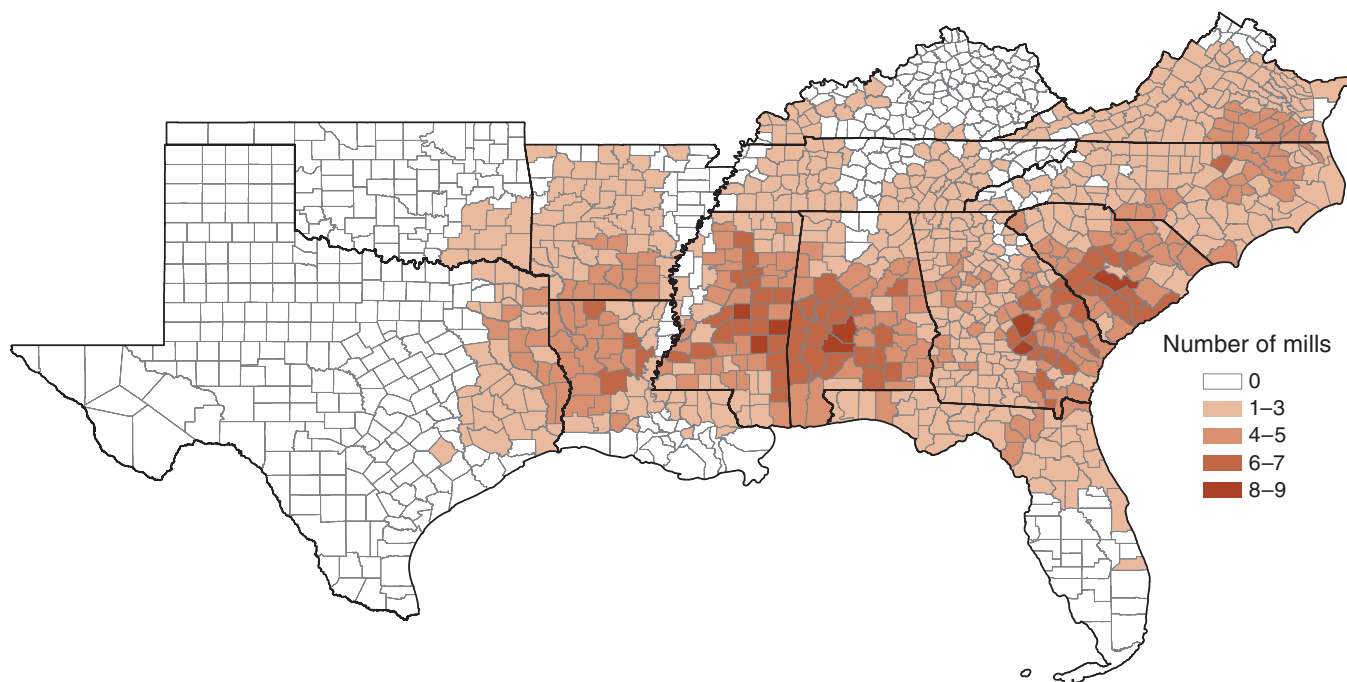


Figure 5—Number of mills competing for softwood roundwood by county or parish, 2020.

