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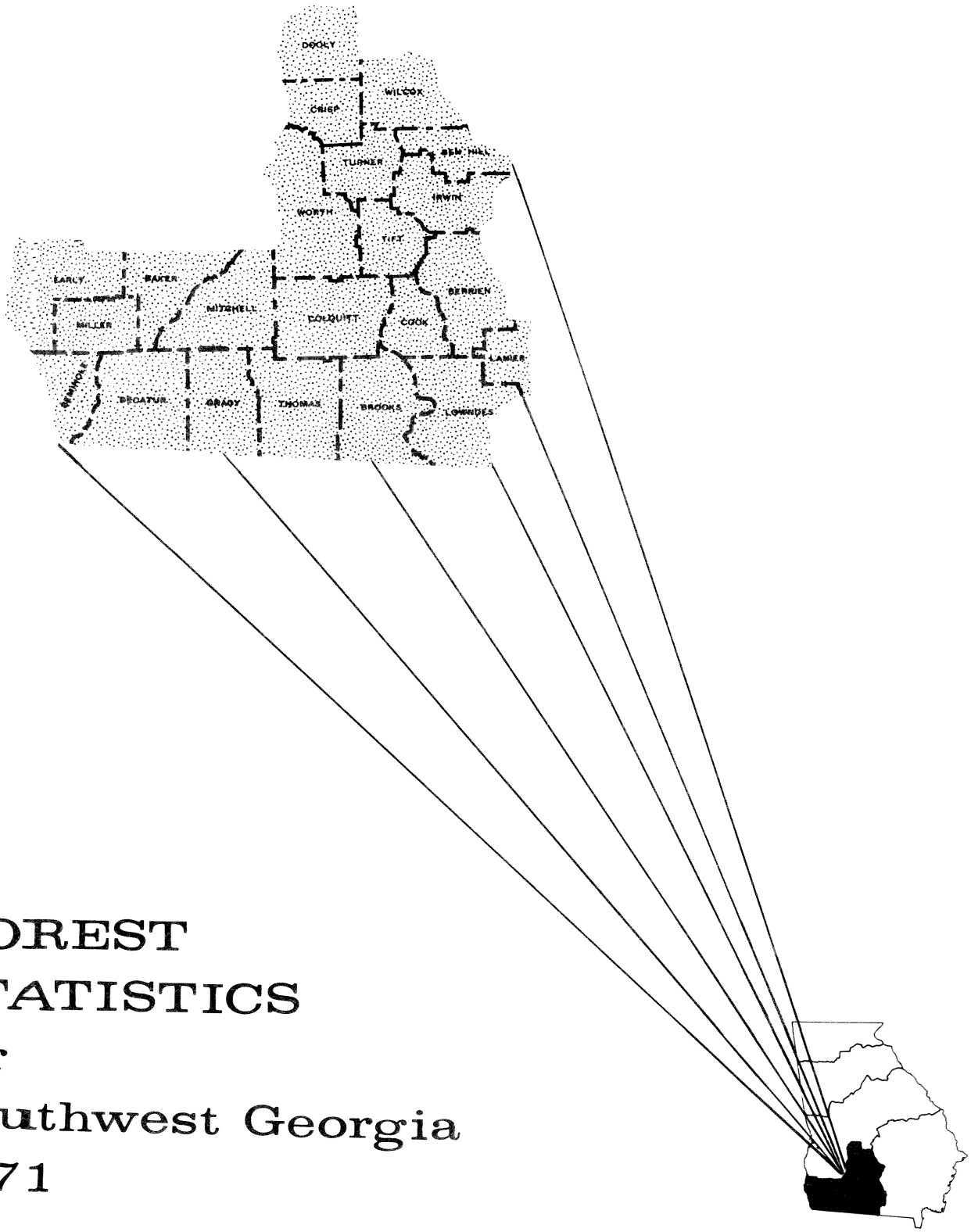

FOREST STATISTICS for Southwest Georgia 1971

FOREWORD

This report highlights the principal findings of the fourth Forest Survey of the timber resource in Southwest Georgia. The survey was started in June 1970 and completed in October 1970. Findings of the previous surveys, completed in 1934, 1951, and 1960, provide the basis for measuring changes that have occurred and trends that have developed over the past 37 years. In this report, the primary emphasis is on the changes and trends that have taken place since the last survey.

Forest Survey, authorized by the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of 1928, is a continuing nationwide undertaking by the regional experiment stations of the Forest Service, USDA. In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, Forest Survey is an activity of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, with headquarters at Asheville, North Carolina. The objective is to inventory periodically the forest lands, their extent, condition, and volume of timber, and ascertain rates of timber growth and depletion. It is necessary to keep this basic information up to date to provide a sound basis for the formulation of forest policies and programs.

The 22-county area covered by this report is one of five Survey units in Georgia. Comparable reports for the other four units will be issued as the Statewide survey progresses. When completed, this survey will provide updated statistics on the timber resource for all of Georgia.

The Southeastern Station gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and assistance provided by the Georgia Forestry Commission and forest industry in the collection of the field data.

Joe P. McClure, Project Leader of the Forest Survey in the Southeast, planned and coordinated the various phases of the Survey. Noel D. Cost was in charge of the data collection. William H. B. Haines was in charge of the processing and computations. Richard L. Welch was in charge of the remeasurement studies. Herbert A. Knight was in charge of analysis and reporting.

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Forest Statistics
for
Southwest Georgia
1971

by

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HIGHLIGHTS

Since 1960 in Southwest Georgia--

--area of commercial forest land has declined by 180,000 acres, or almost 6 percent. During this 11-year period, 366,000 acres were diverted from commercial forest to other land uses, while only 186,000 acres of new forest land were added. About 80 percent of the diversion was to pasture and other agricultural uses. Most of the remaining loss was to urban development. Area of commercial forest land now totals about 2.9 million acres, or 51 percent of total land area.

--three out of every five acres of commercial forest land have either been harvested, regenerated, treated, or disturbed. Approximately 790,000 acres were either harvested or thinned, and an estimated 250,000 acres were artificially reforested. Other common types of treatment and disturbance in evidence were cleaning, prescribed burning, grazing, turpentining, wildfire, and substantial damage from insects and disease.

--average basal area of all live trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger has increased from 40 to 52 square feet per acre of commercial forest land. There are also about 145 more sapling-size trees per acre than in 1960. In spite of this buildup in average stand density, one out of every three acres of commercial forest land is still either nonstocked or poorly stocked.

--area of commercial forest land owned by farmers has declined by one-third, from 2.6 to 1.7 million acres. Land clearing accounted for part of this decrease; however, most of the change is attributed to a shift in ownership from the farmer to the miscellaneous private class. Forest industry has increased its commercial forest holdings from 200,000 to 251,000 acres. In addition, forest industry has about 118,000 acres under long-term lease. Only 1 percent of the commercial forest land in Southwest Georgia is publicly owned.

--volume of growing stock has increased by 581 million cubic feet, or almost 27 percent, reversing a downward trend in volume between 1951 and 1960. The inventory of growing stock now exceeds 2.7 billion cubic feet and includes about 8.5 billion board feet of sawtimber. There is an additional 0.3 billion cubic feet in rough and rotten trees.

--softwoods have accounted for 85 percent of the net gain in the volume of growing stock. Volume of all major softwood species increased significantly except longleaf pine, which showed little change. Slash pine and loblolly pine made the greatest gains.

--hardwoods have accounted for only 15 percent of the net gain in the volume of growing stock. Blackgum, laurel oak, water oak, and sweetgum are the leading hardwood species in the inventory and accounted for most of the increase.

In 1970--

--net growth of growing stock totaled 170 million cubic feet and exceeded removals by an estimated 52 million cubic feet, or 44 percent. About 79 percent of this growth over removals was softwood and the remaining 21 percent was hardwood. By ownership, 48 percent of the growth over removals was on miscellaneous private lands, 40 percent on farm woodlands, and the remaining 12 percent on forest industry lands. The growth estimate for 1970 includes 598 million board feet of sawtimber.

--removals of growing stock totaled over 118 million cubic feet, over three-fourths of which was softwood. Almost two-thirds of the removals came from farm woodlands, although farmers own less than 60 percent of the commercial forest area. In contrast, only 23 percent of the removals came from miscellaneous private holdings, which make up over 30 percent of commercial forest area. Forest industry lands provided about 10 percent of the removals. The removals estimate for 1970 includes 453 million board feet of sawtimber.

--mortality of growing stock totaled almost 20 million cubic feet and reduced gross growth by 10 percent. This mortality estimate includes 53 million board feet of sawtimber. Slightly over half of the mortality was softwood. Suppression, fire, and weather were the leading identifiable causes of death. Although not one of the leading causes of death, fusiform disease has afflicted an unusually high percentage of the pine stands in Southwest Georgia.

