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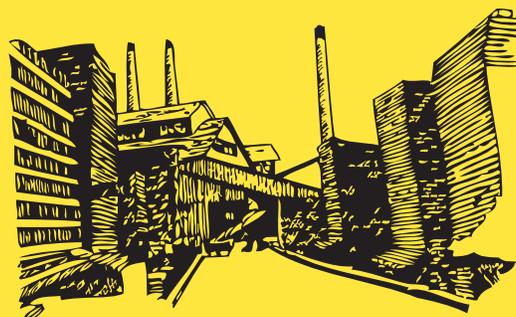
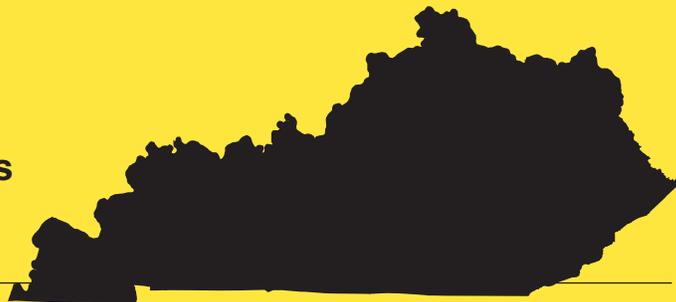


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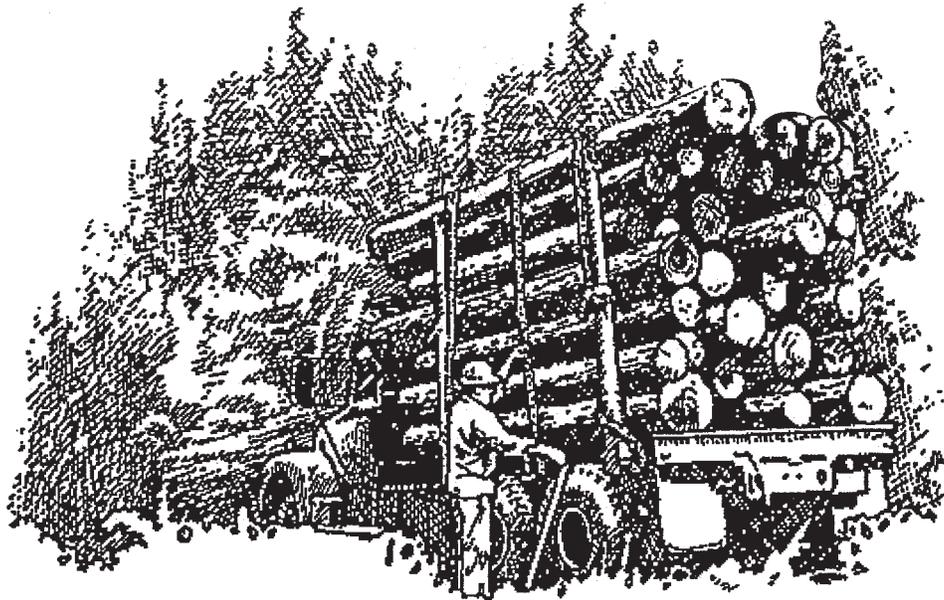
Kentucky's Timber Industry— An Assessment of Timber Product Output and Use, 2007

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Foreword

This report contains the findings of a 2007 canvass of all primary wood-using plants in Kentucky, and presents changes in product output and residue use since 2005. It complements the Forest Inventory and Analysis periodic inventory of volume and removals from the State's timberland. The canvass was conducted to determine the amount and source of wood receipts and annual timber product drain, by county, in 2007 and to determine interstate and cross-regional movement of industrial roundwood. Only primary wood-using mills were canvassed. Primary mills are those that process roundwood in log or bolt form or as chipped roundwood. Examples of industrial roundwood products are saw logs, pulpwood, veneer logs, poles, and logs used for composite board products. Mills producing products from residues generated at primary and secondary processors were not canvassed. Trees chipped in the woods were included in the estimate of timber drain only if they were delivered to a primary domestic manufacturer.

A 100-percent canvass of certain wood processors in Kentucky was conducted in 2008 to obtain information for 2007. In addition, roundwood from out-of-State mills known to be using logs or bolts harvested from Kentucky timberland was incorporated into Kentucky production estimates. Each mill was canvassed by mail or through personal contact at plant locations. Telephone contacts followed mailed questionnaire responses when additional information or clarification of a response was necessary.

In the event of a nonresponse, data collected in previous surveys were updated using current data collected for mills of similar size, product type, and location. Surveys for all timber products other than pulpwood began in 1948, and are currently conducted every 2 years.

Pulpwood production data were taken from an annual canvass of all southern pulpmills. Medium density fiberboard, insulating board, and hardboard plants were included in this survey.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Larry Lowe and Amos Stone for review and comments; Carolyn Steppleton, Michael Howell and James Bentley for their tireless efforts in processing and accuracy of the data; Helen Beresford for timber product output database maintenance and support; Anne Jenkins, Janet Griffin, Sharon Johnson, and Charlene Walker for tables, graphs, and statistical checking; and the Southern Research Station (SRS) Technical Publications Team for editorial review, styling, and publication of this report.

The SRS gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and assistance provided by the Kentucky Division of Forestry in collecting mill data. Appreciation is also extended to forest industry and mill managers for providing timber products information.



Timber Product Output Database Retrieval System

The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) Research Work Unit of the USDA Forest Service developed the Timber Product Output (TPO) Database Retrieval System to help customers answer questions about timber harvesting and use in the Southern Region. This system acts as an interface to a standard set of consistently coded TPO data for each State and county in the region and Nation. This regional and national set of TPO data consists of 11 variables that describe for each county the roundwood products harvested, logging residues left in the woods, other timber removals (i.e. land clearing and reserved timber removals), and wood and bark residues generated by the county's primary wood-using mills. The system is available through the FIA Web site: <http://srsfia2.fs.fed.us/>.

The database is well documented and easy to use. The retrieval system allows the user to select the TPO variables of interest and generate a standard set of timber products, removals, and mill residue tables for the specified resource area, State, or region. The system has been logically divided into two sections to assist the user in making specific data requests. In section 1, the user is asked to define the resource area, and section 2 generates tables for the specified area. In each section, the user is asked to supply specific options that will serve to customize the database retrieval.

There are four options available for defining the geographic area of interest. Each option provides an increasing level of detail. The region, subregion, State, or county defines an area. The user selects the option that best suits the level of detail required. Users who select county as an option should be aware that some counties have been combined due to data sensitivity. These combined counties are identified with asterisks in the output tables.

The TPO contacts are listed for each region to provide additional explanation or clarification.

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Output of Industrial Timber Products	1
All Products	1
Saw logs	2
Pulpwood	2
Veneer Logs	4
Composite Panels	4
Other Industrial Products	4
Plant Byproducts	5
County Data	6
Total Roundwood Output	6
Source	6
Ownership	6
Species	7
References	7
Glossary	8
Conversion Factors	11
Species List	12
Appendix	13
Index of Tables	15
Tables A.1–A.18 ^a	17

^a All tables in this report are available in Microsoft® Excel workbook files. Upon request, these files will be supplied in the format the customer requests. The use of trade or firm names in this publication is for reader information and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture of any product or service.

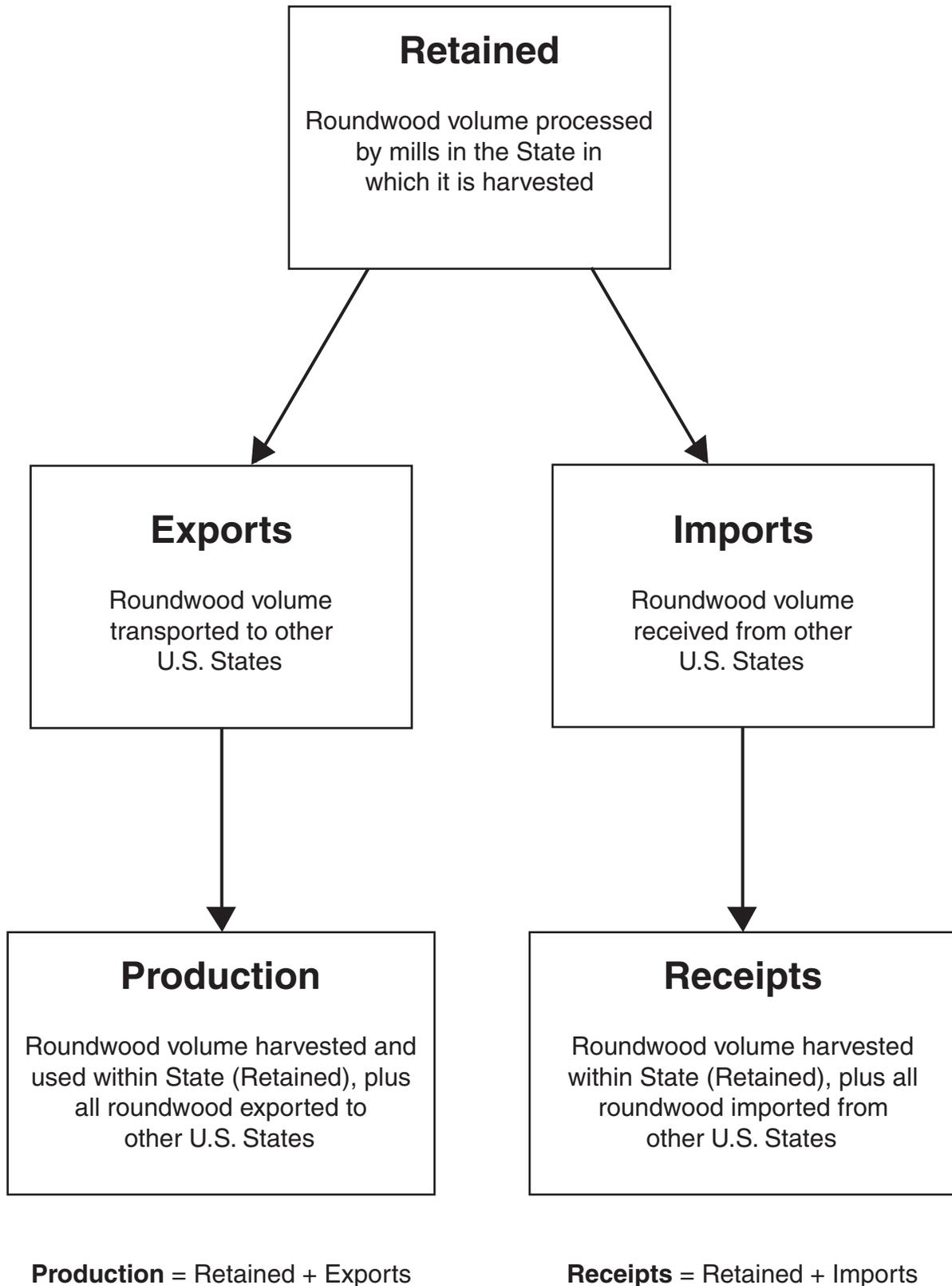


Figure 1—Movement of roundwood exports and imports within the United States.