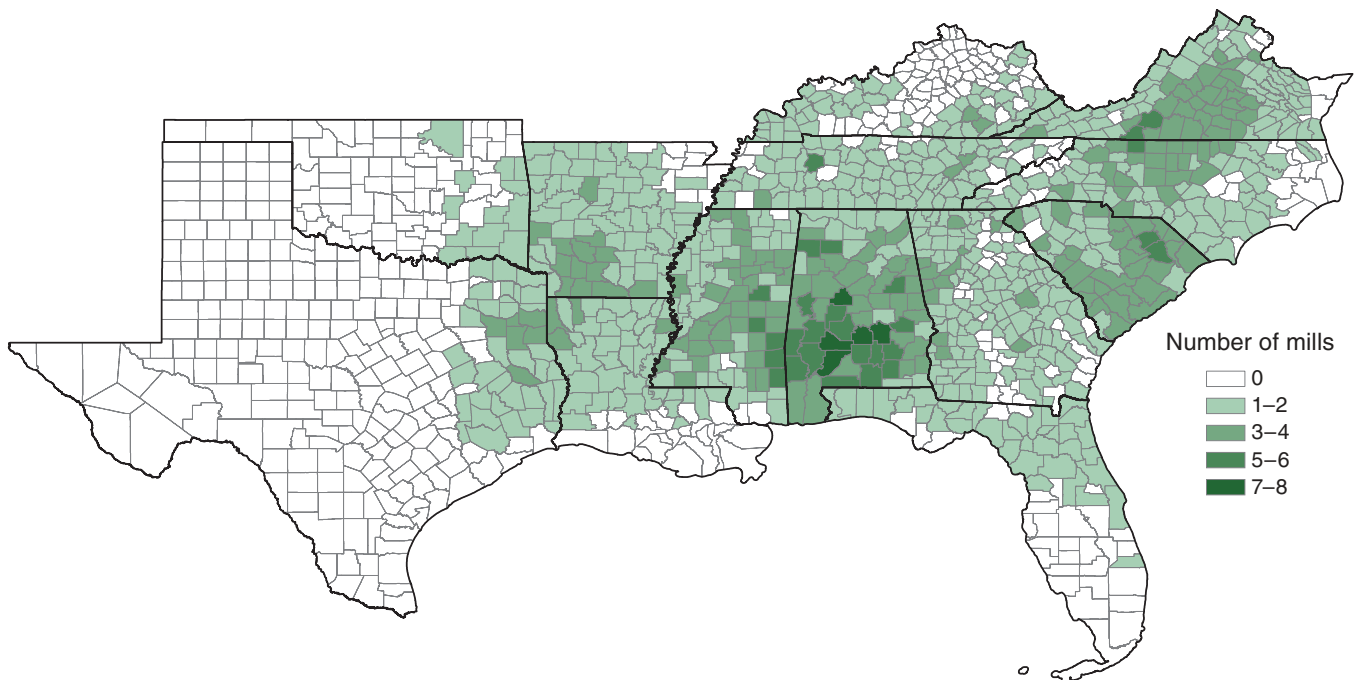


Figure 6—Number of mills competing for hardwood roundwood by county or parish, 2020.

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 columns to the 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. Note that data for exports from the Southern region to the Northern region were unavailable at the time of publication. Over the past 5 years, softwood exports to the Northern region were <1 percent of total softwood roundwood production, and hardwood exports were <2 percent of total hardwood roundwood production. The numbers in rows 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 356,867 cords (tables A.6 and A.7). Softwood exports exceeded imports by 610,767 cords, while hardwood imports exceeded exports by 253,900 cords. The Southeast was a net importer of pulpwood, with softwood and hardwood imports exceeding exports by 665,432 cords. Softwood imports exceeded exports by 618,518 cords, while hardwood imports exceeded exports by 46,914 cords. Three Southeast States—Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina—reported softwood roundwood exported to foreign countries. All three combined were <1 percent of softwood roundwood pulpwood production. In addition, South Carolina also reported hardwood roundwood exported to foreign countries, which was <1 percent of total hardwood roundwood pulpwood production.

MILLS

In 2020, 74 southern pulpmills were operating and drawing wood from the 13 Southern States, two less than in 2019 (fig. 7). The Resolute Forest Products mill in Augusta, GA and the Georgia Pacific mill

