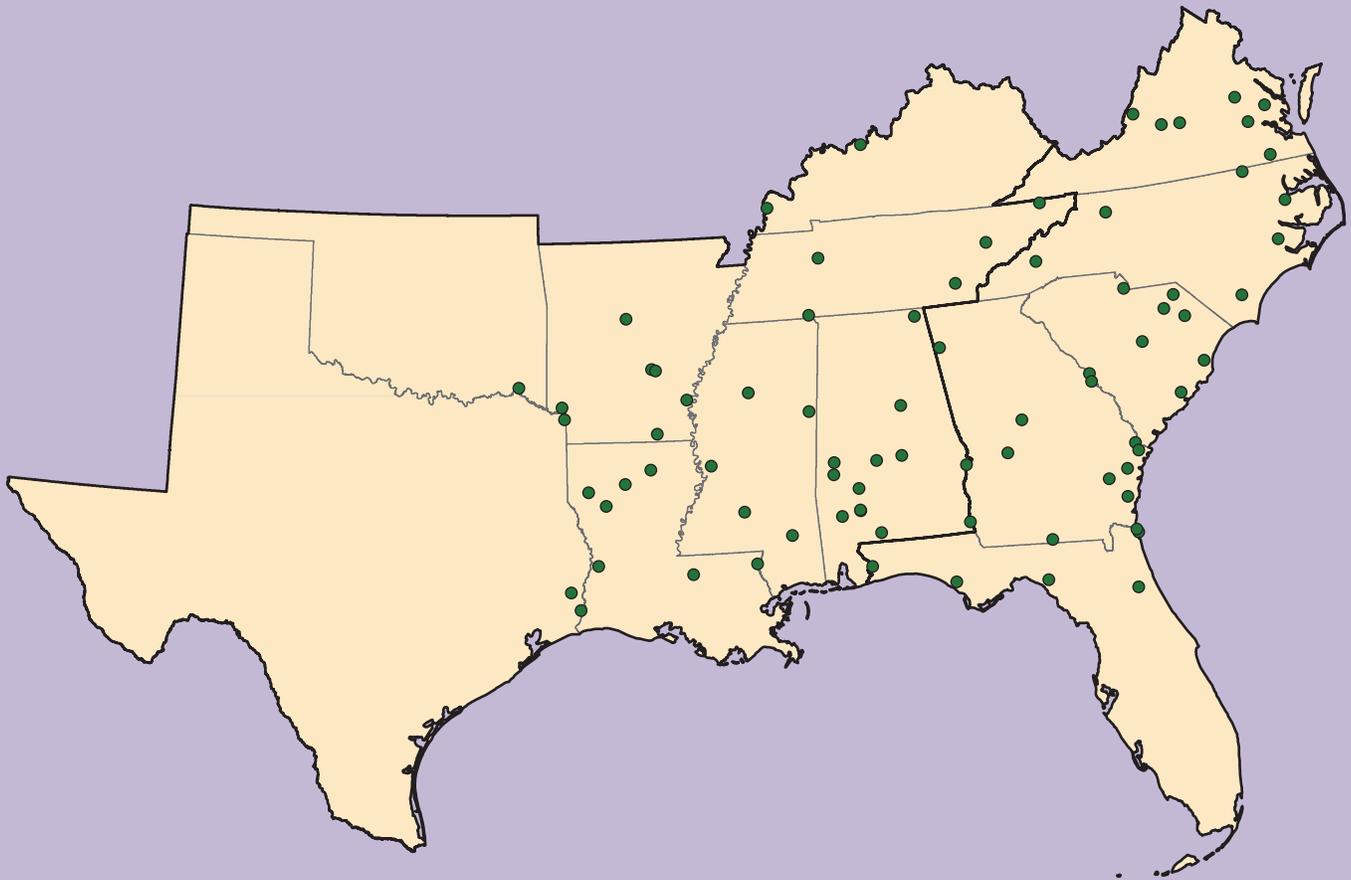


Southern Pulpwood Production, 2015

James A. Gray, James W. Bentley,
Jason A. Cooper, and David J. Wall



In this report:

	<i>Page</i>
Southern Pulpwood	
Production by—	
Appendix	7
• Roundwood and plant residues	9–11
• Species group	9–11
• Territory	9
• Movement	12–13
Pulpmills Using Southern	
Wood by—	
• Location	14–15

Note: 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.

Product Disclaimer

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.