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Output of Industrial Timber Products

Note: Certain terms used in this report—retained, export, import, production, and receipts—have specialized meanings unique to Forest Inventory and Analysis Units across the country that deal with timber product output (TPO) (fig. 1).

All Products

- Between 2005 and 2007, TPO from roundwood was down 5.5 million cubic feet, or 3 percent, to 186 million cubic feet, while output of utilized plant byproducts decreased 2.8 million cubic feet to 88 million cubic feet.
- Output of hardwood roundwood products decreased 3 percent to 174 million cubic feet, while output of softwood roundwood products was down 8 percent to 12 million cubic feet (fig. 2).
- Saw logs and pulpwood were the principal roundwood products in 2007. Combined output of these products totaled 169 million cubic feet and accounted for 91 percent of Kentucky's total roundwood output (fig. 3).
- Total receipts at Kentucky mills, which included roundwood harvested and retained in the State, as well as roundwood imported from other States, declined 7 percent to 200 million cubic feet. At the same time, the number of primary roundwood-using plants in Kentucky declined from 292 in 2005 to 253 in 2007 (fig. 4).
- Across all products, 85 percent of roundwood harvested was retained for processing at Kentucky mills. Exports of roundwood to other States amounted to 29 million cubic feet, while imports of roundwood amounted to 43 million cubic feet, making the State a net importer of roundwood. Tables A.8 to A.11 show exports to and imports from other States by individual product type.

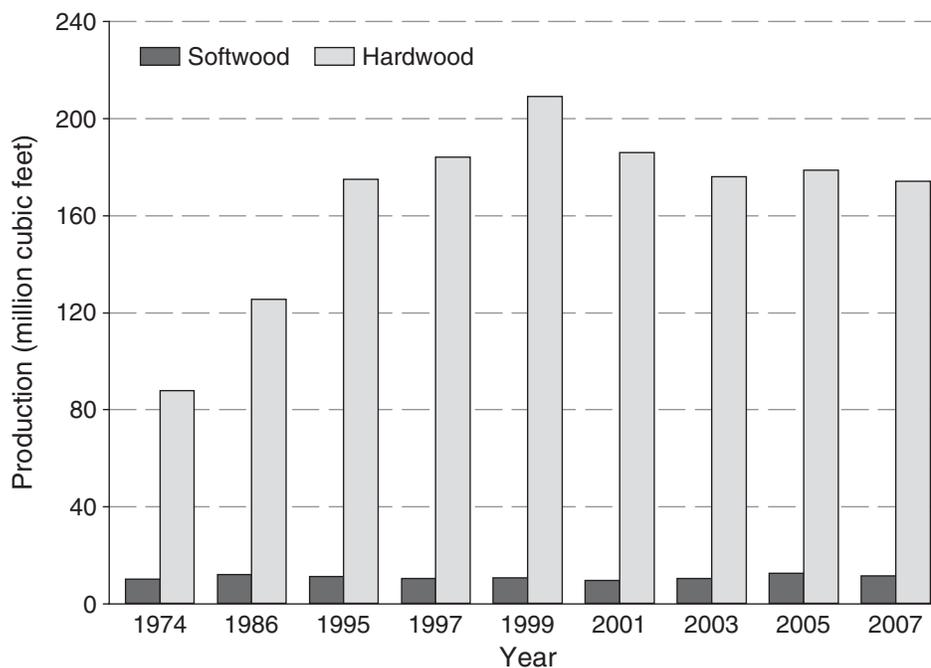


Figure 2—Roundwood production for all products by species group and year (see page 7 for references for individual years), Kentucky.

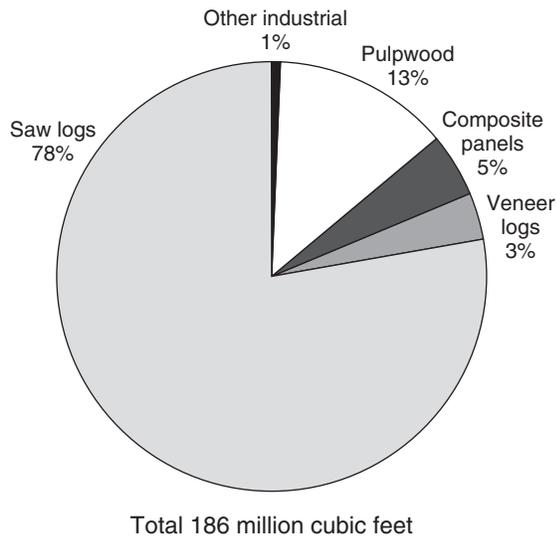


Figure 3—Roundwood production by type of product, Kentucky, 2007.

Saw Logs

- Saw logs accounted for 78 percent of the State’s total roundwood products. Output of hardwood saw logs increased 1 percent to 140 million cubic feet (856 million board feet, International ¼-inch rule), while that of softwood saw logs decreased 6 percent to 4.2 million cubic feet (23 million board feet, International ¼-inch rule) (fig. 5).

- In 2007, Kentucky had 241 sawmills, a net loss of 36 mills since 2005. Total saw-log receipts were down 5 million cubic feet to 140 million cubic feet. Hardwood saw-log receipts decreased by 3 percent to 136 million cubic feet, while those of softwoods increased 1 percent to 4 million cubic feet. Of the operating mills, 39 percent had receipts of < 1 million board feet, 42 percent had receipts of between 1 and 4.99 million board feet, while 19 percent had receipts of 5 million board feet or greater. Those 46 mills accounted for 63 percent of total saw-log receipts.
- Kentucky retained 91 percent of its saw-log production for manufacture in State; saw-log exports exceeded imports by 4 million cubic feet in 2007.

Pulpwood

- Total pulpwood production, including chipped roundwood, increased 56,000 cubic feet to 25 million cubic feet and accounted for 13 percent of the State’s total roundwood TPO. Hardwood output remained stable at 20 million cubic feet (268,000 cords); softwood output remained stable at 4 million cubic feet (57,000 cords) (fig. 6).

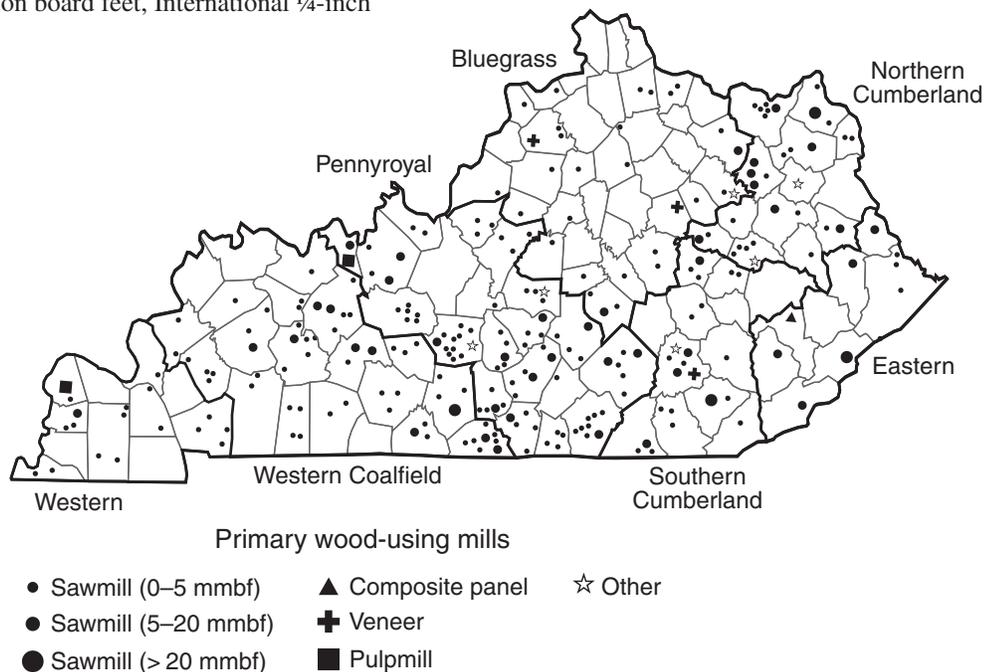


Figure 4—Primary wood-using mills by region, Kentucky, 2007.

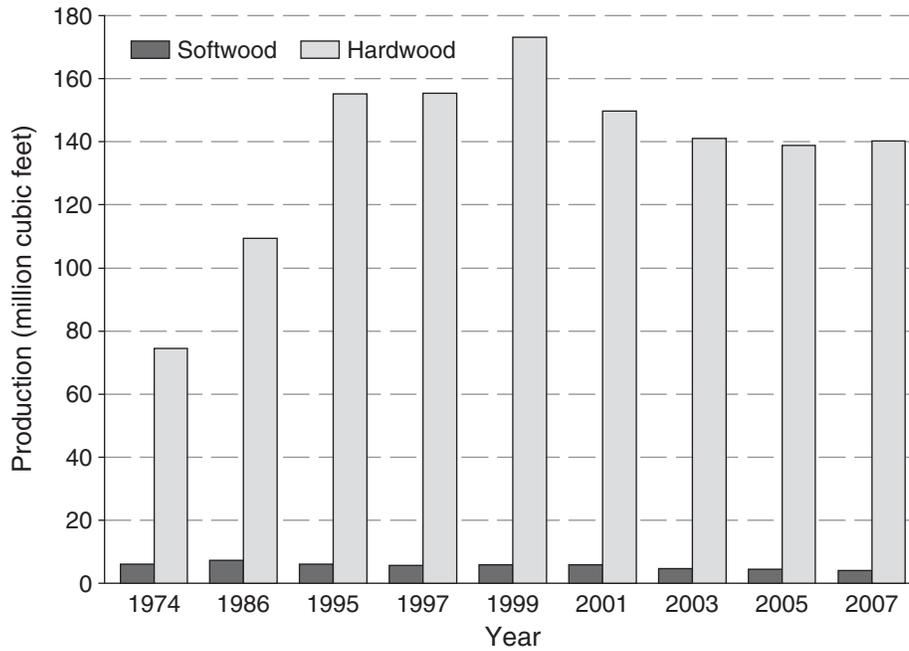


Figure 5—Roundwood saw-log production by species group and year (see page 7 for references for individual years), Kentucky.