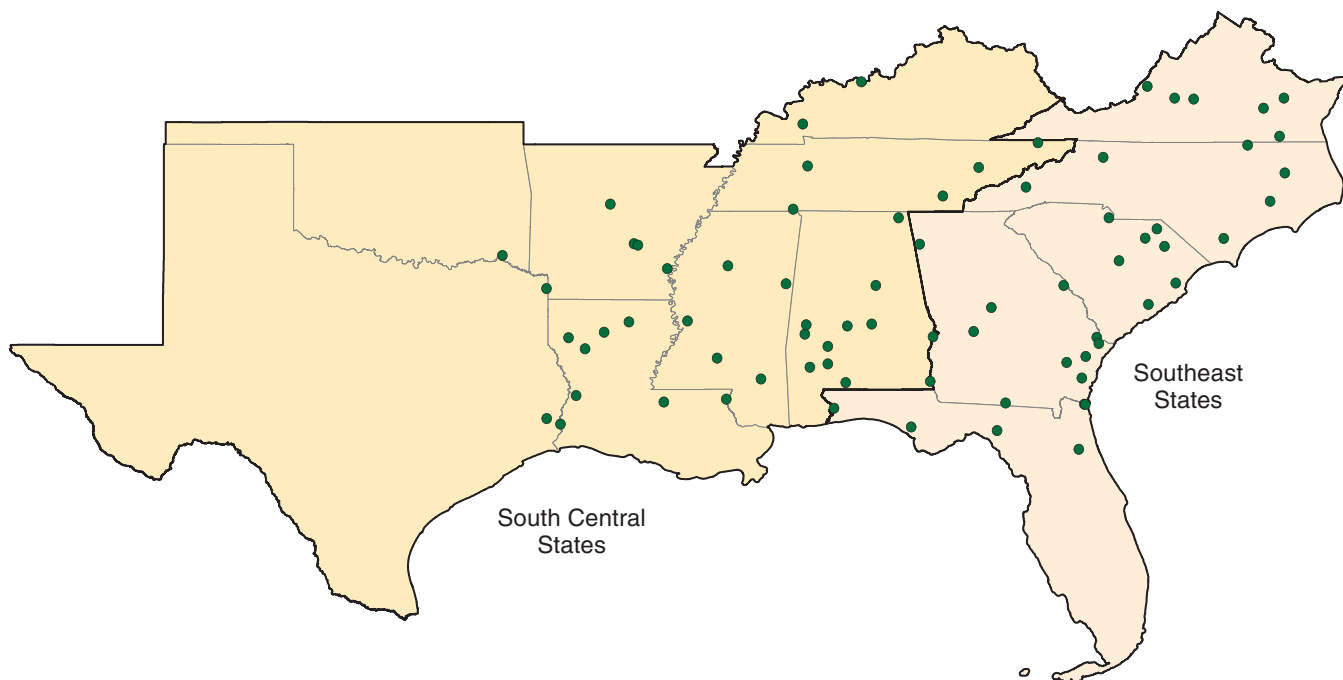


Figure 7—Southern pulpmill locations, 2020.

in Crossett, AR closed in 2019. The Domtar mill in Ashdown, AR was idled in 2020. There was one addition with Phoenix Paper re-opening a paper mill in Wickliffe, KY that had been idled since 2015. 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 (table A.8). In 2020, International Paper Company had the most facilities operating in the South, with 21 pulpmills in 10 Southern States, 1 less than in 2019 after merging the mill in Augusta, GA with Graphic Packaging International. WestRock Company operated 13 pulpmills in seven States. Georgia-Pacific Corporation and Koch Industries operated 10 pulpmills in five States, 1 less than in 2019 due to the closing of the mill in Crossett, AR.

Alabama and Georgia continued to lead the South in the number of operating pulpmills, both with 11. South Carolina and Louisiana followed with seven mills; Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia had

six mills; Mississippi and Tennessee had five mills; Arkansas, Texas, Kentucky, and Oklahoma had four, three, two, and one mills, respectively.

Trends

Figure 8 depicts Southern pulpwood production from 1953 to 2020. The 6-percent decrease registered between 2019 and 2020 follows a 2-percent decrease between 2018 and 2019, a 7-percent decrease registered between 2017 and 2018, and a 3-percent increase registered between 2016 and 2017. Pulpwood production for 2020 is below the 10-year average for pulpwood production. Softwood roundwood expressed as a percentage 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 decreased 1 percent in 2020, accounting for 60 percent of total pulpwood production.

