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Louisiana's Forests, 2017



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Cover photo: Longleaf pine on Palustris Experimental Forest part of the Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana.

Following page photo: Longleaf pine forest, Palustris Experimental Forest

All photos USDA Forest Service photo by Preston Keres

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LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Sonja N. Oswalt



FOREWORD

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Southern Research Station's (SRS) Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) research work unit and cooperating State forestry agencies conduct annual forest inventories of resources in the 13 Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In order to provide more frequent and nationally consistent information on America's forest resources, all research stations and their respective FIA work units conduct annual surveys with a common sample design. These surveys are mandated by law through the Agricultural Research Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 (Farm Bill) (AREERA 1998).

The primary objective in conducting these inventories is to gather the multiresource information needed to formulate sound forest policies, provide information for economic development, develop forest programs, and provide a scientific basis to monitor forest ecosystems. These data are used to provide an overview of forest resources that may include, but not limited to, forest area, forest ownership, forest type, stand structure, timber volume, growth, removals, mortality, management activity, down woody material, and invasive species. The information presented is applicable at the State and survey unit level; although it provides the background for more intensive studies of critical situations, it is not designed to reflect resource conditions at fine scales.

More information about Forest Service resource inventories is available in *Forest Resource Inventories: An Overview* (USDA Forest Service

1992). More detailed information about sampling methodologies used in the annual FIA inventories can be found in *The Enhanced Forest Inventory and Analysis Program-National Sampling Design and Estimation Procedures* (Bechtold and Patterson 2005).

Data tables included in FIA reports are designed to provide an array of forest resource estimates, but additional tables can be obtained at <https://www.fs.usda.gov/srsfia/states/Louisiana.shtml> (USDA Forest Service 2025a). Additional information about the FIA program can be obtained at the USDA Forest Service Research and Development website (USDA Forest Service 2025b).

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

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Louisiana's forest area has increased by 5 percent since the last complete inventory of the State, from 14.3 million acres to 15 million acres.
- Louisiana is 42 percent forested land, with most under private ownership.
- While loblolly-shortleaf pine occupies more forest area than any other single forest-type group, hardwood trees are most numerous collectively and comprise 75 percent of the 9.4 billion tree population.
- The largest driver of forest loss in Louisiana is development or related land-use change, while gains in forest land were the result of reversions from agriculture.
- Forest industry owns 13 percent of Louisiana's forest land, while nonindustrial private landowners control 73 percent.
- Nonindustrial private "family forest" owners in Louisiana are typically over the age of 45 and indicate that their most important reasons for owning forest land are legacy, water protection, wildlife protection, and aesthetics.
- Over half of Louisiana's forest land is comprised of large diameter stands. Since 2008, forest area comprised of large diameter stands has increased by 8 percent and forest area comprised of small diameter stands has decreased by 18 percent.
- Forest volume has increased significantly since 2009, and softwood volume in trees larger than 29 inches is almost five times what it was in 1977.
- Louisiana's forest land contains 361 million tons of carbon.
- On average, the forests of Louisiana grow 1.7 times more volume annually than is removed.
- Weather related events are the largest form of recorded disturbance on forest land in the State, followed by fire.
- Chinese tallowtree (*Triadica sebifera*) remains Louisiana's most recorded invasive pest tree, while Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) is the most common invasive plant across all life forms.

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the findings of data collected as part of the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program in the State of Louisiana with data collection points from 2009 to 2017. The data come from 5,412 sampling plots across the State of Louisiana, 3,841 (71 percent) of which were forested.

Louisiana's forest area has increased from 14.3 to 15.0 million acres (5 percent) since the last inventory. The State is 42 percent forested. Most forest land falls under nonindustrial private ownership.

Louisiana is a hardwood State, predominately, with over half of forest area belonging to a hardwood forest-type group. Loblolly-shortleaf pine occupied the largest area for a single forest-type group, followed by oak-gum-cypress. Extreme weather events and fire are the most frequently noted disturbances on forests in Louisiana.

FOREST AREA

Trends in Timberland Area

Louisiana occupied 34 million acres in the Southern United States, with the Mississippi River delineating its eastern border, the Gulf of Mexico

its southern border, Texas its western border, and Arkansas its northern border (fig. 1). Forest land totaled 15 million acres, 98 percent of which is available for timber production (hereafter, timberland; table 1). Timberland area, for which we have the longest record, experienced a decline between 1974 and 1991, followed by an increase of 578,400 acres (4 percent) between 1991 and 2017 (figs. 2, 3).

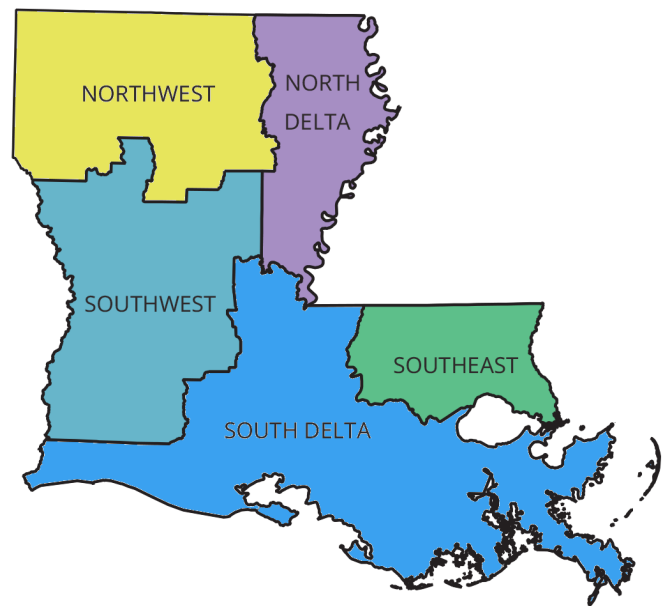


Figure 1—Forest survey regions in Louisiana.

Table 1—Area by survey unit and land status, Louisiana, 2017

Unit	Total area	All forest	Unreserved			Reserved			Nonforest land	Census water
			Total	Timberland	Unproductive	Total	Productive	Unproductive		
thousand acres										
North Delta	3,576.2	1,372.8	1,239.4	1,239.4	0.0	133.4	133.4	0.0	2,064.7	138.7
South Delta	14,113.0	2,696.9	2,658.0	2,658.0	0.0	38.9	38.9	0.0	5,810.7	5,605.4
Southwest	6,853.0	4,628.8	4,612.2	4,612.2	0.0	16.6	16.6	0.0	2,005.3	218.9
Southeast	2,968.3	1,731.8	1,687.2	1,667.7	19.6	44.6	44.6	0.0	976.9	259.6
Northwest	6,009.5	4,572.0	4,517.8	4,507.1	10.7	54.2	54.2	0.0	1,308.5	129.0
All survey units	33,520.0	15,002.3	14,714.6	14,684.4	30.3	287.7	287.7	0.0	12,166.1	6,351.6

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

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

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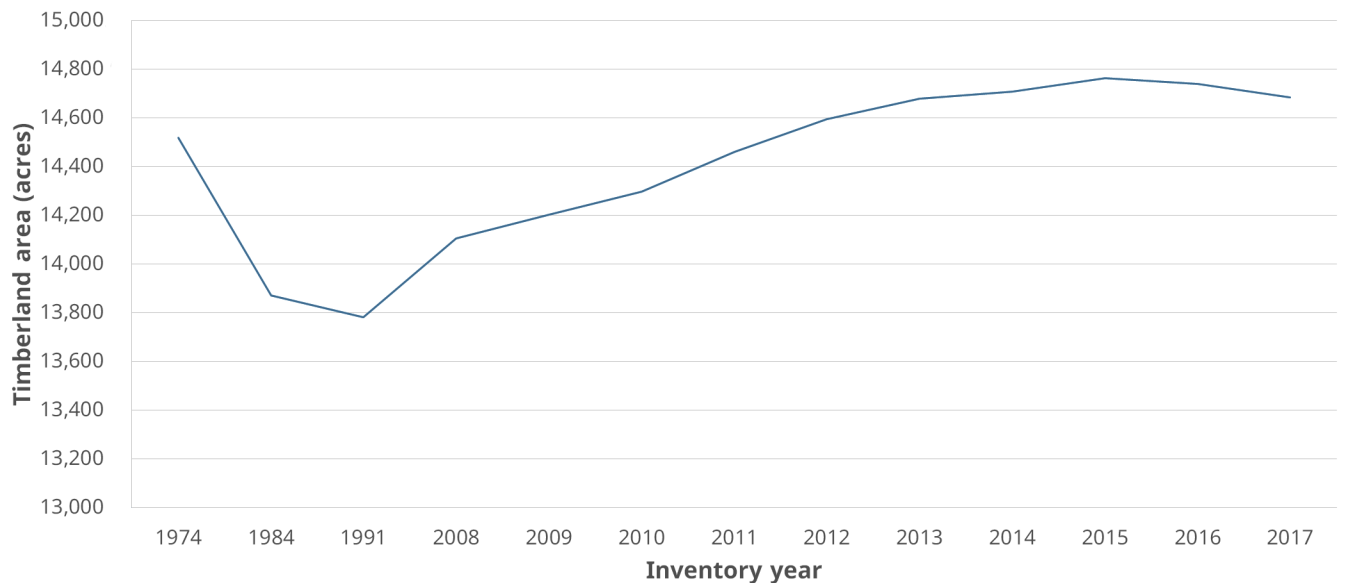


Figure 2—Timberland area by inventory year, Louisiana.

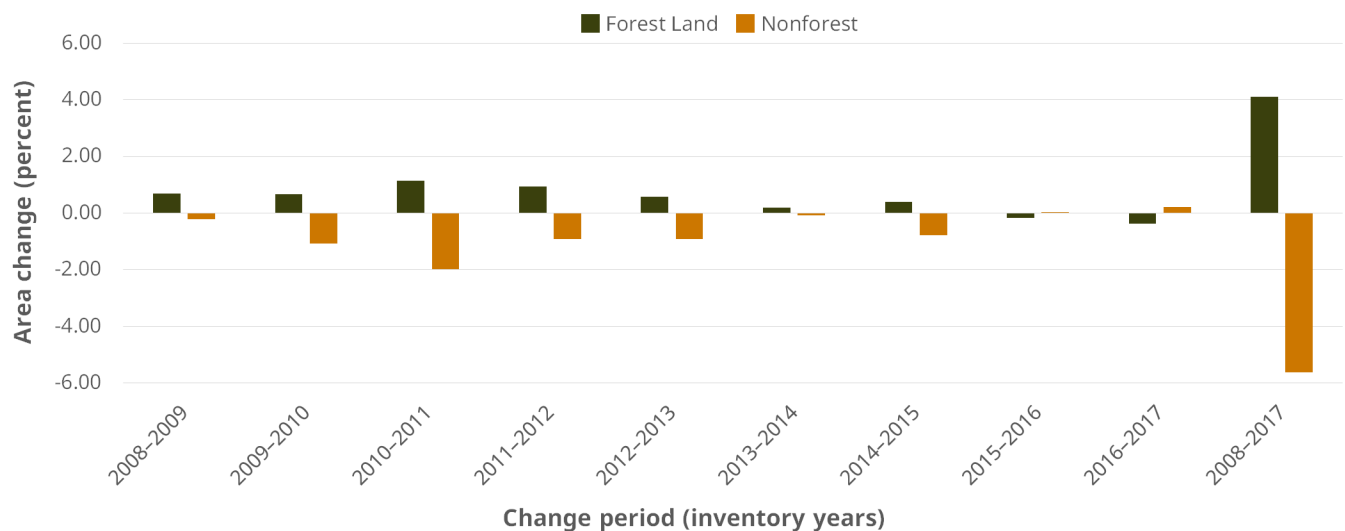


Figure 3—Change in timberland area by change period, in percent.

The small increase in forest land in the State can be attributed to changes in agricultural production (fig. 4). Based on a remeasurement of 97 percent of Louisiana's plots (measured at both time 1 and time 2), 535,400 acres of agricultural land reverted to forest land and only 128,500 acres were diverted to agriculture from forest (table 2). Meanwhile, 232,700 acres reverted from some "other" land use (e.g., development or other nonagricultural use) and 303,300 acres were diverted from forest to some other land use

besides agriculture. Once forest land has been converted to developed land, studies suggest that it is unlikely to ever return to a forested condition. In contrast, agricultural land does revert to forest land if economic conditions change. The largest reversions to forest from agriculture or any other land use occurred in the North Delta survey unit and the largest diversions from forest to any other land use were in the Northwest survey unit (table 2). Overall, all survey units experienced positive change in forest area except the Southeast unit.

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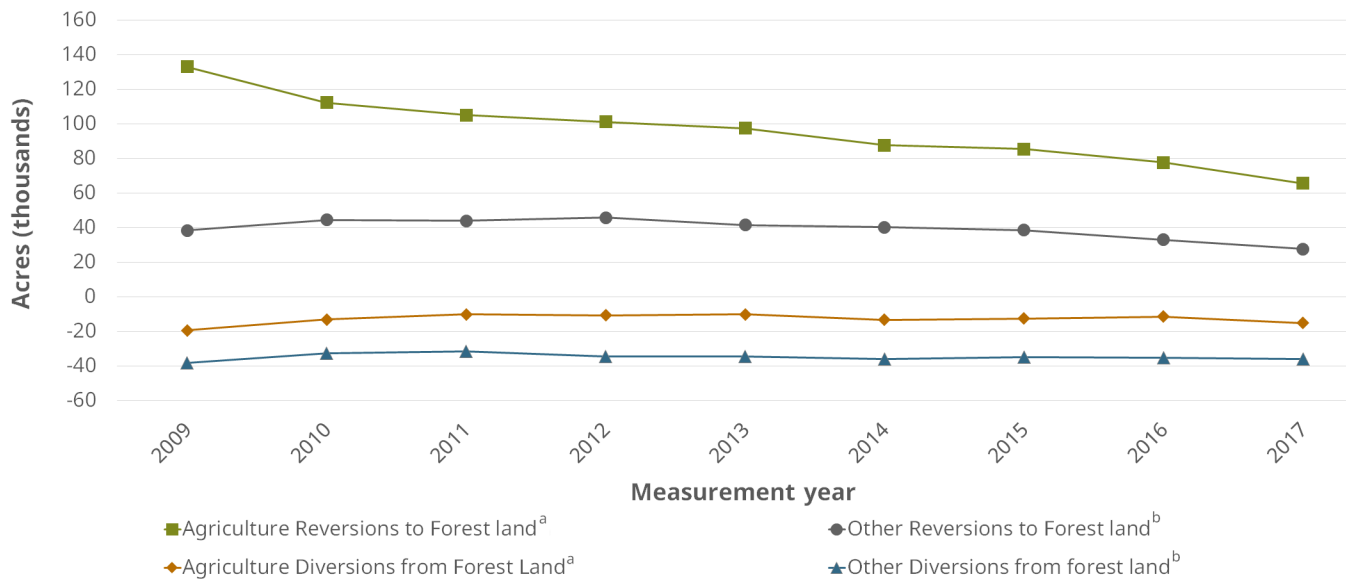


Figure 4—Area forest annual change over time: Changes in forest land, Louisiana, 2017.

Table 2—Changes in forest land by survey unit, Louisiana, 2017

Unit	Change ¹	Additions			Diversions		
		Total additions	Agriculture ²	Other ³	Total diversions	Agriculture ²	Other ³
thousand acres							
North Delta	220.5	261.5	239.8	21.6	-41.0	-24.4	-16.6
South Delta	74.0	147.0	79.4	67.6	-73.0	-14.1	-58.9
Southwest	28.3	129.6	107.2	22.3	-101.3	-34.6	-66.7
Southeast	-37.7	58.2	29.6	28.6	-96.0	-23.6	-72.4
Northwest	51.5	172.0	79.4	92.6	-120.5	-31.8	-88.7
All survey units	336.6	768.3	535.4	232.7	-431.8	-128.5	-303.3

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

The EXPCHNG evalid is 96.6 percent remeasured.

¹ Change is the difference between diversions (a loss) and additions (a gain) of forest land.

² Agriculture includes cropland, pasture, idle farmland, orchards, Christmas tree plantations, maintained wildlife openings, and rangeland.

³ Other includes business, manufacturing, residential, rights-of-way (roads, railways, power/oil/gas lines, and canals), recreation areas (parks, skiing, golf courses, etc.), mining, and water.

Ownership

Forest land in Louisiana is owned primarily by nonindustrial private landowners, which comprise 73 percent of the area (table 3). Forest industry land comprises 13 percent of forest land in the State. National forests in the State occupy about a half million acres of forest land.

According to National Woodland Owner Survey (NWOS) data collected from 2011 to 2013, the majority of privately owned nonindustrial forest land over 10 acres in size (a total of 5.3 million acres) are considered “family forests” owned by individuals. Family forest landowners in Louisiana tend to be older, with 46 percent of acres under the tenure of landowners age

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Table 3—Area of forest land by forest-type group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group		All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
<i>thousand acres</i>							
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	752.2	129.2	27.7	7.9	108.0	479.4
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	5,323.0	276.2	80.4	80.0	1,125.6	3,760.9
	Other eastern softwoods	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0
	Total softwoods	6,080.6	405.4	108.1	87.8	1,239.0	4,240.3
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	1,168.5	58.1	59.5	35.6	144.7	870.5
	Oak-hickory	1,664.2	61.2	18.3	52.8	185.7	1,346.3
	Oak-gum-cypress	4,017.3	52.0	251.8	524.5	317.3	2,871.8
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	1,515.4	0.0	74.1	207.2	78.7	1,155.5
	Other hardwoods	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.3
	Exotic hardwoods	371.7	0.0	5.9	22.9	1.6	341.3
	Total hardwoods	8,750.5	171.3	409.5	843.0	737.0	6,589.6
Nonstocked		171.2	0.0	3.5	5.9	18.5	143.3
All groups		15,002.3	576.8	521.1	936.7	1,994.5	10,973.2

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

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

65 and up, and 7 percent of family forest land owned by individuals younger than 44 (fig. 5). Respondents to the NWOS survey indicated that their most important reasons for owning forest land included passing the land to their heirs,

protecting water, protection of wildlife, and the enjoyment of beauty or scenery (Butler 2016), though landowner objectives may change with increasing size of landholdings.

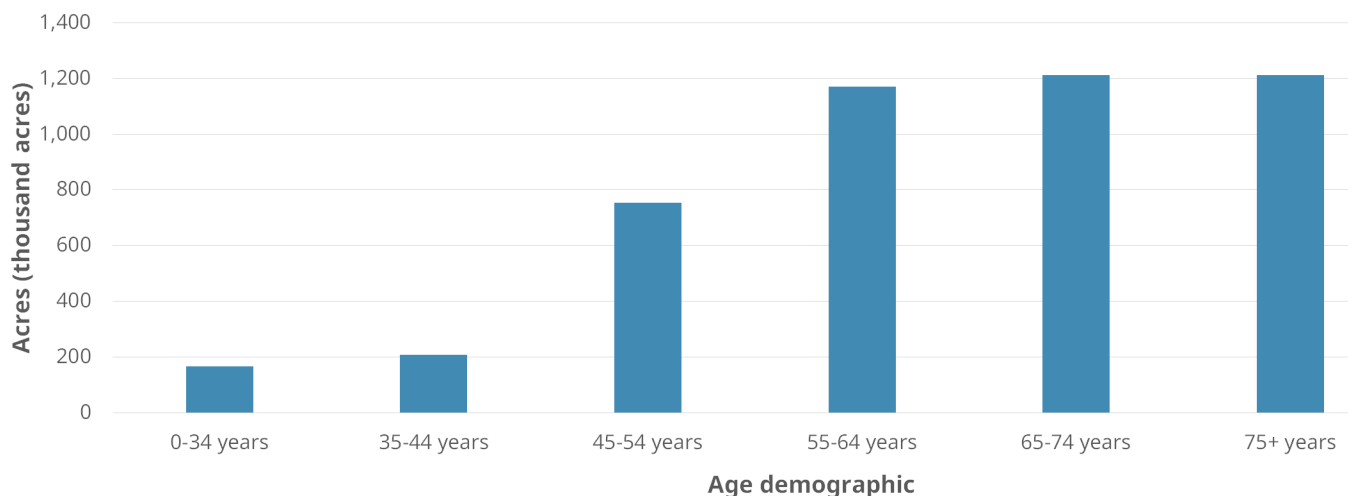


Figure 5—Area of family forests (with minimum of 10 acres) by age demographic, Louisiana.

Forest-Type Groups, Stand Origin, and Stand Size

Hardwood forest type groups comprise the largest total forest area in Louisiana, at just over half of all forest land (58 percent) in 2017. Oak-gum-cypress was the largest individual hardwood forest-type group, comprising 46 percent of all hardwood forest land and 27 percent of combined hardwood and softwood forest land (fig. 6). Ninety-four percent of oak-gum-cypress forests are naturally regenerated.

Though hardwood forest-type groups occupy over half of forest-type area in Louisiana, the largest individual forest-type group was loblolly-shortleaf pine, which occupied 35 percent of all soft and hardwood area, and 88 percent of all softwood forest land (fig. 6). Sixty-four percent of loblolly-shortleaf pine was artificially regenerated, and the loblolly-shortleaf pine forest-type group comprises 73 percent of all planted land in Louisiana.

Forest-type groups are comprised of many individual forest types, the plurality of which determines what forest type group they fall

within. Loblolly pine made up 87 percent of the loblolly-shortleaf forest-type group. In the longleaf-slash pine forest-type group, only 3 percent of acres are comprised of the longleaf forest type, while the remaining area was slash pine (fig. 7). The mixed oak-pine forest-type group acreage in Louisiana consists primarily of loblolly pine/hardwood acres (93 percent). In the oak-gum-cypress forest-type group, most acreage was actually in the sweetgum/nuttall oak/willow oak forest type (45 percent), compared with 27 percent in the baldcypress/water tupelo forest type (fig. 7).

In 2017, 54 percent of the forest area in Louisiana was large diameter stands and 73 percent of oak-gum-cypress acreage was large diameter (fig. 8). In contrast, 59 percent of exotic hardwood acreage [e.g., Chinese tallowtree (*Triadica sebifera*)] was small diameter. The proportion of forest area in large diameter stands has increased by 8 percent since 2008, while the proportion of small diameter stands has decreased by 18 percent (fig. 9).

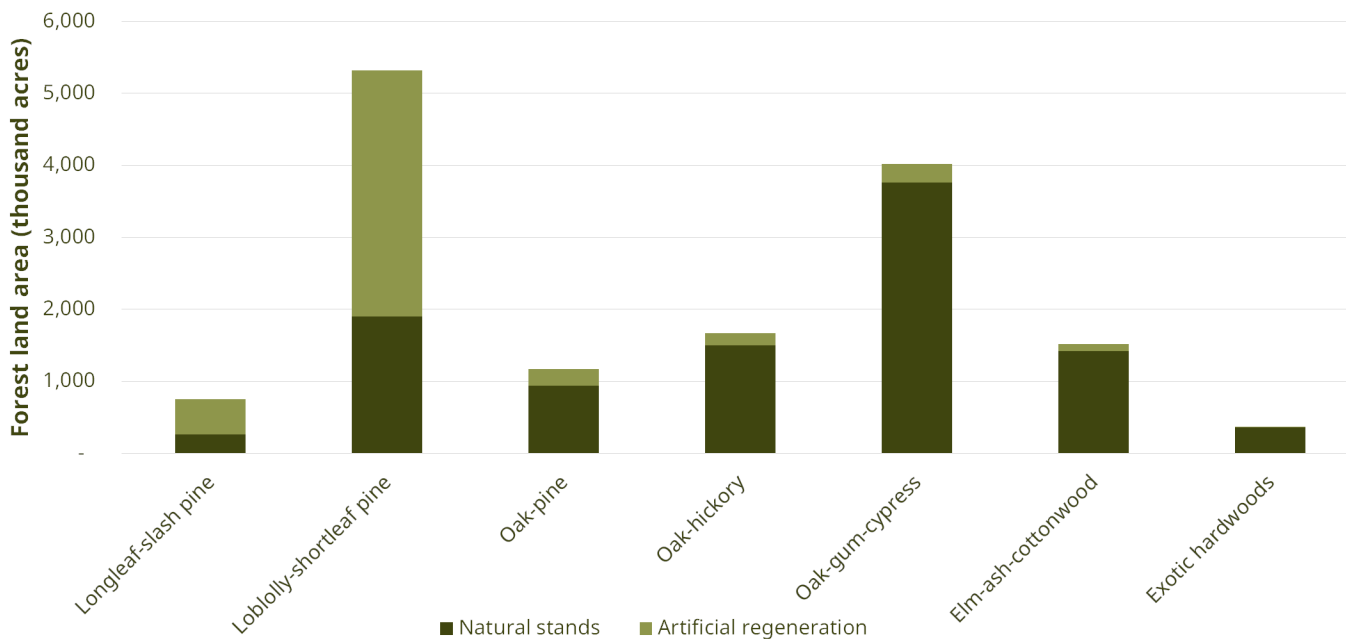


Figure 6—Area of forest land by forest-type group and stand origin, Louisiana, 2017.