HOW THE FOREST SURVEY IS MADE

The method of survey is essentially a sampling procedure designed to provide reliable statistics primarily at the State and Survey Unit levels. Individual county statistics are presented so that any combination of counties may be added together until the total is large enough to meet the desired degree of reliability. The basic steps of the survey procedure were as follows:

1. Initial estimates of forest and nonforest areas were based on the classification of 17,988 sample clusters systematically spaced on the latest aerial photographs available. A subsample of 1,701 of these 16-point clusters were ground checked, and a linear regression was fitted to the data to develop the relationship between the photo and ground classification of the subsample. This procedure provided a means for adjusting the initial estimates of area for change in land use since date of photography and for photo misclassifications.

2. Estimates of timber volume and forest classifications were based on measurements recorded at 826 ground sample locations systematically distributed within the commercial forest land. A 10-point cluster of plots, measured with a basal area factor of 37.5 square feet per acre, was systematically spaced on an acre at each of these sample locations. Trees less than 5.0 inches d.b.h. were tallied on fixed-radius plots around the point centers.

3. Equations prepared from detailed measurements collected on the trees tallied at 1 out of every 20 sample locations in Southwest Georgia, and similar measurements taken throughout the Southeast, were used to compute the volumes of individual tally trees. A mirror caliper and sectional aluminum poles were used to obtain the additional measurements on standing trees required to construct the volume equations. The same 5-percent subsample of plots used for the tree-volume study in Southwest Georgia also served as a quality control of field measurements.

4. Felled trees were measured at 21 active cutting operations to provide utilization factors for product and species groups and to supplement the standing tree-volume study.

5. Estimates of growth, removals, and mortality were determined from the remeasurement of 908 permanent sample plots which were established in the third survey.

6. Ownership information was collected from local contacts, correspondence, and public records. In those counties where the sample missed a particular ownership class, temporary sample plots were added and measured to describe the forest conditions within the ownership class.

7. All field data were sent to Asheville for editing and were punched into cards and stored on magnetic tape for machine computing, sorting, and tabulation. Final estimates were based on statistical summaries of the data.

RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

Statistical analysis of these data indicates the following sampling errors in terms of one standard error (two times out of three):

	Percent
Per million acres of commercial forest land - - - - - - -	1.26
Per billion cubic feet of growing stock - - - - - - - - -	5.37
Per billion cubic feet of net annual growth - - - - - - -	1.27
Per billion cubic feet of annual removals - - - - - - - -	2.55

Sampling errors for county and unit totals,[1] in terms of one standard error

County	Commercial forest area	Cubic-foot volume of growing stock		
		Inventory	Growth	Removals
	Sampling error[2]			
Baker	2.68	13.71	22.13	32.18
Ben Hill	2.31	20.47	13.88	31.40
Berrien	2.13	13.52	11.70	33.97
Brooks	3.31	14.46	12.15	23.25
Colquitt	3.81	15.43	15.66	29.78
Cook	3.51	13.59	16.61	33.05
Crisp	7.21	15.87	15.69	38.81
Decatur	2.30	12.96	9.99	25.29
Dooly	4.75	15.85	15.12	32.63
Early	3.38	13.84	13.15	38.59
Grady	2.42	10.95	11.90	28.60
Irwin	2.91	13.10	13.65	44.91
Lanier	1.53	18.37	17.33	47.51
Lowndes	2.89	10.39	9.76	21.70
Miller	8.87	18.96	24.77	45.55
Mitchell	3.33	17.72	16.61	34.70
Seminole	4.63	27.20	29.91	37.38
Thomas	3.24	9.23	12.29	34.16
Tift	3.94	16.46	17.49	37.83
Turner	5.10	28.39	20.66	37.59
Wilcox	2.69	16.20	12.42	26.33
Worth	2.67	12.66	10.79	32.27
Unit total	0.74	3.23	3.07	7.41

1/ Sampling error of breakdowns of county and unit totals may be computed with the following formula:

$$e = \frac{(SE)\ \sqrt{(\text{Specified volume or area})}}{\sqrt{(\text{Volume or area total in question})}}$$

Where: e = Sampling error of the volume or area total in question.
SE = Specified sampling error in table.
2/ By random-sampling formula (in percent).

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Acceptable trees.--Growing-stock trees of commercial species that meet specified standards of size and quality, but not qualifying as desirable trees.

Basal area.--The area in square feet of the cross section at breast height of a single tree or of all the trees in a stand, usually expressed as square feet of basal area per acre.

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

Commercial species.--Tree species presently or prospectively suitable for industrial wood products.

Cropland.--Land under cultivation within the past 24 months, including orchards and land in soil-improving crops, but excluding land cultivated in developing improved pasture. Also includes idle farmland.

Desirable trees.--Growing-stock trees of commercial species having no serious defects in quality limiting present or prospective use for timber products, of relatively high vigor, and containing no pathogens that may result in death or serious deterioration before rotation age.

Diameter class.--A classification of trees based on diameter outside bark, measured at breast height ($4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground). D.b.h. is the common abbreviation for "diameter at breast height." Two-inch diameter classes are commonly used in Forest Survey, with the even inch the approximate midpoint for a class. For example, the 6-inch class includes trees 5.0 through 6.9 inches d.b.h., inclusive.

Farm.--Either a place operated as a unit of 10 or more acres from which the sale of agricultural products totaled $50 or more annually, or a place operated as a unit of less than 10 acres from which the sale of agricultural products for the year amounted to at least $250.

Farm operator.--A person who operates a farm, either doing the work himself or directly supervising the work.

Farmer-owned lands.--Lands owned by farm operators.

Forest industry lands.--Lands owned by companies or individuals operating wood-using plants.

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

Forest type.--A classification of forest land based upon the species forming a plurality of live-tree stocking.

Longleaf-slash pine.--Forests in which longleaf or slash pine, singly or in combination, comprises a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include oak, hickory, and gum.)

Loblolly-shortleaf pine.--Forests in which loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, or other southern yellow pines, except longleaf or slash pine, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include oak, hickory, and gum.)

Oak-pine.--Forests in which hardwoods (usually upland oaks) comprise a plurality of the stocking but in which pines comprise 25 to 50 percent of the stocking. (Common associates include gum, hickory, and yellow-poplar.)

Oak-hickory.--Forests in which upland oaks or hickory, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking, except where pines comprise 25 to 50 percent, in which case the stand would be classified oak-pine. (Common associates include yellow-poplar, elm, maple, and black walnut.)

Oak-gum-cypress.--Bottomland forests in which tupelo, blackgum, sweetgum, oaks, or southern cypress, singly or in combination, comprises a plurality of the stocking, except where pines comprise 25 to 50 percent, in which case the stand would be classified oak-pine. (Common associates include cottonwood, willow, ash, elm, hackberry, and maple.)

Elm-ash-cottonwood.--Forests in which elm, ash, or cottonwood, singly or in combination, comprises a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include willow, sycamore, beech, and maple.)

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

Growing-stock trees.--Live trees of commercial species qualifying as desirable or acceptable trees.

Growing-stock volume.--Net volume in cubic feet of growing-stock trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and over from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top diameter outside bark of the central stem, or to the point where the central stem breaks into limbs. (Net volume in primary forks is included.)

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

Soft hardwoods.--Soft-textured hardwoods such as boxelder, red and silver maple, buckeye, hackberry, loblolly-bay, silverbell (in mountains), butternut, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, cucumbertree, magnolia, sweetbay, water tupelo, blackgum, sycamore, cottonwood, black cherry, willow, basswood, and elm.

Hard hardwoods.--Hard-textured hardwoods such as Florida and sugar maple, birch, hickory, dogwood, persimmon (forest grown), beech, ash, honeylocust, holly, black walnut, mulberry, all commercial oaks, and black locust.

Idle farmland.--Includes former croplands, orchards, improved pastures and farm sites not tended within the past 2 years, and presently less than 16.7 percent stocked with trees.

Improved pasture.--Land currently improved for grazing by cultivation, seeding, irrigation, or clearing of trees or brush.

Industrial wood.--All roundwood products except fuelwood.

Land area.--The area of dry land and land temporarily or partly covered by water such as marshes, swamps, and river flood plains (omitting tidal flats below mean high tide); streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than 1/8 of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds less than 40 acres in area.

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

Miscellaneous Federal lands.--Federal lands other than National Forests, lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and Indian lands.

Miscellaneous private lands - corporate.--Lands owned by private corporations other than forest industry.

Miscellaneous private lands - individual.--Privately owned lands other than forest-industry, farmer-owned, or corporate lands.

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

National Forest land.--Federal lands which have been legally designated as National Forests or purchase units, and other lands under the administration of the Forest Service, including experimental areas and Bankhead-Jones Title III lands.

Net annual growth.--The increase in volume for a specific year.

Net volume.--Gross volume less deductions for rot, sweep, or other defect affecting use for timber products.

Noncommercial forest land.--(a) Unproductive forest land incapable of yielding crops of industrial wood because of adverse site conditions, and (b) productive-reserved forest land.

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

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

Nonstocked land.--Commercial forest land less than 16.7 percent stocked with growing-stock trees.

Other Federal lands.--Federal lands other than National Forests, including lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other Federal agencies.

Other public lands.--Publicly owned lands other than National Forests.

Overstocked areas.--Areas where growth of trees is significantly reduced by excessive numbers of trees.