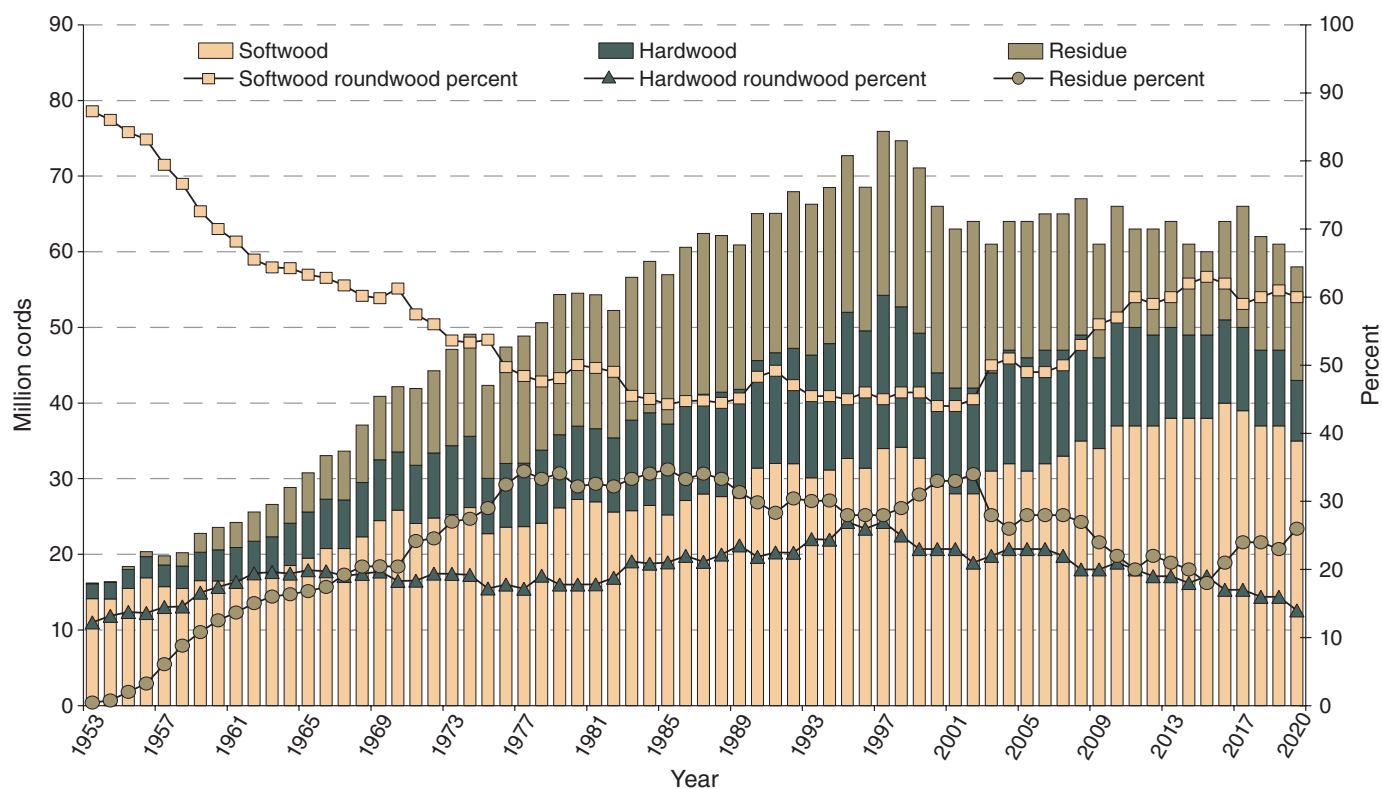


Figure 8—Pulpwood production in the South, 1953–2020.

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 2020. In 2020, hardwood roundwood production was 14 percent of total pulpwood production, 2 percent less than 2019. The year 2020 has the lowest hardwood roundwood percentages since 1957.