July 2018

Southern Research Station
200 W.T. Weaver Blvd.
Asheville, NC 28804



www.srs.fs.usda.gov

Southern Pulpwood Production, 2015

James A. Gray, Forester

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service
Forest Inventory and Analysis, Southern Research Station
Knoxville, TN 37919

James W. Bentley, Forester

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service
Forest Inventory and Analysis, Southern Research Station
Knoxville, TN 37919

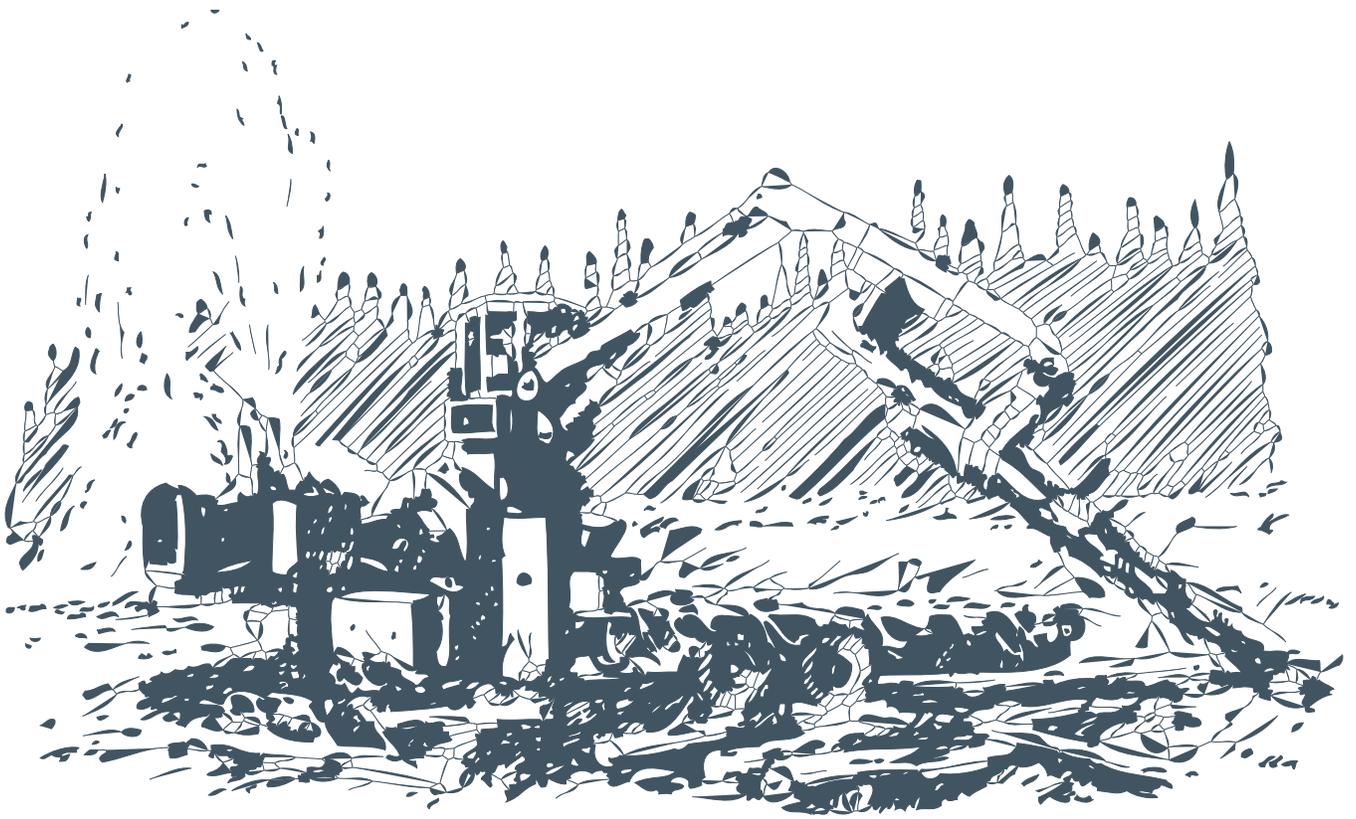
Jason A. Cooper, Forester

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service
Forest Inventory and Analysis, Southern Research Station
Knoxville, TN 37919

and

David J. Wall, Forester

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service
Forest Inventory and Analysis, Southern Research Station
Meadville, MS 39653



INTRODUCTION

The Forest Inventory Analysis (FIA) unit of the Southern Research Station annually compiles, analyzes, and reports canvass data of pulpmills in the South. This report for 2015 presents the findings of a 100-percent canvass of pulpmills that drew roundwood or wood residues from the 13 Southern States. Of the 79 mills canvassed, 70 responded. For the nine mills that did not respond, previous canvass data and other sources of information were used for the findings reported in this publication. Regional conversion factors were used to convert mill data reported in nonstandard units to standard cords. The report gives all production figures in cords and does not include pulpwood that is exported out of the country. Tables A.1, A.2, and A.5 of the report express equivalent green tons of production. Unless otherwise indicated, the context for production comparisons (increases, decreases, or stabilizations) throughout the report is the change from 2014 to 2015.