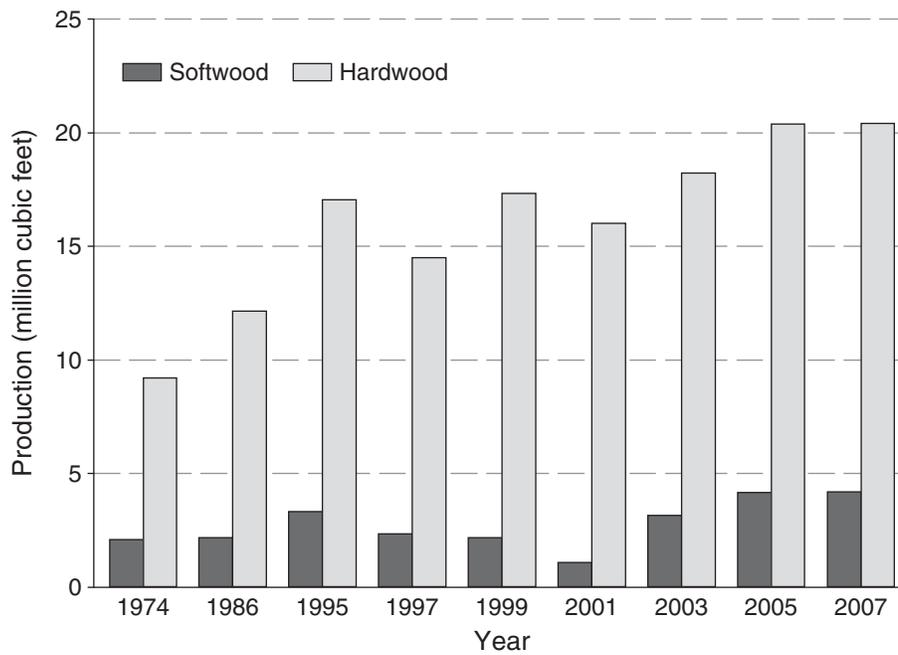


Figure 6—Roundwood pulpwood production by species group and year (see page 7 for references for individual years), Kentucky.

- Two pulpmill facilities were operating and receiving roundwood in Kentucky in 2007, the same as in 2005. Total pulpwood receipts for these mills declined 8 percent, or 4.3 million cubic feet, to 51 million cubic feet, accounting for 26 percent of total receipts for all mills.
- Seventy-four percent of roundwood cut for pulpwood was retained for processing at Kentucky pulpmills. Roundwood pulpwood accounted for 22 percent of total known exports and 77 percent of total imports. Roundwood pulpwood imports amounted to 33 million cubic feet, while exports amounted to 6 million cubic feet, making the State a net importer of pulpwood.

Veneer Logs

- Output of veneer logs was down 13 percent in 2007 and totaled 6.5 million cubic feet (41 million board feet, International ¼-inch rule), 99 percent of which was hardwood (fig. 7). Veneer-log production accounted for 3 percent of the State’s total roundwood TPO volume.
- Three veneer mills operated in Kentucky in 2007. Total receipts of veneer logs decreased 23 percent to 1.5 million cubic feet.

- Kentucky retained 7 percent of its veneer-log production for processing within the State. Imports amounted to 1 million cubic feet, and exports totaled 6 million cubic feet, making the State a net exporter of roundwood veneer logs.

Composite Panels

- Roundwood harvested from Kentucky’s forests for composite panels declined 37 percent to 9 million cubic feet (118,000 cords). Hardwood output accounted for the majority of composite panel production in Kentucky (fig. 8).

Other Industrial Products

- Roundwood harvested for other industrial uses, such as poles, posts, mulch, firewood, and all other industrial products, totaled 1.3 million cubic feet and accounted for <1 percent of the State’s total TPO. Softwood made up all of the other industrial product volume.

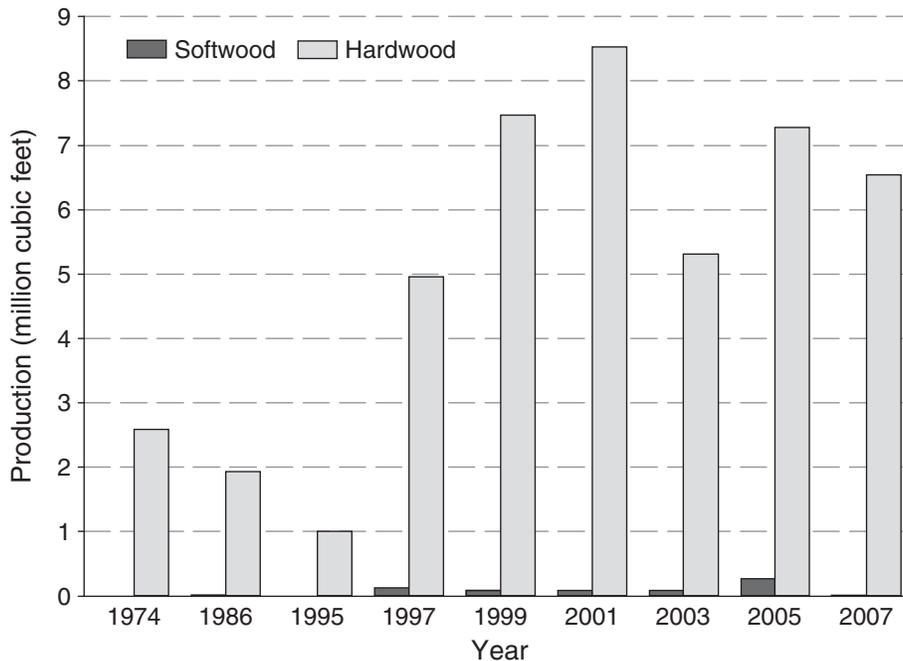


Figure 7—Roundwood veneer-log production by species group and year (see page 7 for references for individual years), Kentucky.

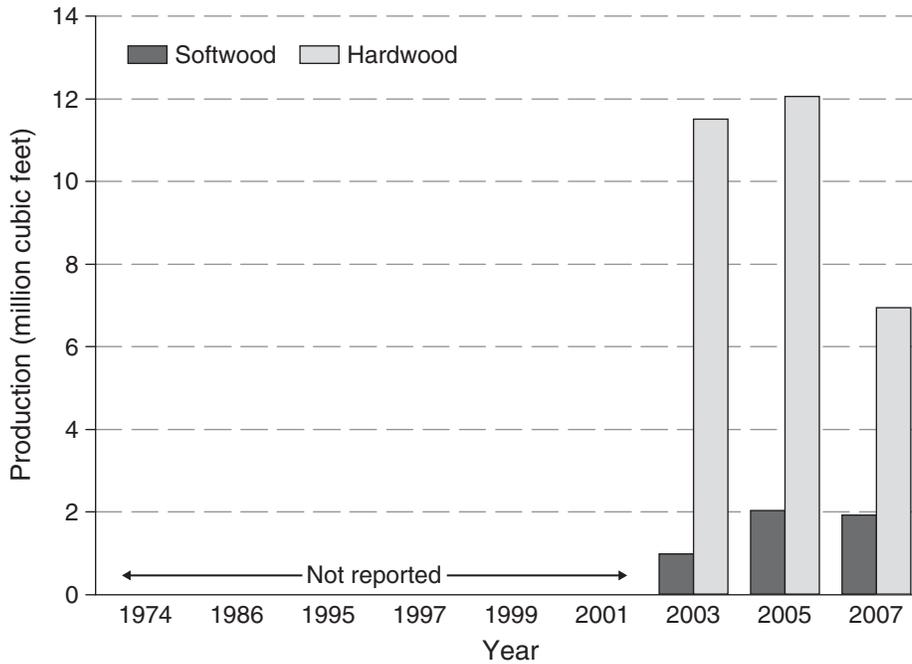


Figure 8—Roundwood production for composite panels by species group and year (see page 7 for references for individual years), Kentucky.

Plant Byproducts

- In 2007, processing of primary products in Kentucky mills generated 90 million cubic feet of wood and bark residues. Coarse residues from all primary products amounted to 39 million cubic feet, and bark volume totaled 22 million cubic feet. Sawdust and shavings made up 32 percent of total residues, or 29 million cubic feet (fig. 9).
- The processing of saw logs at sawmills generated 81 million cubic feet of mill residues, accounting for 90 percent of the total residues produced (fig. 10).
- Ninety-eight percent of the wood and bark residues were used for a product, with 31 percent of the residues used for fuel (fig. 11). Twenty million cubic feet, or 51 percent, of the coarse residues were used to manufacture fiber products. Most of the bark was used for other miscellaneous products or industrial fuel, and 53 percent of the sawdust and shavings were used for fuel.

