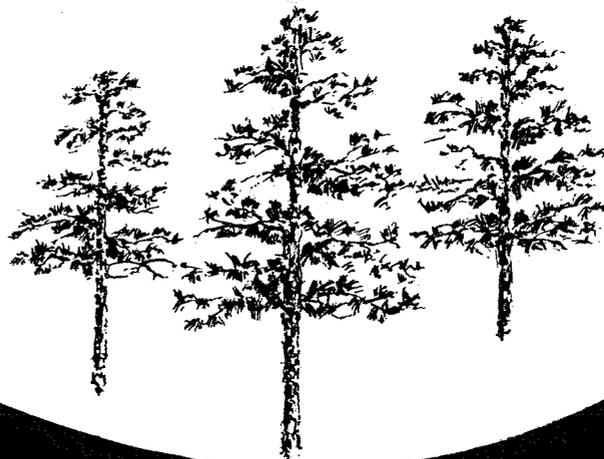


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Midcycle Evaluation of Mississippi Timber Resources

Dwane D. Van Hooser



Southern Forest Experiment Station
Forest Service
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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE**

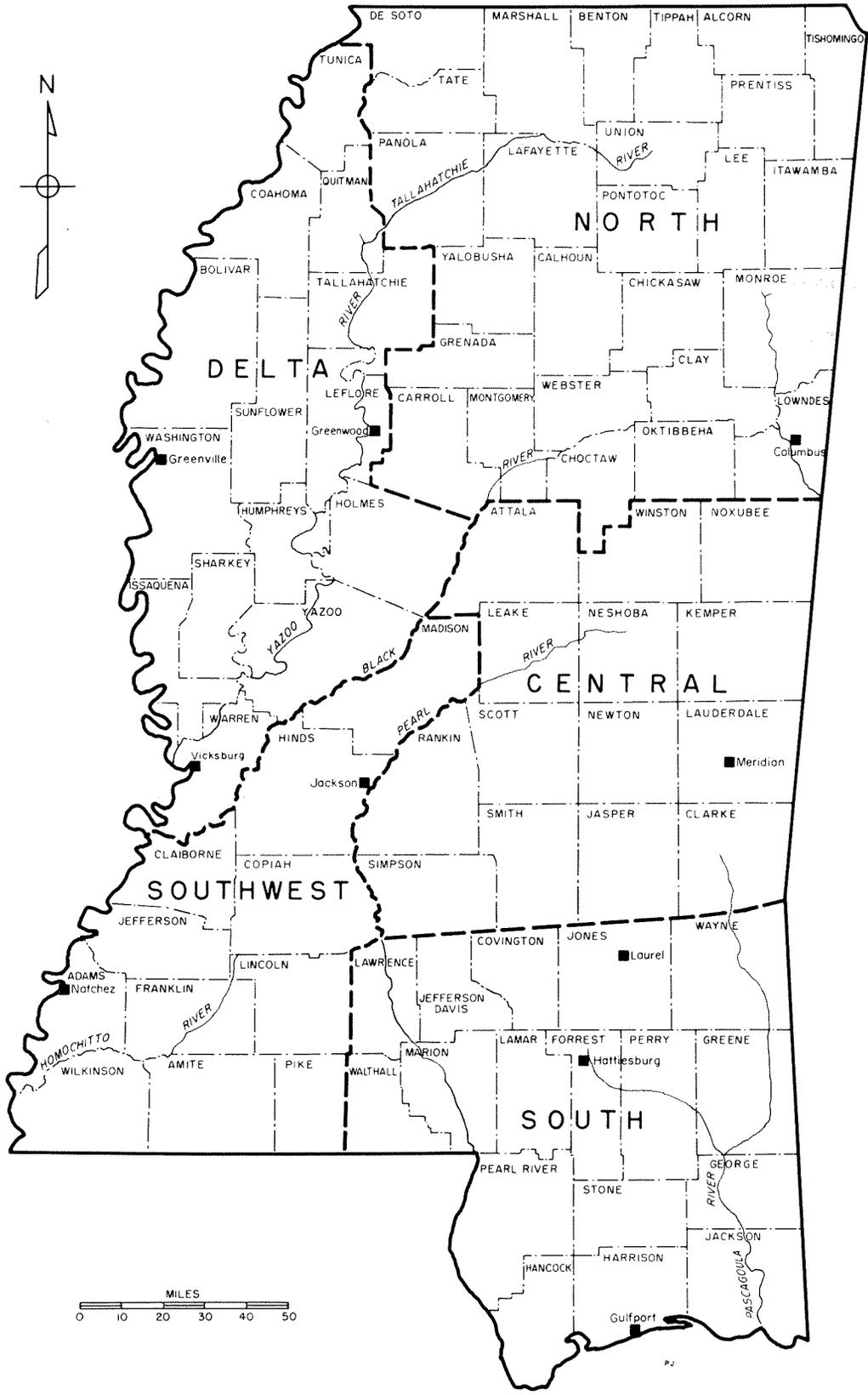


**Southern Forest Experiment Station
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1973

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Forest Survey regions in Mississippi

Midcycle Evaluation Of Mississippi Timber Resources

Dwane D. Van Hooser

The primary objective of the survey reported here was to quickly and accurately estimate growing-stock volume in Mississippi. This goal was accomplished through the relatively new technique of two-stage 3P sampling (3,4). The technique is described in Research Paper SO-77 (7).

The sample was of relatively low intensity. Only 2,300 of 42,000 trees measured in the 1967 survey were remeasured, and only one third of the original locations were revisited. It is impossible, therefore, to provide the detail that accompanies a full-scale forest survey of a State. Discussion related to area is confined to forest-non-forest classifications, and shifts that have taken place since 1967. Changes in volume are based on recomputed 1967 data. Volumes for that year were computed using program STX (4) and the second-stage 3P sample.

FOREST LAND

Although forest area has decreased 1 percent or 200,000 acres in the last 6 years, timber still occupies more than half of the State's land area (table I). In all, some 16.7 million acres are currently forested. The overall change was small, but substantial shifts in land use occurred within survey units.

Table I.—Commercial forest land in 1973 and change since 1967

| Region | Commercial forest | Change since last survey | Proportion of region forested |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | <i>Thousand acres</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Delta | 1,306.7 | — 13 | 23 |
| North | 4,141.5 | — 1 | 49 |
| Central | 4,056.3 | + 2 | 68 |
| South | 4,446.9 | — 1 | 72 |
| Southwest | 2,748.8 | (1) | 63 |
| Total | 16,700.2 | — 1 | 55 |

¹ Negligible.

Four out of the five units experienced net losses in forest land. More than 14 percent of the Delta Unit's commercial forest was cleared and planted, primarily to soybeans or cotton. Here, heavy losses through clearing have been taking place since the early 1960's. The Delta Unit, which is almost entirely on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River, contains some of the State's most productive land. If widescale clearing continues, and all indications are that it will, the impact on the hardwood resource may become even more severe within the next decade.

The Northern Unit also lost more than 200,000 acres of commercial forest land to agriculture. More than 5 percent of the commercial forest in the unit was cleared.

Statewide, 4 percent or 655,000 acres of commercial forest land was converted to agricultural uses (table II). An additional 108,000 acres were lost to water and to urban uses, such as housing developments, parks, and interstate highways.

Idle lands reverted to forest in all units, but the Central Unit was the only one to show a net increase in forest land—97,000 acres. This unit has been gaining forest for some time, primarily due to reseeded of abandoned farmland.

For the State as a whole, some 570,000 acres have reverted to forest and have attained stocking levels sufficiently high to qualify as commercial forest.

Even though the changes in forest acreage were partly offsetting, timber growth suffered. Land removed from the forest usually contains trees that represent years of growth. Land reverting to forest is usually unproductive for a long time unless trees are artificially seeded or planted promptly.

Since this survey only determined changes in land use, shifts in forest type or ownership were not measured. However, much of the area lost

Table II.—Change in commercial forest land, 1967-1973

| Region | Net change | Additions from: | Conversions to: | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | Nonforest | Total | Agriculture | Other ¹ |
| ----- Thousand acres ----- | | | | | |
| Delta | - 187.1 | 46.4 | 233.5 | 218.1 | 15.4 |
| North | - 53.3 | 202.8 | 256.1 | 213.3 | 42.8 |
| Central | + 96.8 | 200.4 | 103.6 | 75.1 | 28.5 |
| South | - 42.2 | 75.4 | 117.6 | 96.3 | 21.3 |
| Southwest | - 5.9 | 46.7 | 52.6 | 52.6 | ... |
| Total | - 191.7 | 571.7 | 763.4 | 655.4 | 107.9 |

¹ Includes 38,400 acres that went to water impoundments and 69,500 acres transferred to urban and other uses.

in the Delta was in desirable bottom-land hardwood types. The gains made elsewhere were, for the most part, in the less productive upland hardwood types.

TIMBER VOLUME

Mississippi's forest contained more than 14 billion cubic feet of growing stock in 1973. The concepts of growing stock and sawtimber help to judge the quality of the inventory. Growing-stock trees have attributes that make them either presently or prospectively suitable for saw logs. Their volume is measured from a 1-foot stump to a 4-inch top. Sawtimber trees are growing-stock trees larger than a specified diameter.

Softwood Volume Still Increasing

Currently softwoods, primarily pine, account for more than half of the growing-stock volume. The State's forests contain slightly more than 7 billion cubic feet of softwood, 10 percent more than in 1967 (9) (table III).

Table III.—Growing-stock volume in 1973 and change since 1967

| Region | Softwood | | Hardwood | |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | Change | Volume | Change | Volume |
| | <i>Million cu. ft.</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Million cu. ft.</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Delta | 79.0 | + 55 | 1,290.3 | + 3 |
| North | 1,159.0 | + 31 | 1,874.5 | + 7 |
| Central | 2,187.5 | + 10 | 1,655.2 | + 6 |
| South | 2,066.3 | - 5 | 1,034.4 | - 5 |
| Southwest | 1,641.4 | + 16 | 1,187.5 | + 22 |
| Total | 7,133.2 | + 10 | 7,041.9 | + 6 |

The greatest overall gains, well over 200 million cubic feet, occurred in the North and Southwest regions. Loblolly pine accounts for half of the softwood inventory.

Volume increases by diameter class were greatest for trees between 8 and 16 inches (fig. 1). Volume gains through this range of diameters is a healthy sign. Because these trees are of the sizes most frequently harvested for pulpwood and other products, an adequate growth base must be maintained in this portion of the inventory.