Pulpwood

Total Southern pulpwood production, which includes both roundwood chipped at pulpmills or at independent chip mills, and other primary industry mill residues decreased 2 percent, 1.2 million cords, to 60.6 million cords (161.7 million green tons) (table A.1). This slight decrease comes after a 2-percent decrease between 2013 and 2014, showing a slow decline since 2010. At 46.8 million cords, softwood production decreased 686.5 thousand cords, or 1 percent. Hardwood production was down 3 percent, from 14.4 million cords to 13.9 million cords. Softwood roundwood and residues combined accounted

for 77 percent of the total Southern pulpwood production, while hardwoods accounted for the remaining 23 percent. Total Southern pulpwood production was 20 percent lower than the record volume of 75.9 million cords (200.9 million green tons) reported in 1997.

Pulpwood production in the South Central region (Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas) decreased 4 percent, from 33.1 million cords to 31.9 million cords. Softwood pulpwood production was down 655,000 cords, or 3 percent, in the region, while hardwood production decreased 620,000 cords, or 7 percent. The South Central region's production was down 22 percent, or 9.4 million cords (24.3 million green tons) from the peak year of 1997. Between 1997 and 2015, the South Central region lost 18 pulpmills. This region accounts for 53 percent of the South's total pulpwood production.

Production in the Southeast (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) increased slightly, < 1 percent, from 28.7 million cords to 28.8 million cords. Softwood production was down < 1 percent in this region, or 32,000 cords, while hardwood production increased 2 percent, or 126,000 cords. From its peak year of 1997, the Southeast region's production declined 14 percent, or 4.6 million cords (11.6 million green tons). Between 1997 and 2015, the Southeast lost seven pulpmills.

Georgia's pulpwood production was down 1 percent to 10.1 million cords, leading the South in total pulpwood production (fig. 1) (table A.2). Alabama's production was down 7 percent to 9.6 million cords. Production

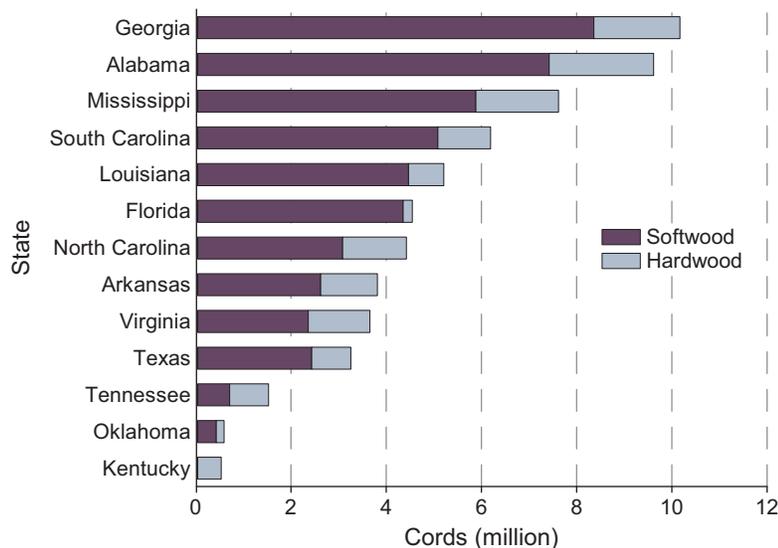


Figure 1—Pulpwood production by State and broad species, 2015.

in Mississippi increased 2 percent to 7.6 million cords. Pulpwood production in South Carolina increased < 1 percent to 6.2 million cords. Louisiana's production decreased 9 percent and Florida's production increased 2 percent to 5.2 and 4.5 million cords, respectively. Collectively, these six States accounted for 43.1 million cords, or 71 percent, of the South's total 2015 production.

