

Forests of coastal Alaska, 2020 FIA Annual Snapshot

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program provides this resource update annually as an overview of forest resources in coastal Alaska. These estimates are derived from field data collected across a systematic network of fixed-radius forest monitoring plots located on both public and private land. New updates are provided annually as a subset of plots within the State are remeasured. Data used in this update were accessed from the FIA database on 24 September 2024.



This snapshot reports on data collected within the green area, which is the coastal Alaska FIA unit. The remainder of Alaska is the interior Alaska FIA unit. Alaska FIA does not measure most designated Wilderness areas on land managed by the National Park Service or Forest Service.

Forest Inventory and Analysis Overview: coastal Alaska, 2020

Each year, field crews visit and measure a subset of all FIA plots across the entire State (the size of the subset varies by State and year). Combining all of the subsets creates a full State inventory used in this snapshot. The last year of the most recent full inventory is the year shown in the title.

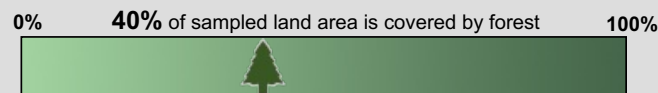
7,871 total plots in the full State inventory
2,109 of those plots contain forest land

Forest Area: coastal Alaska, 2020

Sampled land area: 30,099,722 acres

Forest land area: 12,023,426 acres ($\pm 0.93\%$ SE*)

Timberland area: 5,874,145 acres ($\pm 2.25\%$ SE)



* SE is sampling error

Forest Composition: coastal Alaska, 2020

Sound total-stem bark and wood volume of live trees (≥ 5.0 in. diameter) on forest land:

55,004,725,886 cubic feet ($\pm 1.94\%$ SE)

Top species by volume	% of total
western hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)	36.4%
Sitka spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>)	31.2%
mountain hemlock (<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>)	11.9%

Total number of live trees (≥ 1.0 in. diameter) on forest land:

6,528,523,901 trees ($\pm 2.16\%$ SE)

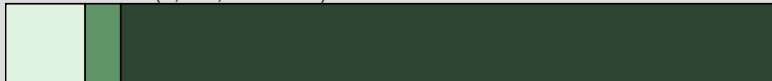
Top species by count	% of total
western hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)	29.8%
mountain hemlock (<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>)	17.9%
Alaska yellow-cedar (<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>)	14.1%

Most common forest-type groups by stand-size class

Small Medium Large

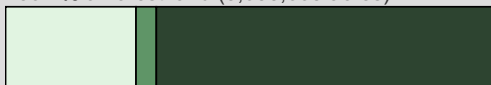
Hemlock/Sitka spruce group 47.2%

of forest land (5,677,323 acres)



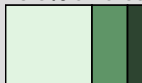
Fir/spruce/mountain hemlock group

30.2% of forest land (3,633,663 acres)



Spruce/fir group

8.5% of forest land (1,022,764 acres)



Forest Land Carbon Storage: coastal Alaska, 2020

Total carbon: 1,540,263,282 metric tons ($\pm 1.03\%$ SE)

Total carbon by carbon pool (due to rounding, numbers may not total to 100%)



Live Aboveground
26%



Live Belowground
6%



Dead Wood
10%



Forest Floor Litter
9%



Soil
49%

Forest Land Ownership: coastal Alaska, 2020



Federal Government
74%



Private ownerships*
15%



State and local governments
12%

* Private ownerships include lands owned by corporations, trusts, or individuals, as well as Tribal lands.

Disturbance: coastal Alaska, 2020

The most common forest disturbances by percentage of forest land affected on an average per year basis.

Diseases	0.7% (79,917 acres/year)
Unknown	0.6% (68,883 acres/year)
Insects	0.3% (39,539 acres/year)

Management Activities: coastal Alaska, 2020

Includes cutting, site prepping for natural regeneration or planting, and other silvicultural treatments. Excludes prescribed fires. Wildfire and prescribed fire are recorded in Disturbance.