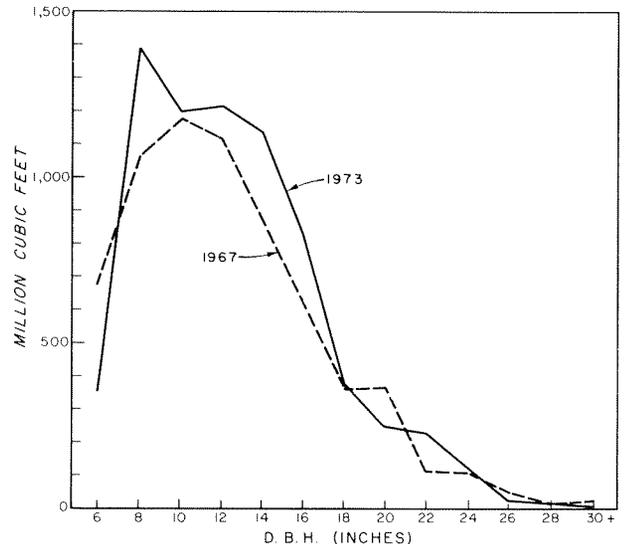


Figure 1.—Softwood growing stock volume by tree diameter, 1967 and 1973.

More than three-fourths of the softwood growing stock is in sawtimber-sized trees, i.e., trees at least 9 inches in diameter. The rest is classified as poletimber. Based on the 1967 distribution of volume into saw logs and upper

stems, some 90 percent of the 5.4 billion cubic feet in softwood sawtimber trees can be made into saw logs. This volume equates to nearly 30 billion board feet. The remaining 550 million plus cubic feet contained in upper stems is suitable for conversion to pulpwood and other products.

In all, the softwood sawtimber inventory increased 11 percent. The greatest gains were in the North and Central Units (table IV), as they had been between 1957-1967 (9).

Table IV.—Sawtimber volume in 1973 and change since 1967

| Region | Softwood | | Hardwood | |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | Volume | Change | Volume | Change |
| | Million bd. ft. | Percent | Million bd. ft. | Percent |
| Delta | 217.1 | + 16 | 4,301.9 | + 9 |
| North | 3,851.3 | + 58 | 4,635.3 | + 25 |
| Central | 8,932.0 | + 18 | 5,034.9 | + 43 |
| South | 9,098.2 | - 10 | 2,630.9 | + 4 |
| Southwest | 7,814.4 | + 17 | 3,109.9 | + 35 |
| Total | 29,913.0 | + 11 | 19,712.9 | + 23 |

Hardwood Volume Increasing

The volume of hardwood growing stock has increased to 7 billion cubic feet, 6 percent more than in 1967. Trees from 10 to 17 inches d.b.h. were responsible for about half of the volume accretion (fig. 2). A significant gain was also registered by trees in the 20 inch class. As with softwood growing stock, the largest advances were in the North and Southwest regions of the State (table III).

The species composition of the hardwood inventory is changing somewhat, as it was between 1957-1967 (9). Oaks still dominate the stands, but now they comprise nearly 50 percent of the inventory as opposed to the 43 percent detected in 1967. The gums—sweetgum, black and other tupelos—account for some 21 percent of the hardwoods. The remaining inventory is made up of other hardwoods, i.e., hickory, ash, yellow-poplar, etc., in about the same proportion as they were in 1967.

The cubic foot volume in hardwood trees of sawtimber size, i.e., at least 11 inches d.b.h., has increased to 63 percent of the growing-stock inventory. If the 1967 ratio of saw-log volume to total volume remained constant, then four-

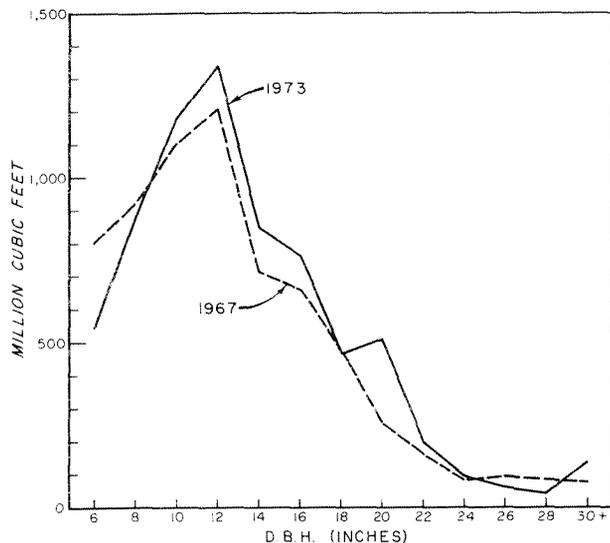


Figure 2.—Hardwood growing stock volume by tree diameter, 1967 and 1973.

fifths of the 4.4 billion cubic feet in sawtimber sized trees could be made into saw logs. This volume represents some 20 billion board feet, which is a 23 percent increase over 1967 board foot levels.

While the annual softwood gains are significant (about 2 percent/year) they are not nearly as substantial as those registered between the 1956 and 1967 surveys (9). During that time the softwood inventory had increased some 63 percent and was nearly equal to the hardwood sector of the forest. The apparent change in the softwood rate of increase is due primarily to the expansion of the primary wood-using industries within the State. Two industries in particular have gained significantly in producing capacity since 1966. These are, of course, the pulp and paper and southern pine plywood industries. The capacity of the State's pulp industry has increased 68 percent since 1966 and the number of mills has gone from seven to eight. The pine plywood industry, which was virtually nonexistent 10 years ago, now consumes more than 60 million cubic feet of pine logs. The hardwood veneer industry, once a major consumer of hardwood logs, has all but disappeared. Thus, it is easy to see why the gains in softwoods are increasing at a decreasing rate while hardwoods remain comparatively stable.

The inventory increased in four of the State's five units. Volumes declined in the Southern Unit. This area was damaged in 1969 by Hurricane Camille. At that time it was estimated that the volume of damaged material was equal to

nearly three-fourths of the State's total industrial cut for 1966 (8). A survey made in the damaged area immediately after the storm indicated that some 289 million cubic feet of growing stock had been either broken or damaged by wind. A subsequent resurvey revealed that 98 million cubic feet was salvaged (1). However, the growth base was reduced drastically in a fourth of the area, explaining the decline of the region's inventory. This loss represents a 5 percent volume reduction in a unit that gained more than 60 percent between 1957 and 1967 (9). Hurricane Camille also partially explains the smaller than expected increase in the softwood inventory.

Growth, Mortality, and Removals

Mississippi's growing-stock inventory increased by 75.3 million cubic feet in 1972. This is the amount that growth added to the forests after deductions were made for mortality and removals.

The softwood inventory increased 7 percent in 1972, but 10 percent of this volume was offset by mortality (fig. 3). Although, fire, insects, and disease accounted for more than one third of the mortality from known causes, it was weather that killed more than half of the trees for which an actual cause of death was recorded. Virtually all of the mortality due to weather was confined to the Southern Unit. It was here that Hurricane Camille struck hardest in 1969.

Net growth of softwoods amounted to 453.8 million cubic feet. Timber removals offset 94 percent of this increment. Thus, growth exceeded cut by only 6 percent or 25.7 million cubic feet in 1972. Net growth on the sawtimber segment of the inventory exceeded cut by some 21 percent in 1972.

Hardwood net growth exceeded removals in 1972 by 15 percent. Some 49.6 million cubic feet of growing stock were added to this portion of the total stand (table V). Removals from the hardwood inventory amounted to 272 million cubic feet; more than two-thirds of this volume was manufactured into products. The remaining 84 million cubic feet were either left in the woods as logging residues or lost through land clearing or other operations, such as TSI, which remove trees from the stand but do not convert them to wood products.

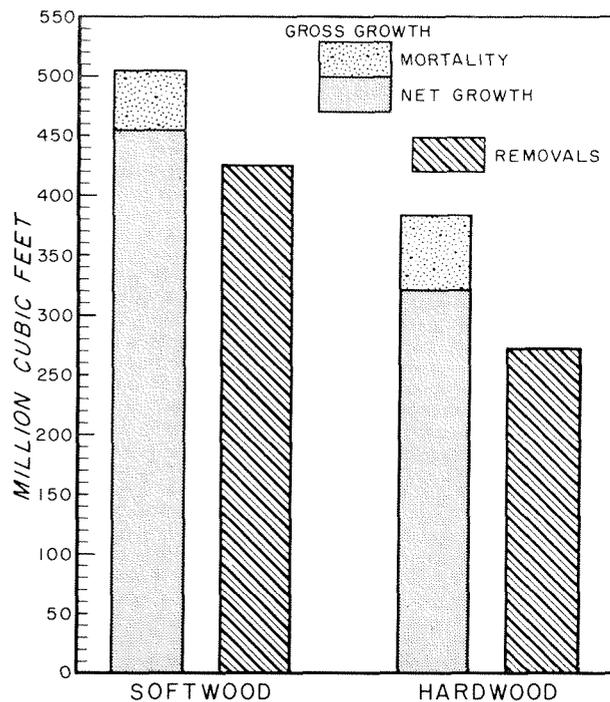


Figure 3.—Growth, mortality, and removals from growing stock, 1972.

Table V.—Summary of timber resource statistics, 1967-1973

| Item | Growing stock | | Sawtimber | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Soft-wood | Hard-wood | Soft-wood | Hard-wood |
| | <i>Million cubic feet</i> | | <i>Million board feet</i> | |
| Inventory, 1967 | 6,512.9 | 6,631.1 | 26,946.8 | 16,023.8 |
| Timber removals, 1972 | 428.1 | 272.1 | 1,752.4 | 817.0 |
| Mortality, 1972 | 51.5 | 63.2 | 169.8 | 135.1 |
| Net growth, 1972 | 453.8 | 321.7 | 2,227.5 | 1,488.8 |
| Net change, 1972 | +25.7 | +49.6 | +475.1 | +671.8 |
| Inventory, 1973 | 7,133.2 | 7,041.9 | 29,913.0 | 19,712.9 |

Hardwood mortality amounted to 16 percent of gross growth; its causes usually could not be identified. As with softwoods, however, weather killed most of the hardwoods for which a cause of death could be determined. Also, virtually all weather-killed trees were in the Southern Unit.

Net growth on the hardwood sawtimber inventory was nearly double the volume of removals. In total, this segment of the inventory had a net gain of 672 million board feet.