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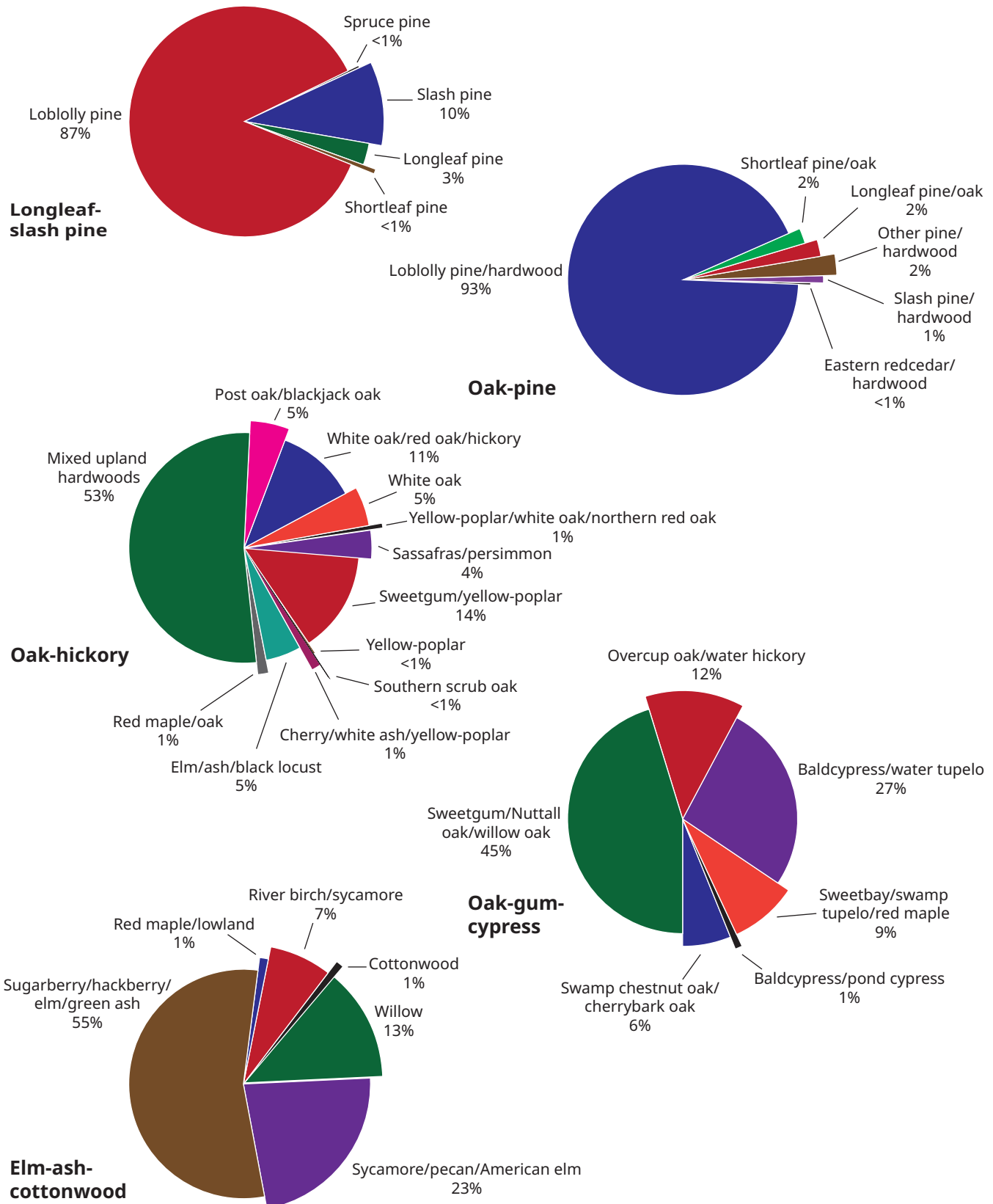


Figure 7—Area of forest land/timberland per forest-type group/forest-types, Louisiana, 2017.

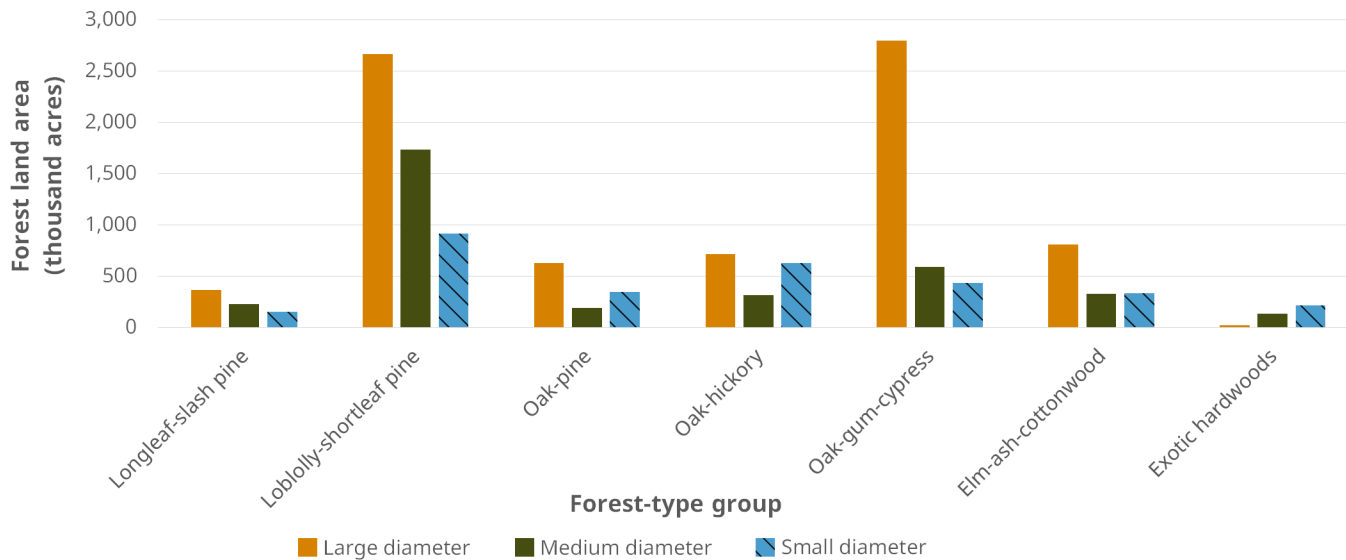


Figure 8—Area of timberland by forest-type group and stand-size class, Louisiana, 2017.

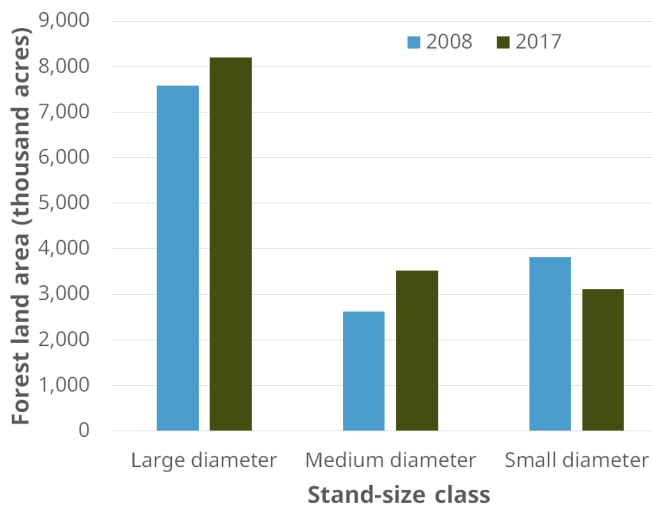


Figure 9—Area of forest land by year and stand-size class, Louisiana.

NUMBER OF TREES, VOLUME, AND BIOMASS

There are 9.4 billion trees on forest land in Louisiana, a significant increase from the 8.6 billion trees estimated in 2009 ($p > 0.005$, Pugh and Westfall 2021). Hardwood trees are the most numerous group, collectively, comprising 75 percent of the population. Loblolly pine was the most numerous individual tree species in the State, followed by sweetgum and red maple (table 4A). Chinese tallowtree, a nonnative invasive tree, was the 5th most frequently observed tree in the State with 549 million individuals (table 4A).

Table 4A—Top 10 trees by number of live trees >1 inch d.b.h. in Louisiana, 2017

Species	Scientific name	Live trees >1 inch
Loblolly pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i> L.	2,088,664,030
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	1,185,521,301
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	677,716,119
Water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i> L.	644,409,631
Chinese tallowtree	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	548,589,830
Winged elm	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	315,688,137
Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	289,434,000
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i> Engelm.	279,827,013
American hornbeam, muscledwood	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	228,551,214
Blackgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	228,482,338

Louisiana's trees ≥ 5 inches d.b.h. contain 27 billion cubic feet of wood volume. Loblolly pine accounted for the most tree volume in the State, with live trees >5 inches containing 10 billion cubic feet, and the most basal area at 469 million square feet. Loblolly pine comprises five times more volume than the next largest contributor, baldcypress (2 billion cubic feet) (table 4B). Sweetgum was the third largest tree species by volume, but the second largest by basal area.

Table 4B—Top 10 trees by volume of live trees ≥ 5 inches d.b.h. in Louisiana, 2017

Species	Scientific name	Volume of live trees ≥ 5 inches d.b.h. (cubic feet)
Loblolly pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i> L.	10,100,470,790
Baldcypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1,988,842,166
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	1,930,958,112
Water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i> L.	1,692,008,294
Water tupelo	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	1,151,680,752
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i> Engelm.	779,803,574
Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	652,893,999
Willow oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	555,259,163
Cherrybark oak	<i>Quercus pagoda</i>	524,588,433
Overcup oak	<i>Quercus lyrata</i> Walt.	516,462,780

Table 4C—Top 10 trees by basal area of trees >1 inch d.b.h. in Louisiana, 2017

Species	Scientific name	Basal area of live trees >1 inch d.b.h. (square feet)
Loblolly pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i> L.	468,898,368
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	109,732,820
Baldcypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	82,844,589
Water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i> L.	80,783,332
Water tupelo	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	56,131,535
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i> Engelm.	42,319,514
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	38,088,793
Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	36,005,719
Chinese tallowtree	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	35,659,816
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	33,293,758

The loblolly and shortleaf pine species group accounted for 38 percent of the wood volume and softwood species groups comprise 51 percent of the total volume in the State (table 4C). Seventy-two percent of wood volume was owned by nonindustrial private owners, 10 percent was owned by forest industry, and 7 percent owned by public ownership (fig. 10).

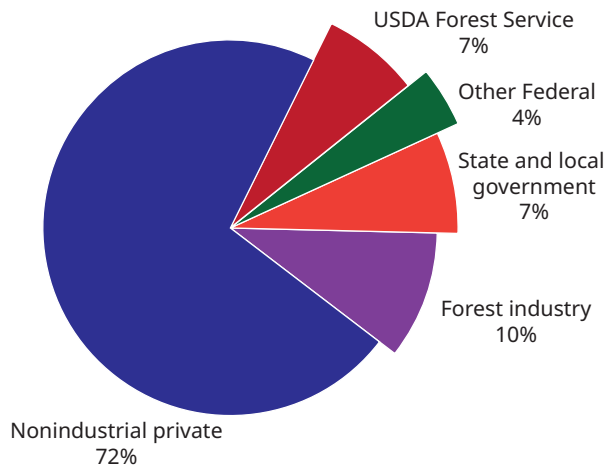


Figure 10—Volume of all-live trees by ownership group, Louisiana, 2017.

Forest volume has increased by 38 percent since 1974 and has increased significantly since 2009 values of 23 billion cubic feet (figs. 11, 12) ($p > 0.005$, Pugh and Westfall 2021). In softwoods, volume has increased in all diameter classes, but has more than doubled in the 21 to 28.9-inch class and volume in the 29+ class is almost five times what it was in 1974 (fig. 11). Similarly in hardwoods, volume has increased in every diameter class, but while smaller diameter classes have increased by 26 to 38 percent, the 29+ diameter class has increased in volume by 440 percent (fig. 12). Biomass on forest land in the State equaled 723 million tons, which translates to 361 million tons of carbon.

MORTALITY, GROWTH, AND REMOVALS

Across Louisiana, annual net growth is 1.7 times annual removal volume, and annual removals are about 3 percent of standing volume. Between 2008 and 2017, average annual mortality rates on public forest land were 1.5 times higher per acre than on private forest land (fig. 13). Mortality per acre was 5.8 times higher in natural stands than in stands with evidence of planting, suggesting that management activities like site preparation, planting, and stand thinning have a definitive impact on mortality rates. Mortality averaged

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

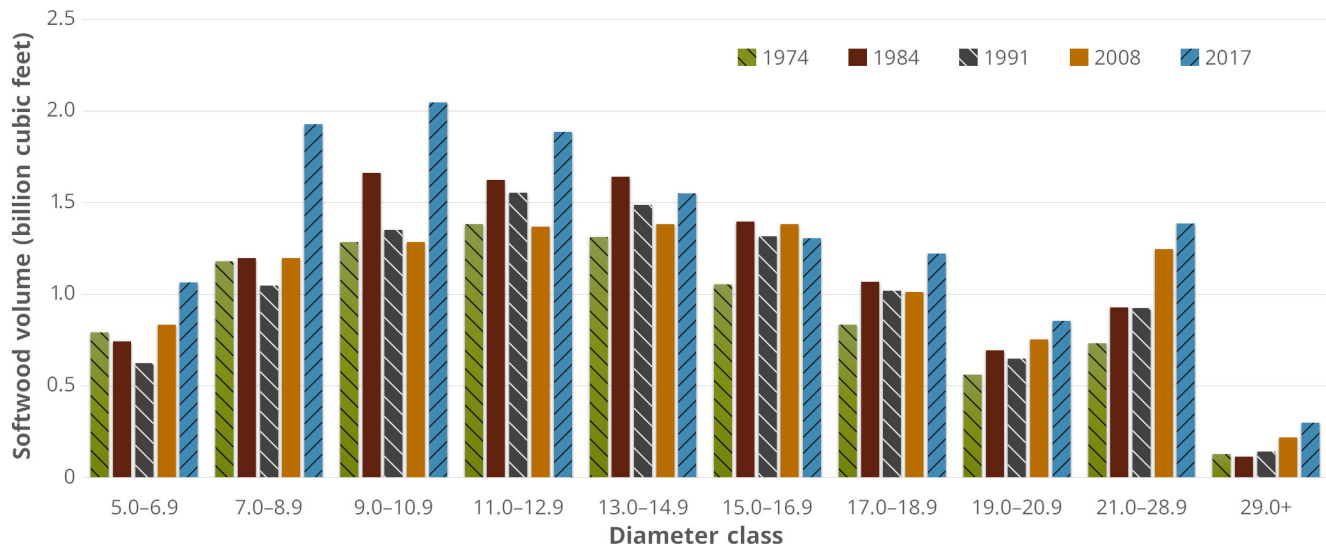


Figure 11—Softwood volume by year and diameter class, Louisiana.

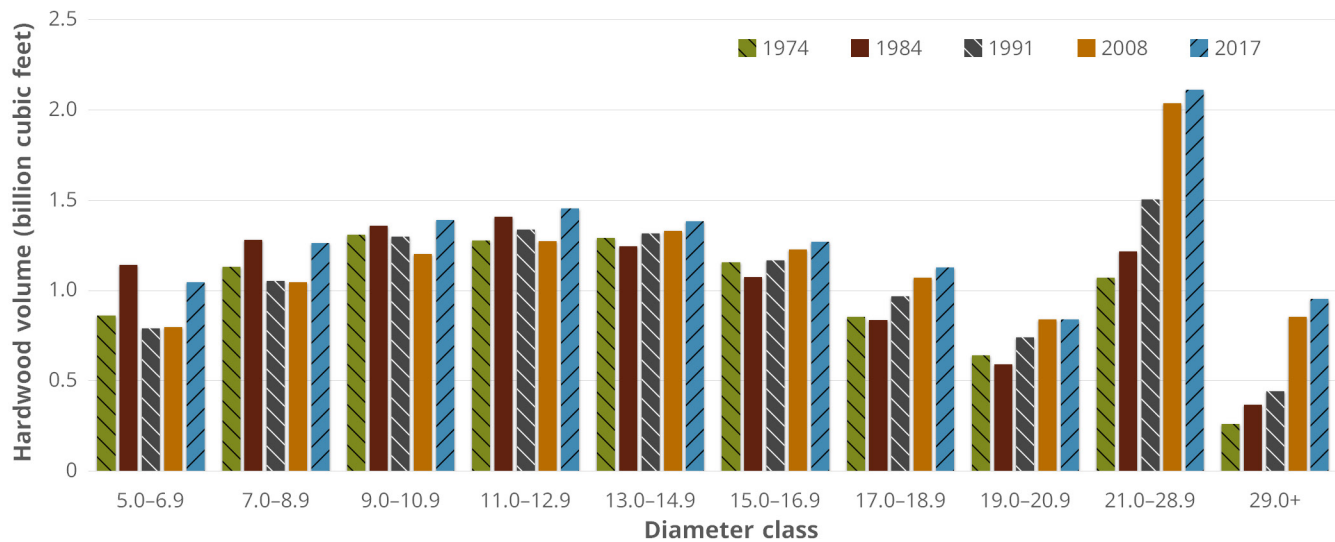


Figure 12—Hardwood volume by year and diameter class, Louisiana.

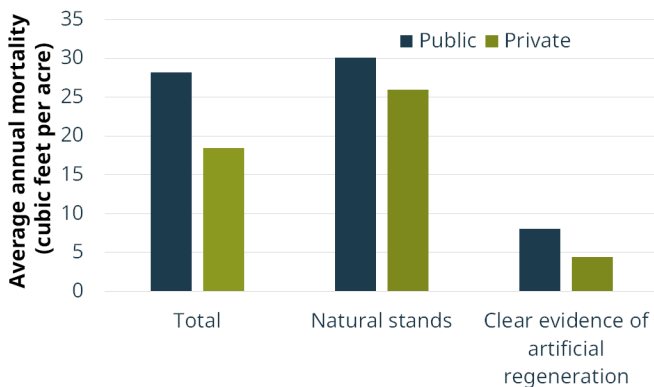


Figure 13—Average annual mortality of sound bole volume of trees (≥5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in cubic feet per acre, on forest land in Louisiana.

20 cubic feet per acre on forest land statewide, annually, during the measurement period (compared with an average sound bole volume growth rate of 99 cubic feet per acre per year).

Net growth (growth minus mortality) averaged 1.2 billion cubic feet per year. In 2017, 64 percent of average annual net growth occurred in softwoods (table 5).

Annual net growth on forest land was 79 cubic feet per acre, on average. Average annual growth was highest on private land at 84 cubic feet per acre,

Table 5—Average annual net growth of live trees on forest land by forest-type group and stand-size class, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Forest-type group ¹		Stand-size class ¹				
		All classes	Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Nonstocked
<i>million cubic feet per year</i>						
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	81.8	26.3	30.0	25.5	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	684.8	241.9	270.3	172.6	0.0
	Total softwoods	766.5	268.2	300.2	198.1	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	106.2	46.0	15.8	44.4	0.0
	Oak-hickory	116.5	47.4	24.3	44.7	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	122.0	77.4	25.4	19.2	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	63.7	36.5	18.5	8.7	0.0
	Other hardwoods	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	16.9	2.4	6.0	8.5	0.0
	Total hardwoods	425.7	210.1	89.9	125.6	0.0
Nonstocked		5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
All groups		1,197.7	478.4	390.2	323.7	5.4

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

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on past conditions.



Longleaf pine on Palustris Experimental Forest, part of the Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana.

compared with 45 cubic feet per acre on public land. Additionally, planted stands had an average annual growth rate per acre more than double that of naturally regenerated stands (fig. 14).

Annual removals (both harvest and removals due to land-use change) averaged 721 million cubic

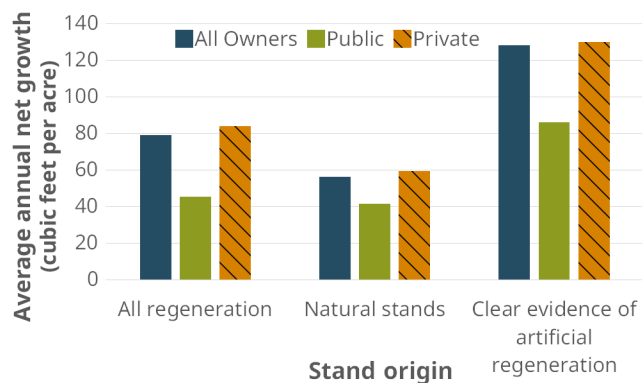


Figure 14—Average annual net growth of sound bole volume of trees (≥5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in cubic feet per acre, on forest land in Louisiana.

feet per year, with 73 percent of those removals from large diameter stands, and 75 percent of removals on softwood forest types (table 6).

An average of 53 cubic feet per acre of wood volume was harvested on private land, annually; more than 3.5 times the volume harvested on public land (fig. 15). Harvest volume per acre on planted land was three times that on natural stands, averaged annually.

Louisiana grew almost twice what it removed on average, annually during the remeasurement period (growth to removals ratio of 1.7 to 1). Annual removals were 3 percent of total standing wood volume, while annual net growth (accounts for mortality) was 4 percent of standing volume. Taken together, the growth to removals ratio and standing wood volume suggest that Louisiana's timber volume is slowly accruing.

Table 6—Average annual removals of live trees on forest land by forest-type group and stand-size class, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Forest-type group ¹		All classes	Stand-size class ¹			
			Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Nonstocked
million cubic feet per year						
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	58.4	43.6	13.7	1.0	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	479.0	332.5	136.9	9.5	0.0
	Total softwoods	537.4	376.1	150.7	10.5	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	45.0	31.6	8.6	4.8	0.0
	Oak-hickory	40.7	31.4	4.8	4.5	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	70.5	64.9	5.0	0.6	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	24.3	21.8	1.4	1.1	0.0
	Other hardwoods	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	2.1	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0
	Total hardwoods	183.1	150.0	20.7	12.4	0.0
Nonstocked		0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
All groups		720.9	526.2	171.4	23.0	0.4

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

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on past conditions.

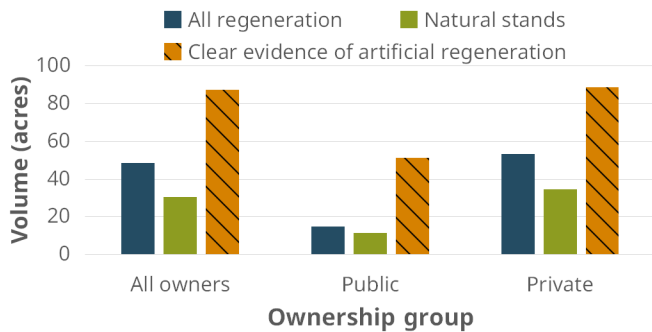


Figure 15—Harvest volume per acre by ownership and stand origin in Louisiana.

DISTURBANCE, DEAD WOOD, AND INVASIVE PLANTS

Disturbance is a natural and necessary part of forest health. During the remeasurement period, combined weather-related events impacted more Louisiana forest land than any other primary disturbance noted by field crews, followed by fire (both ground and stand-replacing crown fires) (fig. 16). Considered across the overall forest landscape,

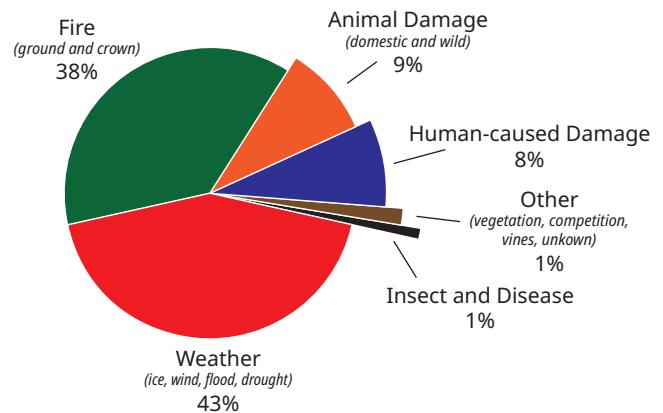


Figure 16—Proportion of forest land by primary disturbance category, Louisiana.

however, only about 15 percent of forest land over the course of the measurement period (or about 2.1 percent, annually) had disturbances severe enough for crew members to record (discrete acres disturbed, not summing acres disturbed by more than one event).



Longleaf pine forest following a fire that spread to the tree canopy.

Standing Dead Trees and Down Woody Material

Dead wood serves many functions within a forest ecosystem. While too much accumulated dead wood can become a fire hazard, dead wood is necessary to replenish soil nutrients (Polit and Brown 1996), provide wildlife food sources and habitat (Ketzler et al. 2017), support biodiversity (Jonsson et al. 2005), and establish important fungal and mycorrhizal communities (Norden and Paltto 2001).

There was an average of five standing dead trees ≥ 5 inches d.b.h. per acre in Louisiana in 2017. Bottomland hardwood forest types like oak-gum-cypress and elm-ash-cottonwood have higher per-acre averages than other upland forest types (fig. 17) amounting to approximately 73 million standing dead trees, statewide. Thirty-seven percent of standing dead trees are < 7 inches in diameter, with rarity increasing as diameter increases. Hardwoods comprise a larger proportion of standing dead trees than softwoods in all diameter classes (fig. 18).

