

1947 PULPWOOD PRODUCTION  
BY COUNTY  
IN THE SOUTHEAST

by

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## PREFACE

Through the McSweeney-McNary Act of 1928, Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a comprehensive survey of the forest resources of the United States. The Forest Survey was organized by the Forest Service to carry out the provisions of the Act, and each of the 11 Regional Forest Experiment Stations is responsible for the work in its territory. In the Southeastern States the Forest Survey is an activity in the Division of Forest Economics of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, North Carolina.

The work of the Survey is divided into five major phases:

1. Inventory. Determination of the extent, location, and condition of forest lands, and the quantity, species, and quality of timber on these lands.
2. Growth. Determination of the current rate of timber growth.
3. Drain. Determination of the amount of industrial and domestic wood used, and the total loss resulting from fire, insects, disease, suppression, and other causes.
4. Requirements. Determination of the current and probably future requirements for forest products by all classes of consumers.
5. Policies and plans. Analysis of the relation of these findings to one another and to other economic factors as a basis for public and private policies and plans of forest land use and management.

This progress report summarizes information on the 1947 production of pulpwood obtained in the course of compiling annual forest drain statistics by states and survey units.

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## 1947 PULPWOOD PRODUCTION BY COUNTY IN THE SOUTHEAST

This statistical release presents data by county on volume and kind of pulpwood produced during 1947 in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. It is third in a series of annual reports on pulpwood production published by the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station. The first report covered 1945 production in the Carolinas and Virginia, and the 1946 report covered all five states.

These data were compiled from information furnished by all the pulp companies located in, or drawing wood from, the five-state Station territory. Each company reported its total production by county, or by shipping points which were used to assign production to counties. Therefore, these data show the approximate production for some counties and should not be accepted as free of error. However, errors in assigning production to counties tend to be compensating, and production summaries for groups of counties, survey units, or states will be sufficiently accurate for general use. The maps showing production by counties are believed to be accurate since the class intervals are broad enough to compensate for errors in the individual county data.

A total of 11,041 cords of sawmill slabs and 20,462 cords of veneer cores used as pulpwood were listed in the company reports. During compilation of the data, these volumes were removed so that the tables would show, for softwood and hardwood species groups, only the production from sound live timber. The chestnut wood production is, of course, entirely from dead timber.

All volumes are reported in terms of the 128 cubic-foot standard cord. The softwood volume includes all of the southern yellow pines and also a small amount of hemlock in North Carolina Survey Unit 4. About ninety percent of the hardwood production is made up of blackgum and sweetgum with the blackgums predominating. The remainder is principally soft maple, yellow-poplar, and species of oak. The four survey units in South Carolina for which 1946 production data were published have been changed back to the three original units, since users of these data found difficulty in making comparisons with previously published information.

A new map (fig. 1) showing the intensity of pine pulpwood production by county in relation to pine growing stock is included in this release. Its purpose is to show areas of heavy drain on growing stock which may or may not be correlated with areas of heavy production. This map is based on pine pulpwood production only and does not include drain created by lumber, fuelwood, or other products.

Total pulpwood production in the five states for 1947 was 4.8 million cords, an increase of 2.6 percent over 1946 and 11.5 percent over 1945. The state of South Carolina shows a decrease of 7 percent in total production, but production in all other states increased. The use of hardwoods decreased slightly in 1947, but the reported use is still well above the 1945 level.

Table 1. - Pulpwood production in the Southeast by state  
and survey unit, 1947

State	Forest survey unit	Species group			Total
		Softwoods	Hardwoods	Chestnut <sup>1/</sup>	
	Number	Std.cords	Std.cords	Std.cords	Std.cords
Virginia	2/ 1	415,024	41,010	-	456,034
	2	225,074	51,355	4,281	280,710
	3	100,564	51,867	14,432	166,863
	4	29,745	43,863	5,785	79,393
	5	5,903	8,781	27,721	42,405
	All units		776,310	196,876	52,219
North Carolina	1	216,551	9,791	-	226,342
	2	138,795	9,512	-	148,307
	3	85,135	8,252	64	93,451
	4	91,314	29,719	176,059	297,092
	All units		531,795	57,274	176,123
South Carolina <sup>3/</sup>	1	261,142	24,129	-	285,271
	2	317,419	42,346	-	359,765
	3	284,080	19,272	-	303,352
	All units		862,641	85,747	-
Georgia	1	528,364	46,238	-	574,602
	2	202,398	6,194	-	208,592
	3	266,061	8,205	-	274,266
	4	109,683	1,452	-	111,135
	5	13,540	3,483	29,586	46,609
	All units		1,120,046	65,572	29,586
Florida	1	521,972	610	-	522,582
	2	246,323	632	-	246,955
	3	111,879	-	-	111,879
	4	295	-	-	295
	All units		880,469	1,242	-
All states	Total	4,171,261	406,711	257,928	4,835,900

1/ Includes only chestnut used for pulp; an additional volume was used by plants making only tanning extract.