TIMBER HARVEST AND INDUSTRY

A 100-percent field canvass of Mississippi's primary wood-using industries (fig. 4) revealed

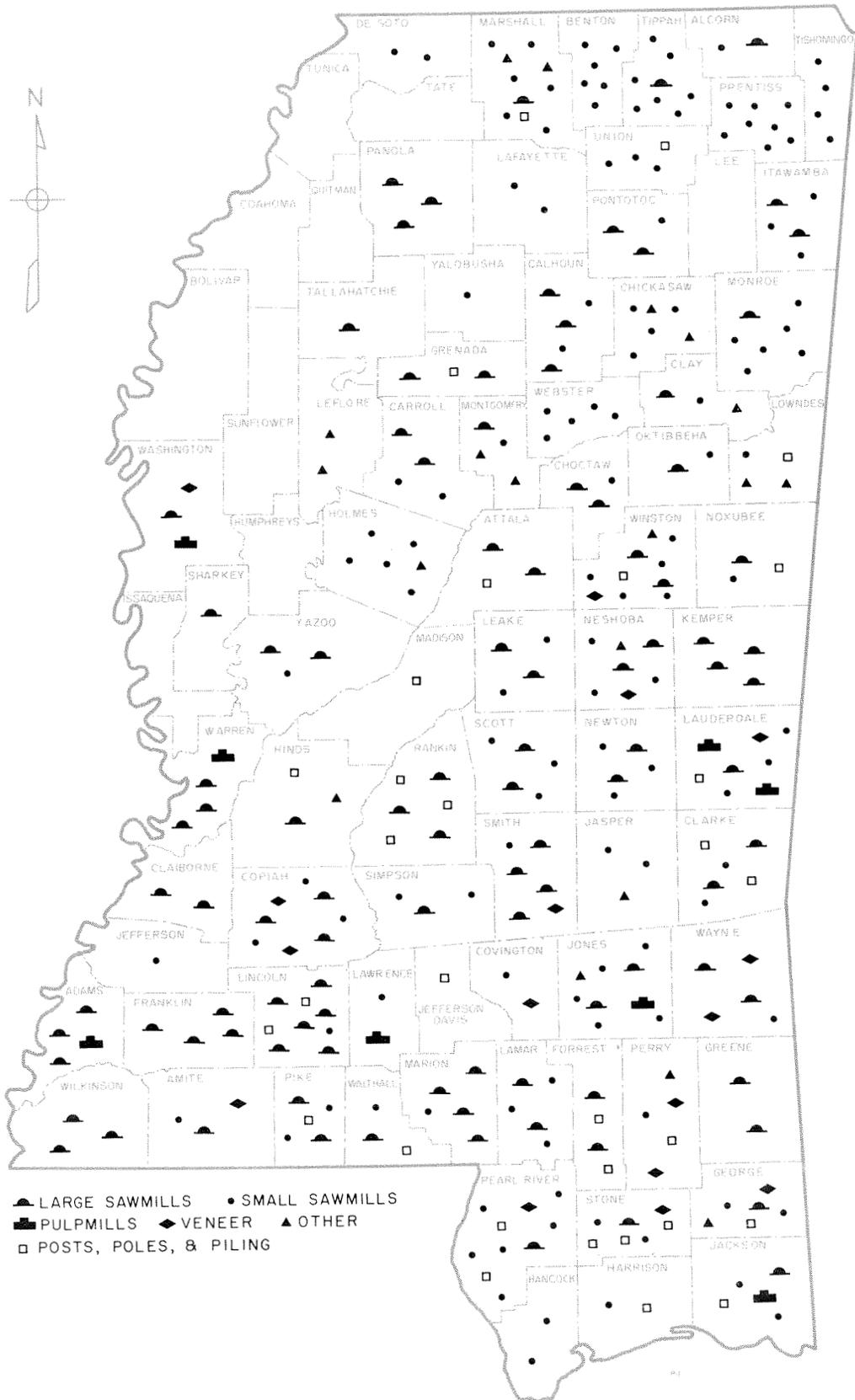


Figure 4.—Primary wood-using industries in Mississippi, 1972.

that the harvest for industrial roundwood products from the State's forests in 1972 was one of the largest on record. It amounted to more than 1½-billion cubic feet. Softwood species, nearly all pine, made up more than two-thirds of the harvest (fig. 5). Hardwoods consisted primarily of oaks, gums, and hickories.

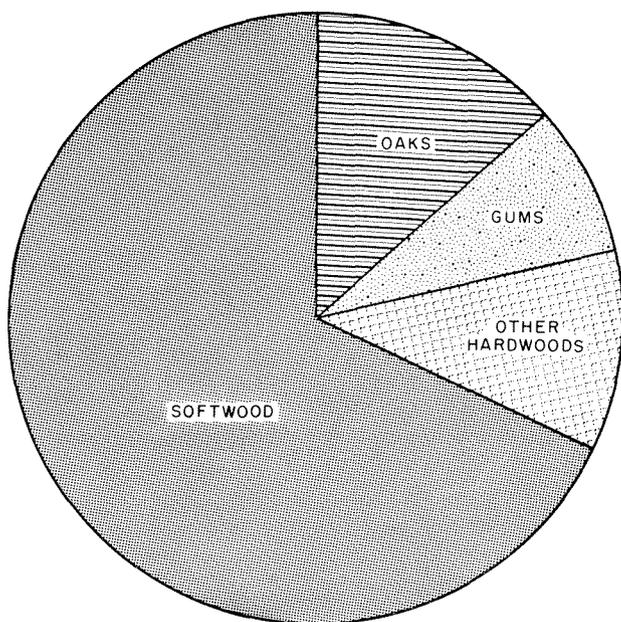


Figure 5.—Distribution of roundwood output by species group.

The major reason for the record production is the increased harvest of pulpwood and veneer bolts. Also, the demand for lumber has caused an increase in the cutting of saw logs, a continuation of the trend detected between 1962 and 1966 (6).

Pulpwood was the largest single product in 1972, accounting for more than half of the total roundwood output. The 3.5 million cords, though not a record high, were above 1966 production. Pulpwood production has generally trended upwards since 1946. Now, however, the harvest from Mississippi seems to have stabilized.

Saw-log production was second to pulpwood, and the margin appears to be growing wider (fig. 6). More than 1 billion board feet of saw logs were cut, with pine accounting for about two-thirds of the harvest. In total, logs cut for conversion to lumber made up one-third of the industrial harvest.

The third ranking product was veneer logs. In 1956, the output was 90 million board feet (5),

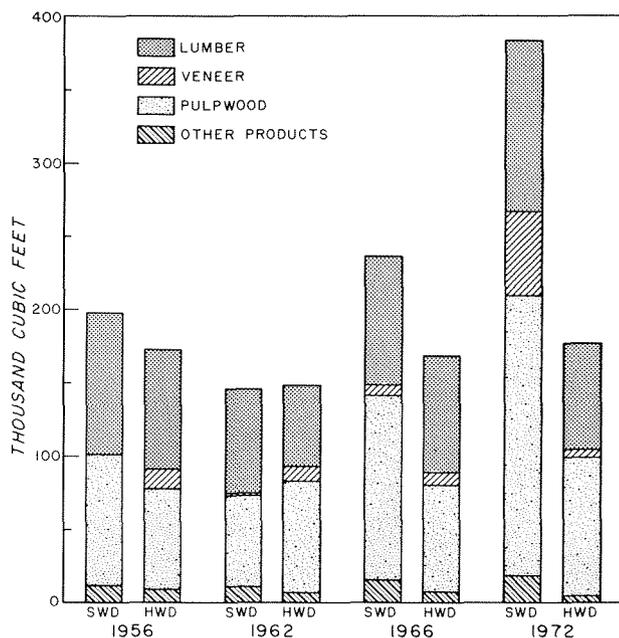


Figure 6.—Output of roundwood by product, species group, and year.

all of which was hardwood. In 1966, the production rose to 98 million board feet; however, nearly half of this was pine (6). The total production of veneer logs in 1972 was 376 million board feet, nine-tenths of which was softwood—virtually all pine. Total production increased nearly threefold and softwood production 6.5 fold since 1966.

The harvest of pulpwood, lumber, and veneer made up 96 percent of the industrial roundwood production in 1972. The remaining 4 percent was comprised of poles, piling, posts, and miscellaneous products. Mississippi has long been a top ranking supplier of poles and piling. In 1972, more than 800,000 pines were cut for poles, and nearly 8 million linear feet of piling were harvested. These products accounted for about 3 percent of the total industrial removals in 1972. The remaining harvest was for other products such as posts, cooperage, handle and furniture stock, and miscellaneous dimension.

Mississippi continues to be a net exporter of wood. During 1972, resident plants processed 80 percent of the State's timber harvest. Pulpwood accounted for most of the interstate movement; 36 percent of the 3.5 million cords were shipped to out-of-State mills. More than two-thirds of the pulpwood exports were pine.

Eight pulpmills are on stream in Mississippi. Their combined capacity is 6,050 tons per day, a

68 percent increase over 1966 capacity. Although the net gain in number of mills is one, the two mills that began operating since the 1966 canvass have added more than 2,600 tons per day of capacity, while the one mill that no longer processed wood only removed 350 tons per day of pulping capability. In addition, three of the eight mills operate exclusively on residues. Although there are no mills currently under construction in the State, the future demand for pulpwood from Mississippi's forests should remain at current levels.

Even though the production of lumber exceeded the 1966 level, the number of firms cutting saw logs declined. In fact, the total number of sawmills now operating within the State, 241, is one less than the number of small sawmills that were in existence in 1966. Of these, 103 are each cutting more than 3 million board feet per year. These mills received 90 percent of the logs in 1972. Small sawmills have declined in number and they now total 138.

The southern pine plywood industry has expanded in Mississippi; at present seven mills are converting veneer logs to plywood. Four of these seven mills opened since 1966. In addition to these plants, nine others turn out container and other veneers. Mississippi lost 11 firms since 1966. The total number of plants producing veneer is 16.

The wood preserving industry in Mississippi consists of 31 plants, about three-fifths of which use pressure systems. They treat virtually all of the roundwood harvested in the State for poles, piling, and commercial posts. They also process some lumber, railroad ties, crossarms, and other sawn products.

Other plants using Mississippi roundwood manufacture miscellaneous dimension stock, handle stock, shuttleblocks, charcoal, cooperage, and excelsior. In all, these types of plants number 19. Most numerous are those producing miscellaneous dimension stock for use in furniture manufacture.

Plant Residues

Forest industries in Mississippi in 1972 produced more than 154 million cubic feet of residues while converting roundwood into primary products. About two-thirds of this material was coarse. Coarse residue is material, such as slabs, edgings, miscuts, and other items, that can be

made into pulp chips. Fine residues consist mainly of sawdust and shavings and other material too small to be converted to chips.

More than 80 percent of the residues were utilized. Some 84 million cubic feet went into pulp and particleboard. Consumption by the pulp industry more than doubled since 1966. In fact, three pulpmills within the State are using residues exclusively in their operations. Of the remaining residues 25 million cubic feet were burned for fuel, and nearly 19 million cubic feet were used for other products such as lumber studs, animal bedding, and mulch.

Unused residues total 27 million cubic feet. More than three-fourths of this material was classified as fine.