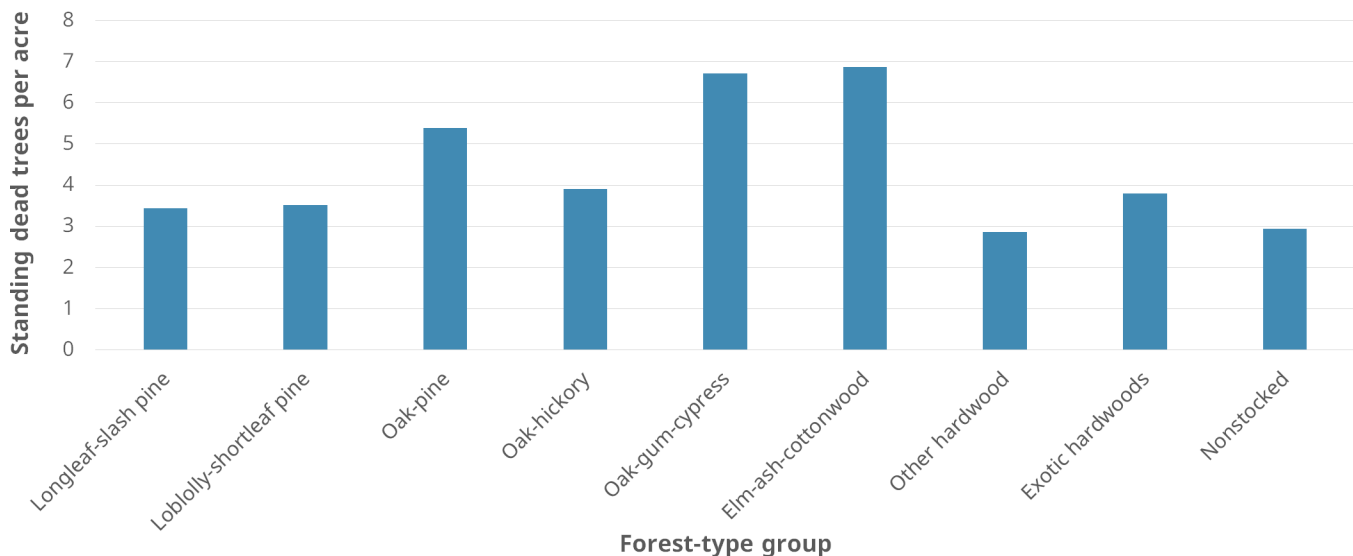


Figure 17—Number of standing dead trees (≥ 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.) per acre on forest land by forest-type group, Louisiana.

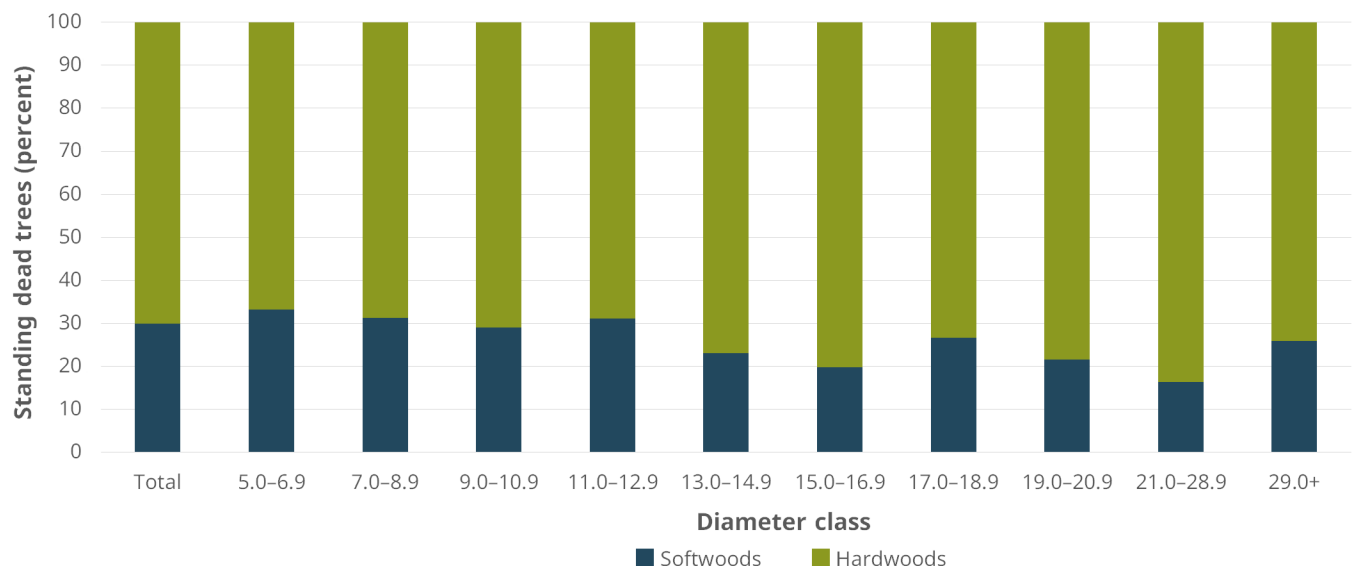


Figure 18—Proportion of standing dead trees (≥ 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.) in softwood and hardwood by diameter class, Louisiana.

Eventually standing dead trees fall and become part of the forest floor microcosm. Down woody material can be divided into size classes based on fuel time-lag classes. One, 10, 100, and 1,000-hour fuel classes indicate the amount of time it would take for two-thirds of a single piece of down woody material in that size class to dry to the ambient air moisture (table 7). All downed dead wood excluding slash, duff, and leaf litter averaged 3.7 tons per acre. Compared with fine fuels categorized by timelag, other forest fuels comprise most of the down woody material (table 8). Duff, litter, and slash all contribute more tons per acre of potential fuel individually than all fine woody material combined (table 8).

Table 7—Down woody material (forest fuel) class, size, and length of measurement transect, Louisiana, 2017

Forest fuel	Size	Measurement transect length
1 hr.	0.01 to 0.24	6 feet
10 hr.	0.25 to 0.90	6 feet
100 hr.	1.00 to 2.90	10 feet
1,000+ hr.	3.00 to 8.00	24 feet

Invasive Plant Species

Invasive plants in southern forests can disrupt ecosystem functions by altering soil chemistry (Rudgers and Orr 2009), changing forest development trajectories (Oswalt and Oswalt 2007), replacing native ecosystems (Bruce et al. 1997), and potentially disrupting wildlife habitat (Pyšek et al. 2012). The FIA program monitors select invasive plant species on forests in Louisiana.

Invasive plant presence/absence was monitored on 10,637 subplots (see Inventory Design section for plot design). Invasive plants were detected on 5,102 (48 percent) of those subplots. The most common invasive tree in Louisiana is Chinese tallowtree, covering an estimated 391,000 acres and occupying 1,975 subplots (19 percent of all subplots inventoried and 39 percent of all subplots containing at least one invasive species). Chinese tallowtree has expanded to occupy all of the inventory regions in Louisiana, with at least one record in every county, extending from the coast where it is most common to the northern extent

Table 8—Mean fuel loading on forest land by forest-type group and fuel class, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group	Down and dead wood by time-lag fuel hour classes				Slash	Forest floor fuels		
	Area	1 hr.	10 hr.	100 hr.	1,000+ hr.	Slash	Duff	Litter
<i>tons/acre</i>								
Exotic hardwoods	448,119.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.4	2.3
Oak-hickory	1,400,317.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.0	4.6	5.7
Oak-gum-cypress	4,286,501.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.5	4.9	3.8	1.7
Oak-pine	1,481,822.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	2.8	5.7
Elm-ash-cottonwood	1,791,570.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	4.6	4.7	1.2	1.8
Nonstocked	118,334.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Longleaf-slash pine	952,915.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.0	2.5	7.9
Loblolly-shortleaf pine	5,030,238.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	4.2	5.0	4.5	9.9
All groups	15,509,816.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.6	3.5	3.6	5.5

Numbers in columns do not sum to totals.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

of the State (fig. 19). Chinese and European privets (*Ligustrum* spp.) are the most problematic invasive shrubs in Louisiana, infesting 1,966 subplots—18 percent of all subplots sampled and 39 percent of subplots with at least one invasive species.

Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) is the most frequently detected invasive plant across all life forms in the State. In 2017 it was observed on 2,694 subplots (25 percent of the sample, 53 percent of all subplots with detected invasive species; fig. 20). Studies indicate that the presence of Japanese honeysuckle in forests subject to disturbance can result in lower success

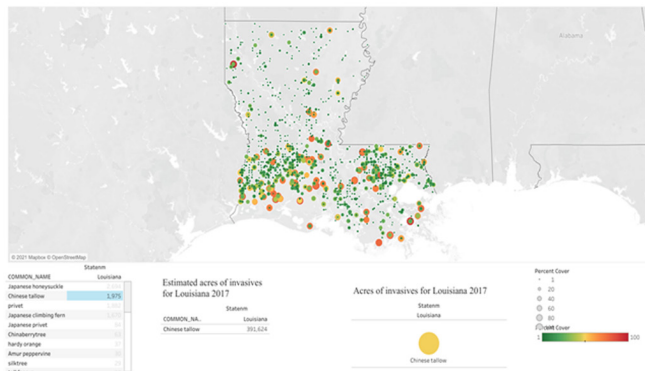


Figure 19—Chinese tallowtree distribution and percent cover in Louisiana. Data from FIA database (USDA Forest Service 2025b).

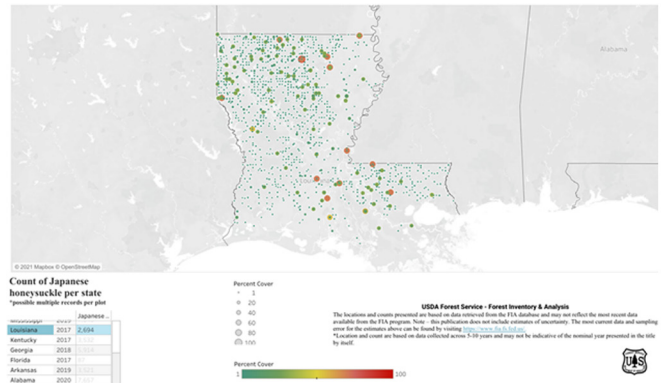


Figure 20—Japanese honeysuckle distribution and percent cover in Louisiana. Data from FIA database (USDA Forest Service 2025b).

of recolonization by tree species, lowering tree density and native plant richness (Dillenburg et al. 1993, Nickelson et al. 2015).

Monkeygrass (*Liriope muscari*), Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*), and Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*) were the most frequently observed grasses and herbs, respectively. Monkeygrass was recorded on 6 percent of subplots, Japanese stiltgrass on 1 percent of surveyed subplots, and Japanese climbing fern was detected on 8 percent of subplots.

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GLOSSARY

All-live tree—All living trees. All size classes, all tree classes, and both saw-log and nonsaw-log species are included. See: FIA tree species list in the field manual.

Average annual mortality—Average annual volume of trees ≥ 5.0 inches d.b.h. that died from human and natural causes during the intersurvey period, excluding those removed by harvesting, cultural operations, land clearing or changes in land use.

Average annual removals—Average annual volume of trees ≥ 5.0 inches d.b.h. 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./d.r.c. without taking into account losses from cutting (gross growth minus mortality) during the intersurvey period.

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

Bioindicator species—A tree, woody shrub, or nonwoody herbaceous species that responds to ambient levels of ozone pollution with distinct visible foliar symptoms that are easy to diagnose.

Biomass—For the southern region, total aboveground biomass is estimated using allometric equations and is defined as the aboveground weight of wood and bark in live trees ≥ 1.0 inch d.b.h./d.r.c. from the ground to the tip of the tree, excluding all foliage (leaves, needles, buds, fruit, and limbs < 0.5 inch in diameter). Biomass is expressed as oven-dry weight and the units are tons.

Note: the weight of wood and bark in limbs < 0.5 inch in diameter is included in the biomass of small-diameter trees.

Additionally, biomass in the merchantable stem is estimated regionally, where the main and merchantable stems are defined as follows.

Main stem—The central portion of the tree extending from the ground level to the tip for timber species. Woodland species includes from ground level to the tips of all branches of qualifying stems. For timber species trees that fork, the main stem refers to the fork that would yield the most merchantable volume.

Merchantable stem—That portion of the main stem of a timber species tree from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4-inch top diameter inside or outside bark depending on species. That portion of a woodland species tree from the d.r.c. measurements to the 1.5-inch diameters of all the qualifying stems.

Nationally aboveground and belowground biomass is estimated from each tree's sound volume using a Component Ratio Method that is consistently applied in all FIA regions.

Gross aboveground biomass—Total tree biomass excluding foliage and roots with no deductions made for rotten, missing, or broken-top cubic-foot cull.

Net aboveground biomass—Gross aboveground biomass minus deductions for missing cull, broken-top, and a reduction for a proportion of rotten cull for live or standing dead trees ≥ 5.0 inches d.b.h. (Rotten cull will have a factor to reduce specific gravity separately from sound wood). Live and standing dead trees 1.0 to 4.9 inches only have deductions for broken-top cull. Additional deductions are made for dead trees ≥ 1.0 inch using decay class.

Belowground biomass—Coarse roots only.

Further, the total net aboveground biomass estimated using the Component Ratio Method is divided into the following components:

Top—That portion of the main stem of a timber species tree above the 4-inch top diameter. For woodland species, this component of the biomass is included with branches.

Branches—All the branches of a timber species tree excluding the main stem. That portion of all the branches of qualifying stems of woodland species above the 1.5-inch diameter ends.

Bole—See: Merchantable stem.

Stump—That portion of timber species below 1-foot to ground level. That portion of woodland species from all the d.r.c. measurements to ground level.

Blind check—A reinstallation done by a qualified inspection crew without production crew data on hand; at least two full subplots are completely remeasured along with all the plot level information. The two datasets are maintained separately. Discrepancies between the two sets of data are not reconciled. See: Quality assurance and quality control.

Bole—Trunk or main stem of a tree. (See: Main stem.)

Census water—See: Land use.

Coarse woody debris (CWD)—Downed, dead tree and shrub boles, large limbs, and other woody pieces with a minimum small-end diameter of ≥ 3 inches and a length of ≥ 3 feet not attached to a living or standing dead source.

Cold check—An inspection done either as part of the training process, or as part of the ongoing quality control program. Normally the installation crew is not present at the time of inspection. The inspector has the completed data in-hand at the time of inspection. The inspection can include the whole plot or a subset of the plot. Data errors are corrected. (See: Quality assurance and quality control).

Components of change—Volume increment and decrement values that explain the change in inventory between two points in time. Components of change are usually expressed in terms of growing-stock or all-live merchantable volume. These components can be expressed as average annual values by dividing the component by the number of years in the measurement cycle. FIA inventories are designed to measure net change over time, as well as the individual components of change that constitute net change (e.g., growth, removals, mortality). Change estimates are computed for two sequential measurements of each inventory panel. Upon remeasurement, a new initial inventory is established for remeasurement at the next scheduled inventory. As such, computation of change components is not intended to span more than one inventory cycle. Rather, the change estimation process is repeated cycle by cycle. This simplifies field protocols and ensures that change estimation is based on short and relatively constant time intervals (e.g., 5 years). Change estimates for individual panels are combined across multiple panels in the same manner as panels are combined to obtain current inventory parameters such as total standing volume. FIA recognizes the following components of change as prescribed core variables; they usually are expressed in terms of growing-stock or all-live volume, where t is the initial inventory of a measurement cycle, and $t + 1$ is the terminal inventory:

Cut—The volume of trees cut between time t and time $t + 1$. The estimate is based on tree size at the midpoint of the measurement interval (includes cut growth). Tree size at the midpoint is modeled from tree size at time t . Trees felled or killed in conjunction with a harvest or silvicultural operation (whether they are utilized or not) are included, but trees on land diverted from forest to nonforest (diversions) are excluded.

Cut growth—The growth of cut trees between time t and the midpoint of the measurement interval. Tree size at the midpoint is modeled from tree size at time t . This term also includes the subsequent growth on ingrowth trees that achieve the minimum diameter threshold prior to being cut.

Diversion—The volume of trees on land diverted from forest to nonforest (or, for some analyses, this may also include land diverted to reserved forest land and other forest land), whether utilized or not, between time t and time $t + 1$. The estimate is based on tree size at the midpoint of the measurement interval (includes diversion growth). Tree size at the midpoint is modeled from tree size at time t .

Diversion growth—The growth of diversion trees from time t to the midpoint of the measurement interval. Tree size at the midpoint is modeled from tree size at time t . This term also includes the subsequent growth on ingrowth trees that achieve the minimum diameter threshold prior to diversion.

Growth on ingrowth—The growth on trees between the time they grow across the minimum d.b.h./d.r.c. threshold and time $t + 1$.

Ingrowth—The volume of trees at the time that they grow across the minimum d.b.h./d.r.c. threshold between time t and time $t + 1$. The estimate is based on the size of trees at the d.b.h./d.r.c. threshold which is 1.0 inch for all-live trees and 5.0 inches for growing-stock trees. This term also includes trees that subsequently die (i.e., ingrowth mortality), are cut (i.e., ingrowth, cut), or diverted to nonforest (i.e., ingrowth diversion); as well as trees that achieve the minimum threshold after an area reverts to a forest land use (i.e., reversion ingrowth).

Mortality—The volume of trees that die from human or natural causes between time t and time $t + 1$. The estimate is based on tree size

at the midpoint of the measurement interval (includes mortality growth). Tree size at the midpoint is modeled from tree size at time t .

Mortality growth—The growth of trees that died from human or natural causes between time t and the midpoint of the measurement interval. Tree size at the midpoint is modeled from tree size at time t . This term also includes the subsequent growth on ingrowth trees that achieve the minimum diameter threshold prior to mortality.

Reversion—The volume of trees on land that reverts from a nonforest land use to a forest land use (or, for some analyses, land that reverts from any source to timberland) between time t and time $t + 1$. The estimate is based on tree size at the midpoint of the measurement interval. Tree size at the midpoint is modeled from tree size at time $t + 1$.

Reversion growth—The growth of reversion trees from the midpoint of the measurement interval to time $t + 1$. Tree size at the midpoint is modeled from tree size at time $t + 1$. This term also includes the subsequent growth on ingrowth trees that achieve the minimum diameter threshold after reversion.

Survivor growth—The growth on trees tallied at time t that survive until time $t + 1$.

The following components of change may be used to further quantify changes in growing-stock (but not all-live) volume:

Cull decrement—The net gain in growing-stock volume due to reclassification of cull trees to growing-stock trees between two surveys. Cull decrement is the volume of trees that were cull at time t , but growing stock at time $t + 1$. The estimate is based on tree size at the midpoint of the measurement interval. Tree size at the midpoint can be modeled from tree at time t , time $t + 1$, or both.

Cull decrement growth—The growth from the midpoint of the measurement interval to time $t + 1$ on trees that were cull at time t , but growing stock at time $t + 1$. Tree size at the midpoint can be modeled from tree size at time t , time $t + 1$, or both.

Cull increment—The net reduction in growing-stock volume due to reclassification of growing stock trees to cull trees between two surveys. Cull increment is the volume of trees that were growing stock at time t , but cull at time $t + 1$. The estimate is based on tree size at the midpoint of the measurement interval (includes cull increment growth). Tree size at the midpoint can be modeled from tree size at time t , time $t + 1$, or both.

Cull increment growth—The growth to the midpoint of the measurement interval between time t and $t + 1$ of trees that were growing stock at time t , but cull trees at time $t + 1$. Tree size at the midpoint can be modeled from tree size at time t , time $t + 1$, or both.

Condition class—The combination of discrete landscape and forest attributes that identify, define, and stratify the area associated with a plot. Examples of such attributes include condition status, forest type, stand origin, stand size, owner group, reserve status and stand density.

Crown—The part of a tree or woody plant bearing live branches or foliage.

Crown vigor class—A visual assessment of the apparent crown vigor of saplings. The purpose is to separate excellent saplings with superior crowns from stressed individuals with poor crowns.

Crown density—The amount of crown stem, branches, twigs, shoots, buds, foliage, and reproductive structures that block light penetration through the projected crown outline. Measured as a percentage.

Crown dieback—Recent mortality of branches with fine twigs, which begins at the terminal

portion of a branch and proceeds toward the trunk. Dieback is only considered when it occurs in the upper and outer portions of the tree. Dead branches in the lower live crown are not considered as part of crown dieback, unless there is continuous dieback from the upper and outer crown down to those branches.

Cull—Portions of a tree that are unusable for industrial wood products because of rot, form, or other defect. Cull is further categorized as the following:

Broken-top cubic-foot cull—The broken-top proportion of a timber species tree's merchantable portion from the break to the actual or projected 4-inch top diameter outside bark, or to where the central stem forks, where all forks are <4.0 inches diameter. For trees 1.0 to 4.9 inches diameter this is the proportion of the main stem missing due to a broken-top.

Form board-foot cull—The part of the tree's saw-log portion that is sound but not usable for sawn wood products due to sweep, crook, forking, or other physical culls.

Missing cubic-foot cull—The proportion of a tree's merchantable portion that is missing or absent. Does not include any cull deductions above actual length for broken-top timber trees. Does include cull deductions above actual length for broken-top woodland species. Trees with d.b.h./d.r.c. <5.0 inches have a null value in this field.

Percent board-foot cull—Percentage of sound and unsound board-foot volume, to the nearest 1 percent.

Rotten cubic-foot cull—The proportion of a tree's merchantable portion that is in a decayed state. Does not include any cull deductions above actual length for broken-top timber trees. Does include cull deductions above actual length for broken-top woodland species. Trees <5.0 inches d.b.h. have a null value in this field.

Rotten/missing cull—The part of the tree's merchantable portion that is decayed and/or absent due to other factors.

Total board-foot cull—The proportion of a timber species tree's saw-log portion that is rotten, missing, or sound but not useable for sawn wood products due to sweep, crook, forking, or other physical defects (form board-foot cull). Nonsaw-log species and softwoods <9.0 inches d.b.h. and hardwoods <11.0 inches d.b.h. have a null value in this field.

Cull tree—Live trees that are unsuitable for the production of some roundwood products, now or prospectively. Cull trees can include those with decay (rotten cull) or poor form, limbiness, or splits (rough cull). Rough cull is suitable for pulpwood and other fiber products.

Cycle—One sequential and complete set of panels.

Diameter at breast height (d.b.h.)—The diameter for tree stem, located at 4.5 feet above the ground (breast height) on the uphill side of a tree. The point of diameter measurement may vary on abnormally formed trees.

Diameter class—A classification of trees based on diameter outside bark, measured at breast height (d.b.h.) above the ground or at root collar (d.r.c.). Note: Diameter classes are commonly in 2-inch increments, beginning with 2-inches. Each class provides a range of values with the class name being the approximate midpoint. For example, the 6-inch class includes trees 5.0 through 6.9 inches d.b.h.

Disturbance—Natural or human-caused disruption that is ≥ 1.0 acre in size and results in mortality and/or damage to 25 percent of all trees in a stand or 50 percent of an individual species' count or, in the case when the disturbance does not initially affect tree growth or health (e.g. grazing, browsing, flooding, etc.), affects 25 percent of the soil surface or understory vegetation. For initial forest plot establishment the disturbance must be within the last 5 years.

For remeasured plots only those disturbances that have occurred since the previous inventory are recognized.

Diversion—See: Components of change.

Down woody material (DWM)—DWM is dead material on the ground in various stages of decay. It includes coarse and fine woody material. Previously named down woody debris (DWD). The depth of duff layer, litter layer, and overall fuelbed; fuel loading on the microplot; and residue piles are also measured as part of the DWM indicator for FIA.

Dry weight—The oven-dry weight of biomass.

Federal land—An ownership class of public lands owned by the U.S. Government. See: Ownership.

Fine woody debris (FWD)—Downed, dead branches, twigs, and small tree or shrub boles <3 inches in diameter not attached to a living or standing dead source.

Fixed-radius plot—A circular sampled area with a specified radius in which all trees of a given size, shrubs, or other items are tallied.

Foliage transparency—The amount of skylight visible through microholes in the live portion of the crown, i.e. where you see foliage, normal or damaged, or remnants of its recent presence. Recently defoliated branches are included in foliage transparency measurements. Macroholes are excluded unless they are the result of recent defoliation. Dieback and dead branches are always excluded from the estimate. Foliage transparency is different from crown density because it emphasizes foliage and ignores stems, branches, fruits, and holes in the crown.

Forest floor—The entire thickness of organic material overlying the mineral soil, consisting of the litter and the duff (humus).

Forest industry land—See: Ownership.

Forest land—Land that is at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees of any size, or land formerly having such tree cover, and is not currently developed for a nonforest use. The minimum area for classification as forest land is 1 acre. Roadside, streamside, and shelterbelt strips of timber must be at least 120 feet wide to qualify as forest land. Unimproved roads and trails, streams and other bodies of water, or natural clearings in forested areas shall be classified as forest, if <120 feet in width or 1.0 acre in size. Forest land is divided into timberland, reserved forest land, and other forest land (such as woodland).

Forest type—A classification of forest land based upon and named for the tree species that forms the plurality of live-tree stocking. A forest-type classification for a field location indicates the predominant live-tree species cover for the field location; hardwoods and softwoods are first grouped to determine predominant group, and forest type is selected from the predominant group.

Forest-type group—A combination of forest types that share closely associated species or site requirements.

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.)

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.)

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.)

Oak-gum-cypress—Bottomland 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 of stocking, in which case the stand is classified as oak-pine. (Common associates include cottonwood, willow, ash, elm, hackberry, and maple.)

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 is classified oak-pine. (Common associates include yellow-poplar, elm, maple, and black walnut.)

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.)

Fuel class—Categories of forest fire fuels defined by the approximate amount of time it takes for moisture conditions to fluctuate. Large coarse woody debris pieces take longer to dry out than smaller fine woody pieces.

1,000-hour fuels—Coarse woody debris with a transect diameter ≥ 3.0 inches in diameter and ≥ 3.0 feet long.

100-hour fuels—Fine woody debris with a transect diameter between 1.0 and 2.9 inches.

10-hour fuels—Fine woody debris with a transect diameter between 0.25 and 0.9 inches.

1-hour fuels—Fine woody debris with a transect diameter ≤ 0.24 inches.

Growing-stock trees—Live large-diameter timber species (excludes nonsaw-log species) trees with one-third or more of the gross board-foot volume in the entire saw-log portion meeting grade, soundness, and size requirements or the potential to do so for medium-diameter

and small-diameter trees. A growing-stock tree must have one 12-foot log or two noncontiguous 8-foot merchantable logs, now (large diameter) or prospectively (medium diameter and small diameter), to qualify as growing stock.

Hardwoods—Tree species belonging to the botanical divisions Magnoliophyta, Ginkgophyta, Cycadophyta, or Pteridophyta, usually angiospermic, dicotyledonous, broad-leaved and deciduous.