The production and use of wood residues in the South increased steadily from 1953 (when wood

residue was not recorded as being used for pulpwood production) until 1985 when it accounted for 35 percent of total pulpwood production. From 2002 to 2015, there was a decreasing trend in residue use as a proportion of total pulpwood production. Since 2015, the proportion of wood residue has generally increased. Wood residues are still an important source of fiber for the pulp and paper industry in the South. The 6-percent increase in wood residue production in 2020 had some effect on the proportion of wood residues which account for 26 percent of total pulpwood production, 3 percent more than in 2019.

APPENDIX

Table A.1—Pulpwood production in the Southeast and South Central regions, 2020

Region and source of wood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	----- <i>standard cords</i> -----			----- <i>green tons</i> -----		
Southeast ^a						
Roundwood	20,044,943	17,096,914	2,948,029	54,416,147	46,161,667	8,254,480
Residues	6,605,508	5,097,851	1,507,657	15,976,530	12,260,344	3,716,186
Total	26,650,451	22,194,765	4,455,686	70,392,677	58,422,011	11,970,666
South Central ^b						
Roundwood	22,360,706	17,628,805	4,731,901	60,847,096	47,597,774	13,249,322
Residues	7,968,922	6,311,916	1,657,006	19,264,487	15,180,174	4,084,313
Total	30,329,628	23,940,721	6,388,907	80,111,583	62,777,948	17,333,635
Entire South						
Roundwood	42,405,649	34,725,719	7,679,930	115,263,243	93,759,441	21,503,802
Residues	14,574,430	11,409,767	3,164,663	35,241,017	27,440,518	7,800,499
Total	56,980,079	46,135,486	10,844,593	150,504,260	121,199,959	29,304,301

^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, 2020

State	Change	All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	<i>percent</i>	----- <i>standard cords</i> -----			----- <i>green tons</i> -----		
Alabama	-8	8,976,508	7,117,937	1,858,571	23,761,504	18,641,143	5,120,361
Arkansas	-15	3,863,847	2,943,622	920,225	10,086,138	7,621,886	2,464,252
Florida	-4	4,060,634	3,896,964	163,670	10,739,329	10,282,406	456,923
Georgia	2	9,638,492	8,087,357	1,551,135	25,404,502	21,305,615	4,098,887
Kentucky	-17	420,103	25,663	394,440	1,104,315	67,288	1,037,027
Louisiana	-5	5,078,024	4,588,954	489,070	13,412,694	12,080,394	1,332,300
Mississippi	-5	6,991,493	5,856,303	1,135,190	18,534,278	15,422,192	3,112,086
North Carolina	2	4,754,161	3,935,318	818,843	12,527,792	10,404,166	2,123,626
Oklahoma	-8	593,812	509,988	83,824	1,561,470	1,326,762	234,708
South Carolina	-13	5,190,622	4,282,207	908,415	13,721,042	11,212,522	2,508,520
Tennessee	-5	1,594,549	718,379	876,170	4,278,569	1,935,832	2,342,737
Texas	-2	2,811,291	2,179,875	631,416	7,372,615	5,682,451	1,690,164
Virginia	-10	3,006,541	1,992,919	1,013,622	8,000,012	5,217,302	2,782,710
All States	-6	56,980,077	46,135,486	10,844,591	150,504,260	121,199,959	29,304,301

Table A.3—Roundwood production in the South by State and species group, 2020 and 2019