2/ For location of survey units, see Figure 1.

3/ For comparison, the 1946 production in South Carolina by original survey units was as follows: Unit 1 - Softwoods 287,942 cords, hardwoods 36,957 cords; Unit 2 - Softwoods 323,188 cords, hardwoods 50,989 cords; Unit 3 - Softwoods 298,109 cords, hardwoods 24,606 cords.

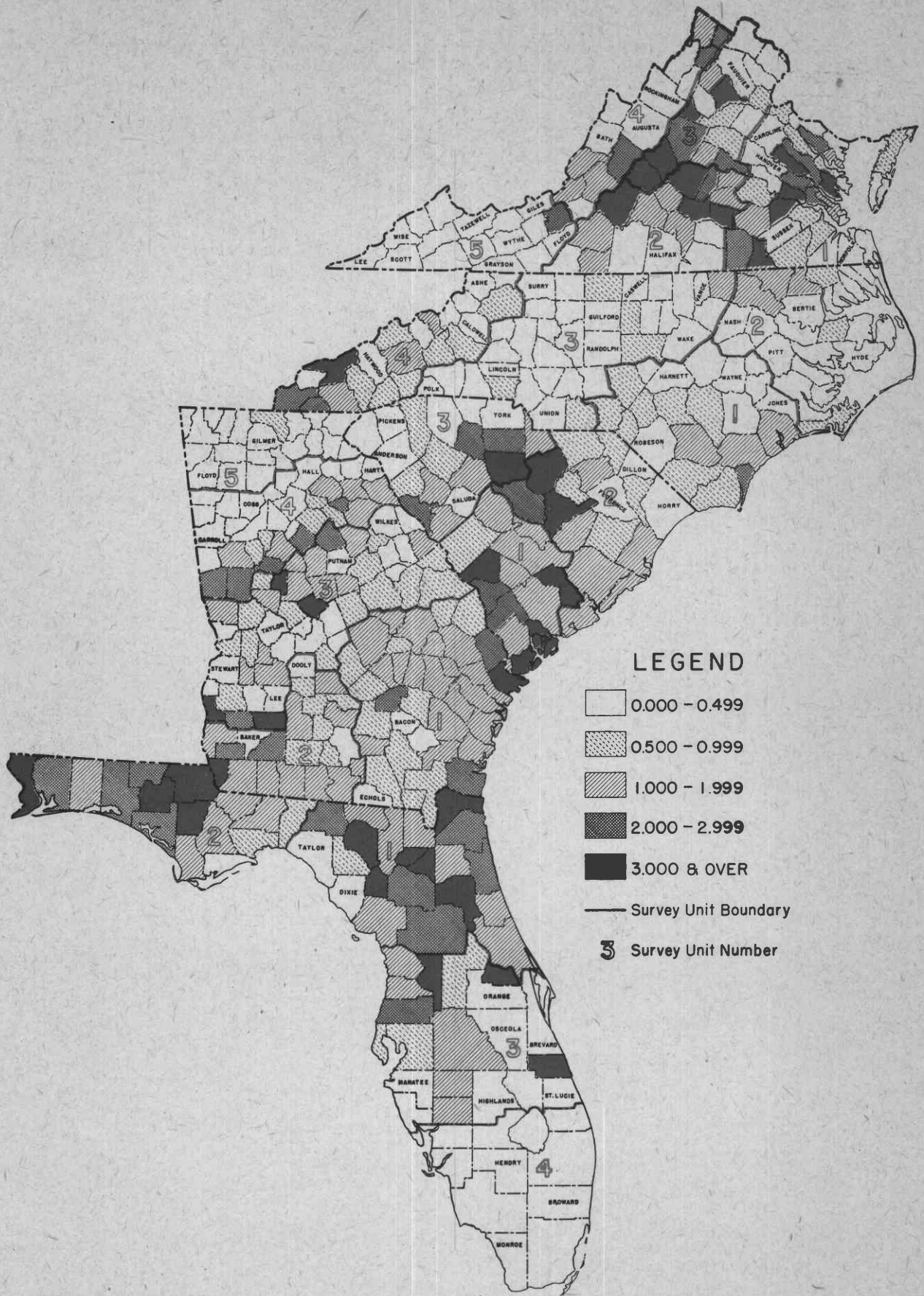


Figure 1. - Intensity of pine pulpwood production in percent of pine growing stock.