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

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

Hot check—An inspection normally done as part of the training process. The inspector is present on the plot with the trainee and provides immediate feedback regarding data quality. Data errors are corrected. Hot checks can be done on training plots or production plots. See: Quality assurance and quality control.

Land—The area of dry land and land temporarily or partly covered by water, such as marshes, swamps, and river flood plains.

Land cover—The dominant vegetation or other kind of material that covers the land surface. A given land cover may have many land uses.

Land use—The purpose of human activity on the land; it is usually, but not always, related to land cover.

Southern regional present land use categories are as follows:

Accessible timberland—Land that is within the population of interest, is accessible, is on a subplot that can be occupied at subplot center, can safely be visited, and meets the criteria for forest land (see: forest land).

Accessible other forest land—Land that meets the definition of accessible forest land, but is incapable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre per year of industrial wood under natural conditions because of adverse site conditions. Adverse conditions include sterile soils, dry climate, poor drainage, high elevation, steepness and soil rockiness.

Agricultural land—Land managed for crops, pasture, or other agricultural use. The area must be at least 1.0 acre in size and 120 feet wide (with the exception of windbreak/shelterbelt, which has no minimum width). This land use includes cropland, pasture (improved through cultural practices), idle farmland, orchard, Christmas tree plantation, maintained wildlife opening, and windbreak/shelterbelt.

Rangeland—Land primarily composed of grasses, forbs, or shrubs. This includes lands vegetated naturally or artificially to provide a plant cover managed like native vegetation and does not meet the definition of pasture. The area must be at least ≥ 1.0 acre in size and ≤ 120 feet wide.

Developed—Land used primarily by humans for purposes other than forestry or agriculture. This land use includes cultural (business, industrial/commercial, residential, and other places of intense human activity), rights-of-way (improved roads, railway, power lines, maintained canal), recreation (parks, skiing, golf courses), and mining.

Other—Land parcels ≥ 1.0 acre in size and ≥ 120 feet wide, which do not fall into one of the uses described above. Examples include undeveloped beaches, barren land (rock, sand), marshes, bogs, ice, and snow. This land use includes nonvegetated, wetland, beach, and nonforest-chaparral.

Census water—Rivers and streams that are > 200 feet wide and bodies of water > 4.5 acres in size.

Noncensus water—Rivers, streams and other bodies of water that do not meet the requirements for census water.

Nonsampled—Not sampled due to denied access, hazardous conditions, being outside the U.S. or other reasons.

Large-diameter trees—Softwoods ≥ 9.0 inches d.b.h. and hardwoods ≥ 11.0 inches d.b.h. These trees were called sawtimber-sized trees in prior surveys. See: Stand-size class.

Litter—Undecomposed or only partially decomposed organic material that can be readily identified (e.g., plant leaves, twigs, etc.).

Main stem—The central portion of the tree extending from the ground level to the tip for timber species. For woodland species the main stem extends from the ground level to the tips of all branches of qualifying stems. For timber species trees that fork, the main stem follows the fork that would yield the most merchantable volume.

Measurement quality objective

(MQO)—A data user's estimate of the precision, bias, and completeness of data necessary to satisfy a prescribed application (e.g., Resource Planning Act, assessments by State foresters, forest planning, forest health analyses). Describes the acceptable tolerance for each data element. MQOs consist of two parts: a statement of the tolerance and a percentage of time when the collected data are required to be within tolerance. MQOs can only be assigned where standard methods of sampling or field measurements exist, or where experience has established upper or lower bounds on precision or bias. MQOs can be set for measured data elements, observed data elements, and derived data elements.

Medium-diameter tree—Softwood timber species 5.0 to 8.9 inches d.b.h. and hardwood timber species 5.0 to 10.9 inches d.b.h. These trees were called poletimber-sized trees in prior surveys. See: Stand-size class.

Microplot—A circular, fixed-radius plot with a radius of 6.8 feet (0.003 acre) that is used to sample trees < 5.0 inches d.b.h./d.r.c., as well as other vegetation. Point center is 90 degrees and 12 feet offset from point center of each subplot.

Mortality—See: Components of change.

National forest land—See: Ownership.

Noncensus water—See: Land use.

Nonforest land—Land that does not support or has never supported, forests, and lands formerly forested where use for timber management is precluded by development for other uses. Includes areas used for crops, improved pasture, residential areas, city parks, improved roads of any width and adjoining rights-of-way, power line clearings of any width, and noncensus water. If intermingled in forest areas, unimproved roads and nonforest strips must be ≥ 120 feet wide, and clearings, etc., ≥ 1.0 acre in size, to qualify as nonforest land.

Nonindustrial private forest land—See: Ownership.

Operability—The viability of operating logging equipment in the vicinity of the condition. Operability classes are as follows:

No problems.

Seasonal access due to water conditions in wet weather.

Mixed wet and dry areas typical of multichanneled streams punctuated with dry islands.

Broken terrain, cliffs, gullies, outcroppings, etc., which would severely limit equipment, access, or use.

Year-round water problems (includes islands).

Slopes 20–40 percent.

Slopes > 40 percent.

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

Other public land—See: Ownership.

Other removals—The 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—A legal entity having control of a parcel or group of parcels of land. An ownership may be an individual; a combination of persons; a legal entity such as corporation, partnership, club, or trust; or a public agency.

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—An ownership class of private lands owned by a company or an individual(s) operating a primary wood-processing plant.

Nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) land—Privately owned land excluding forest industry 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.

Ozone (O3)—A gaseous air pollutant produced primarily through sunlight-driven chemical reactions of NO₂ and hydrocarbons in the atmosphere and causing foliar injury to deciduous trees, conifers, shrubs, and herbaceous species.

Ozone bioindicator site—An open area used for ozone injury evaluations on ozone-sensitive species. The area must meet certain site selection guidelines regarding size, condition, and plant counts to be used for ozone injury evaluations in FIA.

Phase 1 (P1)—FIA activities related to remote sensing, the primary purpose of which is to label plots and obtain stratum weights for population estimates.

Phase 2 (P2)—FIA activities conducted on the network of ground plots. The primary purpose is to obtain field data that enable classification and summarization of area, tree, and other attributes associated with forest land uses.

Phase 3 (P3)—A subset of Phase 2 plots where additional attributes related to forest health are measured.

Plantation—Stands that currently show evidence of being planted or artificially seeded.

Poletimber-sized tree—Softwood timber species 5.0 to 8.9 inches d.b.h. and hardwood timber species 5.0 to 10.9 inches d.b.h. Now referred to as medium-diameter trees.

Private land—See: Ownership.

Productivity class—A classification of forest land in terms of potential annual cubic-foot volume growth per acre at culmination of mean annual increment (MAI) in fully stocked natural stands.

Quality assurance (QA)—The total integrated program for ensuring that the uncertainties inherent in FIA data are known and do not exceed acceptable magnitudes, within a stated level of confidence. Quality assurance encompasses the plans, specifications, and policies affecting the collection, processing, and reporting of data. It is the system of activities designed to provide program managers and project leaders with independent assurance that total system quality control is being effectively implemented.

Quality control (QC)—The routine application of prescribed field and laboratory procedures (e.g., random check cruising, periodic calibration, instrument maintenance, use of certified standards, etc.) in order to reduce random and systematic errors and ensure that data are generated within known and acceptable performance limits. Quality control also ensures the use of qualified personnel; reliable equipment and supplies; training of personnel; good field and laboratory practices; and strict adherence to standard operating procedures.

Reserved forest land—Forest land where management for the production of wood products is prohibited through statute or administrative designation. Examples include national forest wilderness areas and national parks and monuments.

Reversion—Land that reverts from a nonforest land use to a forest land use. See: Components of change.

Sapling—Live trees 1.0 to 4.9 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.

Seedling—Live trees <1.0 inch d.b.h./d.r.c. that are ≥6.0 inches in height for softwoods and ≥12.0 inches in height for hardwoods and >0.5 inch d.b.h./d.r.c. at ground level for longleaf pine.

Site index—The average total height that dominant and codominant trees in fully-stocked, even-aged stands will obtain at key ages (usually 25 or 50 years).

Small-diameter trees—Trees 1.0 to 4.9 inches in d.b.h./d.r.c. These were called sapling-seedling sized trees in prior surveys. See: Stand-size class.

Softwoods—Tree species belonging to the botanical division Coniferophyta, usually evergreen having needles or scale-like leaves.

Species group—A collection of species used for reporting purposes.

Stand—Vegetation or a group of plants occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in species composition, age arrangement, structure, and condition as to be distinguished from the vegetation on adjoining areas.

Stand age—A stand descriptor that indicates the average age of the live dominant and codominant trees in the predominant stand-size class of a condition.

Standing dead tree—A dead tree ≥5.0 inches d.b.h. that has a bole which has an unbroken actual length of at least 4.5 feet, and lean <45 degrees from vertical as measured from the base of the tree to 4.5 feet.

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. See definitions of large-, medium-, and small-diameter trees.

Large-diameter stands—Stands at least 10 percent stocked with live trees, with one-half or more of total stocking in large- and

medium-diameter trees, and with large-diameter tree stocking at least equal to medium-diameter tree stocking.

Medium-diameter stands—Stands at least 10 percent stocked with live trees, with one-half or more of total stocking in medium- and large-diameter trees, and with medium-diameter tree stocking exceeding large-diameter tree stocking.

Small-diameter stands—Stands at least 10 percent stocked with live trees, in which small-diameter trees account for more than one-half of total stocking.

Nonstocked stands—Stands <10 percent stocked with live trees.

Stand structure—The predominant canopy structure for the condition, only considering the vertical position of the dominant and codominant trees in the stand and not considering trees that are intermediate or overtopped. As a general rule, a different story should comprise 25 percent of the stand.

Nonstocked—The condition is <10 percent stocked.

Single-storied—Most of the dominant/codominant tree crowns form a single canopy (i.e., most of the trees are approximately the same height).

Multistoried—Two or more recognizable levels characterize the crown canopy. Dominant/codominant trees of many sizes (diameters and heights) for a multilevel canopy.

State, county, and municipal land—See: Ownership.

Stocking—(1) At the tree level, stocking is the density value assigned to a sampled tree (usually in terms of numbers of trees or basal area per acre), expressed as a percent of the total tree density required to fully utilize the

growth potential of the land. (2) At the stand level, stocking refers to the sum of the stocking values of all trees sampled.

Subplot—A circular area with a fixed horizontal radius of 24.0 feet (1/24 acre), primarily used to sample trees ≥ 5.0 inches at d.b.h./d.r.c.

Survivor tree—A sample tree alive at both the current and previous inventories.

Timberland—Forest land that is producing or capable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre or more per year of wood at culmination of MAI. Timberland excludes reserved forest lands.

Treatment—Forestry treatments are a form of human disturbance. The term treatment further implies that a silvicultural application has been prescribed. This does not include occasional stumps of unknown origin or sparse removals for firewood, Christmas trees, or other miscellaneous purposes. The area affected by any treatment must be at least 1.0 acre in size.

None—No observable treatment.

Cutting—The removal of one or more trees from a stand. SRS FIA categories are the following:

Clearcut harvest—The removal of the majority of the merchantable trees in a stand; residual stand stocking is under 50 percent.

Partial harvest—Removal primarily consisting of highest quality trees. Residual consists of lower quality trees because of high grading or selection harvest (e.g. uneven aged, group selection, high grading, species selection).

Seed-tree/shelterwood harvest—Crop trees are harvested leaving seed source trees either in a shelterwood or seed tree. Also includes the final harvest of the seed trees.

Commercial thinning—The removal of trees (usually of medium-diameter) from medium-diameter stands leaving sufficient stocking of growing-stock trees to feature in future stand development. Also included are thinning in large-diameter stands where medium-diameter trees have been removed to improve quality of those trees featured in a final harvest.

Timber stand improvement (cut trees only)—The cleaning, release, or other stand improvement involving noncommercial cutting applied to an immature stand that leaves sufficient stocking.

Salvage cutting—The harvesting of dead or damaged trees or of trees in danger of being killed by insects, disease, flooding, or other factors in order to save their economic value.

Site preparation—Clearing, slash burning, chopping, disking, bedding, or other practices clearly intended to prepare a site for either natural or artificial regeneration.

Artificial regeneration—Following a disturbance or treatment (usually cutting), a new stand where at least 50 percent of the live trees present resulted from planting or direct seeding.

Natural regeneration—Following a disturbance or treatment (usually cutting), a new stand where at least 50 percent of the live trees present (of any size) were established through the growth of existing trees and/or natural seeding or sprouting.

Other silvicultural treatment—The use of fertilizers, herbicides, girdling, pruning, or other activities designed to improve the commercial value of the residual stand, or chaining, which is a practice used on woodlands to encourage wildlife forage.

Tree—A woody perennial plant, typically large, with a single well-defined stem carrying a more or less definite crown; sometimes defined as attaining a minimum diameter of 3 inches and a minimum height of 15 feet at maturity. For FIA, any plant on the tree list in the current field manual is measured as a tree.

Tree class—An assessment of the general quality of a tree.

Cull species—Species measured at d.r.c. and timber species (measured at d.b.h.) that would not produce saw-logs. See national list of nonsaw-log species.

Growing stock—Live large-diameter timber species (excludes nonsaw-log species) trees with one-third or more of the gross board-foot volume in the entire saw-log portion meeting grade, soundness, and size requirements or the potential to do so for medium-diameter trees. A growing-stock tree must have one 12-foot log or two noncontiguous 8-foot merchantable logs, now (large-diameter) or prospectively (medium-diameter), to qualify as growing stock.

Rough cull—Trees that do not contain at least one 12-foot saw log or two 8-foot logs now or prospectively, primarily because of roughness or poor form. Less than 1/3 of its gross board-foot volume meets size, soundness, and grade requirements and <1/2 of the cubic-foot cull is rotten or unsound.

Rotten cull—Trees that do not contain at least one 12-foot saw log or two 8-foot logs now or prospectively and/or do not meet grade specifications for percent sound primarily because of rot. All species not having 1/3 or more of its gross board-foot volume meeting size, soundness, and grade requirements, and over 1/2 of the cubic-foot cull is rotten or unsound.

Tree grade—A classification of the saw-log portion of large-diameter 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.

Volume—A measure of the solid content of the tree stem used to measure wood quantity.

Gross board-foot volume—Total board-foot volume of wood inside bark without deductions for total board-foot cull.

Gross cubic-foot volume—Total cubic-foot volume of wood inside bark without deductions for rotten, missing, or broken-top cull.

Net board-foot volume—Gross board-foot volume minus deductions for total board-foot cull.

Net cubic-foot volume—Gross cubic-foot volume minus deductions for rotten, missing, and broken-top cull.

APPENDIX 1—INVENTORY DESIGN

For the 2017 inventory of Louisiana the post-stratification of forest and nonforest was performed at the unit level using National Land Cover Database (NLCD) to reduce the variance around field-generated estimates. Area estimation of all lands and ownerships was based on the probability of selection of P2 plot locations. As a result, the known forest land area (for specific ownerships) does not always agree with area estimates based on probability of selection. For example, the acreage of national forests, published by the National Forest System, will not agree exactly with the statistical estimate of national forest land derived by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA). These numbers could differ substantially for very small areas.

Bechtold and Patterson (2005) describe FIA ground plots and explain their use. These plots are clusters of four points arranged so that one point is central and the other three lie 120 feet from it

at azimuths of 0, 120, and 240 degrees (fig. A1.1). Each point is the center of a circular subplot with a fixed 24-foot radius. Trees ≥ 5.0 inches diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) are measured in these subplots. Each subplot in turn contains a circular microplot with a fixed 6.8-foot radius. Trees 1.0 to 4.9 inches d.b.h. and seedlings (<1.0 inch d.b.h.) are measured in these microplots.

Sometimes a plot cluster straddles two or more land use or forest condition classes (Bechtold and Patterson 2005). There are seven condition-class variables that require mapping of a unique condition on a plot: land use, forest type, stand size, ownership, stand density, regeneration status, and reserved status. A new condition is defined and mapped each time one of these variables change during plot measurement.

Literature Cited

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>.

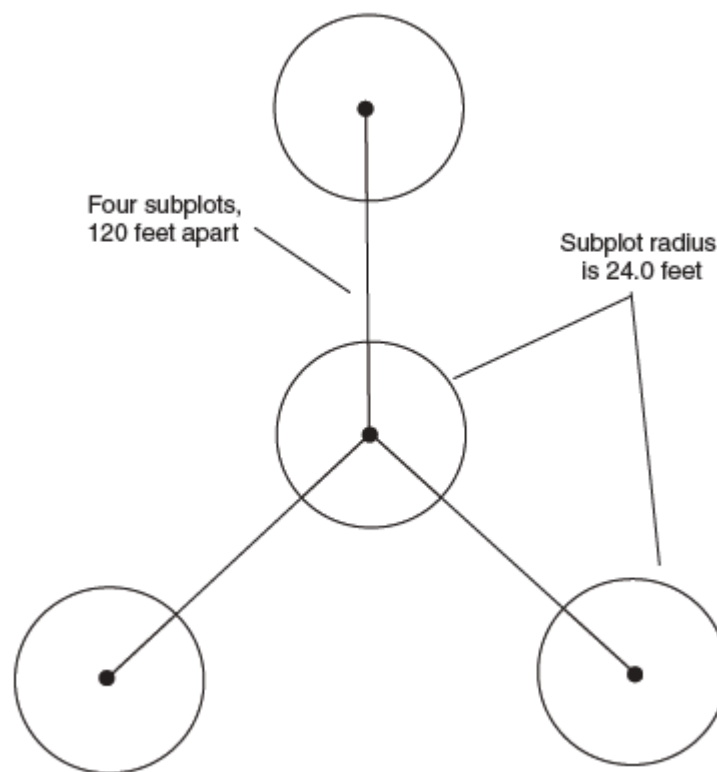


Figure A1.1—Fixed radius plot design used by the USDA Forest Service Forest Inventory and Analysis program.

APPENDIX 2—INVENTORY QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

The goal of the FIA quality assurance (QA) program is to provide a framework that ensures that forest assessments meet given standards for completeness, accuracy, and absence of bias. This program is organized in accordance with the protocols set forth in the American National Standard for Quality of Environmental Data collection (Part B of American Society for Quality Control) (ANSI 1994). One of the goals of the FIA program is to include data quality documentation in all nationally available reports, including State reports and national summary reports. This report includes a summary of phase 2 variables and measurement quality objective (MQO) analyses from FIA blind check measurements. Quality assessments of the phase 3 data will be addressed in future reports. Quality control procedures include feedback to field staff to provide assessment and improvement of crew performance. Additionally, data quality is assessed and documented using performance measurements and post survey assessments. These assessments are then used to identify areas of the data collection process that need improvement or refinement in order to meet quality objectives of the program.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control Methods

FIA implements QA methods in several different ways. These methods include nationally standardized field manuals, portable data recorders (PDRs), training and certification of field crews, and field audits. The PDRs help assure that specified procedures are followed. The minimum national standards for annual training of field crews are: (1) a minimum of 40 hours for new employees, and (2) a minimum of 8 hours for return employees. Field crew members are certified via an *in situ* test plot. All crews are required to have at least one certified person present on the plot at all times.

Field Audits

A hot check is an inspection normally done as part of the training process. The inspector is present with crew to document crew performance as they measure plots. The recommended intensity for hot checks is 2 percent of the plots installed.

Cold checks are done at regular intervals throughout the field season. The crew that installed the plot is not present at the time of inspection and does not know when or which plots will be remeasured. The inspector visits the completed plot, evaluates the crew's data collection, and notes corrections where necessary. The recommended intensity for cold checks is 5 percent of the plots installed.

A blind check is a complete reinstallation measurement of a previously completed plot. However, the QA crew remeasurement is done without the previously recorded data. The first measurement of the plot is referred to as the field measurement and the second measurement as the QA measurement. The field crews do not know in advance when or which of their plots will be measured by a QA crew. This type of blind measurement provides a direct, unbiased observation of measurement precision from two independent crews. Plots selected for blind checks are chosen to be a representative subsample of all plots measured and are randomly selected. Blind checks are planned to be made within 2 weeks following completion of the field measurement. The recommended intensity for blind checks is 3 percent of the plots installed.

Measurement Quality Objectives

Each variable collected by FIA is assigned an MQO with desired levels of tolerance for data analyses. The MQOs are documented in the FIA national field manual (USDA Forest Service 2023). In some instances, the MQOs were established as a "best guess" of what experienced field crews should be able to consistently achieve. Tolerances are somewhat arbitrary and were based on the ability of crews to make repeatable measurements or

observations within the assigned MQO. Evaluation of field crew performance is accomplished by calculation of the differences between the field crew and QA crew data collected on blind check plots. Results of these calculations are compared to the established MQOs.

In the analysis of blind check data, an observation is within tolerance when the difference between the field crew and QA crew observations does not exceed the assigned tolerance for that variable. For many categorical variables, the tolerance is “no error” allowed, so only observations that are identical are within the tolerance level.

Literature Cited

- American National Standards Institute. [ANSI]. 1994.** ANSI/ASQC E4:1994, Specifications and Guidelines for Quality Systems for Environmental Data Collection and Environmental Technology Programs. <http://asq.org/>. [Date accessed: 30 June 2025].
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service [USDA Forest Service]. 2023.** Forest inventory and analysis national core field guide for the nationwide forest inventory. Version 9.3. Internal Report. Washington, DC. 539 p. <https://research.fs.usda.gov/understory/nationwide-forest-inventory-field-guide>. [Date accessed: 26 August 2024].

APPENDIX 3—SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table A3.1—Percentage of area by land status, Louisiana, 2017

Land status			Area
			<i>percent</i>
Accessible forest land	Unreserved forest land	Timberland	41.5
		Unproductive	0.1
		Total	41.6
	Reserved forest land	Productive	0.8
		Unproductive	0.0
		Total	0.8
Total forest land			42.4
Nonforest and other area	Nonforest land		34.8
	Water	Noncensus water	0.9
		Census water	18.8
		Total	54.5
Nonsampled area	Access denied		2.7
	Hazardous conditions		0.5
All area			100.0
Total area (thousands of acres)			33,520.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.
 0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

Table A3.2—Area by survey unit and land status, Louisiana, 2017

Unit	Total area	All forest	Unreserved			Reserved			Nonforest land	Census water
			Total	Timberland	Unproductive	Total	Productive	Unproductive		
thousand acres										
North Delta	3,576.2	1,372.8	1,239.4	1,239.4	0.0	133.4	133.4	0.0	2,064.7	138.7
South Delta	14,113.0	2,696.9	2,658.0	2,658.0	0.0	38.9	38.9	0.0	5,810.7	5,605.4
Southwest	6,853.0	4,628.8	4,612.2	4,612.2	0.0	16.6	16.6	0.0	2,005.3	218.9
Southeast	2,968.3	1,731.8	1,687.2	1,667.7	19.6	44.6	44.6	0.0	976.9	259.6
Northwest	6,009.5	4,572.0	4,517.8	4,507.1	10.7	54.2	54.2	0.0	1,308.5	129.0
All survey units	33,520.0	15,002.3	14,714.6	14,684.4	30.3	287.7	287.7	0.0	12,166.1	6,351.6

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.
 0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.3—Area of forest land by ownership class and land status, Louisiana, 2017

Ownership class		All forest land	Unreserved			Reserved		
			Total	Timberland	Unproductive	Total	Productive	Unproductive
thousand acres								
USDA Forest Service	National forest	576.8	561.3	561.3	0.0	15.5	15.5	0.0
	Total	576.8	561.3	561.3	0.0	15.5	15.5	0.0
Other Federal	National Park Service	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.0
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	266.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	266.3	266.3	0.0
	U.S. Dept. of Defense/Dept. of Energy	234.6	234.6	234.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other Federal	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	521.1	248.9	248.9	0.0	272.2	272.2	0.0
State and local government	State	656.0	656.0	656.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Local	255.6	255.6	255.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other nonfederal public	25.1	25.1	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	936.7	936.7	936.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forest industry	Corporate	1,971.8	1,971.8	1,966.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Individual	22.7	22.7	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	1,994.5	1,994.5	1,989.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonindustrial private	Corporate	5,463.8	5,463.8	5,452.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Conservation/natural resources organization	42.0	42.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Unincorporated local partnership/association/club	99.2	99.2	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Native American	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Individual	5,368.0	5,368.0	5,354.1	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	10,973.2	10,973.2	10,947.8	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
All classes		15,002.3	14,714.6	14,684.4	30.3	287.7	287.7	0.0

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

Table created: 02-APR-20

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.4—Area of forest land by forest-type group and site productivity class, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group		Site productivity class (cubic feet/acre/year)							
		All classes	0–19	20–49	50–84	85–119	120–164	165–224	225+
thousand acres									
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	752.2	4.6	32.1	258.9	295.9	160.7	0.0	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	5,323.0	0.0	25.2	1,163.4	2,486.1	1,368.8	271.7	7.8
	Other eastern softwoods	5.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total softwoods	6,080.6	4.6	62.8	1,422.3	2,781.9	1,529.5	271.7	7.8
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	1,168.5	0.0	24.9	365.1	481.0	258.8	38.7	0.0
	Oak-hickory	1,664.2	0.0	28.4	481.7	710.6	370.0	55.4	18.1
	Oak-gum-cypress	4,017.3	0.0	176.2	1,253.5	2,035.2	455.1	62.8	34.5
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	1,515.4	0.0	44.6	508.2	792.2	141.8	22.6	6.0
	Other hardwoods	13.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.5	6.3	0.0	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	371.7	0.0	0.0	124.6	210.1	29.9	0.0	7.2
	Total hardwoods	8,750.5	0.0	274.1	2,734.6	4,234.6	1,261.9	179.6	65.7
Nonstocked		171.2	25.7	4.7	44.3	77.6	7.7	11.1	0.0
All groups		15,002.3	30.3	341.6	4,201.3	7,094.1	2,799.1	462.3	73.5