State	Change from 2019	2020			2019		
		All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	<i>percent</i>	<i>thousand cords</i>					
Alabama	-9	6,770.0	5,161.0	1,609.0	7,472.9	5,599.1	1,873.8
Arkansas	-28	2,423.8	1,838.9	584.9	3,344.9	2,294.9	1,050.0
Florida	-5	3,245.1	3,085.4	159.6	3,413.5	3,130.3	283.1
Georgia	-6	7,112.1	6,289.9	822.2	7,531.8	6,505.8	1,026.0
Kentucky	7	212.2	18.9	193.3	198.9	5.4	193.5
Louisiana	-7	3,917.2	3,538.8	378.4	4,198.8	3,643.2	555.6
Mississippi	-6	5,471.8	4,534.9	936.9	5,806.8	4,686.7	1,120.1
North Carolina	-3	3,499.7	3,185.5	314.1	3,608.5	3,064.5	544.0
Oklahoma	-25	423.6	339.8	83.8	567.0	394.7	172.3
South Carolina	-18	3,901.5	3,097.7	803.9	4,746.6	3,710.4	1,036.2
Tennessee	18	1,251.9	705.5	546.3	1,064.1	557.4	506.7
Texas	-10	1,890.3	1,491.0	399.3	2,103.9	1,502.3	601.5
Virginia	-8	2,286.6	1,438.4	848.2	2,478.2	1,517.2	961.0
All States	-9	42,405.6	34,725.7	7,679.9	46,535.8	36,611.9	9,923.8

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, 2020 and 2019

State	Change from 2019	2020			2019		
		All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	<i>percent</i>	<i>thousand cords</i>					
Alabama	-4	2,206.5	1956.9	249.6	2,288.4	1957.9	330.5
Arkansas	19	1,440.1	1104.7	335.3	1,215.2	1107.8	107.4
Florida	2	815.6	811.5	4.0	799.9	795.8	4.0
Georgia	31	2,526.4	1797.5	729.0	1,924.4	1463.3	461.1
Kentucky	-32	207.9	6.8	201.1	306.8	7.0	299.8
Louisiana	-1	1,160.8	1050.1	110.7	1,169.8	1053.6	116.1
Mississippi	-2	1,519.7	1321.5	198.3	1,552.8	1412.6	140.2
North Carolina	20	1,254.5	749.8	504.7	1,047.3	679.2	368.1
Oklahoma	111	170.2	170.2	0.0	80.8	80.5	0.3
South Carolina	8	1,289.1	1184.5	104.6	1,191.3	894.4	296.9
Tennessee	-45	342.7	12.9	329.8	619.1	309.9	309.2
Texas	19	921.0	688.9	232.2	775.8	634.3	141.5
Virginia	-15	719.9	554.5	165.4	845.9	571.5	274.4
All States	5	14,574.4	11,409.8	3,164.7	13,817.3	10,967.8	2,849.5

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										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	<i>thousand green tons</i>										
Roundwood											
Alabama	21,738	21,352	20,933	21,900	22,949	21,291	22,526	21,900	20,202	20,364	18,440
Arkansas	8,956	8,874	9,714	8,910	8,857	8,765	9,387	9,835	9,325	9,136	6,603
Florida	9,468	9,911	10,049	10,641	9,815	10,103	9,843	9,156	9,246	9,245	8,778
Georgia	25,244	24,763	22,631	21,468	22,143	21,804	21,307	20,975	20,440	20,438	19,285
Kentucky	1,072	1,258	1,152	900	768	779	511	633	420	556	592
Louisiana	12,869	12,648	11,772	12,772	12,368	11,431	13,406	12,845	12,549	11,392	10,614
Mississippi	17,225	15,668	16,200	16,903	16,673	16,918	17,304	17,281	15,947	15,790	14,867
North Carolina	9,517	8,948	8,620	8,906	8,946	9,621	10,175	10,404	9,556	9,797	9,480
Oklahoma	1,581	1,213	1,453	1,500	1,472	1,254	1,461	1,435	1,445	1,548	1,152
South Carolina	12,840	14,035	13,181	12,523	13,808	13,726	13,848	13,127	12,516	12,919	10,614
Tennessee	4,678	4,634	4,763	4,178	3,619	3,666	3,055	3,153	3,054	2,924	3,435
Texas	6,572	5,668	5,564	5,704	5,582	6,867	6,137	5,989	5,662	5,741	5,144
Virginia	7,293	7,608	8,376	8,281	8,360	8,436	10,458	9,430	7,639	6,787	6,259
All States	139,053	136,581	134,408	134,584	135,360	134,662	139,417	136,164	128,000	126,639	115,263
Residues	35,212	30,389	34,832	32,718	29,294	27,046	32,149	39,923	35,318	33,401	35,241
Total	174,265	166,970	169,240	167,302	164,654	161,709	171,566	176,087	163,318	160,040	150,504
Number of mills	82	81	81	81	81	79	78	77	77	76	74