The recovery and eventual sale of residues is becoming more and more a significant factor in forest industry operations. For example, in 1966, 68 percent of all residues were utilized (9), as compared to 82 percent in 1972. Only 24 percent of the sawmills operated some type of chipping facility in 1966; 49 percent now do.

RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

Reliability of the estimates may be affected by two types of errors. The first stems from the use of a sample to estimate the whole and from variability of the items being sampled. This type is termed sampling error; it is susceptible to a mathematical evaluation of the probability of error. The second type—often referred to as reporting or estimating error—derives from mistakes in measurement, judgment, or recording, and from limitations of method or equipment. Its effects cannot be appraised mathematically, but the Forest Survey constantly attempts to hold it to a minimum by proper training and good supervision, and by emphasis on careful work.

Since this survey involved two-stage sampling, it is necessary to combine the errors associated with each stage in order to determine overall variability. The sampling error associated with the first stage was determined to be ± 1.6 percent for growing-stock volume (9). The sampling error for the 3P second stage was ± 0.4 percent. Thus, by taking the square of the sum of the squared errors for each stage the combined sampling error is ± 1.6 percent. This ignores the covariance term which is usually negligible. As this total is broken down by species, tree diameter, county and other subdivisions, the possi-

bility of error increases and is greatest for the smallest items.

In general, the sampling errors associated with the data in this report will be only slightly greater than those published for the 1967 survey of Mississippi (9).

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Forest Land Class

Forest land.—Land at least 16.7 percent stocked by forest trees of any size, or formerly having such tree cover and not currently developed for nonforest use.

Commercial forest land.—Forest land that is producing or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood and not withdrawn from timber utilization.

Tree Species

Commercial species.—Tree species presently or prospectively suitable for industrial wood products; excludes so-called weed species, such as blackjack oak and blue beech.

Hardwoods.—Dicotyledonous trees, usually broad-leaved and deciduous.

Softwoods.—Coniferous trees, usually evergreen, having needle or scale-like leaves.

Class of Timber

Growing stock trees.—Sawtimber trees, poletimber trees, saplings, and seedlings; that is, all live trees except rough and rotten trees.

Sawtimber trees.—Live trees of commercial species, 9.0 inches and larger in diameter at breast height for softwoods and 11.0 inches and larger for hardwoods, and containing at least one 12-foot saw log.

Poletimber trees.—Live trees of commercial species, 5.0 to 9.0 inches in d.b.h. for softwoods and 5.0 to 11.0 inches for hardwoods, and of good form and vigor.

Saplings.—Live trees of commercial species, 1.0 inch to 5.0 inches in d.b.h. and of good form and vigor.

Rough and rotten trees.—Live trees that are unmerchantable for saw logs now or prospectively because of defect, rot, or species.

Salvable dead trees.—Standing or down dead trees that are considered currently or potentially merchantable.

Volume

Volume of sawtimber.—Net volume of the saw-log portion of live sawtimber trees, in board feet, International 1/4-inch rule.

Volume of growing stock.—Volume of sound wood in the bole of sawtimber and poletimber trees from stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top outside bark or to the point where the central stem breaks into limbs.

Volume of timber.—The volume of sound wood in the bole of growing stock, rough, rotten, and salvable dead

trees 5.0 inches and larger in d.b.h. from stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top outside bark or to the point where the central stem breaks into limbs.

Miscellaneous Definitions

D.b.h. (diameter breast high).—Tree diameter in inches, outside bark, measured at 4½ feet above ground.

Diameter classes.—The 2-inch diameter classes extend from 1.0 inch below to 0.9 inch above the stated midpoint. Thus, the 12-inch class includes trees 11.0 inches through 12.9 inches d.b.h.

Gross growth.—Annual increase in net volume of trees in the absence of cutting and mortality.

Net annual growth.—The increase in volume of a specified size class for a given year.

Mortality.—Number or sound-wood volume of live trees dying from natural causes during a specified period.

Timber removals.—The net volume of growing stock trees removed from the inventory by harvesting, cultural operations such as timber-stand improvement, land clearing, or changes in land use.

Timber products.—Roundwood products and plant by-products. Timber products output includes roundwood products cut from growing stock on commercial forest land; from other sources, such as cull trees, salvable dead trees, limbs, and saplings; from trees on noncommercial and nonforest lands; and from plant byproducts.

Roundwood products.—Logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from trees for industrial or consumer uses. Included are saw logs, veneer logs and bolts, cooperage logs and bolts, pulpwood, fuelwood, piling, poles, and posts, hewn ties, mine timbers, and various other round, split, or hewn products.

Logging residues.—The unused portions of trees cut or killed by logging.

Plant byproducts.—Wood products, such as pulp chips, obtained incidentally to manufacture of other products.

Plant residues.—Wood materials not utilized for products. Included are slabs, edgings, trimmings, miscuts, sawdust, shavings, veneer cores and clippings, and pulp screenings.

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STANDARD TABLES

Table 1.—*Growing stock volume on commercial forest land by species and diameter class, Mississippi, 1973*

| Species | Diameter class (inches at breast height) | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30.0 and larger |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | All classes | 6.0- 7.9 | 8.0- 9.9 | 10.0- 11.9 | 12.0- 13.9 | 14.0- 15.9 | 16.0- 17.9 | 18.0- 19.9 | 20.0- 21.9 | 22.0- 23.9 | 24.0- 25.9 | 26.0- 27.9 | 28.0- 29.9 | |
| ----- Million cubic feet ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Softwood: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Longleaf | 435.3 | 2.0 | 40.3 | 70.5 | 88.3 | 151.9 | 50.2 | 21.4 | 10.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Slash | 616.6 | 62.7 | 115.0 | 174.9 | 79.7 | 79.2 | 73.2 | 14.4 | 17.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Loblolly | 3,555.0 | 100.0 | 653.2 | 476.7 | 541.4 | 531.3 | 493.5 | 260.5 | 194.8 | 164.0 | 109.8 | 21.3 | 8.7 | ... |
| Other softwoods | 2,526.3 | 190.9 | 579.0 | 473.8 | 509.6 | 367.9 | 202.5 | 80.6 | 27.0 | 67.0 | 14.0 | ... | ... | 14.0 |
| Total | 7,133.2 | 355.6 | 1,387.5 | 1,195.9 | 1,219.0 | 1,130.3 | 819.2 | 376.9 | 250.0 | 231.0 | 123.8 | 21.3 | 8.7 | 14.0 |
| Hardwood: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gums | 1,512.0 | 147.3 | 232.8 | 377.4 | 308.2 | 137.8 | 120.8 | 104.5 | 31.6 | 42.8 | ... | 8.8 | ... | ... |
| Oaks | 3,451.3 | 205.1 | 453.0 | 516.3 | 527.3 | 467.8 | 436.4 | 286.9 | 321.3 | 82.3 | 34.1 | 38.5 | 25.2 | 57.1 |
| Other hardwoods | 2,078.6 | 192.6 | 202.0 | 283.3 | 500.0 | 242.0 | 206.6 | 76.0 | 149.5 | 69.6 | 58.0 | 8.8 | 13.4 | 76.8 |
| Total | 7,041.9 | 545.0 | 887.8 | 1,177.0 | 1,335.5 | 847.6 | 763.8 | 467.4 | 502.4 | 194.7 | 92.1 | 56.1 | 38.6 | 133.9 |
| All species | 14,175.1 | 900.6 | 2,275.3 | 2,372.9 | 2,554.5 | 1,977.9 | 1,583.0 | 844.3 | 752.4 | 425.7 | 215.9 | 77.4 | 47.3 | 147.9 |

Table 2.—*Sawtimber volume on commercial forest land by species and diameter class, Mississippi, 1973*

| Species | Diameter class (inches at breast height) | | | | | | | | | | | | 29.0 and larger |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | 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- 22.9 | 23.0- 24.9 | 25.0- 26.9 | 27.0- 28.9 | | |
| ----- Million board feet ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Softwood: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Longleaf pine | 2,037.3 | 305.6 | 456.1 | 807.8 | 282.5 | 127.1 | 58.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Slash pine | 2,001.3 | 588.5 | 394.8 | 424.1 | 410.6 | 90.1 | 93.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Loblolly pine | 16,687.5 | 1,839.0 | 3,137.5 | 3,195.5 | 3,243.0 | 1,767.9 | 1,371.3 | 1,081.7 | 829.5 | 159.5 | 62.6 | ... | ... |
| Other softwoods | 9,186.9 | 1,731.6 | 2,591.6 | 2,229.0 | 1,263.0 | 490.5 | 190.1 | 493.4 | 105.7 | ... | ... | ... | 92.0 |
| Total | 29,913.0 | 4,464.7 | 6,580.0 | 6,656.4 | 5,199.1 | 2,475.6 | 1,712.8 | 1,575.1 | 935.2 | 159.5 | 62.6 | ... | 92.0 |
| Hardwood: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gums | 3,210.5 | ... | 1,192.3 | 568.4 | 588.5 | 443.6 | 148.5 | 228.4 | ... | 40.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Oaks | 10,100.4 | ... | 2,064.8 | 1,985.1 | 2,043.0 | 1,441.5 | 1,384.1 | 388.6 | 191.0 | 192.4 | 126.9 | 283.0 | ... |
| Other hardwoods | 6,402.0 | ... | 1,987.1 | 1,094.0 | 1,098.6 | 378.5 | 787.6 | 357.2 | 235.3 | 44.1 | 55.3 | 364.3 | ... |
| Total | 19,712.9 | ... | 5,244.2 | 3,647.5 | 3,730.1 | 2,263.6 | 2,320.2 | 974.2 | 426.3 | 277.3 | 182.2 | 647.3 | ... |
| All species | 49,625.9 | 4,464.7 | 11,824.2 | 10,303.9 | 8,929.2 | 4,739.2 | 4,033.0 | 2,549.3 | 1,361.5 | 436.8 | 244.8 | 739.3 | ... |

Table 3.—Annual growth and removals of growing stock on commercial forest land by species, Mississippi, 1972

| Species | Net annual growth | Annual removals |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Million cubic feet</i> | | |
| Softwood: | | |
| Longleaf pine | 24.5 | 55.6 |
| Slash pine | 35.5 | 25.7 |
| Loblolly pine | 245.7 | 252.6 |
| Other softwoods | 148.2 | 94.2 |
| Total | 453.9 | 428.1 |
| Hardwood: | | |
| Gums | 54.5 | 81.6 |
| Oaks | 169.9 | 100.7 |
| Other hardwoods | 97.3 | 89.8 |
| Total | 321.7 | 272.1 |
| All species | 775.6 | 700.2 |