Poletimber trees.--Growing-stock trees of commercial species at least 5.0 inches in d.b.h. but smaller than sawtimber size.

Productive-reserved forest land.--Forest land sufficiently productive to qualify as commercial forest land, but withdrawn from timber utilization through statute or administrative designation.

Rangeland.--Land on which the natural plant cover is composed principally of native grasses, forbs, or shrubs valuable for forage.

Rotten trees.--Live trees of commercial species that do not contain 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 tree volume in sound material.

Rough trees.--(a) Live trees of commercial species that do not contain 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 tree volume in sound material; and (b) all live trees of noncommercial species.

Salvable dead trees.--Standing or down dead trees that are considered merchantable by Forest Survey standards.

Saplings.--Live trees 1.0 to 5.0 inches in diameter at breast height.

Saw log.--A log meeting minimum standards of diameter, length, and defect, including logs at least 8 feet long, sound and straight, and with a minimum diameter inside bark for softwoods of 6 inches (8 inches for hardwoods).

Saw-log portion.--That part of the bole of sawtimber trees between the stump and the saw-log top.

Saw-log top.--The point on the bole of sawtimber trees above which a 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.

Sawtimber trees.--Live trees of commercial species containing at least a 12-foot saw log, or two noncontiguous saw logs, each 8 feet or longer, and with at least one-third of the gross board-foot volume between the 1-foot stump and minimum saw-log top being sound. Softwoods must be at least 9.0 inches and hardwoods at least 11.0 inches in diameter at breast height.

Sawtimber volume.--Net volume of the saw-log portion of live sawtimber in board-foot International 1/4-inch rule.

Seedlings.--Live trees less than 1.0 inch in diameter at breast height that are expected to survive and develop.

Site class.--A classification of forest land in terms of inherent capacity to grow crops of industrial wood based on fully stocked natural stands.

Class 1.--Sites capable of producing 165 or more cubic feet per acre annually.

Class 2.--Sites capable of producing 120 to 165 cubic feet per acre annually.

Class 3.--Sites capable of producing 85 to 120 cubic feet per acre annually.

Class 4.--Sites capable of producing 50 to 85 cubic feet per acre annually.

Class 5.--Sites incapable of producing 50 cubic feet per acre annually, but excluding unproductive sites.

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

Pines.--Yellow pine species which include loblolly, longleaf, slash, shortleaf, pitch, Virginia, Table-Mountain, sand, and spruce pine.

Other softwoods.--White pine, hemlock, cypress, eastern redcedar, white-cedar, spruce, and fir.

Stand-size class.--A classification of forest land based on the size class of growing-stock trees on the area.

Sawtimber stands.--Stands at least 16.7 percent stocked with growing-stock trees, with half or more of total stocking in sawtimber or poletimber trees, and with sawtimber stocking at least equal to pole-timber stocking.

Poletimber stands.--Stands at least 16.7 percent stocked with growing-stock trees of which half or more of this stocking is in poletimber and sawtimber trees, and with poletimber stocking exceeding that of sawtimber.

Sapling-seedling stands.--Stands at least 16.7 percent stocked with growing-stock trees of which more than half of the stocking is saplings and seedlings.

State, county, and municipal lands.--Lands owned by States, counties, and local public agencies or municipalities, or lands leased to these governmental units for 50 years or more.

Stocking.--The degree of occupancy of land by trees, measured by basal area or the number of trees in a stand and spacing in the stand, compared to a minimum standard, depending on tree size, to fully utilize the growth potential of the land. (See page 12.)

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

Unproductive forest land.--Forest land incapable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre of industrial wood under natural conditions, because of adverse site conditions.

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

Urban and other areas.--Areas within the legal boundaries of cities and towns; suburban areas developed for residential, industrial, or recreational purposes; school yards; cemeteries; roads; railroads; airports; beaches; powerlines and other rights-of-way; or other nonforest land not included in any other specified land use class.

Stocking standard

D.b.h. class	Minimum number of trees per acre for full stocking	Minimum basal area per acre for full stocking	Percent stocking assigned each tally tree1/
Seedlings	600	--	5.0
2	560	--	5.4
4	460	--	6.5
6	340	67	5.8
8	240	84	4.8
10	155	85	4.3
12	115	90	4.0
14	90	96	3.8
16	72	101	3.7
18	60	106	3.5
20	51	111	3.5

1/ Trees less than 5.0 inches d.b.h. were tallied on a 10-point cluster of circular, 1/300-acre plots at each sample location. Trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger were tallied on a 10-point cluster of variable plots using a basal area factor of 37.5 at each sample location.

Overstocked--Over 130 percent
Fully stocked--100-130 percent
Medium stocked--60-99 percent
Poorly stocked--16.7-59 percent
Nonstocked--Less than 16.7 percent

Cubic feet of wood per average cord
(excluding bark)

D.b.h. class	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Hardwood
6	61.0	61.0	68.2	60.0
8	68.7	68.1	76.0	68.4
10	73.7	73.1	81.4	73.4
12	77.1	76.7	85.2	76.4
14	79.5	79.4	88.2	78.4
16	81.3	81.6	90.4	79.8
18	82.6	83.3	92.3	80.8
20	83.3	84.8	93.8	81.5
22	84.0	86.0	95.1	82.1
24+	84.3	87.8	98.4	83.1
Average	74.2	73.7	81.9	73.8

COUNTY TABLES

The county tables are intended for use in compiling forest resource estimates for groups of counties. Because the sampling procedure used by the Forest Survey in Southwest Georgia was intended primarily to furnish inventory data for the Unit as a whole, individual county estimates have limited and variable accuracy. As county totals are broken down by various subdivisions, the possibility of error increases and is greatest for the smallest items. The order of this increase can be computed with the formula on page 5.

Table 1.--Area, by land class and county, 1971

County	All land 1/	Forest land				Nonforest land 2/
		Total	Commercial forest	Unproductive forest	Productive-reserved	
	Thousand acres					
Baker	227.9	127.8	127.8	--	--	100.1
Ben Hill	163.2	108.9	108.9	--	(3/)	54.3
Berrien	300.0	188.4	188.2	0.2	--	111.6
Brooks	317.5	167.2	165.6	1.6	--	150.3
Colquitt	360.1	149.8	149.1	--	0.7	210.3
Cook	149.1	78.1	76.6	1.0	0.5	71.0
Crisp	187.7	72.0	70.8	(3/)	1.2	115.7
Decatur	381.5	229.6	227.9	0.5	1.2	151.9
Dooly	252.6	97.9	97.8	0.1	(3/)	154.7
Early	336.7	160.1	158.9	--	1.2	176.6
Grady	298.9	162.5	162.5	--	--	136.4
Irwin	238.1	115.9	115.9	--	(3/)	122.2
Lanier	116.8	92.0	89.5	2.5	--	24.8
Lowndes	325.7	203.6	202.6	1.0	--	122.1
Miller	183.7	65.8	65.8	--	--	117.9
Mitchell	327.0	130.7	130.7	--	--	196.3
Seminole	165.3	65.5	64.8	--	0.7	99.8
Thomas	347.5	183.2	182.8	0.4	--	164.3
Tift	170.2	73.8	73.8	--	--	96.4
Turner	187.5	89.5	89.5	--	--	98.0
Wilcox	245.7	154.5	154.5	--	--	91.2
Worth	370.9	180.8	180.8	--	--	190.1
Total	5,653.6	2,897.6	2,884.8	7.3	5.5	2,756.0

1/ From U. S. Bureau of the Census, Land and Water Area of the United States, 1960.

2/ Includes 54,900 acres of water according to Survey standards of area classification but defined by the Bureau of the Census as land.

3/ Less than 50 acres.

Table 2.--Area of commercial forest land, by ownership class and county, 1971

County	All ownerships	Ownership class							
		National Forest	Miscellaneous Federal	State	County and municipal	Forest industry 2/	Farmer	Miscellaneous private	
								Corporate	Individual
	Thousand acres								
Baker	127.8	--	--	--	(1/)	15.4	50.8	--	61.6
Ben Hill	108.9	--	--	(1/)	0.3	8.4	60.1	3.3	36.8
Berrien	188.2	--	--	2.6	0.1	20.9	128.4	3.3	32.9
Brooks	165.6	--	--	--	0.1	20.9	122.1	--	22.5
Colquitt	149.1	--	--	--	0.2	2.4	122.1	--	24.4
Cook	76.6	--	--	(1/)	0.1	6.9	53.7	3.2	12.7
Crisp	70.8	--	--	(1/)	0.1	0.2	66.8	--	3.7
Decatur	227.9	--	6.7	1.5	1.7	16.1	95.2	26.7	80.0
Dooly	97.8	4.1	--	--	--	2.1	57.2	--	34.4
Early	158.9	--	0.4	--	(1/)	11.2	106.2	--	41.1
Grady	162.5	--	--	--	(1/)	6.9	83.8	--	71.8
Irwin	115.9	--	--	--	--	22.6	63.3	--	30.0
Lanier	89.5	--	6.4	--	--	14.3	44.9	6.0	17.9
Lowndes	202.6	--	0.5	--	0.1	54.5	106.9	3.7	36.9
Miller	65.8	--	--	--	(1/)	9.4	47.9	2.8	5.7
Mitchell	130.7	--	--	--	0.1	4.5	99.4	--	26.7
Seminole	64.8	--	3.7	--	--	3.3	57.8	--	--
Thomas	182.8	--	(1/)	0.1	0.5	8.3	74.0	9.7	90.2
Tift	73.8	--	--	1.2	0.1	--	54.4	--	18.1
Turner	89.5	--	--	--	0.1	4.4	27.1	3.8	54.1
Wilcox	154.5	--	--	0.1	(1/)	16.0	79.1	9.9	49.4
Worth	180.8	--	--	--	(1/)	2.1	121.4	3.4	53.9
Total	2,884.8	4.1	17.7	5.5	3.5	250.8	1,722.6	75.8	804.8

1/ Less than 50 acres.
2/ Not including 117,700 acres of farmer-owned and miscellaneous private lands leased to forest industry.