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, 2020

Southeast									
	Exported to ^a								
Imported from	FL	GA	NC	SC	VA	AL	AR	KY/TN ^b	Roundwood production
	standard cords								
Florida	2,698,701	338,431	77			48,231			3,085,440
Georgia ^c	415,603	5,486,491	12,688	3,017		324,049		48,039	6,289,887
North Carolina ^c			2,798,856	274,848	109,186			2,619	3,185,509
South Carolina ^c		448,849	175,470	2,473,116				231	3,097,666
Virginia			263,952		1,174,459				1,438,411
Alabama	533,959	489,496							NA
Kentucky/Tennessee ^b		7,400	3,340						NA
Mississippi	779					484,946	19,028	458,484	NA
Other ^d					6,713				NA
Roundwood receipts	3,649,042	6,770,667	3,254,383	2,750,981	1,290,358				17,096,913
Total Southeast receipts = 17,715,431									

South Central										
	Exported to ^a									
Imported from	AL	AR	KY/TN ^b	LA	MS	TX/OK ^b	FL	GA	NC	Roundwood production
	standard cords									
Alabama	3,666,217		305,289	19	166,021	12	533,959	489,496		5,161,013
Arkansas		927,395		528,239		383,253				1,838,887
Kentucky/Tennessee ^b			713,663					7,400	3,340	724,403
Louisiana				3,321,853	821	216,160				3,538,834
Mississippi	484,946	19,028	458,484	707,779	2,863,836		779			4,534,852
Texas/Oklahoma ^b				189,401		1,641,415				1,830,816
Florida	48,231									NA
Georgia	324,049		48,039							NA
North Carolina			2,619							NA
South Carolina			231							NA
Other ^d		13	1,025							NA
Roundwood receipts	4,523,443	946,436	1,529,350	4,747,291	3,030,678	2,240,840				17,628,805
Total South Central receipts = 17,018,038										

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

NA = not applicable.

^a No data available for exports to other regions. Softwood exports in the last 5 years were <1 percent of total roundwood production.

^b Values have been combined for confidentiality purposes.

^c Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina exported 20,370, 16,322, and 55,356 cords, respectively, to unknown foreign countries. This volume is not represented in the table.

^d Other sources include Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, and West Virginia.

Table A.7—Hardwood roundwood pulpwood movement between States, 2020

Southeast								
	Exported to ^a							
Imported from	FL	GA	NC	SC	VA	AL	KY/TN ^b	Roundwood production
	standard cords							
Florida	81,315	32,085				46,235		159,635
Georgia		557,368	14,169	678	907	141,354	107,701	822,177
North Carolina		16	119,330	101,315	63,976		29,512	314,149
South Carolina ^c		62,731	54,990	683,869			2,262	803,852
Virginia			16,978		809,996		21,241	848,215
Alabama		40,000	469					NA
Kentucky/Tennessee ^b			92,893		169			NA
Other ^d					261,688			NA
Roundwood receipts	81,315	692,200	298,829	785,862	1,136,736			2,948,028
Total Southeast receipts = 2,994,942								

South Central										
	Exported to ^a									
Imported from	AL	AR	KY/TN ^b	LA	MS	TX/OK ^b	GA	NC	VA	Roundwood production
	standard cords									
Alabama	1,539,255		29,277				40,000	469		1,609,001
Arkansas		405,907		11		178,972				584,890
Kentucky/Tennessee ^b	151,854		494,715					92,893	169	739,631
Louisiana	26	10,744		86,389	5,271	275,950				378,380
Mississippi	508,228	105,094	183,365		122,424	17,803				936,914
Texas/Oklahoma ^b		3,034		17,800		462,250				483,084
Florida	46,235									NA
Georgia	141,354		107,701							NA
North Carolina			29,512							NA
South Carolina			2,262							NA
Virginia			21,241							NA
Other ^d		649	38,477							NA
Roundwood receipts	2,386,952	525,428	906,550	104,200	127,695	934,975				4,731,900
Total South Central receipts = 4,985,800										

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

NA = not applicable.