Table 4.—Annual growth and removals of sawtimber on commercial forest land by species, Mississippi, 1972

| Species | Net annual growth | Annual removals |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Million board feet</i> | | |
| Softwood: | | |
| Longleaf pine | 126.0 | 192.8 |
| Slash pine | 130.5 | 87.6 |
| Loblolly pine | 1,303.8 | 1,121.5 |
| Other softwoods | 667.2 | 350.5 |
| Total | 2,227.5 | 1,752.4 |
| Hardwood: | | |
| Gums | 187.2 | 236.9 |
| Oaks | 801.2 | 310.5 |
| Other hardwoods | 500.4 | 269.6 |
| Total | 1,488.8 | 817.0 |
| All species | 3,716.3 | 2,569.4 |

Table 5.—Mortality of growing stock and sawtimber on commercial forest land by species, Mississippi, 1972

| Species | Growing stock | Sawtimber |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| <i>Million cubic feet</i> <i>Million board feet</i> | | |
| Softwood: | | |
| Longleaf pine | 4.2 | 16.3 |
| Slash pine | 4.6 | 5.4 |
| Loblolly pine | 30.8 | 21.8 |
| Other softwoods | 11.9 | 26.3 |
| Total | 51.5 | 169.8 |
| Hardwood: | | |
| Gums | 15.7 | 34.9 |
| Oaks | 15.6 | 39.1 |
| Other softwoods | 31.9 | 61.1 |
| Total | 63.2 | 135.1 |
| All species | 114.7 | 304.9 |

Table 6.—Mortality of growing stock and sawtimber on commercial forest land by causes and by softwoods and hardwoods, Mississippi, 1972

| Cause | Growing stock | | | Sawtimber | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | All species | Softwood | Hardwood | All species | Softwood | Hardwood |
| <i>— Million cubic feet —</i> <i>— Million board feet —</i> | | | | | | |
| Insect | 6.5 | 6.5 | ... | 14.2 | 14.2 | ... |
| Disease | 3.9 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 | ... |
| Fire | 4.5 | 3.9 | .6 | 8.9 | 8.9 | ... |
| Animal | 5.4 | ... | 5.4 | 3.9 | ... | 3.9 |
| Weather | 33.4 | 18.8 | 14.6 | 131.2 | 94.2 | 37.0 |
| Other | 3.7 | 3.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unknown | 57.3 | 15.4 | 41.9 | 140.6 | 46.4 | 94.2 |
| All causes | 114.7 | 51.5 | 63.2 | 304.9 | 169.8 | 135.1 |

Table 7.—Total output of timber products by product, by type of material used, and by softwoods and hardwoods, Mississippi, 1972

| Product and species group | Standard units | Total output | | Roundwood products | | Plant byproducts | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Number | M cu. ft. | Number | M cu. ft. | Number | M cu. ft. |
| Saw logs: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | M bd. ft. ¹ | 740,671 | 119,711 | 714,421 | 117,523 | 26,250 | 2,188 |
| Hardwood | M bd. ft. ¹ | 432,252 | 72,056 | 432,252 | 72,056 | ... | ... |
| Total | M bd. ft. ¹ | 1,172,923 | 191,767 | 1,146,673 | 189,579 | 26,250 | 2,188 |
| Veneer logs and bolts: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | M bd. ft. | 341,491 | 56,175 | 341,491 | 56,175 | ... | ... |
| Hardwood | M bd. ft. | 31,189 | 5,234 | 31,189 | 5,234 | ... | ... |
| Total | M bd. ft. | 372,680 | 61,409 | 372,680 | 61,409 | ... | ... |
| Pulpwood: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | Std. cords ² | 3,161,367 | 256,071 | 2,367,567 | 191,773 | 793,800 | 64,298 |
| Hardwood | Std. cords ² | 1,423,032 | 113,842 | 1,177,932 | 94,234 | 245,100 | 19,608 |
| Total | Std. cords ² | 4,584,399 | 369,913 | 3,545,499 | 286,007 | 1,038,900 | 83,906 |
| Cooperage: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | M bd. ft. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hardwood | M bd. ft. | 1,275 | 184 | 1,275 | 184 | ... | ... |
| Total | M bd. ft. | 1,275 | 184 | 1,275 | 184 | ... | ... |
| Piling: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | M linear ft. | 7,882 | 5,642 | 7,882 | 5,642 | ... | ... |
| Hardwood | M linear ft. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | M linear ft. | 7,882 | 5,642 | 7,882 | 5,642 | ... | ... |
| Poles: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | M pieces | 834 | 9,722 | 834 | 9,722 | ... | ... |
| Hardwood | M pieces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | M pieces | 834 | 9,722 | 834 | 9,722 | ... | ... |
| Commercial posts (round and split): | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | M pieces | 3,026 | 1,740 | 3,026 | 1,740 | ... | ... |
| Hardwood | M pieces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | M pieces | 3,026 | 1,740 | 3,026 | 1,740 | ... | ... |
| Other: ³ | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | M cu. ft. | 15,299 | 15,299 | 536 | 536 | 14,763 | 14,763 |
| Hardwood | M cu. ft. | 6,140 | 6,140 | 4,492 | 4,492 | 1,648 | 1,648 |
| Total | M cu. ft. | 21,439 | 21,439 | 5,028 | 5,028 | 16,411 | 16,411 |
| Total industrial products: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | ... | ... | 464,360 | ... | 383,111 | ... | 81,249 |
| Hardwood | ... | ... | 197,456 | ... | 176,200 | ... | 21,256 |
| Total | ... | ... | 661,816 | ... | 559,311 | ... | 102,505 |
| Noncommercial posts ⁴ (round and split): | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | M pieces | 2,111 | 1,351 | 2,111 | 1,351 | ... | ... |
| Hardwood | M pieces | 9,853 | 6,306 | 9,853 | 6,306 | ... | ... |
| Total | M pieces | 11,964 | 7,657 | 11,964 | 7,657 | ... | ... |
| Fuelwood: ⁴ | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | Std. cords | 253,550 | 19,016 | 58,897 | 4,417 | ⁵ 194,653 | ⁵ 14,599 |
| Hardwood | Std. cords | 663,961 | 49,797 | 526,588 | 39,494 | ⁵ 137,373 | ⁵ 10,303 |
| Total | Std. cords | 917,511 | 68,813 | 585,485 | 43,911 | ⁵ 332,026 | ⁵ 24,902 |
| All products: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | ... | ... | ... | ... | 388,879 | ... | 95,848 |
| Hardwood | ... | ... | ... | ... | 222,000 | ... | 31,559 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 610,879 | ... | 127,407 |

¹ International ¼-inch rule.

² Rough wood basis (for example, chips converted to equivalent standard cords).

³ Includes chemical wood, handle stock, miscellaneous dimension and other minor industrial products. Additionally, by-products include material used for livestock bedding, mulch, etc.

⁴ Based on data collected during the 1966 survey.

⁵ Includes plant byproducts used for industrial and domestic fuel.

Table 8.—Output of roundwood products by source and by softwoods and hardwoods, Mississippi, 1972

| Product and species group | All sources | Growing-stock trees ¹ | | | Rough and rotten trees ¹ | Salvable dead trees ¹ | Other sources ² |
|---|-------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total | Saw-timber | Pole-timber | | | |
| -----Thousand cubic feet----- | | | | | | | |
| Industrial products: | | | | | | | |
| Saw logs: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | 117,523 | 116,737 | 116,308 | 429 | 143 | ... | 643 |
| Hardwood | 72,056 | 69,377 | 69,290 | 87 | 951 | 1,685 | 43 |
| Total | 189,579 | 186,114 | 185,598 | 516 | 1,094 | 1,685 | 686 |
| Veneer logs and bolts: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | 56,175 | 55,800 | 55,595 | 205 | 68 | ... | 307 |
| Hardwood | 5,234 | 5,143 | 5,143 | ... | 69 | ... | 22 |
| Total | 61,409 | 60,943 | 60,738 | 205 | 137 | ... | 329 |
| Pulpwood: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | 191,773 | 182,617 | 125,898 | 56,719 | 1,271 | ... | 7,885 |
| Hardwood | 94,234 | 75,702 | 42,515 | 33,187 | 14,293 | 242 | 3,997 |
| Total | 286,007 | 258,319 | 168,413 | 89,906 | 15,564 | 242 | 11,882 |
| Misc. industrial products: | | | | | | | |
| Cooperage: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hardwood | 184 | 181 | 181 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Total | 184 | 181 | 181 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Piling: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | 5,642 | 5,617 | 5,617 | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Hardwood | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 5,642 | 5,617 | 5,617 | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Poles: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | 9,722 | 9,650 | 8,535 | 1,115 | ... | ... | 72 |
| Hardwood | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 9,722 | 9,650 | 8,535 | 1,115 | ... | ... | 72 |
| Commercial posts (round and split): | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | 1,740 | 1,586 | ... | 1,586 | ... | ... | 154 |
| Hardwood | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1,740 | 1,586 | ... | 1,586 | ... | ... | 154 |
| Other: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | 536 | 505 | 271 | 234 | ... | ... | 31 |
| Hardwood | 4,492 | 4,477 | 4,234 | 243 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Total | 5,028 | 4,982 | 4,505 | 477 | 6 | 1 | 39 |
| All misc. industrial products: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | 17,640 | 17,358 | 14,423 | 2,935 | ... | ... | 282 |
| Hardwood | 4,676 | 4,658 | 4,415 | 243 | 7 | 1 | 10 |
| Total | 22,316 | 22,016 | 18,838 | 3,178 | 7 | 1 | 292 |
| All industrial products: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | 383,111 | 372,512 | 312,224 | 60,288 | 1,482 | ... | 9,117 |
| Hardwood | 176,200 | 154,880 | 121,363 | 33,517 | 15,320 | 1,928 | 4,072 |
| Total | 559,311 | 527,392 | 433,587 | 93,805 | 16,802 | 1,928 | 13,189 |
| Noncommercial posts ³ (round and split): | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | 1,351 | 1,219 | 663 | 556 | 59 | ... | 73 |
| Hardwood | 6,306 | 5,689 | 1,657 | 4,032 | 275 | ... | 342 |
| Total | 7,657 | 6,908 | 2,320 | 4,588 | 334 | ... | 415 |
| Fuelwood: ³ | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | 4,417 | 3,121 | 559 | 2,562 | 206 | 306 | 784 |
| Hardwood | 39,494 | 27,909 | 5,003 | 22,906 | 1,843 | 2,738 | 7,004 |
| Total | 43,911 | 31,030 | 5,562 | 25,468 | 2,049 | 3,044 | 7,788 |
| All products: | | | | | | | |
| Softwood | 388,879 | 376,852 | 313,446 | 63,406 | 1,747 | 306 | 9,974 |
| Hardwood | 222,000 | 188,478 | 128,023 | 60,454 | 17,438 | 4,666 | 11,418 |
| Total | 610,879 | 565,330 | 441,469 | 123,861 | 19,185 | 4,972 | 21,392 |

¹ On commercial forest land.² Includes noncommercial forest land, nonforest land such as fence rows, trees less than 5.0 inches in diameter, and treetops and limbs.³ Based on data collected during 1966 survey.