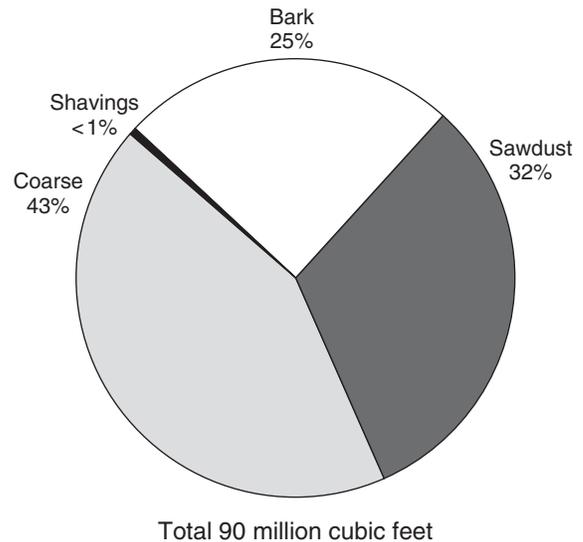
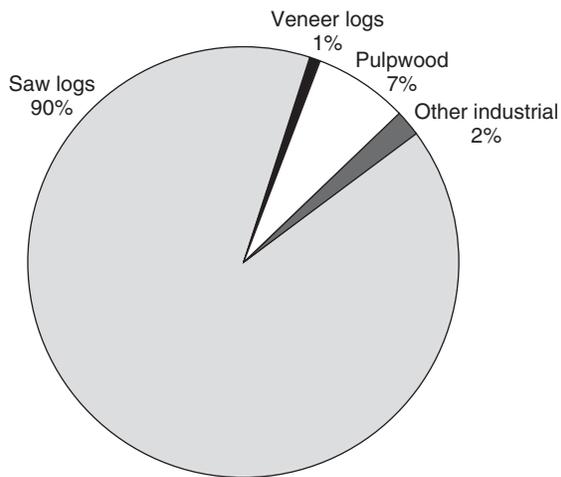
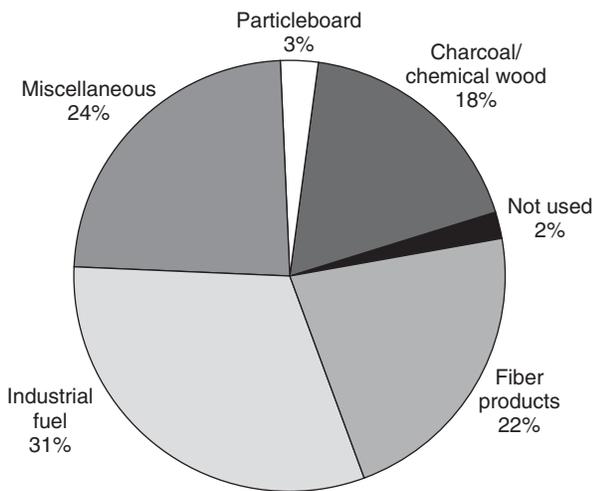


Figure 9—Primary mill residue by residue type, Kentucky, 2007.



Total 90 million cubic feet

Figure 10—Primary mill residue produced by roundwood type, Kentucky, 2007.



Total 90 million cubic feet

Figure 11—Disposal of residue by product, Kentucky, 2007.

County Data

- Table A.14 shows softwood and hardwood product output by county and individual product type. All 120 counties in Kentucky had either or both softwood and hardwood output. Five counties (Greenup, Knox, Laurel, Lewis, and Ohio) had combined softwood and hardwood product output of > 5 million cubic feet each. These five counties' total product output amounted to nearly 35 million cubic feet and accounted for 19 percent of the State's total product output.

Total Roundwood Output

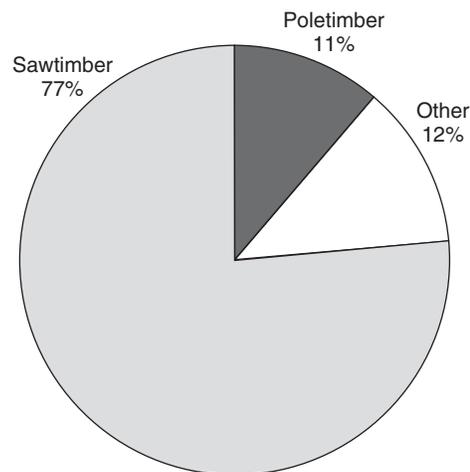
Using the most recent inventory data for Kentucky, product output by source, ownership, and detailed species group was estimated.

Source

- In addition to the 186 million cubic feet of roundwood output for industrial roundwood, an estimated 21 million cubic feet were harvested for domestic fuelwood, bringing Kentucky's total roundwood output to 206 million cubic feet.
- Eighty-eight percent of total roundwood output was considered growing-stock volume (sawtimber and poletimber) from timberland sources. Other sources (such as saplings; stumps, tops, and limbs of trees on timberland; and trees on nonforest land) contributed an estimated 25 million cubic feet, or 12 percent of total roundwood output (fig. 12).

Ownership

- An estimated 197 million cubic feet, or 95 percent, of the total roundwood output in 2007 came from nonindustrial private forest lands. Forest industry lands contributed 7 million cubic feet, or 3 percent of the output. Public lands made up the remaining 2 percent, or 3.2 million cubic feet (fig. 13).



Total 206 million cubic feet

Figure 12—Roundwood output by source, Kentucky, 2007.

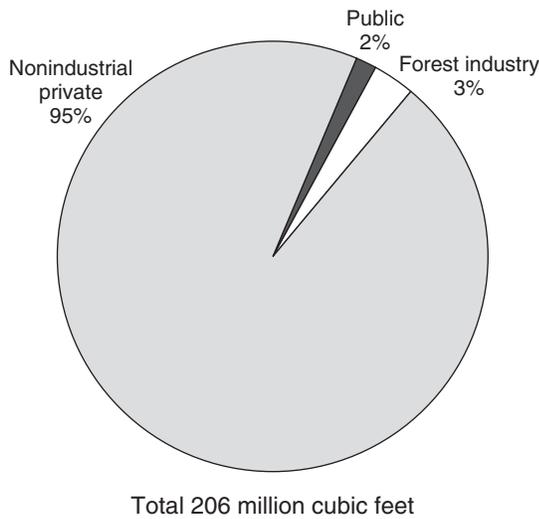


Figure 13—Roundwood output by ownership, Kentucky, 2007.

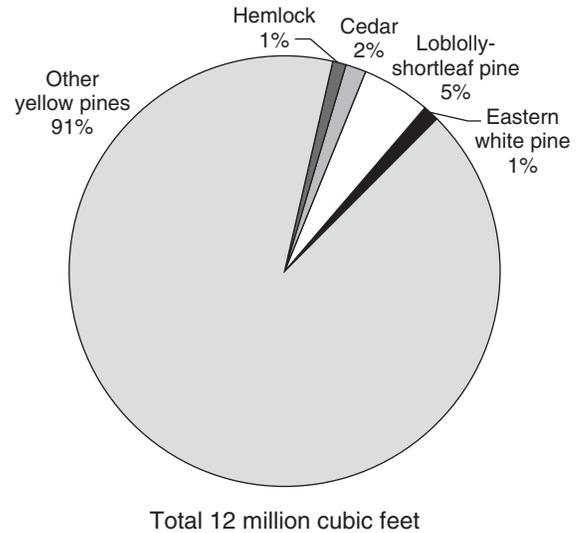


Figure 15—Roundwood output by softwood species group, Kentucky, 2007.

Species

- The red oak and white oak groups combined accounted for 94 million cubic feet, or 49 percent of total hardwood output (fig. 14). Yellow-poplar and hickory accounted for 14 and 11 percent, respectively, of the total hardwood output. Other yellow pines provided more volume than any other softwood species group, accounting for 91 percent of the total softwood output (fig. 15). The loblolly and shortleaf pine types accounted for 5 percent of the softwood output.

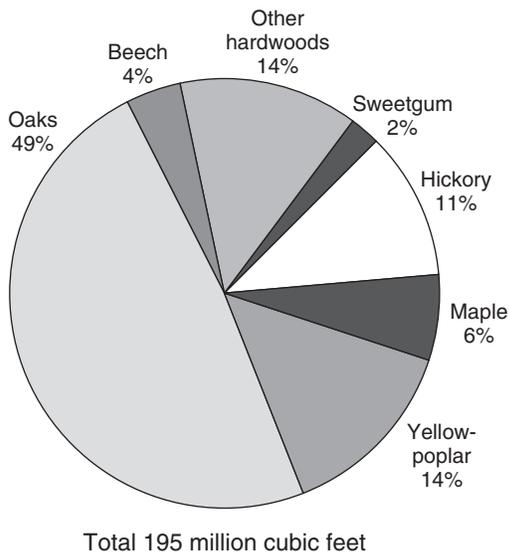


Figure 14—Roundwood output by hardwood species group, Kentucky, 2007.

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Glossary

Board foot. A unit of measure applied to lumber that is 1-foot long, 1-foot wide, and 1-inch thick (or its equivalent) and also associated with roundwood as to its potential yield of such products.

Byproducts. Primary wood products, e.g., pulp chips, animal bedding, and fuelwood, recycled from mill residues.

Composite panels. Roundwood products manufactured into chips, wafers, strands, flakes, shavings, or sawdust and then reconstituted into a variety of panel and engineered lumber products.

Consumption. The quantity of a commodity, such as pulpwood, utilized by a particular mill or group of mills.

Domestic fuelwood. The volume of roundwood harvested to produce heat for residential settings.

Drain. The volume of roundwood removed from any geographic area where timber is grown.

Exports. The volume of domestic roundwood utilized by mills outside the State where timber was cut.

Fiber products. Byproducts used in the manufacture of pulp, paper, paperboard, and composite products, such as chipboard.

Growing-stock removals. The growing-stock volume removed from poletimber and sawtimber trees in the timberland inventory. (Note: Includes volume removed for roundwood products, logging residues, and other removals.)

Growing-stock trees. Living trees of commercial species classified as sawtimber, poletimber, saplings, and seedlings. Growing-stock trees must contain at least one 12-foot or two 8-foot logs in the saw-log portion, currently or potentially (if too small to qualify). The log(s) must meet dimension and merchantability standards and have, currently or potentially, one-third of the gross board-foot volume in sound wood.

Growing-stock volume. The cubic-foot volume of sound wood in growing-stock trees at least 5.0 inches d.b.h. from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top d.o.b. of the central stem.

Hardwoods. Dicotyledonous trees, usually broadleaf and deciduous.

Soft hardwoods. Hardwood species with an average specific gravity of 0.50 or less, 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.

Imports. The volume of domestic roundwood delivered to a mill or group of mills in a specific State but harvested outside that State.

Industrial fuelwood. A roundwood product, with or without bark, used to generate energy at a manufacturing facility such as a wood-using mill.

Industrial roundwood products. Any primary use of the main stem of a tree, such as saw logs, pulpwood, veneer logs, intended to be processed into primary wood products such as lumber, wood pulp, sheathing, at primary wood-using mills.

International 1/4-inch rule. A log rule or formula for estimating the board-foot volume of logs, allowing 1/2-inch of taper for each 4-foot length. The rule appears in a number of forms that allow for kerf. In the form used by FIA, a 1/4-inch of kerf is assumed. This rule is used as the USDA Forest Service standard log rule in the Eastern United States.

Log. A primary forest product harvested in long, primarily 8-, 12-, and 16-foot lengths.

Logging residues. The unused merchantable portion of growing-stock trees cut or destroyed during logging operations.