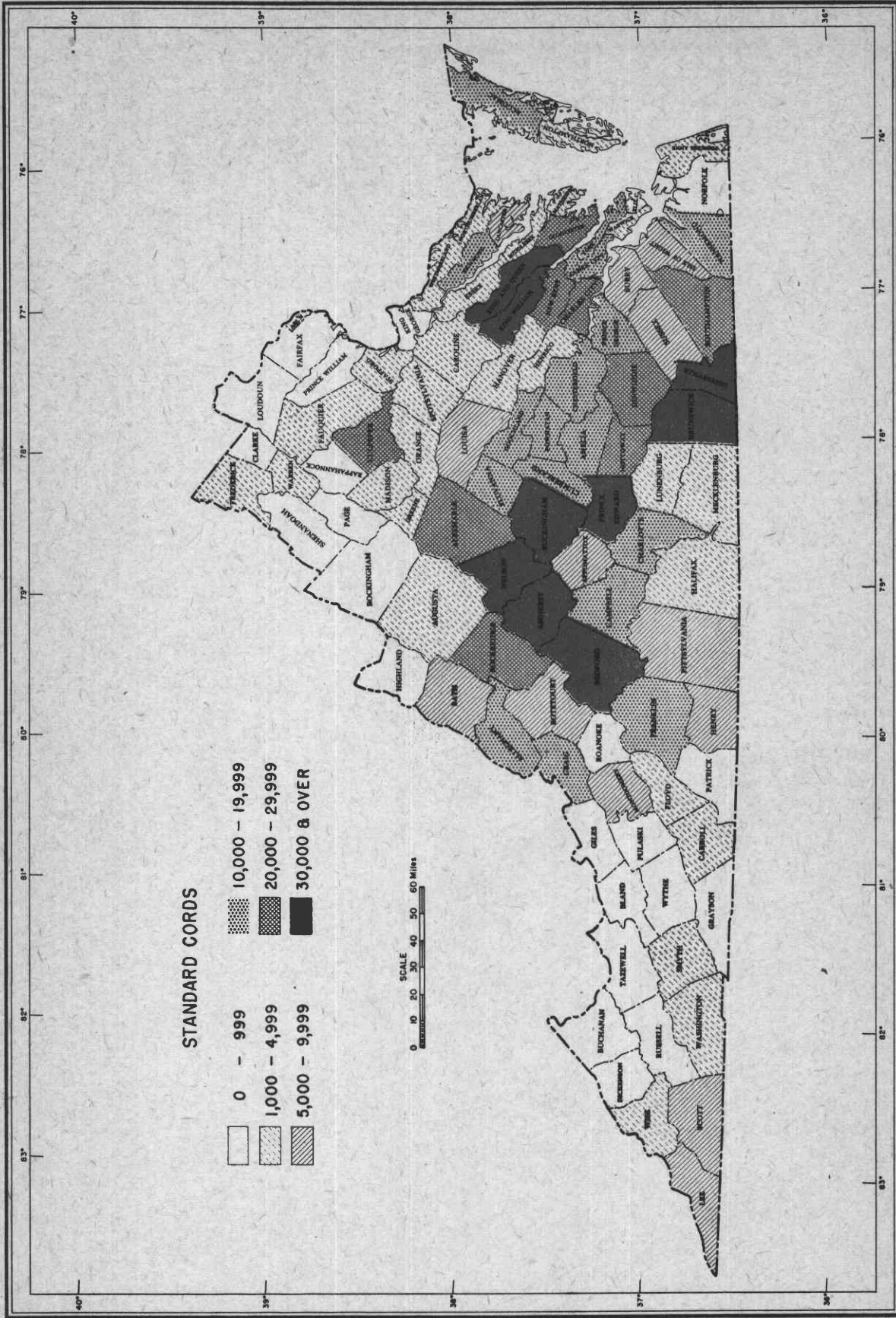


Figure 2. - Pulpwood production by county in Virginia, 1947.