Table 3.--Area of commercial forest land, by forest-type group and county, 1971

County	All type groups	Forest-type groups					
		Longleaf-slash	Loblolly-shortleaf	Oak-pine	Oak-hickory	Oak-gum-cypress	Elm-ash-cottonwood
	Thousand acres						
Baker	127.8	34.6	17.6	10.9	39.9	24.8	--
Ben Hill	108.9	78.6	10.0	10.3	6.7	3.3	--
Berrien	188.2	87.4	12.5	12.2	17.8	58.3	--
Brooks	165.6	26.5	12.8	24.5	38.6	53.6	9.6
Colquitt	149.1	73.4	22.0	24.4	4.9	24.4	--
Cook	76.6	29.1	6.3	12.7	--	28.5	--
Crisp	70.8	41.1	--	7.4	7.4	14.9	--
Decatur	227.9	64.0	37.4	61.1	46.3	19.1	--
Dooly	97.8	32.9	11.5	7.6	34.3	11.5	--
Early	158.9	53.5	6.9	19.9	30.6	41.1	6.9
Grady	162.5	16.0	42.2	34.2	30.2	35.9	4.0
Irwin	115.9	62.3	10.0	11.2	14.5	17.9	--
Lanier	89.5	39.5	10.2	11.9	3.0	24.9	--
Lowndes	202.6	71.6	34.9	23.2	13.4	59.5	--
Miller	65.8	18.8	--	16.9	13.2	14.1	2.8
Mitchell	130.7	61.3	15.3	16.0	26.7	7.6	3.8
Seminole	64.8	19.9	4.1	12.4	12.4	16.0	--
Thomas	182.8	45.1	26.3	53.4	45.1	12.9	--
Tift	73.8	33.9	--	14.5	3.7	21.7	--
Turner	89.5	46.9	7.7	7.8	7.7	19.4	--
Wilcox	154.5	78.8	6.6	29.5	6.6	33.0	--
Worth	180.8	113.4	10.1	13.5	16.8	27.0	--
Total	2,884.8	1,128.6	304.4	435.5	419.8	569.4	27.1

Table 4.--Area of commercial forest land, by stand-size class and county, 1971

County	All stands	Stand-size class			Nonstocked areas
		Sawtimber	Poletimber	Sapling-seedling	
	Thousand acres				
Baker	127.8	46.1	31.5	39.3	10.9
Ben Hill	108.9	33.4	30.1	45.4	--
Berrien	188.2	65.6	48.8	58.3	15.5
Brooks	165.6	65.0	29.7	61.2	9.7
Colquitt	149.1	43.9	44.2	56.1	4.9
Cook	76.6	25.4	25.9	25.3	--
Crisp	70.8	26.1	22.2	22.5	--
Decatur	227.9	102.3	57.9	56.3	11.4
Dooly	97.8	40.2	27.1	30.5	--
Early	158.9	41.5	64.5	49.5	3.4
Grady	162.5	90.1	35.9	36.5	--
Irwin	115.9	48.9	31.2	28.0	7.8
Lanier	89.5	27.5	19.7	39.1	3.2
Lowndes	202.6	98.1	51.1	43.7	9.7
Miller	65.8	24.4	14.1	14.1	13.2
Mitchell	130.7	26.9	38.2	65.6	--
Seminole	64.8	20.6	20.2	24.0	--
Thomas	182.8	105.5	32.2	38.6	6.5
Tift	73.8	30.3	25.4	14.5	3.6
Turner	89.5	34.8	19.4	31.5	3.8
Wilcox	154.5	46.1	62.4	42.7	3.3
Worth	180.8	69.6	40.4	67.4	3.4
Total	2,884.8	1,112.3	772.1	890.1	110.3

Table 5.--Area of commercial forest land, by site class and county, 1971

County	All classes	Site class				
		1	2	3	4	5
	Thousand acres					
Baker	127.8	--	--	17.6	67.3	42.9
Ben Hill	108.9	--	--	32.8	72.7	3.4
Berrien	188.2	--	6.6	34.6	116.0	31.0
Brooks	165.6	--	--	63.1	89.7	12.8
Colquitt	149.1	--	--	87.9	56.3	4.9
Cook	76.6	--	3.2	28.5	38.6	6.3
Crisp	70.8	--	--	22.3	41.1	7.4
Decatur	227.9	2.3	--	38.9	134.2	52.5
Dooly	97.8	--	--	59.3	38.5	--
Early	158.9	--	3.4	47.4	101.9	6.2
Grady	162.5	--	10.2	50.2	90.1	12.0
Irwin	115.9	--	--	23.3	89.2	3.4
Lanier	89.5	--	--	--	89.5	--
Lowndes	202.6	--	4.4	53.7	120.3	24.2
Miller	65.8	--	--	8.5	51.7	5.6
Mitchell	130.7	--	--	38.3	81.0	11.4
Seminole	64.8	--	--	12.4	40.0	12.4
Thomas	182.8	--	24.4	99.8	55.3	3.3
Tift	73.8	--	--	26.7	47.1	--
Turner	89.5	--	--	19.3	58.6	11.6
Wilcox	154.5	--	--	39.4	102.0	13.1
Worth	180.8	--	3.4	32.4	124.8	20.2
Total	2,884.8	2.3	55.6	836.4	1,705.9	284.6

Table 6.--Area of commercial forest land, by stocking classes of growing-stock trees, by county, 1971

County	All classes	Stocking percentage[1/]				
		Over 130	100-130	60-99	16.7-59	Less than 16.7
	Thousand acres					
Baker	127.8	6.7	6.7	42.4	61.1	10.9
Ben Hill	108.9	--	20.3	59.1	29.5	--
Berrien	188.2	9.9	48.7	80.8	33.3	15.5
Brooks	165.6	9.6	18.2	83.1	45.0	9.7
Colquitt	149.1	4.9	29.5	78.1	31.7	4.9
Cook	76.6	--	31.7	35.4	9.5	--
Crisp	70.8	--	14.9	37.3	18.6	--
Decatur	227.9	3.8	45.0	93.0	74.7	11.4
Dooly	97.8	--	19.1	49.9	28.8	--
Early	158.9	3.4	37.1	77.3	37.7	3.4
Grady	162.5	4.0	10.2	112.4	35.9	--
Irwin	115.9	3.3	36.8	55.7	12.3	7.8
Lanier	89.5	--	15.0	46.0	25.3	3.2
Lowndes	202.6	9.1	30.3	69.2	84.3	9.7
Miller	65.8	--	10.3	22.6	19.7	13.2
Mitchell	130.7	--	35.0	46.0	49.7	--
Seminole	64.8	4.1	8.3	23.5	28.9	--
Thomas	182.8	3.2	16.1	108.7	48.3	6.5
Tift	73.8	--	21.8	44.8	3.6	3.6
Turner	89.5	7.8	11.6	35.4	30.9	3.8
Wilcox	154.5	6.6	23.1	78.9	42.6	3.3
Worth	180.8	3.4	30.3	99.9	43.8	3.4
Total	2,884.8	79.8	520.0	1,379.5	795.2	110.3

1/ See stocking standards on page 12.