Merchantable portion. That portion of live trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger between a 1-foot stump and a minimum 4.0-inch top d.o.b. on the central stem. That portion of primary forks from the point of occurrence to a minimum 4.0-inch top d.o.b. is included.

Merchantable volume. Solid-wood volume in the merchantable portion of live trees.

Noncommercial species. Tree species of typically small size, poor form, or inferior quality that normally do not develop into trees suitable for industrial wood products.

Nonforest land. Land that has never supported forests and land formerly forested where timber production is precluded by development for other uses.

Nongrowing-stock sources. The net volume removed from the nongrowing-stock portions of poletimber and sawtimber trees (stumps, tops, limbs, cull sections of central stem) and from any portion of a rough, rotten, sapling, dead, or nonforest tree.

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

Other products. A miscellaneous category of roundwood products, e.g., cooperage, excelsior, shingles, and mill residue byproducts (charcoal, bedding, mulch, etc.).

Other removals. The growing-stock 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.

Other sources. (See: Nongrowing-stock sources.)

Ownership. The property owned by one ownership unit, including all parcels of land in the United States.

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. Land owned by companies or individuals operating primary wood-using plants.

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.

Plant residues. Wood material generated in the production of timber products at primary manufacturing plants.

Coarse residues. Material, such as slabs, edgings, trim, veneer cores and ends, which is suitable for chipping.

Fine residues. Material, such as sawdust, shavings, and veneer residue, which is not suitable for chipping.

Plant byproducts. Residues (coarse or fine) used in the further manufacture of industrial products for consumer use, or as fuel.

Unused plant residues. Residues (coarse or fine) that are not used for any product, including fuel.

Poletimber-size trees. Softwoods 5.0 to 8.9 inches d.b.h. and hardwoods 5.0 to 10.9 inches d.b.h.

Posts, poles, and pilings. Roundwood products milled (cut or peeled) into standard sizes (lengths and circumferences) to be put in the ground to provide vertical and lateral support in buildings, foundations, utility lines, and fences. May also include nonindustrial (unmilled) products.

Primary wood-using plants. Industries that convert roundwood products (saw logs, veneer logs, pulpwood, etc.) into primary wood products, such as lumber, veneer or sheathing, wood pulp.

Production. The total volume of known roundwood harvested from land within a State, regardless of where it is consumed. Production is the sum of timber harvested and used within a State, and all roundwood exported to other States.

Pulpwood. A roundwood product that will be reduced to individual wood fibers by chemical or mechanical means. The fibers are used to make a broad generic group of pulp products that includes paper products, as well as fiberboard, insulating board, and paperboard.

Receipts. The quantity or volume of industrial roundwood received at a mill or by a group of mills in a State, regardless of the geographic source. Volume of roundwood receipts is equal to the volume of roundwood retained in a State plus roundwood imported from other States.

Retained. Roundwood volume harvested from and processed by mills within the same State.

Rotten trees. Live trees of commercial species not containing at least one 12-foot saw log, or two noncontiguous saw logs, each 8 feet or longer, now or prospectively, primarily because of rot or missing sections, and with less than one-third of the gross board-foot tree volume in sound material.

Rough trees. Live trees of commercial species not containing at least one 12-foot saw log, or two noncontiguous saw logs, each 8 feet or longer, now or prospectively, primarily because of roughness, poor form, splits, and cracks, and with less than one-third of the gross board-foot tree volume in sound material; and live trees of noncommercial species.

Roundwood (roundwood logs). Logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from trees for industrial manufacture or consumer uses.

Roundwood chipped. Any timber cut primarily for industrial manufacture, delivered to nonpulpmills, chipped, and then sold to pulpmills for use as fiber. Includes tops, jump sections, whole trees, and pulpwood sticks.

Roundwood product drain. That portion of total drain used for a product.

Roundwood products. Any primary product, such as lumber, veneer, composite panels, poles, pilings, pulp, or fuelwood that is produced from roundwood.

Salvable dead trees. Standing or downed dead trees that were formerly growing stock and considered merchantable. Trees must be at least 5.0 inches d.b.h. to qualify.

Saplings. Live trees 1.0 to 5.0 inches d.b.h.

Saw log. A roundwood product, usually 8 feet in length or longer, processed into a variety of sawn products such as lumber, cants, pallets, railroad ties, and timbers.

Saw-log portion. The part of the bole of sawtimber trees between a 1-foot stump and the saw-log top.

Saw-log top. The point on the bole of sawtimber trees above which a conventional saw log cannot be produced. The minimum saw-log top is 7.0 inches d.o.b. for softwoods and 9.0 inches d.o.b. for hardwoods for FIA standards.

Sawtimber-size trees. Softwoods 9.0 inches d.b.h. and larger and hardwoods 11.0 inches d.b.h. and larger.

Sawtimber volume. Growing-stock volume in the saw-log portion of sawtimber-sized trees in board feet (International ¼-inch rule).

Seedlings. Trees <1.0 inch d.b.h. and >1 foot tall for hardwoods, >6 inches tall for softwoods, and >0.5 inch in diameter at ground level for longleaf pine.

Select red oaks. A group of several red oak species composed of cherrybark, Shumard, and northern red oaks. Other red oak species are included in the "other red oaks" group.

Select white oaks. A group of several white oak species composed of white, swamp chestnut, swamp white, chinkapin, Durand, and bur oaks. Other white oak species are included in the "other white oaks" group.

Softwoods. Coniferous trees, usually evergreen, having leaves that are needles or scale like.

Standard cord. A unit of measure applied to roundwood, usually bolts or split wood. It is a stack of wood 4 feet high, 4 feet wide, and 8 feet long encompassing 128 cubic feet of wood, bark, and air space. This usually translates to approximately 75.0 to 81.0 cubic feet of solid wood for pulpwood, because pulpwood is more uniform.

Standard unit. A unit measure applied to roundwood timber products. Board feet (International ¼-inch rule) is the standard unit used for saw logs and veneer; cords are used for pulpwood, composite panel, and fuelwood; hundred pieces for poles; thousand pieces for posts; and thousand cubic feet for all other miscellaneous forest products.

Timberland. Forest land capable of producing 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre per year and not withdrawn from timber utilization.

Timber product output. The total volume of roundwood products from all sources plus the volume of byproducts recovered from mill residues (equals roundwood product drain).

Timber products. Roundwood products and byproducts.

Timber removals. The total volume of trees removed from the timberland inventory by harvesting, cultural operations such as stand improvement, land clearing, or changes in land use. (Note: Includes roundwood products, logging residues, and other removals.)

Tree. Woody plants having one erect perennial stem or trunk at least 3 inches d.b.h., a more or less definitely formed crown of foliage, and a height of at least 13 feet (at maturity).

Upper-stem portion. The part of the main stem of sawtimber trees above the saw-log top and the minimum top diameter of 4.0 inches outside bark, or to the point where the main stem breaks into limbs.

Utilization studies. Studies conducted on active logging operations to develop factors for merchantable portions of trees left in the woods (logging residues), logging damage, and utilization of the unmerchantable portion of growing-stock trees and nongrowing-stock trees.

Veneer log. A roundwood product either rotary cut, sliced, stamped, or sawn into a variety of veneer products such as plywood, finished panels, veneer sheets, or sheathing.

Weight. A unit of measure for mill residues, expressed as oven-dry tons (2,000 oven-dry pounds).

Conversion Factors^a

Saw logs	
Softwood	0.18282 cubic foot = 1 board foot 5.47 board feet = 1 cubic foot
Hardwood	0.16393 cubic foot = 1 board foot 6.10 board feet = 1 cubic foot
Veneer logs	
Softwood	0.16129 cubic foot = 1 board foot 6.20 board feet = 1 cubic foot
Hardwood	0.16000 cubic foot = 1 board foot 6.25 board feet = 1 cubic foot
Pulpwood ^b	
Softwood	73.3 cubic feet per cord
Hardwood	76.1 cubic feet per cord

^a Conversion factors vary with stem size (d.b.h.) and species. The factors shown are for trees of average diameters removed in Kentucky during the most recent survey period.

^b Cubic feet of solid wood per cord.