^a No data available for exports to other regions. Hardwood exports in the last 5 years were <2 percent of total roundwood production.

^b Values have been combined for confidentiality purposes.

^c South Carolina exported 17,793 cords to unknown foreign countries. This volume is not represented in the table.

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

Table A.8—Southern pulpmills, 2020

Location	Company	Location	Company
Alabama		Mississippi	
Claiborne	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Monticello	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Jackson	Packaging Corporation of America	New Augusta	Koch Industries
Demopolis	WestRock Company	Vicksburg	International Paper Company
Selma	International Paper Company	Grenada	Resolute Forest Products
Naheola	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Columbus	International Paper Company
Brewton	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	North Carolina	
Coosa Pines	Resolute Forest Products	Roaring River	Louisiana-Pacific Corporation
Pine Hill	International Paper Company	Canton	Evergreen Packaging, Inc.
Cottonton	WestRock Company	Roanoke Rapids	WestRock Company
Stevenson	WestRock Company	Riegelwood	International Paper Company
Prattville	International Paper Company	New Bern	International Paper Company
Arkansas		Plymouth	Domtar Corporation
Pine Bluff	Twin Rivers Paper Co., LLC	Oklahoma	
Morrilton	Green Bay Packaging, Inc.	Valliant	International Paper Company
Pine Bluff	Evergreen Packaging, Inc.	South Carolina	
McGehee	Clearwater Paper Corporation	Catawba	New Indy Containerboard
Florida		Georgetown	International Paper Company
Perry	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Hartsville	Sonoco Products Company
Cantonment	International Paper Company	Florence	WestRock Company
Palatka	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Eastover	International Paper Company
Fernandina Beach	Rayonier, Inc.	Charleston	WestRock Company
Fernandina Beach	WestRock Company	Bennettsville	Domtar Corporation
Panama City	WestRock Company	Tennessee	
Georgia		Calhoun	Resolute Forest Products
Augusta	Graphic Packaging International	New Johnsonville	Hood Container Corporation
Brunswick	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Kingsport	Domtar Corporation
Cedar Springs	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Counce	Packaging Corporation of America
Rome	International Paper Company	Knoxville	Tamko Building Products, Inc.
Riceboro	DS Smith	Texas	
Jesup	Rayonier, Inc.	Texarkana	International Paper Company
Valdosta	Packaging Corporation of America	Orange	International Paper Company
Macon	Graphic Packaging International, Inc.	Silsbee	WestRock Company
Port Wentworth	International Paper Company	Virginia	
Savannah	International Paper Company	West Point	WestRock Company
Oglethorpe	International Paper Company	Big Island	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Kentucky		Hopewell	WestRock Company
Wickliffe	Phoenix Paper, LLC	Franklin	International Paper Company
Hawesville	Domtar Corporation	Riverville	Greif Packaging, LLC
Louisiana		Covington	WestRock Company
Deridder	Packaging Corporation of America		
Bogalusa	International Paper Company		
Mansfield	International Paper Company		
St. Francisville	Hood Container Corporation		
West Monroe	Graphic Packaging International, Inc.		
Hodge	WestRock Company		
Campti	International Paper Company		

(continued)

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The South's production of pulpwood decreased from 60.4 million cords in 2019 to 57.0 million cords in 2020. Roundwood production decreased by 4.1 million cords to 42.4 million cords and accounted for 74 percent of the South's total pulpwood production. The use of wood residue increased 5 percent to 14.6 million cords in 2020. Georgia and Alabama led the South in total production, with 9.6 and 9.0 million cords, respectively. In 2020, 74 mills were operating and drawing wood from the 13 Southern States.

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



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