Table 9.—*Timber removals from growing stock on commercial forest land by items and by softwoods and hardwoods, Mississippi, 1972*

| Item | All species | Softwood | Hardwood |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| — Thousand cubic feet — | | | |
| Roundwood products: | | | |
| Saw logs | 186,114 | 116,737 | 69,377 |
| Veneer logs and bolts | 60,943 | 55,800 | 5,143 |
| Pulpwood | 258,319 | 182,617 | 75,702 |
| Cooperage logs and bolts | 181 | ... | 181 |
| Piling | 5,617 | 5,617 | ... |
| Poles | 9,650 | 9,650 | ... |
| Posts ¹ | 8,494 | 2,805 | 5,689 |
| Other | 4,982 | 505 | 4,477 |
| Fuelwood ² | 31,030 | 3,121 | 27,909 |
| All products | 565,330 | 376,852 | 188,478 |
| Logging residues | 64,915 | 29,632 | 35,283 |
| Other removals | 69,966 | 21,583 | 48,383 |
| Total removals | 700,211 | 428,067 | 272,144 |

¹ Includes 6,908 thousand cubic feet of noncommercial post, based on 1966 fuelwood survey.

² Based on 1966 fuelwood survey.

Table 10.—*Timber removals from sawtimber on commercial forest land by items and by softwoods and hardwoods, Mississippi, 1972*

| Item | All species | Softwood | Hardwood |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| — Thousand board feet — | | | |
| Roundwood products: | | | |
| Saw logs | 1,111,790 | 705,776 | 406,014 |
| Veneer logs and bolts | 367,618 | 337,358 | 30,260 |
| Pulpwood | 665,269 | 500,541 | 164,728 |
| Cooperage logs and bolts | 1,219 | ... | 1,219 |
| Piling | 33,317 | 33,317 | ... |
| Poles | 49,322 | 49,322 | ... |
| Posts | 9,054 | 2,634 | 6,420 |
| Other | 27,623 | 1,347 | 26,276 |
| Fuelwood | 25,762 | 2,592 | 23,170 |
| All products | 2,290,974 | 1,632,887 | 658,087 |
| Logging residues | 127,455 | 51,125 | 76,330 |
| Other removals | 151,000 | 68,383 | 82,617 |
| Total removals | 2,569,429 | 1,752,395 | 817,034 |

Table 11.—*Volume of plant residues by industrial source and type of residue and by softwoods and hardwoods, Mississippi, 1972*

| Species group and type | All industries | Lumber | Veneer and plywood | Other |
|---|----------------|--------|--------------------|-------|
| — — — — — Thousand cubic feet — — — — — | | | | |
| Softwood: | | | | |
| Coarse ¹ | 2,391 | 1,875 | 1 | 515 |
| Fine ² | 10,079 | 7,727 | 114 | 2,238 |
| Total | 12,470 | 9,602 | 115 | 2,753 |
| Hardwood: | | | | |
| Coarse | 4,167 | 3,891 | 28 | 248 |
| Fine | 10,431 | 9,985 | 8 | 438 |
| Total | 14,598 | 13,876 | 36 | 686 |
| All species: | | | | |
| Coarse | 6,558 | 5,766 | 29 | 763 |
| Fine | 20,510 | 17,712 | 122 | 2,676 |
| All types | 27,068 | 23,478 | 151 | 3,439 |

¹ Unused material suitable for chipping, such as slabs, edging, and veneer cores.

² Unused material not suitable for chipping, such as sawdust and shavings.

COUNTY TABLES

Table 12.—Total area and forest area, Mississippi, 1973

| County | Total area ¹ | | Commercial forest | | Non-commercial forest | | County | Total area ¹ | | Commercial forest | | Non-commercial forest | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|
| | Thousand acres | Thousand acres | Percent | Thousand acres | Thousand acres | Percent | | Thousand acres | Thousand acres | Percent | Thousand acres | | |
| Adams | 305.9 | 209.0 | 68 | 0.2 | Lowndes | 325.1 | 125.0 | 38 | ... | | | | |
| Alcorn | 259.2 | 123.0 | 47 | ... | Madison | 480.6 | 189.7 | 39 | 3.4 | | | | |
| Amite | 466.6 | 319.0 | 68 | (²) | Marion | 352.0 | 203.5 | 58 | ... | | | | |
| Attala | 463.4 | 309.3 | 67 | 1.8 | Marshall | 454.4 | 215.0 | 47 | .1 | | | | |
| Benton | 263.7 | 162.9 | 62 | (²) | Monroe | 492.2 | 248.0 | 50 | ... | | | | |
| Bolivar | 601.6 | 73.7 | 12 | .1 | Montgomery | 257.9 | 155.5 | 60 | ... | | | | |
| Calhoun | 378.9 | 213.6 | 56 | ... | Neshoba | 363.5 | 205.7 | 57 | ... | | | | |
| Carroll | 408.3 | 209.5 | 51 | ... | Newton | 371.2 | 268.2 | 72 | ... | | | | |
| Chickasaw | 323.8 | 124.0 | 38 | 2.2 | Noxubee | 444.8 | 209.1 | 47 | ... | | | | |
| Choctaw | 266.9 | 183.6 | 69 | 1.3 | Oktibbeha | 290.6 | 148.5 | 51 | ... | | | | |
| Claiborne | 317.5 | 226.5 | 71 | 2.5 | Panola | 450.6 | 123.5 | 27 | ... | | | | |
| Clarke | 446.1 | 370.7 | 83 | ... | Pearl River | 530.0 | 366.5 | 69 | ... | | | | |
| Clay | 265.0 | 100.9 | 38 | .1 | Perry | 417.9 | 336.0 | 80 | .1 | | | | |
| Coahoma | 379.5 | 63.7 | 17 | ... | Pike | 262.4 | 150.3 | 57 | ... | | | | |
| Copiah | 499.8 | 335.1 | 67 | ... | Pontotoc | 320.6 | 145.5 | 45 | .5 | | | | |
| Covington | 266.2 | 140.4 | 53 | ... | Prentiss | 267.5 | 142.9 | 53 | ... | | | | |
| De Soto | 312.3 | 80.1 | 26 | ... | Quitman | 263.7 | 18.4 | 7 | ... | | | | |
| Forrest | 300.2 | 216.1 | 72 | .1 | Rankin | 512.0 | 367.8 | 72 | (²) | | | | |
| Franklin | 363.5 | 294.0 | 81 | (²) | Scott | 393.6 | 265.7 | 68 | .2 | | | | |
| George | 307.8 | 236.8 | 77 | ... | Sharkey | 279.0 | 74.1 | 27 | .2 | | | | |
| Greene | 465.9 | 408.0 | 88 | ... | Simpson | 375.7 | 248.0 | 66 | ... | | | | |
| Grenada | 286.1 | 169.0 | 59 | ... | Smith | 410.9 | 276.9 | 67 | (²) | | | | |
| Hancock | 313.0 | 244.1 | 78 | 1.8 | Stone | 286.7 | 238.5 | 83 | ... | | | | |
| Harrison | 384.6 | 285.6 | 74 | (²) | Sunflower | 444.2 | 36.9 | 8 | ... | | | | |
| Hinds | 561.3 | 196.8 | 35 | 1.6 | Tallahatchie | 412.8 | 123.2 | 30 | ... | | | | |
| Holmes | 493.4 | 187.5 | 38 | ... | Tate | 263.0 | 90.8 | 35 | ... | | | | |
| Humphreys | 270.1 | 39.5 | 15 | ... | Tippah | 297.0 | 166.5 | 56 | ... | | | | |
| Issaquena | 285.5 | 126.4 | 44 | ... | Tishomingo | 289.9 | 198.7 | 69 | 1.0 | | | | |
| Itawamba | 346.2 | 220.7 | 64 | ... | Tunica | 304.6 | 58.4 | 19 | ... | | | | |
| Jackson | 487.0 | 378.0 | 78 | ... | Union | 270.1 | 115.5 | 43 | ... | | | | |
| Jasper | 437.1 | 316.0 | 72 | ... | Walthall | 257.9 | 108.9 | 42 | ... | | | | |
| Jefferson | 336.0 | 248.1 | 74 | .8 | Warren | 385.3 | 184.0 | 48 | ... | | | | |
| Jefferson Davis | 265.0 | 130.0 | 49 | ... | Washington | 487.7 | 53.2 | 11 | ... | | | | |
| Jones | 451.8 | 290.4 | 64 | (²) | Wayne | 529.3 | 439.2 | 83 | (²) | | | | |
| Kemper | 484.5 | 342.0 | 71 | ... | Webster | 266.2 | 145.0 | 54 | 1.0 | | | | |
| Lafayette | 434.5 | 273.1 | 63 | (²) | Wilkinson | 437.1 | 322.0 | 74 | ... | | | | |
| Lamar | 320.0 | 235.2 | 74 | ... | Winston | 387.8 | 277.6 | 72 | ... | | | | |
| Lauderdale | 462.1 | 340.2 | 74 | ... | Yalobusha | 322.6 | 175.4 | 54 | (²) | | | | |
| Lawrence | 277.1 | 189.7 | 68 | ... | Yazoo | 600.9 | 207.1 | 34 | ... | | | | |
| Leake | 375.0 | 259.1 | 69 | 1.4 | All counties | 30,538.2 | 16,700.2 | 55 | 21.3 | | | | |
| Lee | 291.2 | 85.3 | 29 | .9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Leflore | 380.2 | 60.6 | 16 | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln | 375.1 | 258.3 | 69 | ... | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Source: United States Bureau of the Census, Land and Water Area of the United States, 1960.

² Negligible.