Table 7.--Volume of sawtimber and growing stock on commercial forest land, by species group and county, 1971

County	Sawtimber					Growing stock				
	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million board feet					Million cubic feet 1/				
Baker	301.7	215.3	5.6	13.0	67.8	88.3	56.7	3.5	6.1	22.0
Ben Hill	289.9	257.7	2.6	20.4	9.2	88.1	73.2	1.2	9.9	3.8
Berrien	514.2	368.3	54.8	75.9	15.2	195.9	120.5	20.9	48.3	6.2
Brooks	462.6	226.4	62.0	108.9	65.3	161.8	59.5	19.9	55.9	26.5
Colquitt	442.5	374.5	--	33.0	35.0	134.4	108.5	3.0	12.7	10.2
Cook	251.6	161.4	7.4	50.0	32.8	89.5	49.4	2.2	24.9	13.0
Crisp	163.6	116.8	2.8	29.1	14.9	61.8	42.4	0.6	11.7	7.1
Decatur	799.0	571.6	8.3	125.1	94.0	243.4	156.3	2.7	47.3	37.1
Dooly	258.7	131.9	50.1	43.7	33.0	86.6	39.5	10.4	18.8	17.9
Early	376.1	134.6	17.6	97.6	126.3	147.7	52.3	6.7	46.3	42.4
Grady	626.9	419.4	5.7	89.9	111.9	174.2	102.0	1.4	37.7	33.1
Irwin	357.1	273.0	25.8	49.7	8.6	131.9	89.6	9.6	28.9	3.8
Lanier	185.1	136.0	42.2	6.9	--	71.0	44.2	16.8	9.6	0.4
Lowndes	570.2	301.5	57.7	139.3	71.7	200.9	101.7	19.0	60.7	19.5
Miller	135.2	69.7	12.3	25.2	28.0	47.2	24.1	3.6	9.9	9.6
Mitchell	198.9	157.9	11.0	15.7	14.3	91.9	66.1	5.0	12.2	8.6
Seminole	217.8	182.9	3.2	14.8	16.9	62.7	45.6	1.3	7.5	8.3
Thomas	878.5	686.3	--	90.6	101.6	219.6	153.7	--	32.8	33.1
Tift	217.3	156.4	15.7	33.6	11.6	82.5	53.4	4.7	19.2	5.2
Turner	312.8	168.7	85.9	50.7	7.5	90.4	45.5	23.6	19.4	1.9
Wilcox	308.6	140.1	44.1	88.0	36.4	123.5	58.2	10.4	40.4	14.5
Worth	612.6	520.2	14.2	43.6	34.6	167.0	130.2	3.8	20.4	12.6
Total	8,480.9	5,770.6	529.0	1,244.7	936.6	2,760.3	1,672.6	170.3	580.6	336.8

1/ Factors for converting to cords are shown on page 12.

Table 8.--Net annual growth of sawtimber and growing stock on commercial forest land, by species group and county, 1970

County	Sawtimber					Growing stock				
	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million board feet					Million cubic feet				
Baker	18.1	13.7	0.5	0.6	3.3	5.9	4.5	0.4	0.1	0.9
Ben Hill	21.0	19.1	0.1	1.3	0.5	6.8	6.0	(1/)	0.4	0.4
Berrien	45.1	36.9	2.8	4.2	1.2	10.4	8.4	0.5	1.1	0.4
Brooks	28.6	18.4	2.9	4.2	3.1	7.2	3.7	0.6	1.5	1.4
Colquitt	30.4	28.1	--	0.8	1.5	10.4	9.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Cook	19.4	15.7	0.2	2.0	1.5	5.8	4.2	0.1	0.8	0.7
Crisp	15.7	13.5	0.1	1.1	1.0	3.5	2.8	(1/)	0.5	0.2
Decatur	59.8	50.0	0.3	4.1	5.4	15.8	12.2	0.1	1.8	1.7
Dooly	16.7	10.6	1.5	2.8	1.8	6.3	4.0	0.2	0.8	1.3
Early	28.2	17.0	1.2	5.0	5.0	8.7	4.9	0.1	1.8	1.9
Grady	39.3	29.3	0.1	4.7	5.2	10.1	6.7	(1/)	1.7	1.7
Irwin	26.7	24.5	0.9	1.1	0.2	8.1	6.9	0.2	0.7	0.3
Lanier	15.7	13.4	1.8	0.4	0.1	4.3	3.7	0.4	0.2	(1/)
Lowndes	41.2	31.7	2.8	3.5	3.2	11.3	7.9	0.4	2.1	0.9
Miller	9.2	6.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.8	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mitchell	18.6	16.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	7.7	6.4	0.1	0.3	0.9
Seminole	14.7	13.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	3.8	3.2	--	0.3	0.3
Thomas	47.8	39.2	--	4.6	4.0	11.2	8.2	(1/)	1.6	1.4
Tift	21.9	18.8	0.5	2.2	0.4	5.1	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.3
Turner	18.6	12.8	3.3	2.3	0.2	3.8	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.1
Wilcox	19.9	13.2	1.5	3.8	1.4	8.7	6.4	0.3	1.2	0.8
Worth	41.0	33.8	0.6	4.6	2.0	12.7	10.0	0.2	1.5	1.0
Total	597.6	475.8	22.4	55.4	44.0	170.4	128.1	4.7	20.3	17.3

1/ Less than 50,000 cubic feet.

Table 9.--Annual removals of sawtimber and growing stock on commercial forest land, by species group and county, 1970

County	Sawtimber					Growing stock				
	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million board feet					Million cubic feet				
Baker	4.2	1.3	--	0.3	2.6	1.3	0.6	--	0.1	0.6
Ben Hill	17.6	17.1	--	0.5	--	4.7	4.5	--	0.1	0.1
Berrien	48.0	45.7	--	0.6	1.7	10.7	9.6	0.1	0.2	0.8
Brooks	29.9	21.1	--	1.6	7.2	7.7	5.4	0.1	0.4	1.8
Colquitt	32.4	30.0	--	2.4	--	8.9	7.3	--	1.1	0.5
Cook	8.6	8.6	--	--	--	2.2	2.2	--	--	--
Crisp	13.6	10.8	--	2.1	0.7	4.1	2.4	--	1.5	0.2
Decatur	24.1	15.3	--	5.5	3.3	7.0	4.4	--	1.6	1.0
Dooly	11.9	6.1	--	3.5	2.3	4.2	2.5	--	1.1	0.6
Early	20.2	16.3	--	2.9	1.0	5.4	3.6	--	1.5	0.3
Grady	19.7	16.2	--	0.6	2.9	4.3	3.3	--	0.2	0.8
Irwin	7.3	7.3	--	--	--	1.9	1.8	--	0.1	--
Lanier	13.1	12.9	--	--	0.2	3.2	2.8	--	--	0.4
Lowndes	47.0	37.3	--	6.5	3.2	12.8	9.4	0.1	1.9	1.4
Miller	1.6	0.8	--	--	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	--	0.3
Mitchell	21.9	19.4	--	1.0	1.5	6.2	5.3	--	0.5	0.4
Seminole	17.5	15.1	--	--	2.4	5.0	4.5	--	--	0.5
Thomas	17.8	11.6	--	3.7	2.5	5.9	3.6	--	1.1	1.2
Tift	13.3	12.9	--	0.4	--	2.9	2.7	--	0.2	--
Turner	20.8	18.3	--	2.5	--	4.7	4.2	--	0.5	--
Wilcox	41.9	30.2	--	10.7	1.0	9.7	7.2	--	2.2	0.3
Worth	20.4	15.3	--	2.7	2.4	5.0	3.9	--	0.6	0.5
Total	452.8	369.6	--	47.5	35.7	118.5	91.4	0.5	14.9	11.7

Table 10.--Area of commercial forest land, by forest type and ownership class, 1971

Forest type	All ownerships	Ownership class				
		National Forest	Other public	Forest industry	Farmer	Misc. private
	Thousand acres					
Softwood types:						
Longleaf pine	273.4	--	(1/)	31.5	161.2	80.7
Slash pine	855.2	4.1	1.7	90.4	512.8	246.2
Loblolly pine	214.3	--	3.9	16.6	99.8	94.0
Shortleaf pine	35.3	--	--	9.9	6.8	18.6
Pond pine	54.7	--	--	--	33.0	21.7
Total	1,432.9	4.1	5.6	148.4	813.6	461.2
Hardwood types:						
Oak-pine	435.5	--	2.0	40.2	245.8	147.5
Oak-hickory	358.0	--	8.6	14.5	225.0	109.9
Southern scrub oak	61.9	--	--	6.9	34.1	20.9
Oak-gum-cypress	569.4	--	10.5	40.8	387.4	130.7
Elm-ash-cottonwood	27.1	--	--	--	16.7	10.4
Total	1,451.9	--	21.1	102.4	909.0	419.4
All types	2,884.8	4.1	26.7	250.8	1,722.6	880.6

1/ Less than 50 acres.

Table 11.--Area of commercial forest land, by ownership and stocking classes of growing-stock trees, 1971

Ownership classes	All classes	Stocking percentage 1/				
		Over 130	100-130	60-99	16.7-59	Less than 16.7
	Thousand acres					
National Forest	4.1	--	--	2.0	2.1	--
Other public	26.7	0.7	3.4	6.3	13.1	3.2
Forest industry	250.8	7.8	48.1	135.7	45.3	13.9
Farmer	1,722.6	33.7	322.5	792.6	512.3	61.5
Misc. private	880.6	37.6	146.0	442.9	222.4	31.7
All ownerships	2,884.8	79.8	520.0	1,379.5	795.2	110.3

1/ See stocking standards on page 12.