0.3% of forest land treated on average per year
↳ 93.8% of treatments were cuttings

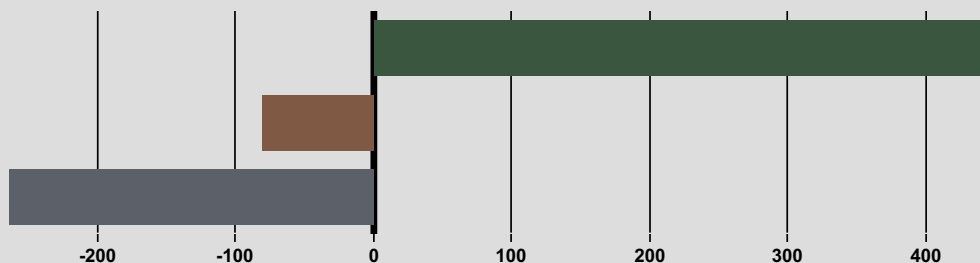


33,679 acres cut/year **35,899 acres treated/year**

Growth, Removals, and Mortality: coastal Alaska, 2020

Average change per year in sound volume (trees ≥5.0 in. diameter) on forest land.*

Growth
445 mmcf
Removals
-81 mmcf
Mortality
-263 mmcf



Net change: **101** million cubic feet

Volume (million cubic feet, mmcf)

* Removals include physical changes (cutting), land-use change, and change in protocol.

Snapshot Comparison: coastal Alaska, 2015 and 2020

These values are estimates for the year(s) shown. If a full set of remeasured tree data are available for this State, the graph will depict the difference from time 1 to time 2.* The black horizontal line at the end of each bar represents sampling error range of estimate.

Forest land area

2015



11,982,638 acres

2020



12,023,426 acres

Forest land volume

Sound total-stem bark and wood volume of live trees ≥5.0 in. diameter

53,655,677,810 cubic feet

55,004,725,886 cubic feet

Number of live trees on forest land

Live trees ≥1.0 in. diameter

6,471,053,857 trees

6,528,523,901 trees

Total forest land carbon storage

1,520,989,600 metric tons

1,540,263,282 metric tons

* Differences between estimates includes physical changes (cutting/growth), land-use change, and change in protocol.

Terms Explained

Additional terminology can be found in the [FIA Glossary](#).

Cutting—A type of silvicultural treatment involving removal of trees from a stand (e.g., shelterwood cutting, seed tree cutting, overstory removal, selection cutting, thinning smaller diameter trees, salvaging trees from a natural disturbance such as fire or insect infestation).

Disturbance—A temporary change in environmental conditions that causes a pronounced change in an ecosystem. Disturbance can connote positive or negative effects and can be natural or human caused. Types of disturbance recorded by FIA include the following: insects, disease, fire (prescribed and natural), animals (wild and domestic), weather (subdivided and reported here as ice, wind, flooding, or drought), vegetation (suppression, competition, and vines), human caused, and geological.

Field crew—A crew containing at least one individual certified in forest inventory plot installation and remeasurement.

Forest land—Forest land has at least 10 percent canopy cover of trees of any size, or has had at least 10 percent canopy cover of trees in the past, based on the presence of stumps, snags, or other evidence, and that will be naturally or artificially regenerated. Additionally, the land is not subject to nonforest use(s) that prevent normal tree regeneration and succession, such as regular mowing, intensive grazing, or recreation activities. Forest land includes transition zones, such as areas between heavily forested and nonforested lands that are at least 10 percent canopy cover with trees and forest areas adjacent to urban and built-up lands. Also included are pinyon-juniper and chaparral areas in the West and afforested areas. The minimum area for classification of forest land is 1 acre (0.4 ha) in size and 120 feet (36.6 m) wide measured stem to stem from the outermost edge. Unimproved roads and trails, streams, and clearings in forest areas are classified as forest if less than 120 feet wide. This is a domestic reporting definition. The definition used for international reporting is different; it includes a minimum tree canopy height criterion.

Forest-type group—A forest-type group is a combination of forest types that share closely associated species or site requirements. Forest type is derived from an algorithm that applies a hierarchical procedure based on the tree species that were sampled in the forest area. For more details on FIA forest types, refer to Appendix D of the [FIA Database User Guide](#). Note: This user guide was formerly called "The Forest Inventory and Analysis Database: Database Description and User Guide for Phase 2."