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

Table A3.5—Area of timberland by forest-type group and site productivity class, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group		All classes	Site productivity class (cubic feet/acre/year)						
			0–19	20–49	50–84	85–119	120–164	165–224	225+
thousand acres									
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	742.4	0.0	26.9	258.9	295.9	160.7	0.0	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	5,311.8	0.0	25.2	1,163.4	2,474.9	1,368.8	271.7	7.8
	Other eastern softwoods	5.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total softwoods	6,059.7	0.0	57.6	1,422.3	2,770.8	1,529.5	271.7	7.8
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	1,161.6	0.0	24.9	358.2	481.0	258.8	38.7	0.0
	Oak-hickory	1,652.0	0.0	28.4	475.3	704.8	370.0	55.4	18.1
	Oak-gum-cypress	3,821.1	0.0	166.7	1,220.5	1,906.9	435.9	62.8	28.2
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	1,468.8	0.0	44.6	493.1	760.8	141.8	22.6	6.0
	Other hardwoods	13.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.5	6.3	0.0	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	365.8	0.0	0.0	118.7	210.1	29.9	0.0	7.2
	Total hardwoods	8,482.7	0.0	264.6	2,667.4	4,069.0	1,242.7	179.6	59.4
Nonstocked		142.0	0.0	4.7	40.8	77.6	7.7	11.1	0.0
All groups		14,684.4	0.0	326.9	4,130.5	6,917.4	2,779.9	462.3	67.2

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.6—Area of forest land by forest-type group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group		All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
<i>thousand acres</i>							
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	752.2	129.2	27.7	7.9	108.0	479.4
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	5,323.0	276.2	80.4	80.0	1,125.6	3,760.9
	Other eastern softwoods	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0
	Total softwoods	6,080.6	405.4	108.1	87.8	1,239.0	4,240.3
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	1,168.5	58.1	59.5	35.6	144.7	870.5
	Oak-hickory	1,664.2	61.2	18.3	52.8	185.7	1,346.3
	Oak-gum-cypress	4,017.3	52.0	251.8	524.5	317.3	2,871.8
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	1,515.4	0.0	74.1	207.2	78.7	1,155.5
	Other hardwoods	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.3
	Exotic hardwoods	371.7	0.0	5.9	22.9	1.6	341.3
	Total hardwoods	8,750.5	171.3	409.5	843.0	737.0	6,589.6
Nonstocked		171.2	0.0	3.5	5.9	18.5	143.3
All groups		15,002.3	576.8	521.1	936.7	1,994.5	10,973.2

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

Table A3.7—Area of timberland by forest-type group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group		All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
<i>thousand acres</i>							
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	742.4	124.0	27.7	7.9	108.0	474.8
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	5,311.8	271.2	74.3	80.0	1,125.6	3,760.9
	Other eastern softwoods	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0
	Total softwoods	6,059.7	395.2	102.0	87.8	1,239.0	4,235.7
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	1,161.6	58.1	52.6	35.6	144.7	870.5
	Oak-hickory	1,652.0	61.2	6.1	52.8	185.7	1,346.3
	Oak-gum-cypress	3,821.1	46.8	60.7	524.5	317.3	2,871.8
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	1,468.8	0.0	27.5	207.2	78.7	1,155.5
	Other hardwoods	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.3
	Exotic hardwoods	365.8	0.0	0.0	22.9	1.6	341.3
	Total hardwoods	8,482.7	166.1	146.9	843.0	737.0	6,589.6
Nonstocked		142.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	13.6	122.5
All groups		14,684.4	561.3	248.9	936.7	1,989.6	10,947.8

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.8—Area of forest land by forest-type group and stand-size class, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group		All classes	Stand-size class			
			Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Nonstocked
thousand acres						
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	752.2	370.3	228.3	153.6	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	5,323.0	2,673.9	1,734.1	914.9	0.0
	Other eastern softwoods	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0
	Total softwoods	6,080.6	3,044.2	1,962.4	1,074.0	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	1,168.5	628.1	188.3	352.0	0.0
	Oak-hickory	1,664.2	719.8	311.9	632.5	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	4,017.3	2,950.4	601.9	465.1	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	1,515.4	836.2	327.2	352.0	0.0
	Other hardwoods	13.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	371.7	20.0	130.2	221.5	0.0
	Total hardwoods	8,750.5	5,154.5	1,559.6	2,036.4	0.0
Nonstocked		171.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.2
All groups		15,002.3	8,198.7	3,522.0	3,110.4	171.2

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

Table A3.9—Area of forest land by forest-type group and stand-age class, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group	Stand-age class (years)												
	All classes	1–20	21–40	41–60	61–80	81–100	101–120	121–140	141–160	161–180	181–200	201+	Nonstocked
thousand acres													
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	752.2	326.2	243.0	70.8	101.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	5,323.0	2,611.3	1,899.1	489.5	271.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8
	Other eastern softwoods	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total softwoods	6,080.6	2,943.0	2,142.1	560.3	372.8	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	1,168.5	400.7	241.5	335.6	155.1	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Oak-hickory	1,664.2	627.5	321.3	343.1	296.3	43.1	5.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7
	Oak-gum-cypress	4,017.3	460.0	582.4	1,041.6	1,429.2	442.6	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	1,515.4	398.1	340.0	422.8	283.4	66.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other hardwoods	13.3	7.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	371.7	235.6	96.1	24.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7
Total hardwoods		8,750.5	2,129.0	1,581.3	2,173.3	2,170.4	587.8	65.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5
Nonstocked		171.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.2
All groups		15,002.3	5,072.0	3,723.3	2,733.6	2,543.3	628.4	65.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	230.4

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

Table created: 02-APR-20

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

Table A3.10—Area of timberland by forest-type group and stand-age class, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group	All classes	Stand age (years)												
		1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	61–70	71–80	81–90	91–100	101+	Nonstocked	
thousand acres														
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	742.4	119.8	201.9	204.9	38.1	38.2	32.6	59.3	37.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	5,311.8	967.4	1,637.3	1,280.4	617.1	264.2	225.3	192.4	75.6	30.4	0.0	0.0	21.8
	Other eastern softwoods	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total softwoods	6,059.7	1,092.7	1,839.2	1,485.4	655.2	302.4	257.9	251.6	112.9	40.6	0.0	0.0	21.8
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	1,161.6	211.5	189.2	144.2	97.2	166.3	162.4	108.1	47.1	32.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
	Oak-hickory	1,652.0	374.3	247.5	187.3	134.0	154.0	182.7	200.1	96.3	35.3	7.8	11.1	21.7
	Oak-gum-cypress	3,821.1	240.3	209.0	269.7	289.1	373.3	623.8	731.1	642.2	314.9	72.2	49.3	6.1
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	1,468.8	133.5	247.8	147.4	192.6	205.4	202.2	180.2	94.2	45.8	15.2	4.6	0.0
	Other hardwoods	13.3	5.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	365.8	105.2	124.6	71.1	25.0	15.8	8.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7
Total hardwoods		8,482.7	1,070.3	1,019.7	819.7	738.0	914.7	1,185.7	1,225.8	879.6	428.0	98.8	65.0	37.5
Nonstocked		142.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.0
All groups		14,684.4	2,163.0	2,858.8	2,305.0	1,393.2	1,217.1	1,443.6	1,477.4	992.6	468.6	98.8	65.0	201.2

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

Table created: 02-APR-20

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

Table A3.11—Area of forest land by forest-type group and stand origin, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group		Total	Stand origin	
			Natural stands	Artificial regeneration
thousand acres				
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	752.2	260.6	491.6
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	5,323.0	1,903.2	3,419.8
	Other eastern softwoods	5.5	0.0	5.5
	Total softwoods	6,080.6	2,163.8	3,916.9
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	1,168.5	939.1	229.4
	Oak-hickory	1,664.2	1,500.3	163.9
	Oak-gum-cypress	4,017.3	3,763.9	253.4
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	1,515.4	1,421.2	94.2
	Other hardwoods	13.3	13.3	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	371.7	358.0	13.7
Total hardwoods		8,750.5	7,995.8	754.7
Nonstocked		171.2	147.7	23.5
All groups		15,002.3	10,307.3	4,695.0

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

Table A3.12—Area of timberland by forest-type group and stand origin, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group		Total	Stand origin	
			Natural stands	Artificial regeneration
thousand acres				
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	742.4	255.3	487.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	5,311.8	1,896.6	3,415.2
	Other eastern softwoods	5.5	0.0	5.5
	Total softwoods	6,059.7	2,152.0	3,907.8
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	1,161.6	932.2	229.4
	Oak-hickory	1,652.0	1,488.1	163.9
	Oak-gum-cypress	3,821.1	3,584.7	236.4
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	1,468.8	1,384.2	84.6
	Other hardwoods	13.3	13.3	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	365.8	352.1	13.7
	Total hardwoods	8,482.7	7,754.7	728.0
Nonstocked		142.0	122.0	19.9
All groups		14,684.4	10,028.7	4,655.6

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.13—Area of forest land disturbed annually by forest-type group and disturbance class, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group ²		Disturbance class ¹							
		Insects	Disease	Weather	Fire	Domestic animals	Wild animals	Human	Other natural
<i>thousand acres</i>									
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	0.0	0.0	5.1	27.3	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	0.0	0.5	9.0	55.6	0.5	2.1	9.8	0.0
	Total softwoods	0.0	0.5	14.1	82.9	1.1	2.3	11.0	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	0.0	0.0	4.9	7.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0
	Oak-hickory	0.8	0.0	11.9	14.9	3.0	2.8	1.9	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	0.1	1.1	79.3	0.2	1.9	8.0	2.8	0.6
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	0.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	5.8	2.8	2.4	3.1
	Other hardwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	0.0	0.4	4.8	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.2
	Total hardwoods	0.9	1.5	145.0	23.2	13.5	13.6	8.1	3.9
Nonstocked		0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5
All groups		0.9	2.1	159.7	107.4	15.2	16.1	20.0	4.4

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on current conditions² Based on past conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.14—Area of timberland disturbed annually by forest-type group and disturbance class, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group ²		Disturbance class ¹							
		Insects	Disease	Weather	Fire	Domestic animals	Wild animals	Human	Other natural
<i>thousand acres</i>									
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	0.0	0.0	5.1	26.8	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	0.0	0.5	8.0	54.1	0.5	2.1	9.8	0.0
	Total softwoods	0.0	0.5	13.2	80.9	1.1	2.3	11.0	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	0.0	0.0	4.9	7.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0
	Oak-hickory	0.8	0.0	11.9	14.9	3.0	2.8	1.9	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	0.1	1.1	76.0	0.2	1.9	7.3	2.8	0.6
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	0.0	0.0	42.5	0.0	5.8	2.8	2.4	1.4
	Other hardwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	0.0	0.4	4.8	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.2
	Total hardwoods	0.9	1.5	140.1	23.2	13.5	12.8	8.1	2.2
Nonstocked		0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5
All groups		0.9	2.1	153.5	105.4	15.2	15.4	20.0	2.7

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on current conditions.² Based on past conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.15—Area of forest land treated annually by forest-type group and treatment class (cutting), Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group ²		Treatment class						
		Cutting ¹						
		Total Treated	Final harvest	Partial harvest	Seed-tree/ shelterwood harvest	Commercial thinning	Timber stand improvement	Salvage cutting
thousand acres								
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	46.5	17.3	3.0	0.5	25.8	0.0	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	294.7	107.3	14.8	1.5	166.3	1.6	3.2
	Total softwoods	341.2	124.5	17.8	2.0	192.1	1.6	3.2
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	35.4	15.6	6.3	0.0	13.3	0.2	0.0
	Oak-hickory	36.6	21.1	3.7	1.0	9.9	0.0	0.9
	Oak-gum-cypress	35.0	17.6	11.5	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	14.9	3.1	11.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Other hardwoods	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	2.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
	Total hardwoods	124.9	59.2	32.5	1.7	29.9	0.7	0.9
Nonstocked		2.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
All groups		468.2	184.4	51.0	3.7	222.8	2.2	4.0

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ forest type group Based on current conditions.

² forest type group Based on past conditions.

HARVEST_TYPE[1,2,3]_SRS code 16 (Salvage Cutting) started with Field Guide 4.0.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.16—Area of forest land treated annually by forest-type group and treatment class (regeneration), Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group ¹		Treatment class ¹			
		Site preparation	Artificial regeneration	Natural regeneration	Other silvicultural
<i>thousand acres</i>					
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	8.7	10.0	1.0	2.2
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	51.0	93.4	9.8	13.9
	Other eastern softwoods	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
	Total softwoods	59.6	104.1	10.9	16.8
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	9.5	18.8	0.6	1.3
	Oak-hickory	6.6	12.3	16.8	1.1
	Oak-gum-cypress	1.3	14.8	9.4	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	0.0	4.5	3.7	0.0
	Other hardwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	0.0	1.3	3.5	0.0
	Total hardwoods	17.4	51.7	34.0	2.4
Nonstocked		0.5	1.3	1.0	0.4
All groups		77.6	157.0	45.9	19.6

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.17—Area of timberland treated annually by forest-type group and treatment class (cutting), Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group ²		Treatment class ¹						
		Cutting						
		Total treated	Final harvest	Partial harvest	Seed-tree/ shelterwood harvest	Commercial thinning	Timber stand improvement	Salvage cutting
thousand acres								
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	46.5	17.3	3.0	0.5	25.8	0.0	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	294.0	106.8	14.8	1.5	166.1	1.6	3.2
	Total softwoods	340.5	124.0	17.8	2.0	191.9	1.6	3.2
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	35.4	15.6	6.3	0.0	13.3	0.2	0.0
	Oak-hickory	36.6	21.1	3.7	1.0	9.9	0.0	0.9
	Oak-gum-cypress	34.3	17.6	11.5	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	14.9	3.1	11.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Other hardwoods	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	2.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Total hardwoods		124.1	59.2	32.5	1.7	29.2	0.7	0.9
Nonstocked		2.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
All groups		466.8	183.9	51.0	3.7	222.0	2.2	4.0

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

HARVEST_TYPE[1,2,3]_SRS code 16 (Salvage Cutting) started with Field Guide 4.0.

¹ Based on current conditions.

² Based on past conditions.

Table A3.18—Area of timberland treated annually by forest-type group and treatment class (regeneration), Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group ¹		Treatment class ¹			
		Site preparation	Artificial regeneration	Natural regeneration	Other silvicultural
<i>thousand acres</i>					
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	8.7	10.0	1.0	2.2
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	51.0	93.4	9.8	13.9
	Other eastern softwoods	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
	Total softwoods	59.6	104.1	10.9	16.8
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	9.5	18.8	0.6	1.3
	Oak-hickory	6.6	12.3	16.8	1.1
	Oak-gum-cypress	1.3	14.8	9.4	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	0.0	4.1	3.7	0.0
	Other hardwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	0.0	1.3	3.5	0.0
	Total hardwoods	17.4	51.3	34.0	2.4
Nonstocked		0.5	0.7	1.0	0.4
All groups		77.6	156.1	45.9	19.6

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on current conditions.

Table A3.19—Area of timberland by forest-type group and stand-size class, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group		All classes	Stand-size class			
			Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Nonstocked
thousand acres						
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	742.4	365.1	228.3	149.0	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	5,311.8	2,664.3	1,732.6	914.9	0.0
	Other eastern softwoods	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0
	Total softwoods	6,059.7	3,029.4	1,960.9	1,069.4	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	1,161.6	628.1	188.3	345.2	0.0
	Oak-hickory	1,652.0	713.3	311.9	626.7	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	3,821.1	2,795.9	589.5	435.6	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	1,468.8	806.3	327.2	335.3	0.0
	Other hardwoods	13.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	365.8	20.0	130.2	215.6	0.0
	Total hardwoods	8,482.7	4,963.7	1,547.2	1,971.7	0.0
Nonstocked		142.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.0
All groups		14,684.4	7,993.2	3,508.1	3,041.2	142.0

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

Table A 3.20—Number of live trees on forest land by species group and diameter class, Louisiana, 2017

Species group	All classes	Diameter class (inches)															
		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	21.0–24.9	25.0–28.9	29.0–32.9	33.0–36.9	37.0+	
		million trees															
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	314.6	145.9	58.0	44.5	32.5	15.1	7.7	4.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	2,107.3	742.3	450.0	352.6	260.1	138.9	75.0	38.7	19.7	13.5	7.1	6.6	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1
	Other yellow pines	9.1	3.3	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Cypress	137.5	25.5	20.0	19.1	16.6	14.1	11.7	8.6	7.4	5.8	3.9	2.9	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3
	Other eastern softwoods	14.4	9.4	3.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total softwoods	2,582.9	926.5	533.7	418.1	310.5	169.0	94.7	51.7	30.8	21.6	11.8	9.8	3.1	1.0	0.3	0.4
Hardwood	Select white oaks	149.0	96.5	22.5	9.2	6.2	4.3	2.8	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
	Select red oaks	101.1	63.5	16.4	6.8	4.0	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Other white oaks	108.1	51.5	19.3	9.5	7.5	5.0	3.6	3.3	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
	Other red oaks	996.9	666.4	158.7	63.9	34.0	21.0	13.4	10.3	8.2	6.6	3.6	5.2	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.5
	Hickory	217.9	143.8	36.7	13.2	6.8	5.5	3.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Hard maple	16.6	13.0	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soft maple	677.7	513.9	102.9	33.4	14.9	6.0	3.2	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Beech	30.3	16.6	6.1	2.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Sweetgum	1,185.5	824.2	205.1	68.7	33.1	19.2	13.1	8.6	5.8	3.6	2.1	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Tupelo and blackgum	364.7	185.2	54.1	31.1	26.5	23.9	19.4	12.1	6.9	2.3	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Ash	313.9	219.5	47.4	17.3	9.7	6.2	4.1	3.2	2.4	1.8	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Cottonwood and aspen	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Basswood	3.1	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	14.1	6.7	3.9	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Black walnut	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	1,059.7	699.6	179.3	74.2	41.7	24.5	16.2	9.9	5.5	3.7	1.9	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	311.9	240.4	50.1	11.2	4.8	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	1,253.8	880.6	247.7	79.0	30.7	10.4	3.5	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total hardwoods	6,807.5	4,625.4	1,152.9	422.0	222.5	132.3	86.7	57.2	38.2	25.1	14.9	16.9	8.0	3.3	0.9	1.2
All species		9,390.4	5,551.9	1,686.6	840.1	533.0	301.4	181.5	108.9	68.9	46.6	26.7	26.7	11.1	4.3	1.2	1.5

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

Table A3.21—Number of live trees on timberland by species group and diameter class, Louisiana, 2017

Species group	All classes	Diameter class (inches)															
		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	21.0–24.9	25.0–28.9	29.0–32.9	33.0–36.9	37.0+	
		million trees															
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	314.0	145.9	58.0	44.5	32.4	14.9	7.5	4.1	3.4	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	2,105.5	742.3	450.0	352.4	259.4	138.5	74.7	38.6	19.7	13.5	7.1	6.6	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1
	Other yellow pines	9.1	3.3	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Cypress	132.7	24.6	19.1	18.7	16.4	13.8	11.4	8.2	6.9	5.7	3.8	2.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2
	Other eastern softwoods	14.4	9.4	3.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total softwoods	2,575.6	925.5	532.8	417.4	309.4	168.1	93.9	51.1	30.3	21.4	11.6	9.5	3.0	0.9	0.3	0.3
Hardwood	Select white oaks	149.0	96.5	22.5	9.2	6.2	4.3	2.8	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
	Select red oaks	101.0	63.5	16.4	6.8	4.0	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Other white oaks	101.8	48.2	17.8	9.1	7.4	4.7	3.5	3.3	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
	Other red oaks	988.4	662.6	158.2	62.5	33.2	20.5	13.3	10.2	7.9	6.3	3.5	4.9	3.1	1.2	0.6	0.4
	Hickory	214.4	141.9	36.2	12.8	6.5	5.3	3.4	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Hard maple	16.6	13.0	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soft maple	675.9	512.6	102.9	33.3	14.8	6.0	3.2	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Beech	30.3	16.6	6.1	2.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Sweetgum	1,175.6	818.7	203.6	67.6	32.6	19.1	12.9	8.3	5.6	3.4	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Tupelo and blackgum	361.3	184.4	54.1	30.5	26.2	23.7	19.1	11.9	6.6	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Ash	306.3	215.1	45.9	16.9	9.6	6.0	3.9	3.0	2.3	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Cottonwood and aspen	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Basswood	3.1	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	14.1	6.7	3.9	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Black walnut	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	1,021.7	672.7	173.7	71.6	40.7	23.7	15.8	9.5	5.4	3.7	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	301.9	233.1	48.4	10.8	4.7	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	1,227.3	865.2	240.1	76.5	29.9	10.3	3.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total hardwoods	6,691.9	4,554.7	1,132.8	412.2	218.2	129.9	85.1	55.8	36.9	24.0	13.9	15.7	7.6	3.1	0.9	1.1
All species		9,267.5	5,480.2	1,665.7	829.5	527.6	298.0	179.0	106.9	67.2	45.4	25.6	25.2	10.6	4.0	1.2	1.4

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

Table A3.22—Number of growing-stock trees on timberland by species group and diameter class, Louisiana, 2017

Species group	All classes	Diameter class (inches)														
		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	21.0–24.9	25.0–28.9	29.0–32.9	33.0–36.9	37.0+		
million trees																
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	104.8	41.5	30.5	14.7	7.5	4.1	3.4	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	882.8	337.1	251.6	134.1	73.2	37.9	19.5	13.3	7.0	6.4	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Other yellow pines	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Cypress	79.7	16.0	14.6	11.7	10.5	7.5	6.7	5.5	3.7	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Other eastern softwoods	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total softwoods		1,070.9	395.8	297.6	161.1	91.4	49.6	29.7	21.0	11.4	9.2	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hardwood	Select white oaks	25.8	7.5	5.1	3.7	2.6	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Select red oaks	19.3	6.1	3.5	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Other white oaks	27.2	6.6	5.8	3.6	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other red oaks	132.9	46.3	25.8	17.2	10.9	8.7	6.8	5.7	2.9	4.3	2.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
	Hickory	25.8	7.6	4.5	4.2	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Hard maple	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soft maple	22.1	10.9	5.8	2.4	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Beech	5.2	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sweetgum	120.3	51.7	25.0	14.7	10.5	6.8	5.1	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tupelo and blackgum	81.1	16.6	16.4	16.8	13.7	9.2	5.0	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Ash	29.5	10.1	6.0	4.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Cottonwood and aspen	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Basswood	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	93.5	36.3	22.3	13.2	8.5	5.6	3.0	2.1	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other eastern hard hardwoods	8.7	4.1	2.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total hardwoods		596.4	206.9	124.1	84.5	57.9	42.0	28.3	19.3	11.2	12.8	5.8	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.6
All species		1,667.3	602.7	421.8	245.6	149.3	91.6	58.0	40.2	22.6	22.0	8.7	3.1	1.0	0.8	0.8

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.23—Net ¹ volume of live trees on forest land by ownership class and land status, Louisiana, 2017

Ownership class		All forest land	Unreserved			Reserved		
			Total	Timberland	Unproductive	Total	Productive	Unproductive
million cubic feet								
USDA Forest Service	National forest	1,915.1	1,858.1	1,858.1	0.0	57.1	57.1	0.0
	Total	1,915.1	1,858.1	1,858.1	0.0	57.1	57.1	0.0
Other Federal	National Park Service	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	621.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	621.8	621.8	0.0
	U.S. Dept. of Defense/Dept. of Energy	499.4	499.4	499.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other Federal	35.9	35.9	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	1,161.8	535.3	535.3	0.0	626.5	626.5	0.0
State and local government	State	1,295.9	1,295.9	1,295.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Local	429.2	429.2	429.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other nonfederal public	25.2	25.2	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	1,750.2	1,750.2	1,750.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forest industry	Corporate	2,652.7	2,652.7	2,652.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Individual	45.7	45.7	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	2,698.4	2,698.4	2,698.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonindustrial private	Corporate	9,357.9	9,357.9	9,356.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Conservation/natural resources organization	87.8	87.8	87.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Unincorporated local partnership/association/club	189.2	189.2	189.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Individual	9,924.9	9,924.9	9,924.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	19,559.8	19,559.8	19,558.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
All classes		27,085.3	26,401.8	26,399.9	1.9	683.5	683.5	0.0

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Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Excludes rotten, missing, and form cull defects volume.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.24—Net ¹ volume of live trees on forest land by forest-type group and stand-size class, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group		All classes	Stand-size class			
			Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Nonstocked
million cubic feet						
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	1,215.6	876.0	323.0	16.5	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	10,041.0	7,473.7	2,457.8	109.6	0.0
	Other eastern softwoods	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
	Total softwoods	11,257.2	8,349.7	2,780.8	126.6	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	2,198.4	1,837.6	259.3	101.5	0.0
	Oak-hickory	2,140.2	1,695.6	334.4	110.2	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	9,118.7	8,365.9	669.0	83.9	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	2,118.4	1,691.0	371.5	55.9	0.0
	Other hardwoods	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	238.6	36.6	147.2	54.8	0.0
Total hardwoods		15,819.7	13,626.7	1,781.4	411.6	0.0
Nonstocked		8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5
All groups		27,085.3	21,976.4	4,562.2	538.3	8.5

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Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Excludes rotten, missing, and form cull defects volume.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.25—Net ¹ volume of live trees on timberland by forest-type group and stand-size class, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group		All classes	Stand-size class			
			Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Nonstocked
million cubic feet						
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	1,199.6	860.0	323.0	16.5	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	10,025.2	7,459.0	2,456.6	109.6	0.0
	Other eastern softwoods	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
	Total softwoods	11,225.3	8,319.1	2,779.6	126.6	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	2,193.7	1,837.6	259.3	96.8	0.0
	Oak-hickory	2,120.4	1,677.7	334.4	108.3	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	8,594.0	7,864.8	649.4	79.9	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	2,015.9	1,590.6	371.5	53.8	0.0
	Other hardwoods	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	238.6	36.6	147.2	54.8	0.0
	Total hardwoods	15,168.0	13,007.3	1,761.8	398.8	0.0
Nonstocked		6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
All groups		26,399.9	21,326.4	4,541.4	525.5	6.5

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Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Excludes rotten, missing, and form cull defects volume.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.26—Net ¹ volume of live trees on forest land by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017

Species group		Ownership group					
		All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
		million cubic feet					
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	1,220.2	366.8	52.9	7.4	120.4	672.7
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	10,366.3	988.4	174.5	238.7	1,584.4	7,380.2
	Other yellow pines	63.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	11.1	51.0
	Cypress	2,038.1	37.7	110.0	278.7	53.1	1,558.6
	Other eastern softwoods	9.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	8.1
	Total softwoods	13,696.7	1,393.1	337.4	526.3	1,769.3	9,670.6
Hardwood	Select white oaks	624.5	63.5	5.3	9.1	49.8	496.9
	Select red oaks	577.1	24.1	19.5	21.7	45.6	466.2
	Other white oaks	794.6	37.6	69.8	188.3	31.1	467.7
	Other red oaks	3,276.2	159.0	198.0	214.2	264.2	2,440.7
	Hickory	674.1	31.2	24.3	133.4	29.5	455.7
	Hard maple	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	9.3
	Soft maple	381.8	9.4	24.0	29.8	15.7	303.0
	Beech	166.9	12.6	0.0	1.0	16.6	136.6
	Sweetgum	1,931.0	92.3	123.7	96.2	216.6	1,402.1
	Tupelo and blackgum	1,657.6	44.9	118.3	162.6	80.1	1,251.7
	Ash	670.2	10.8	86.2	91.2	30.6	451.5
	Cottonwood and aspen	57.9	0.0	0.8	6.4	2.7	48.0
	Basswood	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1
	Yellow-poplar	54.3	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.1	41.9
	Black walnut	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	1,797.9	22.9	107.0	211.2	93.9	1,362.9
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	178.7	3.7	26.1	24.8	13.1	111.1
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	531.5	9.4	21.3	27.3	31.3	442.3
	Total hardwoods	13,388.6	522.0	824.4	1,223.9	929.1	9,889.2
All species		27,085.3	1,915.1	1,161.8	1,750.2	2,698.4	19,559.8

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Table created: 02-APR-20.