Table 12.--Volume of timber on commercial forest land, by class and species group, 1971

Class of timber	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	- - - - - - Million cubic feet - - - - - -				
Sawtimber trees:					
Saw-log portion	1,677.4	1,112.4	109.4	266.0	189.6
Upper-stem portion	169.6	85.7	13.2	49.5	21.2
Total	1,847.0	1,198.1	122.6	315.5	210.8
Poletimber trees	913.3	474.5	47.7	265.1	126.0
All growing-stock trees	2,760.3	1,672.6	170.3	580.6	336.8
Rough trees:					
Sawtimber-size trees	131.2	3.5	2.6	39.6	85.5
Poletimber-size trees	129.4	4.0	2.6	75.9	46.9
Total	260.6	7.5	5.2	115.5	132.4
Rotten trees:					
Sawtimber-size trees	55.6	1.0	4.1	27.3	23.2
Poletimber-size trees	12.6	0.2	0.3	11.0	1.1
Total	68.2	1.2	4.4	38.3	24.3
Salvable dead trees:					
Sawtimber-size trees	6.4	4.0	--	1.0	1.4
Poletimber-size trees	--	--	--	--	--
Total	6.4	4.0	--	1.0	1.4
Total, all timber	3,095.5	1,685.3	179.9	735.4	494.9

Table 13.--Number of growing-stock trees on commercial forest land, by species and diameter class, 1971

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height)									
		5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0 and larger
	Thousand trees										
Softwood:											
Longleaf pine	27,922	8,457	6,417	4,744	4,294	2,669	941	270	56	74	--
Slash pine	112,477	62,989	25,507	12,022	6,261	3,215	1,483	602	259	133	6
Loblolly pine	32,741	13,958	6,543	4,495	2,852	2,340	1,291	724	318	213	7
Shortleaf pine	5,075	2,358	1,389	361	484	234	144	73	17	15	--
Pond pine	5,205	2,302	860	910	714	236	127	28	7	21	--
Spruce pine	495	49	63	89	94	129	20	21	12	15	3
Baldcypress	2,153	764	626	258	177	160	107	15	12	25	9
Pondcypress	15,199	5,682	3,705	2,946	1 645	787	313	90	12	19	--
Eastern redcedar	141	70	26	21	19	--	--	--	5	--	--
Total softwoods	201,408	96,629	45,136	25,846	16,540	9,770	4,426	1,823	698	515	25
Hardwood:											
Select white oaks[1/]	2,049	709	535	357	163	94	59	36	49	43	4
Select red oaks[2/]	146	--	--	102	--	13	--	7	18	--	6
Other white oaks	2,733	854	555	637	245	166	119	46	48	60	3
Other red oaks	23,088	9,597	6,141	2,607	1,743	1,009	770	467	338	384	32
Hickory	1,855	772	438	263	170	77	48	24	31	26	6
Florida maple	398	137	72	143	15	--	8	15	--	8	--
Soft maple	4,151	1,553	936	669	426	315	110	59	51	29	3
Beech	195	--	39	--	37	64	38	15	--	--	2
Sweetgum	9,990	4,959	2,055	1,524	571	407	330	77	37	30	--
Tupelo and blackgum	34,642	12,687	8,702	5,588	3,586	2,272	1,125	362	175	133	12
Ash	1,170	350	337	195	181	65	9	29	--	4	--
Basswood	55	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yellow-poplar	4,382	1,726	560	841	591	318	135	124	43	38	6
Bay and magnolia	5,750	2,446	1,341	785	666	338	85	45	29	8	7
Elm	717	255	275	68	80	25	--	14	--	--	--
Black cherry	644	328	145	77	69	--	--	8	12	5	--
Sycamore	65	--	37	20	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Hackberry	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--
River birch	148	--	36	51	13	48	--	--	--	--	--
Other eastern hardwoods	465	287	138	--	17	16	--	7	--	--	--
Total hardwoods	92,650	36,660	22,342	13,982	8,573	5,227	2,836	1,350	831	768	81
All species	294,058	133,289	67,478	39,828	25,113	14,997	7,262	3,173	1,529	1,283	106

1/ Includes white and swamp chestnut oaks.
2/ Includes cherrybark and Shumard oaks.

Table 14.--Volume of all live trees on commercial forest land, by species and diameter class, 1971

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height)									
		5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0 and larger
	Million cubic feet										
Softwood:											
Longleaf pine	362.6	26.5	43.0	63.2	87.6	78.4	37.7	16.2	3.8	6.2	--
Slash pine	815.9	162.5	151.4	155.4	125.3	95.5	60.8	34.0	19.1	11.1	0.8
Loblolly pine	393.8	34.1	38.0	50.9	52.8	70.8	54.4	45.2	25.7	20.5	1.4
Shortleaf pine	49.0	5.0	7.4	4.9	10.4	6.8	6.2	5.1	1.8	1.4	--
Pond pine	45.3	5.5	4.7	9.9	12.1	6.1	3.9	1.2	0.4	1.5	--
Spruce pine	14.7	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.9	4.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	0.4
Baldcypress	31.8	2.4	4.0	3.7	3.2	5.3	4.7	1.5	1.2	3.5	2.3
Pondcypress	147.0	18.6	25.3	34.2	29.0	21.0	11.4	4.5	1.1	1.7	0.2
Eastern redcedar	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	--	--	--	0.3	--	--
Total softwoods	1,861.2	255.0	274.3	323.6	322.6	288.5	180.6	109.3	54.6	47.6	5.1
Hardwood:											
Select white oaks 1/	27.6	2.2	3.5	3.9	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.8	5.0	1.2
Select red oaks 2/	4.6	--	--	1.2	--	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.2
Other white oaks	87.0	4.8	7.1	12.6	12.2	7.5	6.9	5.8	6.9	15.6	7.6
Other red oaks	293.3	27.6	42.3	31.1	33.2	28.0	29.1	22.3	19.7	48.6	11.4
Hickory	21.9	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.5	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.0
Florida maple	7.2	0.8	1.6	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	--
Soft maple	77.4	13.4	13.2	12.1	10.5	10.1	5.7	3.1	3.4	5.5	0.4
Beech	9.3	--	0.7	0.6	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5
Sweetgum	90.4	13.0	13.6	19.1	11.4	10.9	12.5	4.4	2.2	3.3	--
Tupelo and blackgum	422.4	53.2	74.3	75.9	76.9	57.5	40.5	16.1	10.5	14.6	2.9
Ash	14.2	1.2	3.1	2.2	3.7	1.6	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	--
Basswood	1.1	--	--	0.9	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yellow-poplar	54.0	5.6	4.0	9.6	10.2	7.9	4.8	5.1	2.3	3.4	1.1
Bay and magnolia	71.6	10.1	12.6	12.5	14.8	10.2	4.2	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.5
Elm	7.6	0.7	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	--	0.8	--	0.3	--
Black cherry	6.7	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	0.3	--	0.3	0.7	0.6	--
Sycamore	1.2	--	0.3	0.6	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--
Hackberry	0.9	0.2	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.5	--	--	--
River birch	4.0	--	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.5	--	--	--	--
Other eastern hardwoods	25.5	6.0	7.7	2.5	2.9	2.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.3	--
Total hardwoods	1,227.9	141.8	191.8	192.4	187.4	146.1	111.5	68.9	55.2	104.0	28.8
All species	3,089.1	396.8	466.1	516.0	510.0	434.6	292.1	178.2	109.8	151.6	33.9

1/ Includes white and swamp chestnut oaks.
2/ Includes cherrybark and Shumard oaks.

Table 15.--Volume of growing stock on commercial forest land, by species and diameter class, 1971

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height)									
		5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0 and larger
	Million cubic feet										
Softwood:											
Longleaf pine	361.1	26.5	42.8	63.1	87.5	78.2	37.7	15.7	3.4	6.2	--
Slash pine	812.5	161.1	150.3	154.8	125.3	95.5	60.8	34.0	19.1	10.8	0.8
Loblolly pine	391.5	33.4	37.5	50.5	52.6	70.8	54.4	44.9	25.7	20.3	1.4
Shortleaf pine	48.7	4.9	7.4	4.7	10.4	6.8	6.2	5.1	1.8	1.4	--
Pond pine	44.5	5.3	4.7	9.4	12.0	6.1	3.9	1.2	0.4	1.5	--
Spruce pine	14.3	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.9	4.6	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.7	0.4
Baldcypress	27.9	2.4	4.0	3.3	3.2	4.7	4.7	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.2
Pondcypress	141.3	17.1	23.9	33.4	28.5	20.9	11.1	4.2	0.8	1.4	--
Eastern redcedar	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	--	--	--	0.3	--	--
Total softwoods	1,842.9	251.1	271.1	320.6	321.7	287.6	179.9	107.9	53.8	45.4	3.8
Hardwood:											
Select white oaks 1/	25.7	1.9	3.0	3.9	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.8	4.3	1.2
Select red oaks 2/	4.2	--	--	1.2	--	0.4	--	0.4	1.0	--	1.2
Other white oaks	27.5	2.0	2.9	5.7	3.2	3.1	2.8	1.2	2.2	4.0	0.4
Other red oaks	235.0	24.5	37.7	26.5	28.6	22.7	23.4	18.5	15.8	31.6	5.7
Hickory	19.2	1.9	2.9	2.3	2.9	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.6	2.5	1.0
Florida maple	3.9	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.2	--	0.2	0.6	--	0.5	--
Soft maple	40.7	4.4	5.8	7.0	6.8	6.7	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.4
Beech	5.8	--	0.4	--	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.8	--	--	0.5
Sweetgum	82.5	10.8	12.9	18.2	10.8	10.3	11.8	3.3	2.0	2.4	--
Tupelo and blackgum	337.5	37.1	56.4	61.7	63.7	51.6	33.9	13.7	7.7	9.9	1.8
Ash	12.1	0.9	2.4	2.0	3.5	1.5	0.2	1.2	--	0.4	--
Basswood	0.9	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yellow-poplar	51.7	5.1	3.8	9.2	10.2	7.7	4.7	5.0	2.2	3.1	0.7
Bay and magnolia	54.0	7.1	9.4	8.6	13.3	8.3	2.6	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.1
Elm	5.8	0.4	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.8	--	0.8	--	--	--
Black cherry	5.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	--	--	0.3	0.7	0.3	--
Sycamore	0.9	--	0.3	0.3	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--
Hackberry	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--
River birch	2.4	--	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Other eastern hardwoods	2.1	0.6	0.6	--	0.4	0.3	--	0.2	--	--	--
Total hardwoods	917.4	97.9	141.9	151.3	149.9	120.3	87.8	52.9	39.5	61.9	14.0
All species	2,760.3	349.0	413.0	471.9	471.6	407.9	267.7	160.8	93.3	107.3	17.8

1/ Includes white and swamp chestnut oaks.
2/ Includes cherrybark and Shumard oaks.