Table 2. - Pulpwood production by county in Virginia, 1947

County	Species group			Total
	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Chestnut	
	Std.cords	Std.cords	Std.cords	Std.cords
Accomac	12,540	1,393	-	13,933
Albemarle	16,140	5,710	2,256	24,106
Alleghany	4,106	11,568	512	16,186
Amelia	16,759	2,265	-	19,024
Amherst	16,739	13,016	4,287	34,042
Appomattox	8,113	855	-	8,968
Arlington	-	-	-	-
Augusta	1,509	1,857	-	3,366
Bath	1,244	5,756	1,131	8,131
Bedford	21,407	4,843	4,200	30,450
Bland	-	-	-	-
Botetourt	4,441	4,570	-	9,011
Brunswick	63,515	3,045	-	66,560
Buchanan	-	-	219	219
Buckingham	52,620	24,301	-	76,921
Campbell	9,271	1,198	-	10,469
Caroline	317	896	-	1,213
Carroll	324	27	1,888	2,239
Charles City	20,351	828	-	21,179
Charlotte	8,934	1,599	-	10,533
Chesterfield	18,384	383	-	18,767
Clarke	666	42	-	708
Craig	4,102	6,874	3,819	14,795
Culpeper	13,934	7,633	150	21,717
Cumberland	15,024	2,052	-	17,076
Dickenson	-	-	481	481
Dinwiddie	23,698	637	-	24,335
Elizabeth City	-	-	-	-
Essex	2,531	281	-	2,812
Fairfax	107	33	-	140
Fauquier	922	201	-	1,123
Floyd	-	-	3,981	3,981
Fluvanna	11,438	6,199	-	17,637
Franklin	12,492	1,451	81	14,024
Frederick	2,759	236	-	2,995
Giles	-	-	94	94
Gloucester	25,308	2,812	-	28,120
Goochland	14,171	2,911	-	17,082
Grayson	-	-	531	531
Greene	1,185	51	-	1,236
Greensville	41,887	2,288	-	44,175
Halifax	1,961	17	-	1,978
Hanover	2,219	1,066	-	3,285
Henrico	1,553	130	-	1,683
Henry	8,651	51	-	8,702
Highland	78	527	35	640
Isle of Wight	7,929	1,968	-	9,897
James City	13,919	1,547	-	15,466
King and Queen	29,104	3,234	-	32,338
King George	718	38	-	756
King William	28,934	3,345	-	32,279

Table 2. - Virginia (cont.)

County	Species group			Total
	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Chestnut	
	<u>Std. cords</u>	<u>Std. cords</u>	<u>Std. cords</u>	<u>Std. cords</u>
Lancaster	5,062	562	-	5,624
Lee	-	1,435	6,053	7,488
Loudoun	-	17	-	17
Louisa	7,367	2,269	-	9,636
Lunenburg	1,450	238	-	1,688
Madison	1,063	32	-	1,095
Mathews	1,265	141	-	1,406
Mecklenburg	1,324	-	-	1,324
Middlesex	2,531	281	-	2,812
Montgomery	4,965	1,928	2,644	9,537
Nansemond	3,523	6,556	-	10,079
Nelson	9,795	12,665	7,739	30,199
New Kent	20,509	4,055	-	24,564
Norfolk	678	-	-	678
Northampton	3,136	340	-	3,476
Northumberland	2,248	250	-	2,498
Nottoway	24,586	2,360	-	26,946
Orange	2,815	536	-	3,351
Page	192	14	-	206
Patrick	-	-	-	-
Pittsylvania	7,264	340	-	7,604
Powhatan	9,745	2,082	-	11,827
Prince Edward	25,473	7,703	-	33,176
Prince George	17,122	-	-	17,122
Prince William	467	-	-	467
Princess Anne	1,000	-	-	1,000
Pulaski	273	34	-	307
Rappahannock	595	48	-	643
Richmond	11,452	1,272	-	12,724
Roanoke	551	-	94	645
Rockbridge	8,208	12,145	194	20,547
Rockingham	110	49	-	159
Russell	-	-	-	-
Scott	-	1,112	6,899	8,011
Shenandoah	580	13	-	593
Smyth	102	1,220	1,538	2,860
Southampton	20,920	1,700	-	22,620
Spotsylvania	1,937	191	-	2,128
Stafford	1,889	355	-	2,244
Surry	9,335	113	-	9,448
Sussex	8,598	355	-	8,953
Tazewell	-	-	102	102
Warren	1,199	212	-	1,411
Warwick	2,750	228	-	2,978
Washington	-	3,025	1,300	4,325
Westmoreland	1,265	141	-	1,406
Wise	-	-	1,835	1,835
Wythe	239	-	156	395
York	10,723	1,125	-	11,848
All counties	776,310	196,876	52,219	1,025,405