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¹ Excludes rotten, missing, and form cull defects volume.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.27—Net ¹ volume of live trees on timberland by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017

Species group		Ownership group					
		All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
		million cubic feet					
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	1,203.1	350.8	51.8	7.4	120.4	672.7
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	10,348.3	981.7	163.8	238.7	1,584.4	7,379.8
	Other yellow pines	63.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	11.1	51.0
	Cypress	1,939.4	13.5	36.8	278.7	53.1	1,557.3
	Other eastern softwoods	9.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	8.1
	Total softwoods	13,563.0	1,346.2	252.4	526.3	1,769.3	9,668.8
Hardwood	Select white oaks	623.5	63.5	4.2	9.1	49.8	496.9
	Select red oaks	576.0	24.1	18.4	21.7	45.6	466.2
	Other white oaks	747.4	37.6	22.7	188.3	31.1	467.7
	Other red oaks	3,131.1	158.8	53.1	214.2	264.2	2,440.7
	Hickory	655.9	31.2	6.1	133.4	29.5	455.7
	Hard maple	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	9.3
	Soft maple	373.5	9.4	15.9	29.8	15.5	303.0
	Beech	166.9	12.6	0.0	1.0	16.6	136.6
	Sweetgum	1,842.8	92.3	35.7	96.2	216.6	1,402.1
	Tupelo and blackgum	1,563.0	35.1	33.5	162.6	80.1	1,251.7
	Ash	613.6	10.8	29.5	91.2	30.6	451.5
	Cottonwood and aspen	57.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	2.7	48.0
	Basswood	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1
	Yellow-poplar	54.3	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.1	41.9
	Black walnut	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	1,741.3	22.9	50.5	211.2	93.9	1,362.9
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	155.3	3.7	2.6	24.8	13.1	111.1
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	521.1	9.4	10.9	27.3	31.3	442.3
	Total hardwoods	12,836.8	511.9	283.0	1,223.9	928.9	9,889.2
	All species		26,399.9	1,858.1	535.3	1,750.2	2,698.2

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

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¹ Excludes rotten, missing, and form cull defects volume.

Table A3.28—Net¹ volume of live trees on forest land by species group and diameter class, Louisiana, 2017

Species group	All classes	Diameter class (inches)													
		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	21.0–24.9	25.0–28.9	29.0–32.9	33.0–36.9	37.0+	
		million cubic feet													
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	1,220.2	117.7	205.2	195.8	161.6	137.9	159.2	127.5	64.3	34.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	10,366.3	884.2	1,612.1	1,676.6	1,521.6	1,200.0	884.2	814.8	565.2	720.1	290.0	116.8	54.8	26.0
	Other yellow pines	63.2	3.2	5.8	10.8	3.8	2.1	8.2	14.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	8.2	0.0	0.0
	Cypress	2,038.1	59.9	113.8	175.2	217.3	227.0	271.7	273.4	240.1	233.7	120.1	44.7	14.3	47.0
	Other eastern softwoods	9.0	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.8	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total softwoods	13,696.7	1,067.2	1,938.5	2,058.9	1,905.1	1,569.4	1,324.7	1,230.6	869.6	987.7	433.3	169.6	69.1	73.0
Hardwood	Select white oaks	624.5	26.4	40.2	51.2	56.5	62.6	55.6	69.7	30.5	120.6	49.6	29.9	8.9	22.8
	Select red oaks	577.1	23.6	28.4	30.1	29.6	42.0	38.0	49.1	61.6	121.9	42.8	38.4	31.4	40.3
	Other white oaks	794.6	23.1	43.1	49.5	57.1	81.1	61.5	78.5	71.0	124.5	100.7	50.8	9.9	43.8
	Other red oaks	3,276.2	186.3	216.3	243.7	241.9	268.5	298.3	330.4	221.3	427.7	365.4	196.6	139.8	139.9
	Hickory	674.1	29.8	38.0	59.6	61.2	60.9	66.3	74.5	78.1	63.0	87.5	28.4	10.5	16.2
	Hard maple	11.4	1.4	2.9	3.7	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soft maple	381.8	88.3	81.5	56.8	45.7	31.3	24.8	16.3	10.3	17.0	3.5	6.3	0.0	0.0
	Beech	166.9	5.3	7.3	12.3	10.3	8.1	20.1	15.6	33.5	24.4	25.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
	Sweetgum	1,931.0	160.4	203.7	226.0	257.6	248.0	233.2	196.9	150.2	127.0	67.1	49.6	7.2	4.1
	Tupelo and blackgum	1,657.6	84.7	156.9	258.1	328.5	287.7	222.7	93.9	74.5	70.8	47.6	22.8	0.0	9.4
	Ash	670.2	46.1	58.2	68.1	70.6	77.0	87.2	77.5	38.6	70.3	45.7	23.7	7.2	0.0
	Cottonwood and aspen	57.9	0.2	0.5	1.2	3.1	3.9	4.8	2.2	8.1	6.4	0.0	9.6	0.0	17.9
	Basswood	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	54.3	4.5	5.3	5.6	3.2	4.2	4.8	3.9	8.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Black walnut	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	1,797.9	186.9	228.2	238.9	245.6	210.9	167.5	152.6	94.8	144.0	71.5	28.6	0.0	28.4
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	178.7	26.4	25.5	18.8	21.6	16.0	14.2	13.3	17.0	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	531.5	177.5	151.3	93.4	49.0	21.1	16.9	7.3	5.0	6.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total hardwoods	13,388.6	1,071.6	1,287.2	1,417.5	1,484.2	1,424.2	1,317.5	1,181.6	902.4	1,365.0	910.2	489.3	214.8	322.9
All species		27,085.3	2,138.8	3,225.8	3,476.4	3,389.3	2,993.5	2,642.2	2,412.2	1,772.0	2,352.7	1,343.6	659.0	283.8	395.9

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Excludes rotten, missing, and form cull defects volume.

Table A3.29—Net¹ volume of live trees on timberland by species group and diameter class, Louisiana, 2017

Species group	Diameter class (inches)																
	All classes	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	21.0–24.9	25.0–28.9	29.0–32.9	33.0–36.9	37.0+			
															<i>million cubic feet</i>		
Softwood																	
Longleaf and slash pines	1,203.1	117.6	204.3	193.9	157.3	137.1	159.2	126.1	56.6	34.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Loblolly and shortleaf pines	10,348.3	883.4	1,607.5	1,671.9	1,515.8	1,197.9	884.2	814.8	565.2	720.1	290.0	116.8	54.8	26.0			
Other yellow pines	63.2	3.2	5.8	10.8	3.8	2.1	8.2	14.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	8.2	0.0	0.0			
Cypress	1,939.4	58.5	111.9	171.1	211.2	213.3	254.7	266.7	235.9	208.2	112.6	39.7	14.3	41.4			
Other eastern softwoods	9.0	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.8	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Total softwoods	13,563.0	1,065.0	1,931.2	2,048.1	1,888.8	1,552.7	1,307.7	1,222.6	857.7	962.2	425.8	164.6	69.1	67.4			
Hardwood																	
Select white oaks	623.5	26.4	40.2	51.2	56.5	62.6	54.5	69.7	30.5	120.6	49.6	29.9	8.9	22.8			
Select red oaks	576.0	23.6	28.4	29.5	29.6	41.5	38.0	49.1	61.6	121.9	42.8	38.4	31.4	40.3			
Other white oaks	747.4	22.4	42.0	46.4	54.7	80.0	58.9	73.2	60.9	111.0	93.3	50.8	9.9	43.8			
Other red oaks	3,131.1	182.1	210.2	237.8	240.0	266.0	287.1	315.0	214.1	397.8	349.6	180.1	139.8	111.6			
Hickory	655.9	28.9	36.7	58.6	60.3	60.9	63.5	72.7	72.6	59.1	87.5	28.4	10.5	16.2			
Hard maple	11.4	1.4	2.9	3.7	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Soft maple	373.5	88.0	81.1	56.4	44.6	30.1	23.2	16.3	10.3	13.8	3.5	6.3	0.0	0.0			
Beech	166.9	5.3	7.3	12.3	10.3	8.1	20.1	15.6	33.5	24.4	25.5	4.5	0.0	0.0			
Sweetgum	1,842.8	157.7	200.7	223.6	252.7	238.5	228.3	184.4	135.1	111.0	56.2	43.4	7.2	4.1			
Tupelo and blackgum	1,563.0	82.7	154.6	255.6	323.2	280.7	211.4	87.9	61.9	56.3	31.6	17.0	0.0	0.0			
Ash	613.6	45.2	57.0	65.7	67.7	71.6	80.7	69.1	29.3	58.7	45.7	15.6	7.2	0.0			
Cottonwood and aspen	57.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.3	3.9	4.8	2.2	8.1	6.4	0.0	9.6	0.0	17.9			
Basswood	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Yellow-poplar	54.3	4.5	5.3	5.6	3.2	4.2	4.8	3.9	8.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Black walnut	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other eastern soft hardwoods	1,741.3	181.1	222.9	231.8	238.9	199.4	161.8	151.5	93.2	135.1	68.7	28.6	0.0	28.4			
Other eastern hard hardwoods	155.3	25.6	24.8	17.6	19.7	13.2	14.2	9.0	14.4	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	521.1	172.1	147.9	92.5	48.1	21.1	16.9	7.3	5.0	6.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Total hardwoods	12,836.8	1,047.8	1,262.5	1,390.0	1,454.5	1,382.7	1,269.8	1,126.8	838.5	1,254.3	857.2	452.7	214.8	285.2			
All species	26,399.9	2,112.8	3,193.6	3,438.1	3,343.3	2,935.4	2,577.4	2,349.4	1,696.2	2,216.6	1,283.0	617.4	283.8	352.6			

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Excludes rotten, missing, and form cull defects volume.

Table A3.30—Net ¹ volume of live trees on forest land by forest-type group and stand origin, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group		Total	Stand origin	
			Natural stands	Artificial regeneration
million cubic feet				
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	1,215.6	523.2	692.4
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	10,041.0	5,042.8	4,998.2
	Other eastern softwoods	0.5	0.0	0.5
	Total softwoods	11,257.2	5,566.0	5,691.1
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	2,198.4	2,130.1	68.4
	Oak-hickory	2,140.2	2,097.3	42.9
	Oak-gum-cypress	9,118.7	9,059.6	59.1
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	2,118.4	2,107.0	11.4
	Other hardwoods	5.3	5.3	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	238.6	235.8	2.8
	Total hardwoods	15,819.7	15,635.0	184.6
Nonstocked		8.5	8.2	0.3
All groups		27,085.3	21,209.3	5,876.0

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Excludes rotten, missing, and form cull defects volume.

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Table A3.31—Net ¹ volume of live trees on timberland by forest-type group and stand origin, Louisiana, 2017

Forest-type group		Total	Stand origin	
			Natural stands	Artificial regeneration
million cubic feet				
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	1,199.6	507.2	692.4
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	10,025.2	5,033.9	4,991.3
	Other eastern softwoods	0.5	0.0	0.5
	Total softwoods	11,225.3	5,541.1	5,684.2
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	2,193.7	2,125.3	68.4
	Oak-hickory	2,120.4	2,077.5	42.9
	Oak-gum-cypress	8,594.0	8,535.7	58.3
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	2,015.9	2,005.1	10.8
	Other hardwoods	5.3	5.3	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	238.6	235.8	2.8
	Total hardwoods	15,168.0	14,984.7	183.3
Nonstocked		6.5	6.2	0.3
All groups		26,399.9	20,532.1	5,867.8

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Excludes rotten, missing, and form cull defects volume.

Table A3.32—Net¹ volume of growing-stock trees on timberland by species group and diameter class, Louisiana, 2017

Species group	All classes	Diameter class (inches)														million cubic feet
		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	21.0–24.9	25.0–28.9	29.0–32.9	33.0–36.9	37.0+		
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	1,178.9	110.6	194.5	190.7	157.3	137.1	157.1	126.1	54.5	34.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	10,150.9	853.5	1,567.1	1,626.9	1,491.7	1,179.6	875.6	805.4	559.1	704.4	290.0	116.8	54.8	26.0	
	Other yellow pines	59.0	2.3	4.8	8.9	3.3	2.1	8.2	14.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	
	Cypress	1,807.8	51.2	101.6	149.8	197.8	198.5	247.6	259.8	231.0	202.3	105.1	26.3	8.0	28.9	
	Other eastern softwoods	6.0	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total softwoods		13,202.7	1,019.1	1,869.1	1,976.3	1,850.6	1,519.0	1,289.8	1,206.2	844.6	940.7	418.3	151.2	62.8	54.9	
Hardwood	Select white oaks	587.4	22.4	34.0	45.7	51.5	59.1	51.9	67.5	30.5	113.7	49.6	29.9	8.9	22.8	
	Select red oaks	552.7	21.4	24.7	28.1	27.6	39.0	36.5	49.1	61.6	117.4	42.8	38.4	31.4	34.9	
	Other white oaks	574.0	16.8	34.7	36.9	42.9	71.2	46.5	61.5	53.5	90.6	57.4	43.6	9.9	8.6	
	Other red oaks	2,725.8	140.3	169.8	205.9	203.7	236.0	256.8	291.3	188.0	361.6	305.9	170.4	109.6	86.4	
	Hickory	554.1	18.5	26.9	47.5	47.6	54.8	52.6	62.9	67.6	52.7	80.8	15.6	10.5	16.2	
	Hard maple	8.5	0.8	1.9	2.7	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Soft maple	182.2	32.0	35.2	26.4	16.9	15.1	15.9	11.4	10.3	12.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	
	Beech	123.8	3.4	5.5	8.3	7.7	5.8	15.9	11.7	25.6	24.4	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Sweetgum	1,597.8	124.5	162.2	180.5	212.5	202.5	207.8	169.2	132.5	107.3	53.7	37.9	7.2	0.0	
	Tupelo and blackgum	1,192.5	48.3	102.2	192.1	244.0	226.1	171.5	75.3	48.8	40.8	30.9	12.4	0.0	0.0	
	Ash	472.0	28.6	38.1	49.0	51.5	56.2	70.3	55.2	19.6	48.2	32.7	15.6	7.2	0.0	
	Cottonwood and aspen	51.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.9	2.3	4.8	2.2	6.4	5.2	0.0	9.6	0.0	17.9	
	Basswood	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Yellow-poplar	51.1	4.1	4.4	5.6	3.2	2.3	4.8	3.9	8.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other eastern soft hardwoods	1,046.6	100.4	134.1	141.2	144.0	131.2	101.7	94.2	52.5	88.2	41.2	6.7	0.0	11.3		
Other eastern hard hardwoods	85.5	10.8	13.4	9.7	9.9	6.6	5.4	5.4	10.8	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Total hardwoods		9,806.3	572.7	787.4	980.7	1,067.3	1,108.7	1,042.2	960.8	715.5	1,091.0	710.6	386.5	184.6	198.2	
All species		23,008.9	1,591.8	2,656.5	2,957.0	2,917.9	2,627.7	2,332.0	2,167.0	1,560.1	2,031.6	1,128.9	537.8	247.5	253.1	

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Table created: 02-APR-20.

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¹ Excludes rotten, missing, and form cull defects volume.

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Table A3.33—Net ¹ volume of growing-stock trees on timberland by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017

Species group			Ownership group				
			All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry
million cubic feet							
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	1,178.9	346.6	51.8	7.4	115.7	657.3
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	10,150.9	976.0	163.0	233.5	1,559.4	7,219.0
	Other yellow pines	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.5	48.0
	Cypress	1,807.8	13.5	35.8	255.4	44.2	1,459.0
	Other eastern softwoods	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.7
	Total softwoods	13,202.7	1,336.3	250.6	496.8	1,729.9	9,389.0
Hardwood	Select white oaks	587.4	61.9	3.2	8.7	46.7	466.9
	Select red oaks	552.7	24.0	15.9	20.7	45.5	446.7
	Other white oaks	574.0	31.4	20.3	162.1	23.7	336.5
	Other red oaks	2,725.8	147.3	44.8	192.7	232.0	2,109.1
	Hickory	554.1	27.4	3.0	115.8	25.4	382.6
	Hard maple	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	7.1
	Soft maple	182.2	5.4	12.1	14.5	4.8	145.3
	Beech	123.8	11.5	0.0	0.9	11.1	100.4
	Sweetgum	1,597.8	87.1	32.4	83.5	185.7	1,209.1
	Tupelo and blackgum	1,192.5	29.8	28.2	127.3	61.7	945.5
	Ash	472.0	10.2	27.1	71.1	24.7	338.9
	Cottonwood and aspen	51.4	0.0	0.0	6.4	2.7	42.4
	Basswood	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Yellow-poplar	51.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	5.3	39.5
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	1,046.6	19.3	40.7	129.3	67.8	789.6
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	85.5	2.5	2.0	15.6	6.1	59.4
	Total hardwoods	9,806.3	458.2	229.6	955.3	744.0	7,419.0
All species		23,008.9	1,794.6	480.3	1,452.1	2,473.9	16,808.1

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Excludes rotten, missing, and form cull defects volume.

Table A3.34—Net¹ volume of sawtimber trees on timberland by species group and diameter class, Louisiana, 2017

Species group	Diameter class (inches)											
	All classes	9.0–10.9	11.0–12.9	13.0–14.9	15.0–16.9	17.0–18.9	19.0–20.9	21.0–24.9	25.0–28.9	29.0–32.9	33.0–36.9	37.0+
		<i>million board feet</i>										
Softwood												
Longleaf and slash pines	4,545.0	718.5	732.0	728.7	903.3	771.8	347.0	226.4	117.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loblolly and shortleaf pines	40,292.8	5,870.6	6,741.1	6,103.2	4,956.7	4,864.8	3,551.2	4,706.7	2,035.5	852.6	411.2	199.3
Other yellow pines	289.8	36.2	15.8	10.8	45.3	86.6	0.0	0.0	40.6	54.5	0.0	0.0
Cypress	8,039.4	459.1	755.5	869.1	1,188.6	1,330.4	1,244.8	1,144.5	634.1	165.3	52.0	195.9
Other eastern softwoods	18.2	0.0	1.9	8.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total softwoods	53,185.2	7,084.4	8,246.3	7,720.6	7,101.3	7,053.5	5,143.0	6,077.7	2,827.5	1,072.4	463.2	395.3
Hardwood												
Select white oaks	2,441.7	0.0	175.8	235.8	233.2	323.8	155.1	620.7	281.5	193.1	60.1	162.6
Select red oaks	2,715.5	0.0	91.9	163.2	170.2	256.2	342.3	693.0	272.7	261.9	210.8	253.4
Other white oaks	2,416.5	0.0	151.5	297.6	210.4	301.1	273.6	487.7	323.5	258.8	59.3	53.0
Other red oaks	11,668.7	0.0	765.0	1,020.7	1,211.3	1,478.5	1,000.0	2,049.7	1,816.3	1,062.4	702.5	562.3
Hickory	2,304.3	0.0	164.8	222.2	236.9	306.0	349.7	285.6	472.8	95.3	65.1	105.9
Hard maple	11.2	0.0	8.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Soft maple	379.0	0.0	55.1	56.3	66.7	52.0	49.0	65.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0
Beech	426.3	0.0	28.1	21.8	61.9	46.4	103.2	99.6	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweetgum	5,536.1	0.0	763.9	873.2	1,001.1	890.3	737.9	633.4	338.4	248.6	49.2	0.0
Tupelo and blackgum	3,197.8	0.0	661.8	792.7	697.9	342.1	239.7	213.6	175.5	74.4	0.0	0.0
Ash	1,628.7	0.0	169.4	218.5	306.2	260.3	97.7	255.6	185.2	92.4	43.4	0.0
Cottonwood and aspen	295.5	0.0	7.1	9.7	21.9	11.2	34.5	28.9	0.0	60.7	0.0	121.4
Basswood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yellow-poplar	201.4	0.0	11.4	9.9	23.3	21.0	45.8	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other eastern soft hardwoods	3,002.2	0.0	491.9	524.1	457.0	452.8	266.2	482.1	225.1	37.0	0.0	66.0
Other eastern hard hardwoods	230.4	0.0	34.9	25.9	24.1	25.1	51.7	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total hardwoods	36,455.3	0.0	3,581.0	4,474.4	4,722.1	4,766.8	3,746.3	6,073.6	4,156.2	2,419.7	1,190.5	1,324.8
All species	89,640.5	7,084.4	11,827.3	12,195.0	11,823.4	11,820.3	8,889.3	12,151.3	6,983.7	3,492.1	1,653.7	1,720.0

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Excludes rotten, missing, and form cull defects volume.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.35—Net ¹ volume of sawtimber trees on timberland by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017

Species group		Ownership group					
		All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
<i>million board feet</i>							
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	4,545.0	1,834.3	288.8	34.5	232.1	2,155.3
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	40,292.8	5,163.1	926.7	1,222.4	5,184.9	27,795.7
	Other yellow pines	289.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	242.7
	Cypress	8,039.4	71.7	178.6	1,127.8	225.2	6,436.0
	Other eastern softwoods	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2
	Total softwoods	53,185.2	7,069.1	1,394.2	2,384.7	5,689.3	36,647.9
Hardwood	Select white oaks	2,441.7	281.7	14.3	33.3	164.2	1,948.1
	Select red oaks	2,715.5	145.1	96.2	106.1	237.8	2,130.3
	Other white oaks	2,416.5	108.0	50.8	740.0	82.5	1,435.2
	Other red oaks	11,668.7	661.9	219.2	775.0	945.3	9,067.4
	Hickory	2,304.3	110.5	4.9	560.4	103.4	1,525.1
	Hard maple	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
	Soft maple	379.0	1.2	46.9	53.3	6.8	270.8
	Beech	426.3	30.8	0.0	0.0	37.8	357.7
	Sweetgum	5,536.1	327.8	100.5	342.4	690.0	4,075.3
	Tupelo and blackgum	3,197.8	58.3	53.3	278.1	176.4	2,631.7
	Ash	1,628.7	43.6	118.3	275.1	76.0	1,115.7
	Cottonwood and aspen	295.5	0.0	0.0	32.0	9.9	253.6
	Basswood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	201.4	0.0	0.0	35.8	22.3	143.3
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	3,002.2	56.7	121.7	369.3	215.2	2,239.3
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	230.4	0.7	7.2	47.4	4.3	170.8
	Total hardwoods	36,455.3	1,826.3	833.4	3,648.2	2,771.9	27,375.6
All species		89,640.5	8,895.4	2,227.5	6,032.9	8,461.2	64,023.5

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Excludes rotten, missing, and form cull defects volume.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.36—Aboveground dry weight ¹ of live trees on forest land by ownership class and land status, Louisiana, 2017

Ownership class			Unreserved			Reserved		
			All forest land	Total	Timberland	Unproductive	Total	Productive
thousand tons								
USDA Forest Service	National forest	46,776.9	45,424.8	45,424.8	0.0	1,352.1	1,352.1	0.0
	Total	46,776.9	45,424.8	45,424.8	0.0	1,352.1	1,352.1	0.0
Other Federal	National Park Service	146.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	146.8	146.8	0.0
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	17,220.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17,220.1	17,220.1	0.0
	U.S. Dept. of Defense/Dept. of Energy	12,726.4	12,726.4	12,726.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other Federal	916.6	916.6	916.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	31,009.9	13,643.0	13,643.0	0.0	17,366.9	17,366.9	0.0
State and local government	State	35,026.8	35,026.8	35,026.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Local	12,237.4	12,237.4	12,237.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other nonfederal public	769.9	769.9	769.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	48,034.1	48,034.1	48,034.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forest industry	Corporate	70,170.5	70,170.5	70,165.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Individual	1,191.2	1,191.2	1,191.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	71,361.8	71,361.8	71,356.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonindustrial private	Corporate	249,458.4	249,458.4	249,436.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Conservation/natural resources organization	2,265.2	2,265.2	2,265.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Unincorporated local partnership/association/club	4,669.8	4,669.8	4,669.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Individual	269,233.7	269,233.7	269,222.8	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	525,627.2	525,627.2	525,594.1	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
All classes		722,809.8	704,090.9	704,053.0	37.9	18,718.9	18,718.9	0.0

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

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¹ Calculations based on TREE_REGIONAL_BIOMASS.REGIONAL_DRYBIOT.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.37—Aboveground green weight ¹ of live trees on forest land by ownership class and land status, Louisiana, 2017

Ownership class		All forest land	Unreserved			Reserved		
			Total	Timberland	Unproductive	Total	Productive	Unproductive
thousand tons								
USDA Forest Service	National forest	93,553.8	90,849.7	90,849.7	0.0	2,704.1	2,704.1	0.0
	Total	93,553.8	90,849.7	90,849.7	0.0	2,704.1	2,704.1	0.0
Other Federal	National Park Service	293.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	293.6	293.6	0.0
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	34,440.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	34,440.2	34,440.2	0.0
	U.S. Dept. of Defense/Dept. of Energy	25,452.8	25,452.8	25,452.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other Federal	1,833.2	1,833.2	1,833.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	62,019.8	27,286.1	27,286.1	0.0	34,733.7	34,733.7	0.0
State and local government	State	70,053.7	70,053.7	70,053.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Local	24,474.8	24,474.8	24,474.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other nonfederal public	1,539.8	1,539.8	1,539.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	96,068.2	96,068.2	96,068.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forest industry	Corporate	140,341.0	140,341.0	140,331.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Individual	2,382.5	2,382.5	2,382.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	142,723.5	142,723.5	142,713.9	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonindustrial private	Corporate	498,916.9	498,916.9	498,872.5	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Conservation/natural resources organization	4,530.4	4,530.4	4,530.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Unincorporated local partnership/association/club	9,339.7	9,339.7	9,339.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Individual	538,467.4	538,467.4	538,445.5	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	1,051,254.4	1,051,254.4	1,051,188.1	66.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
All classes		1,445,619.7	1,408,181.8	1,408,105.9	75.9	37,437.9	37,437.9	0.0

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¹ Calculations based on TREE_REGIONAL_BIOMASS.REGIONAL_DRYBIOT.