Table 16.--Volume of sawtimber on commercial forest land, by species and diameter class, 1971

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height)							
		9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0 and larger
	Million board feet								
Softwood:									
Longleaf pine	1,473.4	238.2	422.5	431.8	222.5	98.9	20.7	38.8	--
Slash pine	2,298.8	559.1	557.0	486.1	326.5	190.0	114.6	61.1	4.4
Loblolly pine	1,596.7	155.4	222.8	361.8	300.8	263.3	160.0	124.0	8.6
Shortleaf pine	178.7	14.7	46.9	34.9	32.1	30.5	11.1	8.5	--
Pond pine	150.3	29.2	49.2	31.8	22.7	5.4	2.4	9.6	--
Spruce pine	72.7	5.2	8.3	23.2	5.6	9.5	8.2	10.1	2.6
Baldcypress	100.7	6.2	12.2	22.6	27.2	7.7	5.9	11.4	7.5
Pondcypress	424.2	105.3	117.8	103.9	59.6	24.0	5.3	8.3	--
Eastern redcedar	4.1	0.9	1.3	--	--	--	1.9	--	--
Total softwoods	6,299.6	1,114.2	1,438.0	1,496.1	997.0	629.3	330.1	271.8	23.1
Hardwood:									
Select white oaks 1/	84.1	--	9.3	8.3	11.2	8.0	14.9	25.8	6.6
Select red oaks 2/	15.2	--	--	1.7	--	2.0	4.9	--	6.6
Other white oaks	67.4	--	10.6	10.8	12.3	4.8	8.6	18.4	1.9
Other red oaks	654.1	--	94.5	91.3	106.1	87.0	79.6	165.7	29.9
Hickory	59.0	--	9.5	6.6	7.0	4.6	9.4	15.4	6.5
Florida maple	6.8	--	0.9	--	1.2	2.1	--	2.6	--
Soft maple	97.7	--	21.7	26.8	14.0	10.7	10.7	11.4	2.4
Beech	20.7	--	1.6	7.9	5.7	3.2	--	--	2.3
Sweetgum	174.9	--	37.9	44.3	53.0	16.6	10.3	12.8	--
Tupelo and blackgum	688.3	--	190.6	196.0	145.3	60.1	36.1	52.0	8.2
Ash	22.8	--	9.7	6.0	1.2	4.6	--	1.3	--
Basswood	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yellow-poplar	154.4	--	32.6	33.0	25.0	25.9	12.9	20.5	4.5
Bay and magnolia	103.0	--	40.9	29.3	10.9	5.8	5.7	3.2	7.2
Elm	12.1	--	5.3	2.7	--	4.1	--	--	--
Black cherry	8.7	--	2.0	--	--	1.3	3.5	1.9	--
Sycamore	1.8	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--
Hackberry	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--
River birch	5.8	--	1.2	4.6	--	--	--	--	--
Other eastern hardwoods	3.1	--	0.7	1.4	--	1.0	--	--	--
Total hardwoods	2,181.3	--	469.0	470.7	392.9	245.0	196.6	331.0	76.1
All species	8,480.9	1,114.2	1,907.0	1,966.8	1,389.9	874.3	526.7	602.8	99.2

1/ Includes white and swamp chestnut oaks.
2/ Includes cherrybark and Shumard oaks.

Table 17.--Net annual growth and removals of growing stock on commercial forest land, by species, 1970

Species	Net annual growth	Annual timber removals
	- - Million cubic feet - -	
Softwood:		
Yellow pines	128.1	91.4
Cypress	4.7	0.4
Other eastern softwoods	(1/)	0.1
Total softwoods	132.8	91.9
Hardwood:		
Select white and red oaks	0.7	0.3
Other white and red oaks	14.7	9.3
Hickory	0.8	1.2
Hard maple	0.2	--
Sweetgum	4.2	2.8
Ash, walnut, and black cherry	0.8	0.2
Yellow-poplar	5.2	4.3
Tupelo and blackgum	6.5	5.7
Bay and magnolia	1.9	0.5
Other eastern hardwoods	2.6	2.3
Total hardwoods	37.6	26.6
All species	170.4	118.5

1/ Negligible.

Table 18.--Net annual growth and removals of sawtimber on commercial forest land, by species, 1970

Species	Net annual growth	Annual timber removals
	- - Million board feet - -	
Softwood:		
Yellow pines	475.8	369.6
Cypress	22.2	--
Other eastern softwoods	0.2	--
Total softwoods	498.2	369.6
Hardwood:		
Select white and red oaks	2.9	1.2
Other white and red oaks	36.8	27.0
Hickory	2.0	4.8
Hard maple	0.3	--
Sweetgum	9.4	8.0
Ash, walnut, and black cherry	1.3	--
Yellow-poplar	19.4	18.6
Tupelo and blackgum	19.1	18.5
Bay and magnolia	2.6	1.4
Other eastern hardwoods	5.6	3.7
Total hardwoods	99.4	83.2
All species	597.6	452.8

Table 19.--Mortality of growing stock and sawtimber on commercial forest land, by species, 1970

Species	Growing stock	Sawtimber
	Million cubic feet	Million board feet
Softwood:		
Yellow pines	10.2	27.5
Cypress	0.4	1.2
Other eastern softwoods	--	--
Total softwoods	10.6	28.7
Hardwood:		
Select white and red oaks	0.3	1.1
Other white and red oaks	4.3	12.9
Hickory	0.3	1.0
Hard maple	0.1	0.2
Sweetgum	0.8	1.5
Ash, walnut, and black cherry	0.1	--
Yellow-poplar	0.1	--
Tupelo and blackgum	1.8	5.6
Bay and magnolia	0.7	1.4
Other eastern hardwoods	0.5	1.0
Total hardwoods	9.0	24.7
All species	19.6	53.4

Table 20.--Volume of all live trees and growing stock on commercial forest land, by ownership class and species group, 1971

Ownership class	All live trees					Growing stock				
	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million cubic feet									
National Forest	3.7	3.5	--	0.2	--	3.5	3.5	--	--	--
Other public	13.4	6.3	0.4	3.5	3.2	13.3	6.3	0.5	3.5	3.0
Forest industry	290.4	169.1	15.4	54.9	51.0	257.8	168.4	14.9	39.7	34.8
Farmer	1,806.3	958.1	101.9	471.6	274.7	1,607.1	952.6	97.1	371.8	185.6
Miscellaneous private	975.3	544.3	62.2	204.2	164.6	878.6	541.8	57.8	165.6	113.4
All ownerships	3,089.1	1,681.3	179.9	734.4	493.5	2,760.3	1,672.6	170.3	580.6	336.8

Table 21.--Volume of sawtimber on commercial forest land, by ownership class and species group, 1971

Ownership class	Small sawtimber 1/					Large sawtimber 2/				
	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million board feet									
National Forest	7.1	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other public	16.5	11.6	--	3.0	1.9	14.6	10.8	1.3	--	2.5
Forest industry	424.3	316.0	28.8	44.1	35.4	294.9	159.3	20.8	43.5	71.3
Farmer	2,970.3	2,178.7	220.8	416.3	154.5	1,899.8	1,146.9	83.2	341.5	328.2
Miscellaneous private	1,569.8	1,164.7	120.6	201.1	83.4	1,283.6	775.5	53.5	195.2	259.4
All ownerships	4,988.0	3,678.1	370.2	664.5	275.2	3,492.9	2,092.5	158.8	580.2	661.4

1/ Volume of sawtimber trees less than 15.0 inches at d.b.h.
2/ Volume of sawtimber trees 15.0 inches and larger at d.b.h.