Table 13.—*Growing-stock volume on commercial forest land by species group and county, Mississippi, 1973*

| County | All species | Softwood | Hardwood | County | All species | Softwood | Hardwood |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| — — — Million cubic feet — — — | | | | — — — Million cubic feet — — — | | | |
| Adams | 66.2 | 14.8 | 51.4 | Lowndes | 81.4 | 34.3 | 47.1 |
| Alcorn | 59.9 | 24.5 | 35.4 | Madison | 165.4 | 87.1 | 78.3 |
| Amite | 388.0 | 282.9 | 105.1 | Marion | 164.9 | 101.6 | 63.3 |
| Attala | 217.8 | 126.1 | 91.7 | Marshall | 107.7 | 41.0 | 66.7 |
| Benton | 161.1 | 23.1 | 138.0 | Monroe | 129.3 | 46.3 | 83.0 |
| Bolivar | 97.5 | ... | 97.5 | Montgomery | 149.6 | 83.3 | 66.3 |
| Calhoun | 177.7 | 79.9 | 97.8 | Neshoba | 227.5 | 107.3 | 120.2 |
| Carroll | 121.0 | 29.1 | 91.9 | Newton | 257.6 | 168.9 | 88.7 |
| Chickasaw | 66.7 | 22.3 | 44.4 | Noxubee | 162.7 | 121.3 | 41.4 |
| Choctaw | 122.6 | 79.3 | 43.3 | Oktibbeha | 115.6 | 49.5 | 66.1 |
| Claiborne | 240.7 | 36.7 | 204.0 | Panola | 55.6 | ... | 55.6 |
| Clarke | 254.0 | 91.7 | 162.3 | Pearl River | 123.9 | 68.6 | 55.3 |
| Clay | 91.3 | 21.0 | 70.3 | Perry | 297.3 | 194.5 | 102.8 |
| Coahoma | 51.6 | 4.0 | 47.6 | Pike | 114.2 | 62.4 | 51.8 |
| Copiah | 344.5 | 128.2 | 216.3 | Pontotoc | 111.9 | 44.9 | 67.0 |
| Covington | 124.4 | 42.1 | 82.3 | Prentiss | 102.5 | 31.8 | 70.7 |
| De Soto | 46.8 | 3.1 | 43.7 | Quitman | 4.2 | ... | 4.2 |
| Forrest | 67.8 | 56.0 | 11.8 | Rankin | 414.6 | 244.0 | 170.6 |
| Franklin | 472.1 | 387.8 | 84.3 | Scott | 288.4 | 144.3 | 144.1 |
| George | 173.8 | 104.5 | 69.3 | Sharkey | 76.3 | ... | 76.3 |
| Greene | 272.5 | 230.6 | 41.9 | Simpson | 144.0 | 81.6 | 62.4 |
| Grenada | 146.2 | 64.6 | 81.6 | Smith | 444.1 | 281.1 | 163.0 |
| Hancock | 114.1 | 93.8 | 20.3 | Stone | 157.2 | 105.5 | 51.7 |
| Harrison | 248.9 | 177.3 | 71.6 | Sunflower | 44.7 | 10.0 | 34.7 |
| Hinds | 138.1 | 56.2 | 81.9 | Tallahatchie | 134.2 | 36.8 | 97.4 |
| Holmes | 77.5 | 18.4 | 59.1 | Tate | 76.8 | ... | 76.8 |
| Humphreys | 32.6 | ... | 32.6 | Tippah | 114.2 | 42.2 | 72.0 |
| Issaquena | 138.3 | ... | 138.3 | Tishomingo | 170.3 | 68.7 | 101.6 |
| Itawamba | 194.2 | 63.0 | 131.2 | Tunica | 18.9 | ... | 18.9 |
| Jackson | 291.6 | 163.8 | 127.8 | Union | 125.5 | 41.3 | 84.2 |
| Jasper | 199.1 | 125.2 | 73.9 | Walthall | 138.8 | 98.2 | 40.6 |
| Jefferson | 226.4 | 135.8 | 90.6 | Warren | 307.9 | 9.8 | 298.1 |
| Jefferson Davis | 87.0 | 54.5 | 32.5 | Washington | 34.3 | ... | 34.3 |
| Jones | 161.9 | 127.6 | 34.3 | Wayne | 407.7 | 266.4 | 141.3 |
| Kemper | 325.6 | 170.5 | 155.1 | Webster | 135.4 | 69.4 | 66.0 |
| Lafayette | 170.7 | 104.2 | 66.5 | Wilkinson | 406.4 | 259.5 | 146.9 |
| Lamar | 90.9 | 75.1 | 15.8 | Winston | 261.8 | 156.2 | 105.6 |
| Lauderdale | 402.6 | 276.4 | 126.2 | Yalobusha | 164.8 | 92.2 | 72.6 |
| Lawrence | 178.0 | 106.2 | 71.8 | Yazoo | 270.7 | ... | 270.7 |
| Leake | 242.9 | 92.9 | 150.0 | All counties | 14,175.1 | 7,133.2 | 7,041.9 |
| Lee | 34.7 | ... | 34.7 | | | | |
| Leflore | 80.6 | ... | 80.6 | | | | |
| Lincoln | 266.9 | 190.0 | 76.9 | | | | |

Table 14.—*Net change in growing-stock volume between 1967 and 1973, by species group and county, Mississippi*

| County | All species | Softwood | Hardwood | County | All species | Softwood | Hardwood |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| ——— Million cubic feet ——— | | | | ——— Million cubic feet —— | | | |
| Adams | - 95.8 | - 46.3 | - 49.5 | Lowndes | + 14.5 | + 12.0 | + 2.5 |
| Alcorn | - 3.0 | + 3.7 | - 6.7 | Madison | + 67.3 | + 36.2 | + 31.1 |
| Amite | + 85.3 | + 63.2 | + 22.1 | Marion | + 21.8 | + 6.6 | + 15.2 |
| Attala | + 15.2 | + 5.4 | + 9.8 | Marshall | + 24.5 | + 10.5 | + 14.0 |
| Benton | + 13.8 | - .5 | + 14.3 | Monroe | - 38.4 | - 3.8 | - 34.6 |
| Bolivar | + 10.7 | - 1.9 | + 12.6 | Montgomery | + 4.6 | + 15.0 | - 10.4 |
| Calhoun | + 30.1 | + 11.1 | + 19.0 | Neshoba | + 31.8 | + 2.7 | + 29.1 |
| Carroll | - 5.3 | + 12.1 | - 17.4 | Newton | + 42.7 | + 61.5 | - 18.8 |
| Chickasaw | - 12.1 | - 8.0 | - 4.1 | Noxubee | - 41.5 | + 43.8 | - 85.3 |
| Choctaw | + 4.1 | + 13.0 | - 8.9 | Oktibbeha | - 4.7 | - .1 | - 4.6 |
| Claiborne | + 79.4 | - .2 | + 79.6 | Panola | + 1.4 | ... | + 1.4 |
| Clarke | - 46.0 | - 69.1 | + 23.1 | Pearl River | - 93.7 | - 83.1 | - 10.6 |
| Clay | + 2.8 | + 11.2 | - 8.4 | Perry | + 14.3 | + 12.9 | + 1.4 |
| Coahoma | - 4.9 | - .2 | - 4.7 | Pike | + 28.9 | + 19.9 | + 9.0 |
| Copiah | + 15.3 | - 64.6 | + 79.9 | Pontotoc | + 29.2 | + 13.7 | + 15.5 |
| Covington | - 15.1 | - 18.5 | + 3.4 | Prentiss | + 31.6 | + 13.2 | + 18.4 |
| De Soto | - 11.3 | + .9 | - 12.2 | Quitman | - 28.0 | ... | - 28.0 |
| Forrest | - 53.3 | - 53.5 | + .2 | Rankin | + 81.3 | + 50.4 | + 30.9 |
| Franklin | + 97.5 | + 122.6 | - 25.1 | Scott | + 53.6 | + 19.6 | + 34.0 |
| George | + 7.8 | + 18.8 | - 11.0 | Sharkey | - 17.9 | ... | - 17.9 |
| Greene | + 46.3 | + 39.3 | + 7.0 | Simpson | - 19.1 | - 22.1 | + 3.0 |
| Grenada | + 52.0 | + 44.6 | + 7.4 | Smith | + 107.3 | + 81.6 | + 25.7 |
| Hancock | - 36.0 | + 19.3 | - 55.3 | Stone | - 35.7 | - 34.3 | - 1.4 |
| Harrison | - .4 | - 13.8 | + 13.4 | Sunflower | - 1.2 | + 2.7 | - 3.9 |
| Hinds | + 42.5 | + 10.3 | + 32.2 | Tallahatchie | + 7.3 | + 24.6 | - 17.3 |
| Holmes | - 17.2 | - 1.6 | - 15.6 | Tate | + 10.3 | ... | + 10.3 |
| Humphreys | - 8.0 | ... | - 8.0 | Tippah | + 19.7 | + 5.7 | + 14.0 |
| Issaquena | + .1 | ... | + .1 | Tishomingo | + 42.9 | + 15.7 | + 27.2 |
| Itawamba | + 58.2 | + 23.7 | + 34.5 | Tunica | - 28.5 | ... | - 28.5 |
| Jackson | + 13.0 | + 9.9 | + 3.1 | Union | + 60.6 | + 26.5 | + 34.1 |
| Jasper | - 105.3 | - 72.8 | - 32.5 | Walthall | + 25.7 | + 27.8 | - 2.1 |
| Jefferson | + 27.1 | + 9.3 | + 17.8 | Warren | + 89.7 | + 4.4 | + 85.3 |
| Jefferson Davis | - 23.0 | - 12.1 | - 10.9 | Washington | + 1.1 | ... | + 1.1 |
| Jones | - 85.7 | - 73.9 | - 11.8 | Wayne | + 70.4 | + 64.1 | + 6.3 |
| Kemper | + 15.9 | - 15.4 | + 31.3 | Webster | + 3.6 | + 6.3 | - 2.7 |
| Lafayette | + 19.5 | + 14.8 | + 4.7 | Wilkinson | + 38.0 | + 14.6 | + 23.4 |
| Lamar | - 47.3 | - 28.5 | - 18.8 | Winston | + 70.5 | + 67.5 | + 3.0 |
| Lauderdale | + 68.5 | + 58.3 | + 10.2 | Yalobusha | + 51.3 | + 35.9 | + 15.4 |
| Lawrence | + 24.9 | + 10.9 | + 14.0 | Yazoo | + 46.5 | ... | + 46.5 |
| Leake | + 21.7 | - 10.2 | + 31.9 | | | | |
| Lee | - .3 | ... | - .3 | | | | |
| Leflore | + 11.7 | ... | + 11.7 | | | | |
| Lincoln | + 54.0 | + 57.0 | - 3.0 | All counties | + 1,031.1 | + 620.8 | + 410.8 |