Table A3.38—Aboveground dry weight¹ of live trees on forest land by species group and diameter class, Louisiana, 2017

Species group	All classes	Diameter class (inches)															
		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	21.0–24.9	25.0–28.9	29.0–32.9	33.0–36.9	37.0+	
		thousand tons															
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	31,306.0	791.9	1,670.6	3,089.6	4,895.0	4,541.6	3,749.9	3,197.7	3,706.0	2,972.3	1,497.3	797.0	396.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	243,350.2	2,536.7	8,216.8	23,556.9	37,466.5	37,227.2	33,247.0	26,055.3	19,154.8	17,627.9	12,219.0	15,516.0	6,245.7	2,510.8	1,203.2	566.4
	Other yellow pines	1,377.2	10.3	76.6	59.3	113.5	220.4	78.6	44.1	169.3	306.7	0.0	0.0	129.6	168.7	0.0	0.0
	Cypress	49,421.7	106.7	471.4	1,004.5	2,076.7	3,418.6	4,589.1	5,043.6	6,307.8	6,470.3	5,853.7	5,848.2	3,194.5	1,570.1	414.3	3,052.1
	Other eastern softwoods	291.5	22.3	50.3	65.5	41.7	11.7	19.1	51.9	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total softwoods	325,746.6	3,467.9	10,485.8	27,776.0	44,593.5	45,419.4	41,683.8	34,392.7	29,366.8	27,377.3	19,569.9	22,161.3	9,966.7	4,249.6	1,617.5	3,618.5
Hardwood	Select white oaks	19,103.7	490.6	642.4	703.8	1,052.1	1,364.0	1,535.7	1,773.9	1,576.2	1,990.1	882.9	3,622.2	1,468.9	916.7	277.8	806.7
	Select red oaks	18,571.3	305.7	453.4	562.6	706.7	783.2	798.3	1,195.0	1,097.2	1,434.5	1,837.2	3,781.6	1,346.1	1,221.2	999.0	2,049.6
	Other white oaks	25,381.3	252.1	418.1	640.9	1,176.3	1,353.4	1,583.8	2,337.6	1,930.5	2,428.7	2,188.8	4,001.8	3,311.5	1,792.5	306.0	1,659.4
	Other red oaks	103,227.5	3,391.9	4,261.5	5,306.2	5,884.3	6,531.9	6,582.6	7,514.9	8,505.2	9,412.6	6,575.2	12,598.6	11,079.6	6,538.2	4,155.8	4,889.0
	Hickory	20,609.2	618.6	852.8	837.4	989.9	1,533.2	1,610.0	1,629.8	1,862.6	2,074.1	2,233.3	1,813.7	2,645.7	1,015.4	322.0	570.8
	Hard maple	423.3	54.5	48.7	40.0	79.5	103.2	77.9	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soft maple	14,899.3	2,219.0	2,636.3	2,322.9	2,076.2	1,453.0	1,176.7	796.8	661.8	400.8	357.5	522.6	131.6			

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¹ Calculations based on TREE_REGIONAL_BIOMASS_REGIONAL_DRYBIOT.

Table A3.39—Aboveground dry weight ¹ of live trees on timberland by species group and diameter class, Louisiana, 2017

Species group	Diameter class (inches)																	
	All classes	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	21.0–24.9	25.0–28.9	29.0–32.9	33.0–36.9	37.0+		
		<i>thousand tons</i>																
Softwood																		
Longleaf and slash pines	30,895.6	791.9	1,670.6	3,087.7	4,874.3	4,497.5	3,647.5	3,177.1	3,706.0	2,937.0	1,312.0	797.0	396.9	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Loblolly and shortleaf pines	242,946.0	2,536.7	8,216.8	23,536.7	37,359.8	37,121.8	33,119.5	26,011.0	19,154.8	17,627.9	12,219.0	15,516.0	6,245.7	2,510.8	1,203.2	566.4		
Other yellow pines	1,377.2	10.3	76.6	59.3	113.5	220.4	78.6	44.1	169.3	306.7	0.0	0.0	129.6	168.7	0.0	0.0		
Cypress	46,755.7	104.2	455.6	982.6	2,041.7	3,336.0	4,460.3	4,734.0	5,912.4	6,314.3	5,751.4	5,174.5	3,006.8	1,285.7	414.3	2,781.9		
Other eastern softwoods	291.5	22.3	50.3	65.5	41.7	11.7	19.1	51.9	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Total softwoods	322,266.0	3,465.4	10,469.9	27,732.0	44,431.1	45,187.3	41,324.9	34,018.2	28,971.4	27,185.9	19,282.3	21,487.6	9,779.1	3,965.1	1,617.5	3,348.3		
Hardwood																		
Select white oaks	19,068.1	490.6	642.4	703.8	1,052.1	1,364.0	1,535.7	1,773.9	1,540.5	1,990.1	882.9	3,622.2	1,468.9	916.7	277.8	806.7		
Select red oaks	18,540.3	305.7	453.4	562.6	706.7	766.0	798.3	1,181.3	1,097.2	1,434.5	1,837.2	3,781.6	1,346.1	1,221.2	999.0	2,049.6		
Other white oaks	23,909.6	233.3	397.7	623.1	1,149.3	1,270.5	1,516.5	2,307.2	1,858.6	2,236.8	1,885.8	3,588.2	3,084.7	1,792.5	306.0	1,659.4		
Other red oaks	98,639.2	3,359.6	4,244.2	5,188.1	5,717.4	6,374.1	6,527.2	7,445.1	8,191.2	8,979.3	6,371.7	11,736.4	10,623.6	5,886.1	4,155.8	3,839.5		
Hickory	20,065.6	598.5	832.8	810.8	956.2	1,506.5	1,588.8	1,629.8	1,781.8	2,022.8	2,081.0	1,702.8	2,645.7	1,015.4	322.0	570.8		
Hard maple	423.3	54.5	48.7	40.0	79.5	103.2	77.9	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Soft maple	14,694.0	2,211.7	2,636.3	2,314.2	2,065.2	1,441.4	1,149.8	768.2	624.1	400.8	357.5	449.0	131.6	144.2	0.0	0.0		
Beech	5,706.4	80.5	147.6	139.0	185.9	319.0	296.4	232.3	618.4	532.6	1,055.9	744.1	999.7	354.9	0.0	0.0		
Sweetgum	50,278.4	2,930.2	4,416.6	4,106.4	4,539.3	4,967.7	5,593.5	5,386.6	5,185.7	4,321.1	3,104.0	2,667.7	1,440.0	1,162.2	260.6	196.8		
Tupelo and blackgum	37,404.7	805.9	1,266.1	1,684.5	3,143.0	5,310.5	6,925.2	6,365.3	5,093.9	2,239.7	1,575.5	1,535.7	946.3	513.3	0.0	0.0		
Ash	13,808.7	817.9	914.3	1,142.3	1,266.8	1,354.2	1,350.5	1,392.4	1,462.1	1,292.6	570.7	1,050.6	801.1	280.3	112.8	0.0		
Cottonwood and aspen	1,468.4	8.0	0.0	4.2	10.4	23.7	47.1	83.4	112.5	49.2	204.6	250.7	0.0	230.5	0.0	444.0		
Basswood	71.7	5.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Yellow-poplar	1,337.4	26.3	147.5	99.2	108.3	112.0	63.6	95.9	101.6	82.1	182.0	318.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Black walnut	53.1	0.0	36.9	9.2	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Other eastern soft hardwoods	47,219.0	2,680.9	4,040.4	3,955.0	4,825.1	5,040.8	5,367.2	4,608.6	3,834.6	3,732.8	2,274.1	3,524.4	1,817.9	770.3	0.0	746.7		
Other eastern hard hardwoods	6,605.4	967.5	1,186.2	682.9	663.2	484.7	532.3	405.0	424.9	278.5	441.8	538.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	22,493.7	3,972.0	5,889.8	4,747.6	3,502.5	1,988.7	1,045.0	474.0	352.2	152.1	107.8	150.3	111.8	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Total hardwoods	381,786.9	19,548.1	27,300.8	26,819.9	29,971.0	32,441.0	34,415.0	34,168.5	32,331.9	29,745.0	22,932.5	35,660.8	25,417.4	14,287.4	6,434.0	10,313.5		
All species	704,053.0	23,013.5	37,770.7	54,551.8	74,402.1	77,628.3	75,739.9	68,186.7	61,303.3	56,930.9	42,214.8	57,148.4	35,196.5	18,252.5	8,051.5	13,661.7		

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0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Calculations based on TREE_REGIONAL_BIOMASS_REGIONAL_DRYBIOT.

Table A3.40—Aboveground green weight¹ of live trees on forest land by species group and diameter class, Louisiana, 2017

Species group	Diameter class (inches)															
	All classes	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	21.0–24.9	25.0–28.9	29.0–32.9	33.0–36.9	37.0+
thousand tons																
Softwood																
Longleaf and slash pines	62,612.0	1,583.9	3,341.2	6,179.3	9,790.0	9,083.2	7,499.8	6,395.5	7,412.0	5,944.6	2,994.6	1,594.0	793.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loblolly and shortleaf pines	486,700.4	5,073.3	16,433.5	47,113.8	74,933.1	74,454.4	66,494.1	52,110.6	38,309.5	35,255.9	24,437.9	31,032.1	12,491.3	5,021.6	2,406.4	1,132.8
Other yellow pines	2,754.4	20.7	153.3	118.7	227.1	440.7	157.2	88.3	338.6	613.3	0.0	0.0	259.3	337.4	0.0	0.0
Cypress	98,843.5	213.5	942.9	2,009.1	4,153.4	6,837.1	9,178.2	10,087.2	12,615.7	12,940.7	11,707.3	11,696.5	6,388.9	3,140.2	828.6	6,104.2
Other eastern softwoods	583.0	44.5	100.6	131.1	83.4	23.3	38.3	103.8	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total softwoods	651,493.2	6,935.9	20,971.5	55,551.9	89,187.0	90,838.7	83,367.6	68,785.4	58,733.6	54,754.5	39,139.8	44,322.6	19,933.4	8,499.2	3,235.0	7,237.0
Hardwood																
Select white oaks	38,207.4	981.2	1,284.8	1,407.7	2,104.2	2,728.0	3,071.4	3,547.8	3,152.3	3,980.1	1,765.8	7,244.3	2,937.7	1,833.3	555.5	1,613.3
Select red oaks	37,142.6	611.3	906.8	1,125.2	1,413.4	1,566.5	1,596.5	2,390.1	2,194.5	2,869.0	3,674.4	7,563.2	2,692.2	2,442.3	1,998.0	4,099.3
Other white oaks	50,762.7	504.2	836.1	1,281.7	2,352.7	2,706.7	3,167.5	4,675.2	3,861.0	4,857.4	4,377.6	8,003.6	6,623.0	3,585.1	612.1	3,318.8
Other red oaks	206,455.0	6,783.7	8,522.9	10,612.4	11,768.7	13,063.9	13,165.2	15,029.8	17,010.3	18,825.3	13,150.3	25,197.1	22,159.2	13,076.5	8,311.7	9,778.0
Hickory	41,218.4	1,237.2	1,705.5	1,674.8	1,979.9	3,066.3	3,220.1	3,259.5	3,725.3	4,148.2	4,466.6	3,627.4	5,291.3			

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Calculations based on TREE_REGIONAL_BIOMASS_REGIONAL_DRYBIOT.

Table A3.41—Aboveground green weight¹ of live trees on timberland by species group and diameter class, Louisiana, 2017

Species group	Diameter class (inches)															
	All classes	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	21.0–24.9	25.0–28.9	29.0–32.9	33.0–36.9	37.0+
thousand tons																
Softwood																
Longleaf and slash pines	61,791.1	1,583.9	3,341.2	6,175.5	9,748.7	8,994.9	7,295.0	6,354.1	7,412.0	5,874.0	2,623.9	1,594.0	793.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loblolly and shortleaf pines	485,892.1	5,073.3	16,433.5	47,073.4	74,719.7	74,243.6	66,238.9	52,022.0	38,309.5	35,255.9	24,437.9	31,032.1	12,491.3	5,021.6	2,406.4	1,132.8
Other yellow pines	2,754.4	20.7	153.3	118.7	227.1	440.7	157.2	88.3	338.6	613.3	0.0	0.0	259.3	337.4	0.0	0.0
Cypress	93,511.4	208.4	911.1	1,965.3	4,083.4	6,672.1	8,920.5	9,468.1	11,824.9	12,628.6	11,502.7	10,349.0	6,013.7	2,571.3	828.6	5,563.8
Other eastern softwoods	583.0	44.5	100.6	131.1	83.4	23.3	38.3	103.8	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total softwoods	644,532.0	6,930.8	20,939.8	55,464.0	88,862.3	90,374.7	82,649.9	68,036.4	57,942.8	54,371.8	38,564.6	42,975.2	19,558.1	7,930.3	3,235.0	6,696.6
Hardwood																
Select white oaks	38,136.1	981.2	1,284.8	1,407.7	2,104.2	2,728.0	3,071.4	3,547.8	3,081.0	3,980.1	1,765.8	7,244.3	2,937.7	1,833.3	555.5	1,613.3
Select red oaks	37,080.6	611.3	906.8	1,125.2	1,413.4	1,531.9	1,596.5	2,362.6	2,194.5	2,869.0	3,674.4	7,563.2	2,692.2	2,442.3	1,998.0	4,099.3
Other white oaks	47,819.1	466.5	795.4	1,246.2	2,298.5	2,541.0	3,033.0	4,614.3	3,717.3	4,473.6	3,771.5	7,176.4	6,169.4	3,585.1	612.1	3,318.8
Other red oaks	197,278.4	6,719.1	8,488.3	10,376.2	11,434.8	12,748.2	13,054.3	14,890.3	16,382.3	17,958.7	12,743.3	23,472.8	21,247.3	11,772.1	8,311.7	7,679.0
Hickory	40,131.2	1,197.0	1,665.6	1,621.6	1,912.5	3,013.0	3,177.7	3,259.5	3,563.5	4,045.6	4,162.1	3,405.6	5,291.3	2,		

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Calculations based on TREE_REGIONAL_BIOMASS_REGIONAL_DRYBIOT.

Table A3.42—Merchantable dry weight¹ of live trees on forest land by species group and diameter class, Louisiana, 2017

Species group	All classes	Diameter class (inches)														thousand tons	37.0+
		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	21.0–24.9	25.0–28.9	29.0–32.9	33.0–36.9	37.0+	37.0+		
Softwood																	
Longleaf and slash pines	24,528.8	2,232.6	4,025.3	3,897.1	3,264.8	2,813.4	3,266.1	2,632.5	1,331.5	708.5	357.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Loblolly and shortleaf pines	197,501.6	16,915.6	30,758.4	31,872.4	28,954.4	22,848.3	16,841.5	15,526.6	10,769.4	13,723.1	5,526.1	2,225.4	1,044.5	495.9			
Other yellow pines	1,120.6	47.2	96.6	189.1	67.7	37.8	148.0	270.1	0.0	0.0	114.8	149.4	0.0	0.0			
Cypress	38,110.7	679.8	1,599.9	2,758.9	3,746.3	4,150.7	5,197.0	5,366.4	4,841.1	4,830.5	2,566.2	972.9	313.7	1,087.3			
Other eastern softwoods	177.8	50.2	33.4	9.8	15.0	44.5	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Total softwoods	261,439.5	19,925.4	36,513.6	38,727.4	36,048.1	29,894.7	25,477.5	23,795.6	16,942.0	19,262.0	8,564.1	3,347.7	1,358.2	1,583.2			
Hardwood																	
Select white oaks	14,102.7	475.8	796.3	1,059.9	1,213.1	1,377.5	1,257.2	1,591.2	706.9	2,861.1	1,190.6	750.1	227.6	595.3			
Select red oaks	13,519.5	380.8	534.0	608.6	631.3	938.8	873.1	1,157.7	1,485.6	2,986.4	1,071.5	987.4	806.3	1,058.0			
Other white oaks	18,660.3	421.4	877.3	1,047.0	1,250.9	1,834.2	1,418.5	1,850.3	1,690.0	3,016.6	2,495.6	1,280.2	250.8	1,227.5			
Other red oaks	71,984.2	3,418.1	4,356.1	5,015.7	5,131.5	5,852.7	6,649.9	7,439.2	5,037.0	9,735.0	8,391.5	4,629.8	3,164.2	3,163.4			
Hickory	15,084.3	536.7	738.2	1,210.6	1,285.4	1,317.6	1,465.8	1,681.4	1,807.1	1,489.2	2,142.8	708.2	270.0	431.2			
Hard maple	242.2	26.3	59.5	79.6	61.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Soft maple	7,305.8	1,583.2	1,574.8	1,105.8	893.8	617.8	489.6	320.1	202.3	329.8	66.8	121.9	0.0	0.0			
Beech	3,854.9	89.1	138.5	242.7	215.8	178.4	460.1	367.2	805.6	596.9	642.8	117.8	0.0	0.0			
Sweetgum	36,661.4	2,805.9	3,632.9	4,103.2	4,782.4	4,706.0	4,509.4	3,876.5	2,994.1	2,576.0	1,391.5	1,042.4	155.2	85.8			
Tupelo and blackgum	30,120.4	1,225.9	2,515.1	4,332.9	5,782.4	5,347.8	4,318.3	1,867.4	1,507.9	1,480.1	1,029.6	495.1	0.0	217.9			
Ash	10,394.9	810.8	1,016.4	1,137.6	1,135.7	1,209.1	1,331.1	1,157.1	562.6	999.6	624.1	316.0	94.7	0.0			
Cottonwood and aspen	1,162.8	2.9	8.3	19.6	55.0	71.6	89.3	42.6	159.7	125.7	0.0	200.8	0.0	387.3			
Basswood	37.3	5.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Yellow-poplar	985.0	72.9	88.6	96.2	55.9	75.9	88.8	73.1	150.5	283.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Black walnut	11.6	6.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other eastern soft hardwoods	32,855.7	2,829.4	3,842.1	4,184.8	4,434.5	3,936.7	3,206.1	2,985.5	1,875.2	2,902.3	1,465.6	585.6	0.0	608.0			
Other eastern hard hardwoods	3,833.5	455.4	500.2	382.1	462.2	363.5	309.2	312.8	408.9	639.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	9,308.4	3,221.1	2,657.8	1,547.7	814.0	363.4	288.1	123.9	96.2	131.1	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Total hardwoods	270,124.7	18,367.2	23,336.1	26,185.0	28,205.0	28,206.6	26,780.9	24,846.1	19,489.5	30,152.3	20,577.5	11,235.2	4,968.8	7,774.4			
All species	531,564.2	38,292.6	59,849.7	64,912.4	64,253.1	58,101.3	52,258.4	48,641.6	36,431.5	49,414.3	29,141.7	14,582.9	6,327.0	9,357.6			

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Calculations based on TREE_REGIONAL_BIOMASS_REGIONAL_DRYBIOM.

Table A3.43—Merchantable dry weight¹ of live trees on timberland by species group and diameter class, Louisiana, 2017

Species group	All classes	Diameter class (inches)														37.0+
		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	21.0–24.9	25.0–28.9	29.0–32.9	33.0–36.9			
		thousand tons														
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	24,175.9	2,231.4	4,008.1	3,859.0	3,176.0	2,795.1	3,266.1	2,604.1	1,170.7	708.5	357.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	197,159.3	16,900.9	30,671.6	31,782.3	28,842.8	22,809.2	16,841.5	15,526.6	10,769.4	13,723.1	5,526.1	2,225.4	1,044.5	495.9	
	Other yellow pines	1,120.6	47.2	96.6	189.1	67.7	37.8	148.0	270.1	0.0	0.0	114.8	149.4	0.0	0.0	
	Cypress	36,182.0	664.5	1,572.9	2,692.3	3,640.5	3,895.5	4,868.7	5,236.3	4,756.8	4,303.9	2,408.9	865.5	313.7	962.4	
	Other eastern softwoods	177.8	50.2	33.4	9.8	15.0	44.5	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Hardwood	Total softwoods	258,815.7	19,894.2	36,382.6	38,532.5	35,741.9	29,582.2	25,149.2	23,637.0	16,697.0	18,735.4	8,406.9	3,240.3	1,358.2	1,458.3	
	Select white oaks	14,078.1	475.8	796.3	1,059.9	1,213.1	1,377.5	1,232.6	1,591.2	706.9	2,861.1	1,190.6	750.1	227.6	595.3	
	Select red oaks	13,494.8	380.8	534.0	595.0	631.3	927.8	873.1	1,157.7	1,485.6	2,986.4	1,071.5	987.4	806.3	1,058.0	
	Other white oaks	17,550.0	409.5	856.7	981.3	1,196.9	1,809.6	1,360.1	1,727.0	1,447.8	2,689.0	2,313.5	1,280.2	250.8	1,227.5	
	Other red oaks	68,664.3	3,339.3	4,230.4	4,892.9	5,090.2	5,797.3	6,399.6	7,093.8	4,873.2	9,034.9	8,027.7	4,238.7	3,164.2	2,482.1	
	Hickory	14,677.8	518.6	712.6	1,190.8	1,268.1	1,317.6	1,401.8	1,639.2	1,680.1	1,396.6	2,142.8	708.2	270.0	431.2	
	Hard maple	242.2	26.3	59.5	79.6	61.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Soft maple	7,144.0	1,577.3	1,567.1	1,097.1	872.0	593.9	457.9	320.1	202.3	267.7	66.8	121.9	0.0	0.0	
	Beech	3,854.9	89.1	138.5	242.7	215.8	178.4	460.1	367.2	805.6	596.9	642.8	117.8	0.0	0.0	
	Sweetgum	34,916.8	2,757.4	3,578.2	4,060.6	4,690.6	4,525.9	4,415.1	3,628.9	2,691.7	2,250.6	1,164.9	911.9	155.2	85.8	
	Tupelo and blackgum	28,174.4	1,196.8	2,477.8	4,291.0	5,690.1	5,215.1	4,099.5	1,748.6	1,248.2	1,166.0	674.1	367.1	0.0	0.0	
	Ash	9,568.3	795.4	996.8	1,097.5	1,089.1	1,125.3	1,232.6	1,033.7	430.2	838.7	624.1	210.			