Species List^a

Common name	Scientific name ^b	Common name	Scientific name ^b
Softwoods		Hardwoods (continued)	
Eastern redcedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L.	Black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.
Shortleaf pine	<i>Pinus echinata</i> Mill.	Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L.
Table Mt. pine	<i>P. pungens</i> Lamb.	Yellow-poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L.
Eastern white pine	<i>P. strobus</i> L.	Osage-orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i> (Raf.) Schneid.
Loblolly pine	<i>P. taeda</i> L.	Cucumbertree	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> L.
Virginia pine	<i>P. virginiana</i> Mill.	Southern magnolia	<i>M. grandiflora</i> L.
Baldcypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (L.) Rich.	Bigleaf magnolia	<i>M. macrophylla</i> Michx.
Eastern hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> (L.) Carr.	Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp. Mill.
Hardwoods		Chinaberry	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i> L.	White mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i> L.
Red maple	<i>A. rubrum</i> L.	Red mulberry	<i>M. rubra</i> L.
Silver maple	<i>A. saccharinum</i> L.	Water tupelo	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i> L.
Sugar maple	<i>A. saccharum</i> Marsh.	Blackgum	<i>N. sylvatica</i> Marsh.
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus</i> spp. L.	Swamp tupelo	<i>N. sylvatica</i> var. <i>biflora</i> (Walt.) Sarg.
Ohio buckeye	<i>A. glabra</i> Willd.	Eastern hophornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> (Mill.) K. Koch
Ailanthus	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle	Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> (L.) DC.
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> spp. Medic.	American sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L.
Yellow birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Britton	Cottonwood	<i>Populus</i> spp. L.
River birch	<i>Betula nigra</i> L.	Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh.
American hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> Walt.	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i> L.
Hickory	<i>Carya</i> spp. Nutt.	Scarlet oak	<i>Q. coccinea</i> Muenchh.
Water hickory	<i>C. aquatica</i> (Michx. f.) Nutt.	Durand oak	<i>Q. durandii</i> Buckl.
Bitternut hickory	<i>C. cordiformis</i> (Wangenh.) K. Koch	Southern red oak	<i>Q. falcata</i> Michx.
Pignut hickory	<i>C. glabra</i> (Mill.) Sweet	Cherrybark oak	<i>Q. falcata</i> var. <i>pagodifolia</i> Ell.
Pecan	<i>C. illinoensis</i> (Wangenh.) K. Koch	Overcup oak	<i>Q. lyrata</i> Walt.
Shellbark hickory	<i>C. laciniosa</i> (Michx. f.) Loud.	Swamp chestnut oak	<i>Q. michauxii</i> Nutt.
Nutmeg hickory	<i>C. myristiciformis</i> (Mich. f.) Nutt.	Chinkapin oak	<i>Q. muehlenbergii</i> Engelm.
Shagbark hickory	<i>C. ovata</i> (Mill.) K. Koch	Water oak	<i>Q. nigra</i> L.
Black hickory	<i>C. texana</i> Buckl.	Nuttall oak	<i>Q. nuttallii</i> Palmer
Mockernut hickory	<i>C. tomentosa</i> (Poir.) Nutt.	Pin oak	<i>Q. palustris</i> Muenchh.
Allegheny chinkapin	<i>Castanea pumila</i> Mill.	Willow oak	<i>Q. phellos</i> L.
Chinkapin	<i>Castanopsis</i> (D. Don) Spach	Chestnut oak	<i>Q. prinus</i> L.
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa</i> spp. Scop.	Northern red oak	<i>Q. rubra</i> L.
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i> Willd.	Shumard oak	<i>Q. shumardii</i> Buckl.
Hackberry	<i>C. occidentalis</i> L.	Post oak	<i>Q. stellata</i> Wangenh.
Eastern redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> L.	Black oak	<i>Q. velutina</i> Lam.
Flowering dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i> L.	Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp. L.	Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp. L.
Common persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> L.	Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i> (Nutt.) Nees
American beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> Ehrh.	American basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i> L.
White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> L.	White basswood	<i>T. heterophylla</i> Vent.
Pumpkin ash	<i>F. profunda</i> (Bush) Bush	Winged elm	<i>Ulmus alata</i> Michx.
Blue ash	<i>F. quadrangulata</i> Michx.	American elm	<i>U. americana</i> L.
Waterlocust	<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i> Marsh.	Cedar elm	<i>U. crassifolia</i> Nutt.
Honeylocust	<i>G. triacanthos</i> L.	Slippery elm	<i>U. rubra</i> Muhl.
Kentucky coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> (L.) K. Koch	September elm	<i>U. serotina</i> Sarg.S
American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i> Ait.	Rock elm	<i>U. thomasii</i> Sarg.

^a Common and scientific names of tree species ≥1.0 inch d.b.h. occurring in the FIA sample.

^b Little (1979).

Appendix

Index of Tables

Table A.1—Output of industrial products by product and species group, Kentucky, 2005 and 2007

Table A.2—Roundwood receipts by product and species group, Kentucky, 2005 and 2007

Table A.3—Number of primary wood-using plants by type of mill, Kentucky, 1969 to 2007

Table A.4—Roundwood receipts by sawmill size, Kentucky, 2005 and 2007

Table A.5—Roundwood receipts by species and type of mill, Kentucky, 2007

Table A.6—Industrial roundwood movement by year and species group, Kentucky, 2005 and 2007

Table A.7—Industrial roundwood movement by product and species group, Kentucky, 2007

Table A.8—Saw-log volume by destination, source, and species group, Kentucky, 2007

Table A.9—Veneer volume by destination, source, and species group, Kentucky, 2007

Table A.10—Pulpwood volume by destination, source, and species group, Kentucky, 2007

Table A.11—Other industrial volume by destination, source, and species group, Kentucky, 2007

Table A.12—Primary mill residue volume by roundwood type, species group, and residue type, Kentucky, 2007

Table A.13—Disposal of residue at primary wood-using plants by product, species group, and type of residue, Kentucky, 2005 and 2007

Table A.14—Roundwood timber product output by county, product, and species group, Kentucky, 2007

Table A.15—Total roundwood output by product, species group, and source of material, Kentucky, 2007

Table A.16—Total roundwood output by species group, survey region, and ownership class, Kentucky, 2007

Table A.17—Total roundwood output by species group, detailed species group, and product, Kentucky, 2007

Table A.18—Total roundwood output by species group, detailed species group, and ownership class, Kentucky, 2007

Table A.1—Output of industrial products by product and species group, Kentucky, 2005 and 2007

Product and species group	Year		Change	Change
	2005	2007		
	<i>----- thousand cubic feet -----</i>			<i>percent</i>
Saw logs				
Softwood	4,429	4,164	-265	-6.0
Hardwood	138,870	140,254	1,384	1.0
Total	143,299	144,418	1,119	0.8
Veneer logs				
Softwood	268	7	-261	-97.4
Hardwood	7,280	6,538	-742	-10.2
Total	7,548	6,545	-1,003	-13.3
Pulpwood				
Softwood	4,162	4,187	25	0.6
Hardwood	20,389	20,420	31	0.2
Total	24,551	24,607	56	0.2
Composite panels				
Softwood	2,038	1,929	-109	-5.3
Hardwood	12,061	6,946	-5,115	-42.4
Total	14,099	8,875	-5,224	-37.1
Other industrial				
Softwood	1,639	1,251	-388	-23.7
Hardwood	44	0	-44	-100.0
Total	1,683	1,251	-432	-25.7
All industrial				
Softwood	12,536	11,538	-998	-8.0
Hardwood	178,644	174,158	-4,486	-2.5
Total	191,180	185,696	-5,484	-2.9

^a Includes roundwood delivered to nonpulpmills, then chipped and sold to pulpmills (373,000 cubic feet in 2005 and 140,000 cubic feet in 2007).

Table A.2—Roundwood receipts by product and species group, Kentucky, 2005 and 2007

Product and species group	Year		Change	Change
	2005	2007		
	----- thousand cubic feet -----			percent
Saw logs				
Softwood	4,172	4,225	53	1.3
Hardwood	140,738	135,976	-4,762	-3.4
Total	144,910	140,201	-4,709	-3.2
Veneer logs				
Softwood	0	9	9	100.0
Hardwood	1,950	1,500	-450	-23.1
Total	1,950	1,509	-441	-22.6
Pulpwood ^a				
Softwood	2,317	2,454	137	5.9
Hardwood	53,311	48,893	-4,418	-8.3
Total	55,628	51,347	-4,281	-7.7
Other industrial				
Softwood	1,772	1,257	-515	-29.1
Hardwood	10,120	5,506	-4,614	-45.6
Total	11,892	6,763	-5,129	-43.1
Total output				
Softwood	8,261	7,945	-316	-3.8
Hardwood	206,119	191,875	-14,244	-6.9
Total	214,380	199,820	-14,560	-6.8

^a Includes roundwood delivered to nonpulp mills, then chipped and sold to pulpmills (373,000 cubic feet in 2005 and 143,000 cubic feet in 2007).

Table A.3—Number of primary wood-using plants by type of mill, Kentucky, 1969 to 2007

Type of mill	Year									
	1969	1974	1986	1995	1997	1999	2003	2005	2005	2007
	<i>number</i>									
Sawmills	538	388	408	376	365	330	317	282	277	241
Veneer or plywood mills	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Pulpmills	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Composite panel mills	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other mills	45	26	22	19	19	12	14	9	9	6
All plants	589	420	435	401	391	348	337	297	292	253

Table A.4—Roundwood receipts by sawmill size, Kentucky, 2005 and 2007

Sawmill size class ^a <i>mmbf</i>	2005			2007		
	Mills	Volume		Mills	Volume	
	<i>number</i>	<i>mbf</i>	<i>percent</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>mbf</i>	<i>percent</i>
<1.0	114	35,550	4	94	26,709	3
1.0–4.99	110	283,094	32	101	286,706	34
5.0–9.99	35	237,688	27	26	177,080	21
>10	18	325,083	37	20	362,138	42
Total	277	881,415	100	241	852,633	100

^a Based on volume received as opposed to actual capacity.

Table A.5—Roundwood receipts by species and type of mill, Kentucky, 2007

Species	Type of mill					
	All mills	Sawmills	Veneer mills		Pulpmills ^a	Other mills
			Pine plywood	Other veneer		
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>						
Softwood						
Yellow pine	2,241	2,010	0	4	NA	227
White pine	531	402	0	0	NA	129
Cedar	2,258	1,404	0	5	NA	849
Cypress	96	96	0	0	NA	0
Other softwood	365	313	0	0	NA	52
Unclassified	2,454	0	0	0	2,454	0
Total softwoods	7,945	4,225	0	9	2,454	1,257
Hardwood						
Blackgum-tupelo	565	565	0	0	NA	0
Soft maple	5,137	4,417	0	4	NA	716
Sweetgum	696	696	0	0	NA	0
Yellow-poplar	31,711	27,508	0	18	NA	4,185
Other soft hardwood	5,701	5,261	0	0	NA	440
Hickory	9,306	9,269	0	37	NA	0
Red oak	33,066	32,322	0	744	NA	0
White oak	28,899	28,752	0	147	NA	0
Other hard hardwood	27,901	27,186	0	550	NA	165
Unclassified	48,893	0	0	0	48,893	0
Total hardwoods	191,875	135,976	0	1,500	48,893	5,506
All species	199,820	140,201	0	1,509	51,347	6,763

NA = not applicable.

^a Collected only by softwood and hardwood and includes roundwood chipped.

Table A.6—Industrial roundwood movement by year and species group, Kentucky, 2005 and 2007

Year	Production	Exported to other States	Retained	Imported from other States	Receipts
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>					
Softwood					
2005	12,536	5,755	6,781	1,480	8,261
2007	11,538	5,392	6,146	1,799	7,945
Hardwood					
2005	178,644	21,015	157,629	48,490	206,119
2007	174,158	23,135	151,023	40,852	191,875
All species					
2005	191,180	26,770	164,410	49,970	214,380
2007	185,696	28,527	157,169	42,651	199,820

Table A.7—Industrial roundwood movement by product and species group, Kentucky, 2007

Product and species group	Production	Exported to other States	Retained	Imported from other States	Receipts
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>					
Saw logs					
Softwood	4,164	464	3,700	525	4,225
Hardwood	140,254	12,237	128,017	7,959	135,976
Total	144,418	12,701	131,717	8,484	140,201
Veneer logs					
Softwood	7	3	4	5	9
Hardwood	6,538	6,064	474	1,026	1,500
Total	6,545	6,067	478	1,031	1,509
Pulpwood ^a					
Softwood	4,187	2,905	1,282	1,172	2,454
Hardwood	20,420	3,394	17,026	31,867	48,893
Total	24,607	6,299	18,308	33,039	51,347
Other industrial					
Softwood	3,180	2,020	1,160	97	1,257
Hardwood	6,946	1,440	5,506	0	5,506
Total	10,126	3,460	6,666	97	6,763
All products					
Softwood	11,538	5,392	6,146	1,799	7,945
Hardwood	174,158	23,135	151,023	40,852	191,875
Total	185,696	28,527	157,169	42,651	199,820

^a Includes roundwood delivered to nonpulpmills, then chipped and sold to pulpmills.