Table 15.—Sawtimber volume on commercial forest land by species and county, Mississippi, 1973

| County | All species | Softwood | Hardwood | County | All species | Softwood | Hardwood |
|------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| — Million board feet — | | | | — Million board feet — | | | |
| Adams | 254.5 | 89.5 | 165.0 | Lowndes | 270.4 | 192.0 | 78.4 |
| Alcorn | 185.7 | 106.5 | 79.2 | Madison | 549.1 | 216.4 | 332.7 |
| Amite | 1,292.0 | 987.7 | 304.3 | Marion | 572.8 | 440.0 | 132.8 |
| Attala | 948.0 | 689.1 | 258.9 | Marshall | 346.8 | 100.5 | 246.3 |
| Benton | 586.7 | 146.2 | 440.5 | Monroe | 507.9 | 247.9 | 260.0 |
| Bolivar | 286.5 | ... | 286.5 | Montgomery | 363.5 | 120.6 | 242.9 |
| Calhoun | 481.3 | 265.2 | 216.1 | Neshoba | 950.5 | 661.7 | 288.8 |
| Carroll | 323.3 | 40.1 | 283.2 | Newton | 661.9 | 459.3 | 202.6 |
| Chickasaw | 123.6 | 77.5 | 46.1 | Noxubee | 783.3 | 620.0 | 163.3 |
| Choctaw | 297.4 | 250.6 | 46.8 | Oktibbeha | 297.7 | 175.3 | 122.4 |
| Claiborne | 400.2 | 85.1 | 315.1 | Panola | 94.4 | ... | 94.4 |
| Clarke | 718.2 | 325.1 | 393.1 | Pearl River | 435.9 | 354.3 | 81.6 |
| Clay | 347.1 | 142.4 | 204.7 | Perry | 1,301.9 | 1,044.0 | 257.9 |
| Coahoma | 178.6 | 14.9 | 163.7 | Pike | 477.0 | 340.5 | 136.5 |
| Copiah | 1,105.5 | 745.5 | 360.0 | Pontotoc | 368.4 | 197.5 | 170.9 |
| Covington | 437.8 | 215.0 | 222.8 | Prentiss | 285.9 | 159.5 | 126.4 |
| De Soto | 97.5 | 16.1 | 81.4 | Quitman | 20.3 | ... | 20.3 |
| Forrest | 352.4 | 315.8 | 36.6 | Rankin | 1,122.8 | 653.3 | 469.5 |
| Franklin | 2,412.0 | 2,067.3 | 344.7 | Scott | 1,169.3 | 586.4 | 582.9 |
| George | 687.3 | 568.8 | 118.5 | Sharkey | 351.3 | ... | 351.3 |
| Greene | 986.7 | 873.7 | 113.0 | Simpson | 525.5 | 395.7 | 129.8 |
| Grenada | 412.8 | 265.0 | 147.8 | Smith | 1,669.3 | 1,056.6 | 612.7 |
| Hancock | 109.0 | 44.3 | 64.7 | Stone | 605.9 | 473.8 | 132.1 |
| Harrison | 558.5 | 498.3 | 60.2 | Sunflower | 220.3 | 77.3 | 143.0 |
| Hinds | 262.1 | 60.4 | 201.7 | Tallahatchie | 164.7 | ... | 164.7 |
| Holmes | 256.6 | 69.7 | 186.9 | Tate | 203.6 | ... | 203.6 |
| Humphreys | 124.1 | ... | 124.1 | Tippah | 378.0 | 170.6 | 207.4 |
| Issaquena | 504.5 | ... | 504.5 | Tishomingo | 407.2 | 163.1 | 244.1 |
| Itawamba | 457.3 | 202.7 | 254.6 | Tunica | 89.4 | ... | 89.4 |
| Jackson | 1,060.4 | 680.5 | 379.9 | Union | 217.5 | 52.1 | 165.4 |
| Jasper | 878.4 | 747.3 | 131.1 | Walthall | 684.8 | 557.3 | 127.5 |
| Jefferson | 1,036.1 | 744.5 | 291.6 | Warren | 1,140.4 | 55.2 | 1,085.2 |
| Jefferson Davis | 315.5 | 287.8 | 27.7 | Washington | 92.0 | ... | 92.0 |
| Jones | 810.9 | 662.4 | 148.5 | Wayne | 1,704.1 | 1,332.9 | 371.2 |
| Kemper | 1,113.4 | 955.7 | 157.7 | Webster | 427.6 | 197.5 | 230.1 |
| Lafayette | 447.3 | 338.9 | 108.4 | Wilkinson | 2,144.4 | 1,680.7 | 463.7 |
| Lamar | 258.8 | 210.4 | 48.4 | Winston | 1,196.3 | 693.3 | 503.0 |
| Lauderdale | 1,201.1 | 650.6 | 550.5 | Yalobusha | 487.8 | 223.5 | 264.3 |
| Lawrence | 846.4 | 538.9 | 307.5 | Yazoo | 909.9 | ... | 909.9 |
| Leake | 1,028.9 | 437.9 | 591.0 | | | | |
| Lee | 69.9 | ... | 69.9 | | | | |
| Leflore | 180.4 | ... | 180.4 | | | | |
| Lincoln | 991.4 | 796.8 | 194.6 | All counties | 49,625.9 | 29,913.0 | 19,712.9 |

Table 16.—*Net change in sawtimber volume between 1967 and 1973, by species group and county, Mississippi*

| County | All species | Softwood | Hardwood | County | All species | Softwood | Hardwood |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| ----- Million board feet ----- | | | | ----- Million board feet ----- | | | |
| Adams | - 477.4 | - 401.1 | - 76.3 | Lowndes | + 102.5 | + 91.7 | + 10.8 |
| Alcorn | + 8.1 | + 23.3 | - 15.2 | Madison | + 224.1 | + 105.5 | + 118.6 |
| Amite | + 320.4 | + 222.4 | + 98.0 | Marion | + 48.3 | - 8.8 | + 57.1 |
| Attala | + 295.6 | + 140.0 | + 155.6 | Marshall | + 111.1 | + 25.2 | + 85.9 |
| Benton | + 113.4 | + 50.1 | + 63.3 | Monroe | + 108.6 | + 93.3 | + 15.3 |
| Bolivar | + 26.2 | - 12.8 | + 39.0 | Montgomery | - 40.3 | - 31.3 | - 9.0 |
| Calhoun | + 200.5 | + 115.1 | + 85.4 | Neshoba | + 232.8 | + 83.9 | + 148.9 |
| Carroll | + 42.8 | + 19.4 | + 23.4 | Newton | + 265.9 | + 320.4 | - 54.5 |
| Chickasaw | - 65.3 | - 54.8 | - 10.5 | Noxubee | + 144.1 | + 190.5 | - 46.4 |
| Choctaw | - 26.3 | + 39.6 | - 65.9 | Oktibbeha | + 46.8 | + 7.8 | + 39.0 |
| Claiborne | - 13.7 | - 24.9 | + 11.2 | Panola | - .9 | ... | - .9 |
| Clarke | - 349.6 | - 325.7 | - 23.9 | Pearl River | - 356.8 | - 333.7 | - 23.1 |
| Clay | + 76.2 | + 93.5 | - 17.3 | Perry | + 104.3 | + 102.7 | + 1.6 |
| Coahoma | + 66.7 | + 1.0 | + 65.7 | Pike | + 162.7 | + 145.6 | + 17.1 |
| Copiah | - 91.1 | - 169.4 | + 78.3 | Pontotoc | + 210.6 | + 134.9 | + 75.7 |
| Covington | - 80.4 | - 83.9 | + 3.5 | Prentiss | + 152.5 | + 86.8 | + 65.7 |
| De Soto | - 11.7 | + 5.2 | - 16.9 | Quitman | - 59.0 | ... | - 59.0 |
| Forrest | - 260.1 | - 265.8 | + 5.7 | Rankin | + 311.9 | + 156.3 | + 155.6 |
| Franklin | + 752.9 | + 644.6 | + 108.3 | Scott | + 493.3 | + 150.3 | + 343.0 |
| George | + 106.9 | + 108.1 | - 1.2 | Sharkey | - 50.5 | ... | - 50.5 |
| Greene | + 167.8 | + 91.9 | + 75.9 | Simpson | - 21.1 | - 83.3 | + 62.2 |
| Grenada | + 274.9 | + 225.0 | + 49.9 | Smith | + 454.5 | + 326.2 | + 128.3 |
| Hancock | - 79.8 | - 52.1 | - 27.7 | Stone | - 55.3 | - 89.4 | + 34.1 |
| Harrison | - 451.6 | - 472.4 | + 20.8 | Sunflower | + 21.2 | + 26.0 | - 4.8 |
| Hinds | + 204.4 | + 2.7 | + 201.7 | Tallahatchie | - 30.8 | - 14.7 | - 16.1 |
| Holmes | + 5.1 | + 10.2 | - 5.1 | Tate | + 97.8 | ... | + 97.8 |
| Humphreys | + 16.5 | ... | + 16.5 | Tippah | + 149.6 | + 77.6 | + 72.0 |
| Issaquena | - 40.0 | ... | - 40.0 | Tishomingo | + 137.6 | + 46.9 | + 90.7 |
| Itawamba | + 260.0 | + 150.6 | + 109.4 | Tunica | - 71.5 | ... | - 71.5 |
| Jackson | + 92.9 | + 142.5 | - 49.6 | Union | + 111.8 | + 38.6 | + 73.2 |
| Jasper | - 65.7 | + 27.3 | - 93.0 | Walthall | + 137.0 | + 184.8 | - 47.8 |
| Jefferson | + 149.2 | + 42.7 | + 106.5 | Warren | + 391.7 | + 21.0 | + 370.7 |
| Jefferson Davis | - 59.8 | + 4.5 | - 64.3 | Washington | - 25.4 | ... | - 25.4 |
| Jones | - 324.4 | - 328.5 | + 4.1 | Wayne | + 208.0 | + 175.6 | + 32.4 |
| Kemper | + 89.3 | + 48.8 | + 40.5 | Webster | + 125.9 | + 87.5 | + 38.4 |
| Lafayette | + 37.2 | + 37.9 | - 40.7 | Wilkinson | + 382.4 | + 289.3 | + 93.1 |
| Lamar | - 221.3 | - 202.2 | - 19.1 | Winston | + 628.5 | + 408.3 | + 220.2 |
| Lauderdale | + 295.3 | - 2.2 | + 297.5 | Yalobusha | + 120.6 | + 45.1 | + 75.5 |
| Lawrence | + 118.5 | + 29.5 | + 89.0 | Yazoo | + 86.5 | ... | + 86.5 |
| Leake | + 121.3 | - 52.0 | + 173.3 | | | | |
| Lee | - 8.4 | ... | - 8.4 | | | | |
| Leflore | + 57.9 | ... | + 57.9 | | | | |
| Lincoln | + 320.9 | + 277.5 | + 43.4 | All counties | + 6,655.3 | + 2,966.2 | + 3,689.1 |

Van Hooser, D.D.

1973. Midcycle evaluation of Mississippi timber resources. South. For. Exp. Stn., New Orleans, La. 19 p. (USDA For. Serv. Resour. Bull. SO-44)

Between 1967 and 1972 forest acreage in Mississippi decreased by 1 percent, but softwood volume increased by 10 percent and hardwood by 6 percent. More than 0.5 billion cubic feet of roundwood were harvested from the State's forests in 1972.

Additional keywords: Forest acreage, timber growth, timber cut, forest industries.