Table 22.--Net annual growth and removals of growing stock on commercial forest land, by ownership class and species group, 1970

Ownership class	Net annual growth					Annual timber removals				
	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million cubic feet									
National Forest	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	0.8	0.8	--	--	--
Other public	1.4	1.1	(1/)	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	--	--	--
Forest industry	17.9	15.0	0.4	1.0	1.5	11.6	9.3	0.1	1.3	0.9
Farmer	98.6	70.8	3.0	14.2	10.6	78.0	57.5	0.3	11.7	8.5
Miscellaneous private	52.3	41.0	1.3	4.9	5.1	27.5	23.2	0.1	1.9	2.3
All ownerships	170.4	128.1	4.7	20.3	17.3	118.5	91.4	0.5	14.9	11.7

1/ Negligible.

Table 23.--Net annual growth and removals of sawtimber on commercial forest land, by ownership class and species group, 1970

Ownership class	Net annual growth					Annual timber removals				
	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood	All species	Pine	Other softwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
	Million board feet									
National Forest	0.7	0.7	--	--	--	0.6	0.6	--	--	--
Other public	1.7	1.2	(1/)	0.3	0.2	3.2	3.2	--	--	--
Forest industry	62.0	50.9	2.3	2.7	6.1	48.2	39.8	--	5.7	2.7
Farmer	342.0	269.2	12.9	36.1	23.8	294.6	232.3	--	35.8	26.5
Miscellaneous private	191.2	153.8	7.2	16.3	13.9	106.2	93.7	--	6.0	6.5
All ownerships	597.6	475.8	22.4	55.4	44.0	452.8	369.6	--	47.5	35.7

1/ Negligible.

Table 24.--Average net volume per acre of sawtimber, growing stock, and other live timber[1/] on commercial forest land, by ownership class, major forest type, and species group, 1971

Forest type, species group, and class of material	All ownerships		Ownership class									
			National Forest		Other public		Forest industry		Farmer		Misc. private	
	Board feet	Cubic feet	Board feet	Cubic feet	Board feet	Cubic feet	Board feet	Cubic feet	Board feet	Cubic feet	Board feet	Cubic feet
Pine types:												
Growing stock:												
Softwood	2,837	889	942	461	3,022	1,040	1,876	783	2,993	911	2,939	894
Hardwood	90	39	--	--	--	--	55	28	84	39	115	45
Total	2,927	928	942	461	3,022	1,040	1,931	811	3,077	950	3,054	939
Other timber:												
Softwood	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	6	--	4
Hardwood	--	24	--	26	--	--	--	11	--	29	--	21
Total	--	29	--	26	--	--	--	14	--	35	--	25
Oak-pine type:												
Growing stock:												
Softwood	2,340	581	--	--	192	126	3,851	959	2,126	534	2,372	577
Hardwood	765	312	--	--	139	49	1,277	468	641	285	860	324
Total	3,105	893	--	--	331	175	5,128	1,427	2,767	819	3,232	901
Other timber:												
Softwood	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	4	--	7
Hardwood	--	117	--	--	--	22	--	75	--	115	--	134
Total	--	123	--	--	--	22	--	82	--	119	--	141
Upland hardwood types:												
Growing stock:												
Softwood	689	153	--	--	--	--	168	83	635	148	920	183
Hardwood	996	405	--	--	--	--	20	55	994	415	1,221	465
Total	1,685	558	--	--	--	--	188	138	1,629	563	2,141	648
Other timber:												
Softwood	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	2	--	3
Hardwood	--	176	--	--	--	--	--	46	--	190	--	178
Total	--	179	--	--	--	--	--	53	--	192	--	181
Bottomland hardwood types:												
Growing stock:												
Softwood	1,550	419	--	--	873	144	1,449	348	1,350	372	2,211	601
Hardwood	2,176	929	--	--	675	624	2,853	1,061	1,888	868	2,882	1,079
Total	3,726	1,348	--	--	1,548	768	4,302	1,409	3,238	1,240	5,093	1,680
Other timber:												
Softwood	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	10	--	28
Hardwood	--	253	--	--	--	--	--	533	--	220	--	269
Total	--	267	--	--	--	--	--	537	--	230	--	297
All types:												
Growing stock:												
Softwood	2,184	639	942	461	1,066	305	1,903	665	2,125	615	2,426	688
Hardwood	756	318	--	--	333	295	704	270	726	326	848	320
Total	2,940	957	942	461	1,399	600	2,607	935	2,851	941	3,274	1,008
Other timber:												
Softwood	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	6	--	8
Hardwood	--	108	--	26	--	4	--	114	--	111	--	103
Total	--	114	--	26	--	4	--	118	--	117	--	111
All timber	2,940	1,071	942	487	1,399	604	2,607	1,053	2,851	1,058	3,274	1,119

1/ Rough and rotten trees.

Table 25.--Land area, by class, major forest type, and survey completion date, 1951, 1960, and 1971

Land use class	Survey completion date			Change 1960-1971
	1951	1960[2]	1971	
	- - - - - Thousand acres - - - - -			
Forest land:				
Commercial forest land:				
Pine and oak-pine types	2,146.7	1,988.9	1,868.4	-120.5
Hardwood types	910.8	1,075.6	1,016.4	- 59.2
Total	3,057.5	3,064.5	2,884.8	-179.7
Noncommercial forest land:				
Productive-reserved	--	--	5.5	+ 5.5
Unproductive	--	--	7.3	+ 7.3
Total	--	--	12.8	+ 12.8
Nonforest land:				
Cropland	2,267.1	1,985.8	1,917.6	- 68.2
Pasture and range	135.5	396.9	445.6	+ 48.7
Other	180.7	168.5	337.9	+169.4
Total	2,583.3	2,551.2	2,701.1	+149.9
All land[1]	5,640.8	5,615.7	5,598.7	- 17.0

1/ Excludes all water areas.
2/ These figures differ slightly from reported figures because of revisions in the estimates of land area.

Table 26.--Volume[1/] of sawtimber, growing stock, and all live timber on commercial forest land, by species group, diameter class, and survey completion date

Species group	Year	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height)								
			5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0 and larger
			SAWTIMBER (in million board feet)								
Softwood	1951	5,292.9	--	--	1,133.0	1,401.6	1,119.9	704.1	447.0	245.9	241.4
	1960	4,725.4	--	--	1,035.2	1,109.6	1,053.4	620.3	466.4	259.1	181.4
	1971	6,299.6	--	--	1,114.2	1,438.0	1,496.1	997.0	629.3	330.1	294.9
Hardwood	1951	2,150.8	--	--	--	477.4	505.8	372.8	249.9	153.2	391.7
	1960	1,936.6	--	--	--	480.8	477.0	308.2	235.7	156.3	278.6
	1971	2,181.3	--	--	--	469.0	470.7	392.9	245.0	196.6	407.1
			GROWING STOCK (in million cubic feet)								
Softwood	1951	1,477.7	121.5	217.3	326.0	313.6	215.3	127.0	76.6	40.1	40.3
	1960	1,349.8	132.5	204.3	297.9	248.2	202.6	111.9	79.9	42.2	30.3
	1971	1,842.9	251.1	271.1	320.6	321.7	287.6	179.9	107.9	53.8	49.2
Hardwood	1951	919.8	79.0	142.0	175.8	152.6	129.3	83.3	54.0	30.8	73.0
	1960	829.4	84.8	123.1	142.8	153.7	121.9	68.9	50.9	31.4	51.9
	1971	917.4	97.9	141.9	151.3	149.9	120.3	87.8	52.9	39.5	75.9
			ALL LIVE TIMBER (in million cubic feet)								
Softwood	1951	1,491.6	123.3	219.7	329.1	314.5	216.0	127.6	77.6	40.6	43.2
	1960	1,362.6	134.5	206.6	300.7	249.0	203.2	112.4	81.0	42.8	32.4
	1971	1,861.2	255.0	274.3	323.6	322.6	288.5	180.6	109.3	54.6	52.7
Hardwood	1951	1,224.6	114.3	192.1	223.8	190.6	157.0	105.7	70.2	43.1	127.8
	1960	1,099.4	122.7	166.4	181.8	192.0	148.0	87.5	66.2	43.9	90.9
	1971	1,227.9	141.8	191.8	192.4	187.4	146.1	111.5	68.9	55.2	132.8

1/ To provide a basis for valid comparisons, adjustments have been made to allow for differences in volume tables and sawtimber specifications used in previous surveys.

Knight, Herbert A.
1971. Forest Statistics for Southwest Georgia, 1971. Southeast. Forest Exp. Sta., USDA Forest Serv. Resource Bull. SE-19, 34 pp.

Acreage of commercial forest land in this 22-county area has declined by 180,000 acres, or almost 6 percent, since 1960. Over this same period, volume of growing-stock timber increased by 581 million cubic feet, or almost 27 percent, reversing a downward trend in volume between 1951 and 1960. Softwoods have accounted for 85 percent of this net gain in volume. In 1970, net growth of growing stock totaled 170 million cubic feet, and exceeded removals by an estimated 52 million cubic feet, or 44 percent. Mortality caused by suppression, fire, weather, insects, disease, and other agents totaled almost 20 million cubic feet and reduced gross growth by 10 percent. Although not one of the leading causes of death, fusiform disease has afflicted an unusually high percentage of the pine stands.

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