Table A.8—Saw-log volume by destination, source, and species group, Kentucky, 2007

Destination and source	All species	Species group	
		Softwood	Hardwood
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>			
Kentucky (retained)	131,717	3,700	128,017
Exports to			
Alabama	75	75	0
Indiana	3,011	52	2,959
Missouri	590	0	590
Ohio	5,239	58	5,181
Tennessee	2,682	60	2,622
Virginia	1,104	219	885
Total	12,701	464	12,237
Imports from			
Illinois	155	50	105
Indiana	304	24	280
Missouri	92	50	42
North Carolina	3	3	0
Ohio	32	0	32
South Carolina	8	8	0
Tennessee	6,250	390	5,860
Virginia	740	0	740
West Virginia	900	0	900
Total	8,484	525	7,959

Table A.9—Veneer volume by destination, source, and species group, Kentucky, 2007

Destination and source	All species	Species group	
		Softwood	Hardwood
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>			
Kentucky (retained)	478	4	474
Exports to			
Georgia	3,364	0	3,364
Indiana	575	3	572
Michigan	145	0	145
North Carolina	1,784	0	1,784
Wisconsin	199	0	199
Total	6,067	3	6,064
Imports from			
Illinois	11	0	11
Indiana	184	0	184
Maine	12	0	12
Michigan	149	0	149
New York	48	0	48
Ohio	154	0	154
Pennsylvania	112	0	112
Texas	5	5	0
Washington	38	0	38
West Virginia	318	0	318
Total	1,031	5	1,026

Table A.10—Pulpwood volume by destination, source, and species group, Kentucky, 2007^a

Destination and source	All species	Species group	
		Softwood	Hardwood
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>			
Kentucky (retained)	18,308	1,282	17,026
Exports to			
Ohio	2,369	1,873	496
Tennessee	3,888	1,032	2,856
Virginia	42	0	42
Total	6,299	2,905	3,394
Imports from			
Alabama	1,563	0	1,563
Arkansas	505	0	505
Illinois	1,157	185	972
Indiana	1,500	0	1,500
Mississippi	9,879	0	9,879
Missouri	2,827	0	2,827
North Carolina	46	0	46
Tennessee	15,521	987	14,534
Virginia	41	0	41
Total	33,039	1,172	31,867

^a Includes roundwood delivered to nonpulp mills, then chipped and sold to pulp mills.

Table A.11—Other industrial volume by destination, source, and species group, Kentucky, 2007^a

Destination and source	All species	Species group	
		Softwood	Hardwood
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>			
Kentucky (retained)	6,666	1,160	5,506
Exports to			
Alabama	42	42	0
Indiana	49	49	0
Tennessee	2,566	1,828	738
West Virginia	803	101	702
Total	3,460	2,020	1,440
Imports from			
Indiana	11	11	0
Tennessee	43	43	0
Virginia	43	43	0
Total	97	97	0

^a Includes poles, posts, mulch, firewood, log homes, charcoal, composite panel, and all other industrial mills.

Table A.12—Primary mill residue volume by roundwood type, species group, and residue type, Kentucky, 2007

Roundwood type and species group	All types	Residue type			
		Bark	Coarse	Sawdust	Shavings
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>					
Saw logs					
Softwood	2,181	284	1,136	753	8
Hardwood	79,279	14,172	37,119	27,517	471
Total	81,460	14,456	38,255	28,270	479
Veneer logs					
Softwood	6	1	4	1	0
Hardwood	615	179	288	148	0
Total	621	180	292	149	0
Pulpwood					
Softwood	265	265	0	0	0
Hardwood	6,115	6,115	0	0	0
Total	6,380	6,380	0	0	0
Other industrial ^a					
Softwood	576	133	316	127	0
Hardwood	1,241	1,239	1	1	0
Total	1,817	1,372	317	128	0
Total					
Softwood	3028	683	1,456	881	8
Hardwood	87,250	21,705	37,408	27,666	471
Total	90,278	22,388	38,864	28,547	479

^a Includes poles, pilings, posts, and all other industrial products.

Table A.13—Disposal of residue at primary wood-using plants by product, species group, and type of residue, Kentucky, 2005 and 2007

Product and species group	All types		Bark		Coarse		Sawdust		Shavings	
	2005	2007	2005	2007	2005	2007	2005	2007	2005	2007
	<i>thousand cubic feet</i>									
Fiber products										
Softwood	173	190	0	0	173	190	0	0	0	0
Hardwood	21,160	19,801	0	0	21,108	19,801	52	0	0	0
Total	21,333	19,991	0	0	21,281	19,991	52	0	0	0
Particleboard										
Softwood	88	57	0	0	42	31	46	26	0	0
Hardwood	2,890	2,483	307	47	2,492	2,413	79	0	12	23
Total	2,978	2,540	307	47	2,534	2,444	125	26	12	23
Charcoal/ chemical wood										
Softwood	156	116	0	6	46	30	106	80	4	0
Hardwood	12,094	16,214	1,166	1,957	2,539	6,979	8,290	7,277	99	1
Total	12,250	16,330	1,166	1,963	2,585	7,009	8,396	7,357	103	1
Sawn products										
Softwood	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Hardwood	1,088	43	0	0	1,088	43	0	0	0	0
Total	1,088	47	0	0	1,088	47	0	0	0	0
Industrial fuel										
Softwood	528	858	278	344	156	316	94	198	0	0
Hardwood	28,963	27,397	10,480	8,444	5,885	3,897	12,574	14,849	24	207
Total	29,491	28,255	10,758	8,788	6,041	4,213	12,668	15,047	24	207
Miscellaneous										
Softwood	1,843	1,686	371	326	981	789	480	563	11	8
Hardwood	22,307	19,633	11,293	10,929	4,414	3,648	6,308	4,816	292	240
Total	24,150	21,319	11,664	11,255	5,395	4,437	6,788	5,379	303	248
Not used										
Softwood	375	117	52	7	148	96	174	14	1	0
Hardwood	3,297	1,679	495	328	1,365	627	1,436	724	1	0
Total	3,672	1,796	547	335	1,513	723	1,610	738	2	0
All products										
Softwood	3,163	3,028	701	683	1,546	1,456	900	881	16	8
Hardwood	91,799	87,250	23,741	21,705	38,891	37,408	28,739	27,666	428	471
Total	94,962	90,278	24,442	22,388	40,437	38,864	29,639	28,547	444	479

Table A.14—Roundwood timber product output by county, product, and species group, Kentucky, 2007

County	All products		Saw logs		Veneer logs		Pulpwood ^a		Composite panels		Other industrial	
	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>												
Adair	31	3,532	31	3,527	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Allen	0	3,698	0	3,688	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Anderson	48	30	48	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ballard	0	1,535	0	787	0	0	0	748	0	0	0	0
Barren	27	1,843	27	1,843	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bath	28	295	24	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Bell	0	3,902	0	3,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone	0	165	0	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bourbon	0	148	0	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boyd	0	724	0	724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boyle	0	155	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bracken	0	1,041	0	1,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breathitt	0	2,501	0	1,111	0	437	0	0	0	953	0	0
Breckinridge	87	4,029	35	2,409	1	228	0	1,392	0	0	51	0
Bullitt	126	157	54	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0
Butler	26	1,767	26	1,744	0	18	0	5	0	0	0	0
Caldwell	261	1,991	261	1,402	0	0	0	589	0	0	0	0
Calloway	413	755	9	616	0	0	404	139	0	0	0	0
Campbell	56	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
Carlisle	20	1,736	20	689	0	0	0	1,047	0	0	0	0
Carroll	55	121	4	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
Carter	103	2,871	88	2,871	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Casey	31	4,789	31	4,778	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Christian	605	1,806	15	1,745	0	0	590	61	0	0	0	0
Clark	0	167	0	18	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	20	577	10	567	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Clinton	24	1,922	24	1,922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crittenden	1,656	1,736	261	812	0	106	481	449	914	369	0	0
Cumberland	24	3,157	24	3,157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daviess	63	1,173	51	1,148	0	0	12	25	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	82	961	82	961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elliott	69	968	17	968	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0
Estill	39	1,683	39	1,683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fayette	0	149	0	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fleming	0	1,480	0	1,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Floyd	0	2,633	0	2,378	0	0	0	0	0	255	0	0
Franklin	79	13	26	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0
Fulton	48	183	48	112	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0
Gallatin	0	117	0	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrard	18	71	18	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	76	0	3	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graves	24	1,125	8	746	0	0	16	379	0	0	0	0
Grayson	179	2,928	57	2,737	0	0	1	191	0	0	121	0
Green	55	2,381	55	2,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenup	144	5,936	11	2,570	0	0	35	3,184	98	182	0	0

continued

Table A.14—Roundwood timber product output by county, product, and species group, Kentucky, 2007 (continued)