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Calculations based on TREE_REGIONAL_BIOMASS_REGIONAL_DRYBIOM.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.44—Total carbon¹ of live trees on forest land by ownership class and land status, Louisiana, 2017

Ownership class			Unreserved			Reserved		
			All forest land	Total	Timberland	Unproductive	Total	Productive
thousand tons								
USDA Forest Service	National forest	23,388.5	22,712.4	22,712.4	0.0	676.0	676.0	0.0
	Total	23,388.5	22,712.4	22,712.4	0.0	676.0	676.0	0.0
Other Federal	National Park Service	73.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.4	73.4	0.0
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	8,610.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,610.0	8,610.0	0.0
	U.S. Dept. of Defense/Dept. of Energy	6,363.2	6,363.2	6,363.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other Federal	458.3	458.3	458.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	15,504.9	6,821.5	6,821.5	0.0	8,683.4	8,683.4	0.0
State and local government	State	17,513.4	17,513.4	17,513.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Local	6,118.7	6,118.7	6,118.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other nonfederal public	384.9	384.9	384.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	24,017.0	24,017.0	24,017.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forest industry	Corporate	35,085.3	35,085.3	35,082.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Individual	595.6	595.6	595.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	35,680.9	35,680.9	35,678.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonindustrial private	Corporate	124,729.2	124,729.2	124,718.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Conservation/natural resources organization	1,132.6	1,132.6	1,132.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Unincorporated local partnership/association/club	2,334.9	2,334.9	2,334.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Individual	134,616.8	134,616.8	134,611.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	262,813.6	262,813.6	262,797.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
All classes		361,404.9	352,045.4	352,026.5	19.0	9,359.5	9,359.5	0.0

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Estimates of carbon calculated by multiplying aboveground dry tree biomass by 0.5. Calculations based on TREE_REGIONAL_BIOMASS.REGIONAL_DRYBIOT.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.45—Average annual net growth of live trees by ownership class and land status, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Ownership class ¹		Timberland	Forest land
		<i>million cubic feet per year</i>	
USDA Forest Service	National forest	47.7	49.3
	Total	47.7	49.3
Other Federal	National Park Service	0.0	0.0
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	8.8
	U.S. Dept. of Defense/Dept. of Energy	8.5	8.5
	Other Federal	2.0	2.0
	Total	11.5	19.2
State and local government	State	13.1	13.1
	Local	9.8	9.4
	Other nonfederal public	0.9	0.9
	Total	23.8	23.4
Forest industry	Corporate	209.7	209.6
	Individual	4.1	4.1
	Total	213.7	213.7
Nonindustrial private	Corporate	466.7	466.5
	Conservation/natural resources organization	3.1	3.1
	Unincorporated partnership/association/club	7.3	7.3
	Native American	0.0	0.0
	Individual	415.1	415.1
	Total	892.1	892.0
All classes		1,188.7	1,197.7

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.46—Average annual net growth of live trees on forest land by forest-type group and stand-size class, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Forest-type group ¹		All classes	Stand-size class ¹			
			Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Nonstocked
million cubic feet per year						
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	81.8	26.3	30.0	25.5	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	684.8	241.9	270.3	172.6	0.0
	Total softwoods	766.5	268.2	300.2	198.1	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	106.2	46.0	15.8	44.4	0.0
	Oak-hickory	116.5	47.4	24.3	44.7	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	122.0	77.4	25.4	19.2	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	63.7	36.5	18.5	8.7	0.0
	Other hardwoods	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	16.9	2.4	6.0	8.5	0.0
	Total hardwoods	425.7	210.1	89.9	125.6	0.0
Nonstocked		5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
All groups		1,197.7	478.4	390.2	323.7	5.4

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on past conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.47—Average annual net growth of live trees on timberland by forest-type group and stand-size class, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Forest-type group ¹		Stand-size class ¹				
		All size classes	Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Nonstocked
		million cubic feet per year				
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	81.7	26.2	30.0	25.5	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	684.0	242.6	268.8	172.6	0.0
	Total softwoods	765.6	268.8	298.8	198.1	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	106.2	46.0	15.8	44.4	0.0
	Oak-hickory	115.9	47.1	24.1	44.7	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	117.3	74.1	25.0	18.1	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	61.0	34.5	18.5	8.0	0.0
	Other hardwoods	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	16.9	2.4	6.0	8.5	0.0
	Total hardwoods	417.7	204.5	89.4	123.9	0.0
Nonstocked		5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
All groups		1,188.7	473.3	388.1	322.0	5.4

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on past conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.48—Average annual net growth of live trees on forest land by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Species group			Ownership group ¹				
			All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry
million cubic feet per year							
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	81.6	10.7	0.7	0.4	13.6	56.2
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	771.4	32.6	5.2	9.6	170.6	553.3
	Other yellow pines	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	-0.3
	Cypress	34.0	0.8	0.8	-0.6	1.2	31.8
	Other eastern softwoods	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Total softwoods	887.9	44.1	6.7	9.5	186.0	641.5
Hardwood	Select white oaks	14.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.8	11.5
	Select red oaks	18.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.9	14.3
	Other white oaks	12.3	0.4	1.0	-0.3	0.7	10.6
	Other red oaks	90.3	0.5	4.6	1.8	8.4	75.1
	Hickory	13.7	0.4	0.7	3.2	0.6	8.7
	Hard maple	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
	Soft maple	1.0	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.7	-0.2
	Beech	0.9	-0.8	0.0	0.1	-0.3	1.9
	Sweetgum	48.4	1.8	-1.8	3.3	4.8	40.4
	Tupelo and blackgum	18.4	0.5	2.2	0.7	2.0	12.9
	Ash	8.6	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.7	4.7
	Cottonwood and aspen	0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.3	1.5
	Basswood	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	50.4	0.4	2.4	2.7	4.9	40.0
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	4.7	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	3.0
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	25.8	0.1	0.6	-0.3	0.8	24.6
	Total hardwoods	309.8	5.2	12.5	13.9	27.7	250.5
All species		1,197.7	49.3	19.2	23.4	213.7	892.0

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.49—Average annual net growth of live trees on timberland by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Species group		Ownership group ¹					
		All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
		million cubic feet per year					
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	81.6	10.6	0.8	0.4	13.6	56.2
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	770.3	31.9	4.9	9.6	170.6	553.3
	Other yellow pines	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	-0.3
	Cypress	32.9	0.2	0.3	-0.6	1.2	31.8
	Other eastern softwoods	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Total softwoods	885.7	42.7	5.9	9.5	186.0	641.5
Hardwood	Select white oaks	14.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.8	11.5
	Select red oaks	17.9	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.9	14.3
	Other white oaks	12.4	0.4	0.9	-0.2	0.7	10.6
	Other red oaks	87.2	0.5	1.5	1.8	8.4	75.1
	Hickory	13.2	0.4	0.3	3.2	0.6	8.7
	Hard maple	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
	Soft maple	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	-0.1
	Beech	0.9	-0.8	0.0	0.1	-0.3	1.9
	Sweetgum	50.1	1.8	-0.1	3.3	4.8	40.4
	Tupelo and blackgum	15.8	0.3	-0.1	0.7	2.0	12.9
	Ash	7.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.7	4.7
	Cottonwood and aspen	0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.3	1.5
	Basswood	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	49.7	0.4	1.6	2.7	4.9	40.0
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	3.0
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	25.2	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.8	24.6
	Total hardwoods	303.1	5.0	5.5	14.3	27.7	250.6
All species	1,188.7	47.7	11.5	23.8	213.7	892.1	

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.50—Average annual net growth of growing-stock trees on timberland by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Species group			Ownership group ¹				
			All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry
million cubic feet per year							
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	79.4	10.4	0.8	0.5	13.0	54.8
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	753.3	31.9	4.9	9.3	167.3	540.0
	Other yellow pines	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	-0.4
	Cypress	31.7	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.4	29.6
	Other eastern softwoods	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Total softwoods	864.9	42.5	5.9	10.9	181.3	624.2
Hardwood	Select white oaks	13.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.6	10.7
	Select red oaks	17.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.9	14.2
	Other white oaks	8.2	0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.7	6.6
	Other red oaks	82.2	0.4	1.3	1.8	8.0	70.7
	Hickory	11.3	0.5	0.2	3.0	0.5	7.1
	Hard maple	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Soft maple	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	-0.6
	Beech	1.5	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.3	2.3
	Sweetgum	44.3	1.7	-0.1	3.2	3.9	35.7
	Tupelo and blackgum	14.0	0.5	-0.1	0.8	1.6	11.3
	Ash	5.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	3.0
	Cottonwood and aspen	0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.3	1.4
	Basswood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	33.1	0.3	1.5	3.8	4.0	23.4
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.3
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total hardwoods	236.6	4.9	5.1	14.5	23.7	188.5
All species		1,101.5	47.4	11.0	25.4	204.9	812.7

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.51—Average annual net growth of sawtimber on timberland by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Species group		All ownerships	Ownership group ¹				
			USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
million board feet per year							
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	282.2	50.9	5.1	2.3	29.7	194.3
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	2,899.8	174.1	29.0	46.1	606.5	2,044.1
	Other yellow pines	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	-3.4
	Cypress	165.7	1.5	1.0	5.1	1.8	156.3
	Other eastern softwoods	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
	Total softwoods	3,347.5	226.5	35.0	53.6	640.5	2,391.9
Hardwood	Select white oaks	53.5	4.0	0.3	1.0	5.0	43.2
	Select red oaks	87.2	4.2	2.3	4.6	10.9	65.3
	Other white oaks	35.9	2.7	1.8	-2.0	2.7	30.7
	Other red oaks	309.7	2.2	7.3	8.1	19.6	272.5
	Hickory	47.2	2.5	-0.2	17.2	2.7	24.9
	Hard maple	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
	Soft maple	0.9	0.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	-4.7
	Beech	4.2	-2.8	0.0	0.0	-1.3	8.4
	Sweetgum	150.4	6.8	0.5	16.7	9.3	117.1
	Tupelo and blackgum	59.2	1.5	1.2	6.3	4.6	45.6
	Ash	15.2	1.1	1.8	2.2	3.2	6.8
	Cottonwood and aspen	5.8	0.0	0.0	-6.0	1.0	10.7
	Basswood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.2
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	90.4	0.4	5.4	14.5	15.1	55.0
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	5.1	-0.2	1.0	1.3	0.1	2.9
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total hardwoods	868.8	22.2	24.2	67.9	74.8	679.7
All species		4,216.3	248.7	59.3	121.4	715.2	3,071.7

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.52—Average annual mortality of live trees by ownership class and land status, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Ownership class ¹		Timberland	Forest land
		<i>million cubic feet per year</i>	
USDA Forest Service	National forest	12.2	12.4
	Total	12.2	12.4
Other Federal	National Park Service	0.0	0.0
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0.7	9.2
	U.S. Dept. of Defense/ Dept. of Energy	2.2	2.2
	Other Federal	0.4	0.4
	Total	3.3	11.8
State and local government	State	19.3	19.3
	Local	8.7	8.9
	Other nonfederal public	0.1	0.1
	Total	28.1	28.2
Forest industry	Corporate	20.3	20.3
	Individual	0.3	0.3
	Total	20.6	20.7
Nonindustrial private	Corporate	92.4	92.4
	Conservation/natural resources organization	0.6	0.6
	Unincorporated partnership/association/club	3.6	3.6
	Individual	111.2	111.2
	Total	207.9	207.9
All classes		272.1	281.0

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Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on current conditions.

Table A3.53—Average annual mortality of live trees on forest land by forest-type group and stand-size class, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Forest-type group ¹		All classes	Stand-size class ¹			
			Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Nonstocked
million cubic feet per year						
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	6.4	5.2	0.8	0.4	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	48.0	37.9	8.9	1.2	0.0
	Total softwoods	54.4	43.1	9.6	1.6	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	20.0	17.8	1.3	0.8	0.0
	Oak-hickory	33.3	27.4	3.3	2.6	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	124.5	117.0	6.0	1.4	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	44.0	34.8	7.6	1.6	0.0
	Other hardwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	4.8	1.1	2.4	1.3	0.0
	Total hardwoods	226.5	198.0	20.7	7.7	0.0
Nonstocked		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
All groups		281.0	241.2	30.4	9.3	0.1

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Table created: 02-APR-20.

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¹ Based on past conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.54—Average annual mortality of live trees on timberland by forest-type group and stand-size class, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Forest-type group ¹		All classes	Stand-size class ¹			
			Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Nonstocked
million cubic feet per year						
Softwood types	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	47.1	37.0	8.9	1.2	0.0
	Longleaf-slash pine	6.3	5.1	0.8	0.4	0.0
	Total softwoods	53.3	42.1	9.6	1.6	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	20.0	17.8	1.3	0.8	0.0
	Oak-hickory	33.3	27.4	3.3	2.6	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	118.0	110.8	5.9	1.3	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	42.7	33.5	7.6	1.6	0.0
	Other hardwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	4.8	1.1	2.4	1.3	0.0
	Total hardwoods	218.7	190.5	20.6	7.6	0.0
Nonstocked		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
All groups		272.1	232.6	30.3	9.2	0.1

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

¹ Based on past conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.55—Average annual mortality of live trees on forest land by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Species group			Ownership group ¹				
			All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry
million cubic feet per year							
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	6.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	4.1
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	48.4	2.7	1.2	2.2	4.3	38.1
	Other yellow pines	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
	Cypress	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	4.1
	Other eastern softwoods	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Total softwoods	62.6	3.9	1.4	3.3	5.1	49.0
Hardwood	Select white oaks	5.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.4
	Select red oaks	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.9
	Other white oaks	8.0	0.3	0.9	3.6	0.0	3.1
	Other red oaks	59.9	3.9	1.1	6.5	6.7	41.7
	Hickory	10.5	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.5	8.4
	Hard maple	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soft maple	17.5	0.1	1.2	1.5	0.4	14.4
	Beech	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0
	Sweetgum	27.9	0.5	3.8	0.8	3.5	19.4
	Tupelo and blackgum	10.6	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.3	7.4
	Ash	11.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	9.6
	Cottonwood and aspen	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2
	Basswood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	42.7	0.3	2.0	5.1	1.4	34.0
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	2.9
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	10.0	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.6	7.2
	Total hardwoods	218.3	8.5	10.4	24.9	15.6	158.9
All species		281.0	12.4	11.8	28.2	20.7	207.9

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¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.56—Average annual mortality of live trees on timberland by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Species group			Ownership group ¹				
			All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry
million cubic feet per year							
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	5.9	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	4.1
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	47.6	2.7	0.4	2.2	4.3	38.1
	Other yellow pines	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
	Cypress	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	4.1
	Other eastern softwoods	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Total softwoods	61.5	3.7	0.5	3.3	5.1	49.0
Hardwood	Select white oaks	5.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.4
	Select red oaks	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9
	Other white oaks	7.1	0.3	0.1	3.6	0.0	3.1
	Other red oaks	58.9	3.9	0.1	6.5	6.6	41.7
	Hickory	10.4	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.5	8.4
	Hard maple	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soft maple	16.6	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.4	14.4
	Beech	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0
	Sweetgum	24.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	3.5	19.4
	Tupelo and blackgum	10.5	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.3	7.4
	Ash	11.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.3	9.6
	Cottonwood and aspen	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2
	Basswood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	41.9	0.3	1.1	5.1	1.4	34.0
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.9
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	9.9	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.6	7.2
	Total hardwoods	210.6	8.5	2.8	24.8	15.5	158.9
All species		272.1	12.2	3.3	28.1	20.6	207.9

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Table created: 02-APR-20.

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¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.57—Average annual mortality of growing-stock trees on timberland by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Species group		All ownerships	Ownership group ¹				
			USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
million cubic feet per year							
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	5.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	4.1
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	45.8	2.6	0.3	2.1	4.2	36.6
	Other yellow pines	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
	Cypress	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	3.3
	Other eastern softwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total softwoods	58.5	3.6	0.4	3.0	4.9	46.5
Hardwood	Select white oaks	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.2
	Select red oaks	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.8
	Other white oaks	6.3	0.3	0.1	3.3	0.0	2.6
	Other red oaks	48.0	3.7	0.1	6.1	5.3	32.8
	Hickory	9.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	7.4
	Hard maple	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soft maple	9.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	8.0
	Beech	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
	Sweetgum	20.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	3.0	15.7
	Tupelo and blackgum	7.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	5.8
	Ash	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	8.0
	Cottonwood and aspen	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1
	Basswood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	23.7	0.2	0.7	2.3	0.8	19.7
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.8
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total hardwoods	150.1	7.1	1.8	17.4	11.8	112.0
All species		208.6	10.7	2.2	20.4	16.8	158.5

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.58—Average annual mortality of sawtimber on timberland by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Species group		All ownerships	Ownership group ¹				
			USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
		million board feet per year					
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	23.1	5.2	0.0	0.4	1.3	16.1
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	175.5	8.0	1.5	11.3	11.0	143.7
	Other yellow pines	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6
	Cypress	13.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.5	9.0
	Other eastern softwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total softwoods	227.8	13.1	1.5	14.9	13.9	184.4
Hardwood	Select white oaks	24.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	21.0
	Select red oaks	13.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	12.4
	Other white oaks	28.3	0.2	0.0	17.9	0.0	10.2
	Other red oaks	235.1	17.9	0.0	26.1	29.8	161.4
	Hickory	42.4	0.4	0.6	4.2	1.1	36.1
	Hard maple	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soft maple	20.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	18.7
	Beech	9.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.9
	Sweetgum	65.4	0.9	0.0	1.6	12.1	50.7
	Tupelo and blackgum	19.3	2.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	13.6
	Ash	34.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.6	30.2
	Cottonwood and aspen	13.6	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	4.8
	Basswood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	83.4	0.4	1.1	6.1	2.1	73.7
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	7.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.1	4.9
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total hardwoods	603.2	28.8	2.7	71.7	53.2	446.7
All species		831.0	42.0	4.3	86.6	67.1	631.1

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.59—Average annual net removals of live trees by ownership class and land status, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Ownership class ¹		Timberland	Forest land
		<i>million cubic feet per year</i>	
USDA Forest Service	National forest	11.6	11.6
	Total	11.6	11.6
Other Federal	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	18.5	0.7
	U.S. Dept. of Defense/ Dept. of Energy	9.4	9.4
	Total	27.9	10.1
State and local government	State	4.1	4.1
	Local	4.7	4.7
	Total	8.8	8.8
Forest industry	Corporate	191.2	191.2
	Individual	0.1	0.1
	Total	191.2	191.2
Nonindustrial private	Corporate	272.0	272.0
	Conservation/natural resources organization	0.4	0.4
	Unincorporated partnership/association/club	2.8	2.8
	Native American	0.1	0.1
	Individual	223.9	223.9
	Total	499.2	499.2
All classes		738.8	720.9

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.60—Average annual removals of live trees on forest land by forest-type group and stand-size class, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Forest-type group ¹		Stand-size class ¹				
		All classes	Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Nonstocked
<i>million cubic feet per year</i>						
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	58.4	43.6	13.7	1.0	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	479.0	332.5	136.9	9.5	0.0
	Total softwoods	537.4	376.1	150.7	10.5	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	45.0	31.6	8.6	4.8	0.0
	Oak-hickory	40.7	31.4	4.8	4.5	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	70.5	64.9	5.0	0.6	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	24.3	21.8	1.4	1.1	0.0
	Other hardwoods	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	2.1	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0
	Total hardwoods	183.1	150.0	20.7	12.4	0.0
Nonstocked		0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
All groups		720.9	526.2	171.4	23.0	0.4

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

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¹ Based on past conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.61—Average annual removals of live trees on timberland by forest-type group and stand-size class, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Forest-type group ¹		Stand-size class ¹				
		All classes	Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Nonstocked
million cubic feet per year						
Softwood types	Longleaf-slash pine	58.4	43.6	13.7	1.0	0.0
	Loblolly-shortleaf pine	479.6	332.5	137.5	9.5	0.0
	Total softwoods	537.9	376.1	151.3	10.5	0.0
Hardwood types	Oak-pine	45.0	31.6	8.6	4.8	0.0
	Oak-hickory	40.8	31.4	4.9	4.5	0.0
	Oak-gum-cypress	86.0	80.0	5.0	1.0	0.0
	Elm-ash-cottonwood	26.0	23.5	1.4	1.1	0.0
	Other hardwoods	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Exotic hardwoods	2.1	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0
	Total hardwoods	200.4	166.8	20.8	12.8	0.0
Nonstocked		0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
All groups		738.8	543.0	172.0	23.4	0.4

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

0.0 = no sample for the cell or a value of >0.0 but <0.05.

¹ Based on past conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.62—Average annual removals of live trees on forest land by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Species group			Ownership group ¹				
			All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry
million cubic feet per year							
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	59.9	1.7	0.7	1.6	9.6	46.3
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	482.0	8.8	6.9	2.3	163.7	300.4
	Other yellow pines	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
	Cypress	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	7.3
	Other eastern softwoods	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Total softwoods	551.2	10.5	7.6	4.2	173.9	354.9
Hardwood	Select white oaks	10.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	7.1
	Select red oaks	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.9
	Other white oaks	6.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.4
	Other red oaks	53.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	6.2	45.0
	Hickory	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	12.5
	Hard maple	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Soft maple	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.1
	Beech	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
	Sweetgum	33.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.8	29.3
	Tupelo and blackgum	5.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	4.6
	Ash	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.2
	Cottonwood and aspen	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3
	Basswood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	17.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.2	15.6
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.2
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	4.7
	Total hardwoods	169.8	1.1	2.4	4.6	17.3	144.3
All species		720.9	11.6	10.1	8.8	191.2	499.2

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

Table created: 02-APR-20.

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¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.63—Average annual removals of live trees on timberland by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Species group			Ownership group ¹				
			All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry
million cubic feet per year							
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	59.9	1.7	0.7	1.6	9.6	46.3
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	482.6	8.8	7.5	2.3	163.7	300.4
	Other yellow pines	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
	Cypress	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	7.3
	Other eastern softwoods	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Total softwoods	551.8	10.5	8.2	4.2	173.9	354.9
Hardwood	Select white oaks	10.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	7.1
	Select red oaks	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.9
	Other white oaks	6.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	5.4
	Other red oaks	59.2	0.3	7.3	0.4	6.2	45.0
	Hickory	13.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	12.5
	Hard maple	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Soft maple	5.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	4.1
	Beech	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
	Sweetgum	37.2	0.7	4.3	0.1	2.8	29.3
	Tupelo and blackgum	7.4	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.9	4.6
	Ash	4.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	4.2
	Cottonwood and aspen	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3
	Basswood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	19.5	0.0	2.0	0.7	1.2	15.6
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	5.9	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.1	3.2
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	4.7
	Total hardwoods	187.0	1.1	19.7	4.6	17.3	144.3
All species		738.8	11.6	27.9	8.8	191.2	499.2

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¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.64—Average annual removals of growing-stock trees on timberland by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Species group			Ownership group ¹				
			All ownerships	USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry
million cubic feet per year							
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	59.6	1.5	0.7	1.6	9.6	46.2
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	473.7	8.7	7.5	2.2	160.0	295.3
	Other yellow pines	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
	Cypress	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	7.1
	Other eastern softwoods	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total softwoods	542.3	10.2	8.2	4.2	170.2	349.4
Hardwood	Select white oaks	10.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	6.8
	Select red oaks	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.7
	Other white oaks	6.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	5.0
	Other red oaks	53.9	0.2	6.7	0.4	5.7	40.9
	Hickory	12.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	12.1
	Hard maple	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Soft maple	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	2.3
	Beech	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
	Sweetgum	34.3	0.6	4.3	0.1	2.6	26.7
	Tupelo and blackgum	6.2	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.7	3.7
	Ash	4.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.5
	Cottonwood and aspen	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3
	Basswood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	15.5	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.8	12.1
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	4.8	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	2.1
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total hardwoods	161.8	1.1	18.7	3.5	15.1	123.5
All species		704.1	11.3	26.9	7.7	185.3	472.9

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

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¹ Based on current conditions.

LOUISIANA'S FORESTS, 2017

Table A3.65—Average annual removals of sawtimber on timberland by species group and ownership group, Louisiana, 2017 (2001–2011 to 2009–2017)

Species group		All ownerships	Ownership group ¹				
			USDA Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
million board feet per year							
Softwood	Longleaf and slash pines	252.9	8.3	3.6	8.4	42.9	189.8
	Loblolly and shortleaf pines	1,839.8	26.8	39.5	8.4	578.3	1,186.9
	Other yellow pines	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.2
	Cypress	39.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.6	34.3
	Other eastern softwoods	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Total softwoods	2,136.9	35.1	43.1	18.7	624.7	1,415.2
Hardwood	Select white oaks	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	24.6
	Select red oaks	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	23.1
	Other white oaks	23.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.4	19.7
	Other red oaks	218.4	0.5	24.4	1.8	16.8	175.0
	Hickory	56.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	54.9
	Hard maple	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Soft maple	6.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.7	3.1
	Beech	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9
	Sweetgum	111.7	2.6	19.1	0.0	2.5	87.3
	Tupelo and blackgum	17.8	0.2	5.9	0.0	2.1	9.6
	Ash	14.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	12.5
	Cottonwood and aspen	14.6	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	7.2
	Basswood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yellow-poplar	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
	Black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other eastern soft hardwoods	48.9	0.0	6.1	1.4	0.0	41.4
	Other eastern hard hardwoods	15.7	0.0	10.1	1.2	0.0	4.4
	Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total hardwoods	593.0	3.3	69.3	14.7	36.3	469.4
All species		2,729.9	38.4	112.4	33.4	661.1	1,884.7

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

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¹ Based on current conditions.

Oswalt, S.N. 2025. Louisiana's Forests, 2017. Resour. Bull. SRS-247. Asheville, NC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Research Station. 94 p. <https://doi.org/10.2737/SRS-RB-247>.

This report provides detailed estimates and highlights key findings from Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) data collected across the State of Louisiana from 2009 to 2017. Estimates of forest area, volume, biomass, and timber product output are provided across land ownerships, forest types, and forest demographics throughout the State. Louisiana covers approximately 34 million acres, 15 million acres (42 percent) of which is considered forest land. This report evaluates trends in land-use change as well as current forest land conditions and summarizes them within the context of the overall Louisiana landscape.

Keywords: FIA, forest inventory, timber industry, volume, Louisiana, land-use.



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