Growth—Average annual gross growth of sound total-stem bark and wood volume of trees (woodland species at least 5 inches diameter measured at root collar) and sound bole wood volume of trees (timber species at least 5 inches diameter measured at breast height), in cubic feet, on forest land.

Mortality—Average annual mortality of sound total-stem bark and wood volume of trees (woodland species at least 5 inches diameter measured at root collar) and sound bole wood volume of trees (timber species at least 5 inches diameter measured at breast height), in cubic feet, on forest land.

Net Change—Average annual net change of sound total-stem bark and wood volume of trees (woodland species at least 5 inches diameter measured at root collar) and sound bole wood volume of trees (timber species at least 5 inches diameter measured at breast height), in cubic feet, on forest land.

Removals—Average annual removals of sound total-stem bark and wood volume of trees (woodland species at least 5 inches diameter measured at root collar) and sound bole wood volume of trees (timber species at least 5 inches diameter measured at breast height), in cubic feet, on forest land.

Reserved land—Land withdrawn from management for production of wood products through statute or administrative designation. Examples include designated Federal wilderness areas, national parks and monuments, and most State parks.

Sampled land area—Area of land, with bodies of water (≥ 1 acre) excluded, based on the FIA sample. This number may not match area from other agencies.

Sampling error (SE)—A statistical term used to describe the accuracy of the inventory estimates. Expressed on a percentage basis to enable comparisons between the precision of different estimates.

Stand-size class—A classification of forest land based on the diameter size of live trees presently forming the live-tree stocking.

Large diameter trees are at least 11.0 inches diameter for hardwoods and 9.0 inches in diameter for softwoods.

Medium diameter trees are at least 5.0 inches diameter and smaller than larger diameter trees.

Small diameter trees are less than 5 inches in diameter.

Timberland—Forest land that is not reserved and that is capable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre per year of wood from trees classified as timber species and designated as a timber forest type.

Volume—Amount of space in cubic feet that a tree occupies. Sound volume excludes rotten and missing portions of the tree.

Total-stem bark and wood volume—For timber species (diameter measured at breast height), total volume includes all wood and bark from ground line to the tree tip. For woodland species (diameter measured at root collar), total volume includes all wood and bark from ground line to 1.5-inch branch diameters.

Additional Information

The FIA One-Click State Snapshot application was developed using data from the USDA Forest Service, Forest Inventory and Analysis database. The application and database can be found at Forest Inventory and Analysis [Data and Tools](#).

[FIA DataMart](#) allows users to download raw FIA data.

[FIA Database User Guide](#) provides documentation of the database structure along with codes and definitions.

[EVALIDATOR and FIADB-API](#) allows users to produce a variety of population estimates and sampling errors from a list of user selected parameters.

Questions: Direct any questions about data presented in this application to the regional programs for the State of interest. Regional organization and contact information can be found at the bottom of the FIA Data and Tools page, under [data consultations and requests](#).

Archived Versions

This annual snapshot and archived past versions can be found on the USDA Forest Service publication database, [Treesearch](#), using keywords "Forest Inventory" and "Alaska" and "One-Click."

Estimation Methodology References

Bechtold, W.A.; Patterson, P.L., eds. 2005. The enhanced Forest Inventory and Analysis program—national sampling design and estimation procedures. Gen. Tech. Rep. SRS-80. Asheville, NC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Research Station. 85 p.
<https://doi.org/10.2737/SRS-GTR-80>.

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<https://doi.org/10.2737/WO-GTR-104>.

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<https://doi.org/10.2737/NRS-GTR-207>.

Disclaimers

The estimates presented are based on data retrieved from the FIA database (version FIADB_1.9.2.00) on 24 September 2024 and may not reflect the most recent data available from the FIA program.

This publication includes, where appropriate, estimates of uncertainty referred to as sampling error (SE), presented as a percent of the estimate or as confidence intervals.

The URLs in this document may become invalid over time; however, items may still be able to be found using web search tools.

How to Cite This Publication

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