County	All products		Saw logs		Veneer logs		Pulpwood ^a		Composite panels		Other industrial	
	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>												
Hancock	0	1,138	0	1,138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	81	1,323	78	1,273	0	48	3	2	0	0	0	0
Harlan	219	3,851	219	2,413	0	336	0	0	0	1,102	0	0
Hart	172	2,066	120	2,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0
Henderson	0	73	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	164	15	108	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
Hickman	52	539	39	440	0	0	13	99	0	0	0	0
Hopkins	56	3,199	14	3,001	0	0	42	198	0	0	0	0
Jackson	44	845	37	838	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
Jefferson	0	145	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	19	1,055	19	1,055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenton	0	88	0	87	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knott	0	1,307	0	1,087	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	0
Knox	33	8,773	20	6,034	0	280	5	2,263	1	196	7	0
Larue	72	601	0	542	0	59	0	0	0	0	72	0
Laurel	278	7,776	4	1,160	0	1,235	246	4,189	0	1,192	28	0
Lawrence	16	1,615	16	1,615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee	69	2,324	63	2,159	0	0	4	0	0	165	2	0
Leslie	29	2,913	28	2,003	0	0	0	7	1	903	0	0
Letcher	0	1,424	0	1,389	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
Lewis	26	5,079	14	5,074	0	0	12	5	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	588	0	588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livingston	1,002	449	10	387	0	0	992	62	0	0	0	0
Logan	27	1,059	27	1,047	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Lyon	452	912	73	738	0	0	379	174	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	145	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magoffin	14	774	14	774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	73	1,064	22	997	0	67	0	0	0	0	51	0
Marshall	182	815	3	459	0	5	179	351	0	0	0	0
Martin	0	873	0	873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	22	1,520	22	1,520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCracken	0	235	0	210	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
McCreary	1,005	1,546	90	471	0	527	0	179	915	369	0	0
McLean	0	830	0	742	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0
Meade	35	1,187	34	1,084	1	103	0	0	0	0	0	0
Menifee	82	927	73	927	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Mercer	33	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metcalfe	30	2,433	30	2,392	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0
Monroe	18	3,317	18	3,297	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	17	107	17	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan	97	832	89	832	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Muhlenberg	240	1,925	28	1,791	0	0	212	134	0	0	0	0
Nelson	165	308	114	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
Ohio	117	6,570	45	2,983	0	139	23	3,448	0	0	49	0
Oldham	24	79	24	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

continued

Table A.14—Roundwood timber product output by county, product, and species group, Kentucky, 2007 (continued)

County	All products		Saw logs		Veneer logs		Pulpwood ^a		Composite panels		Other industrial	
	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood	Soft-wood	Hard-wood
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>												
Owen	171	198	120	125	0	73	0	0	0	0	51	0
Owsley	0	287	0	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pendleton	60	16	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
Perry	0	1,285	0	724	0	0	0	3	0	558	0	0
Pike	0	3,783	0	2,786	0	605	0	0	0	392	0	0
Powell	84	884	82	884	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pulaski	66	4,741	56	4,741	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Robertson	10	520	10	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rockcastle	20	1,362	13	1,362	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Rowan	13	1,304	1	1,224	0	25	0	0	0	55	12	0
Russell	28	1,529	28	1,524	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Scott	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	107	172	56	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
Simpson	0	86	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spencer	104	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
Taylor	0	3,218	0	3,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todd	0	771	0	771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trigg	498	1,840	8	1,489	0	0	490	351	0	0	0	0
Trimble	195	86	144	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
Union	0	37	0	2	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0
Warren	82	1,019	82	1,014	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Washington	211	108	118	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	0
Wayne	34	2,762	34	2,336	0	426	0	0	0	0	0	0
Webster	62	15	62	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitley	192	3,925	149	2,223	0	1,301	43	401	0	0	0	0
Wolfe	171	539	161	539	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
All counties	11,538	174,158	4,164	140,254	7	6,538	4,187	20,420	1,929	6,946	1,251	0

^a Includes roundwood delivered to nonpulp mills, then chipped and sold to pulp mills (140,000 cubic feet in 2007).

Table A.15—Total roundwood output by product, species group, and source of material, Kentucky, 2007

Product and species group	All sources	Total	Growing-stock trees		Other sources
			Sawtimber	Poletimber	
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>					
Saw logs					
Softwood	4,164	4,011	3,947	64	153
Hardwood	140,254	119,405	115,251	4,154	20,849
Total	144,418	123,416	119,198	4,218	21,002
Veneer logs and bolts					
Softwood	7	7	6	0	0
Hardwood	6,538	6,311	6,138	173	227
Total	6,545	6,318	6,144	174	227
Pulpwood					
Softwood	4,187	3,878	2,626	1,251	309
Hardwood	20,420	18,982	6,805	12,177	1,438
Total	24,607	22,859	9,431	13,428	1,748
Composite panels					
Softwood	1,929	1,775	1,198	577	154
Hardwood	6,946	6,565	2,354	4,211	381
Total	8,875	8,340	3,552	4,788	535
Poles and posts					
Softwood	229	211	168	43	18
Hardwood	0	0	0	0	0
Total	229	211	168	43	18
Other miscellaneous					
Softwood	1,022	940	635	305	82
Hardwood	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,022	940	635	305	82
Total industrial products					
Softwood	11,538	10,822	8,580	2,241	716
Hardwood	174,158	151,263	130,548	20,715	22,895
Total	185,696	162,084	139,128	22,956	23,612
Domestic fuelwood					
Softwood	199	151	149	2	48
Hardwood	20,474	18,660	18,428	231	1,814
Total	20,673	18,811	18,578	234	1,862
All products					
Softwood	11,737	10,973	8,730	2,243	764
Hardwood	194,632	169,922	148,976	20,946	24,710
Total	206,369	180,895	157,706	23,189	25,474

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

Table A.16—Total roundwood output by species group, survey region, and ownership class, Kentucky, 2007

Species group and survey region	Total	Ownership class		
		Public	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>				
Softwoods				
Eastern	253	0	8	245
Northern Cumberland	851	5	0	846
Southern Cumberland	1,730	16	0	1,714
Bluegrass	1,450	18	0	1,432
Pennyroyal	1,338	6	0	1,332
Western Coalfield	3,377	0	0	3,377
Western	2,738	0	0	2,738
Total softwoods	11,737	45	8	11,684
Hardwoods				
Eastern	20,193	12	1,315	18,866
Northern Cumberland	26,271	452	0	25,819
Southern Cumberland	39,674	429	0	39,245
Bluegrass	8,734	48	0	8,686
Pennyroyal	50,587	1,010	3,969	45,607
Western Coalfield	37,859	351	0	37,508
Western	11,314	854	1,250	9,210
Total hardwoods	194,632	3,157	6,534	184,941
All species	206,369	3,201	6,542	196,625

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

Table A.17—Total roundwood output by species group, detailed species group, and product, Kentucky, 2007

Species group and detailed species group	Total	Product						Domestic fuelwood
		Saw logs	Veneer logs	Pulpwood	Composite panels	Poles and posts	Other miscellaneous	
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>								
Softwood								
Cedar	181	128	0	1	0	7	42	3
Eastern white pine	142	128	0	1	0	10	0	2
Loblolly-shortleaf pine	603	228	0	218	122	24	0	11
Other yellow pines	10,693	3,669	7	3,966	1,701	188	980	182
Hemlock	118	10	0	0	105	0	0	2
Total softwoods	11,737	4,164	7	4,187	1,929	229	1,022	199
Hardwood								
Soft maple	6,888	5,323	108	681	52	0	0	725
Hard maple	5,617	3,788	113	887	238	0	0	591
Other birch	1,372	671	86	391	79	0	0	144
Hickory	21,691	15,714	778	2,079	839	0	0	2,281
Beech	8,098	6,088	233	622	304	0	0	852
Ash	6,083	4,593	137	674	39	0	0	640
Black walnut	2,961	2,402	86	137	24	0	0	311
Sweetgum	4,437	3,002	39	915	14	0	0	467
Yellow-poplar	27,216	18,256	1,146	3,193	1,757	0	0	2,863
Blackgum-tupelo	1,869	1,349	16	247	61	0	0	197
Sycamore	1,195	938	8	98	26	0	0	126
Cottonwood	1,008	578	44	279	0	0	0	106
Black cherry	1,109	759	45	114	75	0	0	117
Select white oaks	27,074	21,128	1,081	1,396	622	0	0	2,847
Other white oaks	13,798	9,934	652	1,305	455	0	0	1,451
Select red oaks	14,734	10,262	560	1,935	426	0	0	1,550
Other red oaks	38,793	28,250	1,018	4,205	1,239	0	0	4,081
Basswood	2,472	1,607	119	226	260	0	0	260
Elm	3,713	2,527	77	659	59	0	0	390
Other eastern hardwoods	4,504	3,085	191	376	378	0	0	474
Total hardwoods	194,632	140,254	6,538	20,420	6,946	0	0	20,474
All species	206,369	144,418	6,545	24,607	8,875	229	1,022	20,673

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

Table A.18—Total roundwood output by species group, detailed species group, and ownership class, Kentucky, 2007

Species group and detailed species group	Total	Ownership class		
		Public	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
<i>thousand cubic feet</i>				
Softwood				
Cedar	181	6	0	175
Eastern white pine	142	1	0	140
Loblolly-shortleaf pine	603	6	0	597
Other yellow pines	10,693	30	8	10,655
Hemlock	118	1	0	117
Total softwoods	11,737	45	8	11,684
Hardwood				
Soft maple	6,888	33	275	6,580
Hard maple	5,617	69	654	4,894
Other birch	1,372	15	0	1,357
Hickory	21,691	507	461	20,723
Beech	8,098	75	442	7,581
Ash	6,083	118	0	5,966
Black walnut	2,961	37	4	2,920
Sweetgum	4,437	179	0	4,259
Yellow-poplar	27,216	247	537	26,432
Blackgum-tupelo	1,869	53	57	1,759
Sycamore	1,195	13	0	1,182
Cottonwood	1,008	0	0	1,008
Black cherry	1,109	19	43	1,046
Select white oaks	27,074	536	1,308	25,230
Other white oaks	13,798	186	885	12,727
Select red oaks	14,734	284	233	14,217
Other red oaks	38,793	615	1,349	36,828
Basswood	2,472	2	154	2,316
Elm	3,713	124	15	3,574
Other eastern hardwoods	4,504	46	116	4,342
Total hardwoods	194,632	3,157	6,534	184,941
All species	206,369	3,201	6,542	196,625

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

Mathison, Rhonda M.; Nevins, Christopher G. 2009. Kentucky's timber industry—an assessment of timber product output and use, 2007. Resour. Bull. SRS-154. Asheville, NC: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Southern Research Station. 31 p.

In 2007, roundwood output from Kentucky's forests totaled 186 million cubic feet, 3 percent less than in 2005. Mill byproducts generated from primary manufacturers decreased 5 percent to 90 million cubic feet. Seventy-seven percent of plant residues were used, primarily for fuel, miscellaneous, and fiber products. Saw logs were the leading roundwood product at 144 million cubic feet; pulpwood ranked a distant second at 25 million cubic feet; composite panels were third at 9 million cubic feet. The number of primary processing plants declined from 292 in 2005 to 253 in 2007. Total receipts declined 7 percent to 200 million cubic feet.

Keywords: FIA, pulpwood, residues, roundwood, saw logs, veneer logs, wood movement.



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