Roundwood

Roundwood pulpwood continues to be the primary fiber source used in pulp manufacture in the South. In 2015, it accounted for 82 percent of the total Southern pulpwood production (fig. 2). This represents an increase from 2014 when roundwood accounted for 80 percent of total pulpwood production. Between 2003 and 2006, roundwood comprised between 72 and 74 percent. Overall, from 2014 to 2015, the South's roundwood production decreased by 260,000 cords, or < 1 percent, from 49.7 to 49.5 million cords (table A.3). At 38.1 million cords, softwood accounted for nearly 77 percent of the total roundwood production. Between 2014 and 2015, softwood roundwood production decreased < 1 percent, or 313,000 cords, while hardwood roundwood production increased by 53,000 cords, or < 1 percent. In comparison to the peak year of 1997, softwood roundwood production was up by 4.1 million cords, or 12 percent, while hardwood roundwood production dropped by 8.9 million cords, or 44 percent.

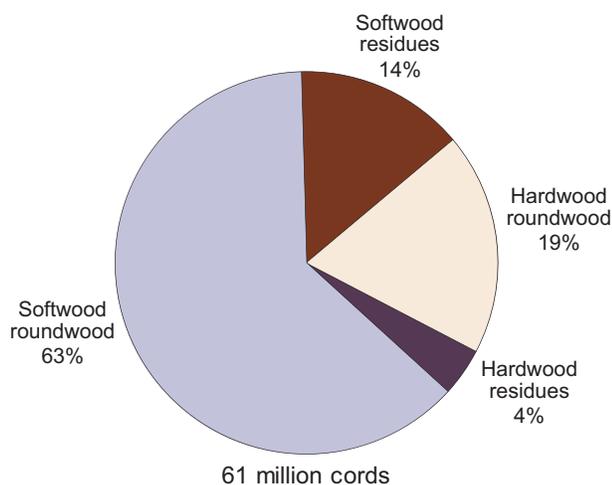


Figure 2—Softwood and hardwood components of Southern pulpwood production, 2015.

Six Southern States—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina—showed a decline in roundwood production, with Arkansas, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana reporting a decline from < 1 to 8 percent respectively. Oklahoma reported significant decreases of 15 percent. Six Southern States showed small to moderate increases in roundwood production, while Texas showed a significant increase of 23 percent. Georgia's roundwood production decreased 2 percent but led in total roundwood production with 8.0 million cords, and was the leading producer of softwood at 6.8 million cords. At 7.8 million cords, Alabama ranked second in total roundwood production and was the leading producer of hardwood roundwood, at 1.9 million cords. Roundwood pulpwood production in Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida was 6.2, 5.0, 4.2, and 3.7 million cords, respectively. Combined production in these six States was 35.0 million cords, for 71 percent of the South's roundwood total.

Wood Residues

Mills reported two types of receipts: roundwood and wood residues. Wood residues consist primarily of mill residue chips, a byproduct of sawmilling and veneer mill operations. This publication reports certain residues that technically are not wood residues, such as chips produced in the woods or generated when material received as roundwood by primary producers is chipped instead of milled.

Wood residue production in the South decreased 8 percent to 11.2 million cords, or 27.0 million tons (table A.4). Softwood residue production was down 4 percent to 8.7 million cords and accounted for 78 percent of total wood residues. Hardwood residue production decreased 18 percent to 2.5 million cords.

Four Southern States—Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Virginia—showed an increase in wood residue production ranging between 3 and 15 percent, while nine States showed declines—Florida, Kentucky, Alabama, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee—of < 1, -2, -3, -7, -14, -16, -27, -38 and -39 percent, respectively. Georgia led Southern States in the production of wood residues with 2.1 million cords, followed by Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and North Carolina with 1.8, 1.4, 1.1, 1.0, and 0.9 million cords, respectively. Combined wood residue production in these six States amounted to 8.1 million cords, or 73 percent of the South's total.

County and Parish Production

Table A.5 summarizes pulpwood production in the South by source of wood, State, year, and number of mills for 2001 through 2015. Exports of wood residues and pulpwood production exported outside the United States are not included in these figures because of difficulty determining the county of origin for the residues and exports. In 2015, of the 1,306 total counties in the 13 Southern States, 913 counties produced softwood or hardwood roundwood

or both; in 2014, this number was 910; in 2013, this number was 914; in 2012, it was 928; in 2011, it was 910; in 2010, it was 913; and in 2009, it was 902.

Figures 3 and 4 depict the intensity of production of softwood and hardwood roundwood pulpwood in cords per square mile of timberland. In both figures, counties in the dark shade of purple produced 100 cords per square mile of timberland.

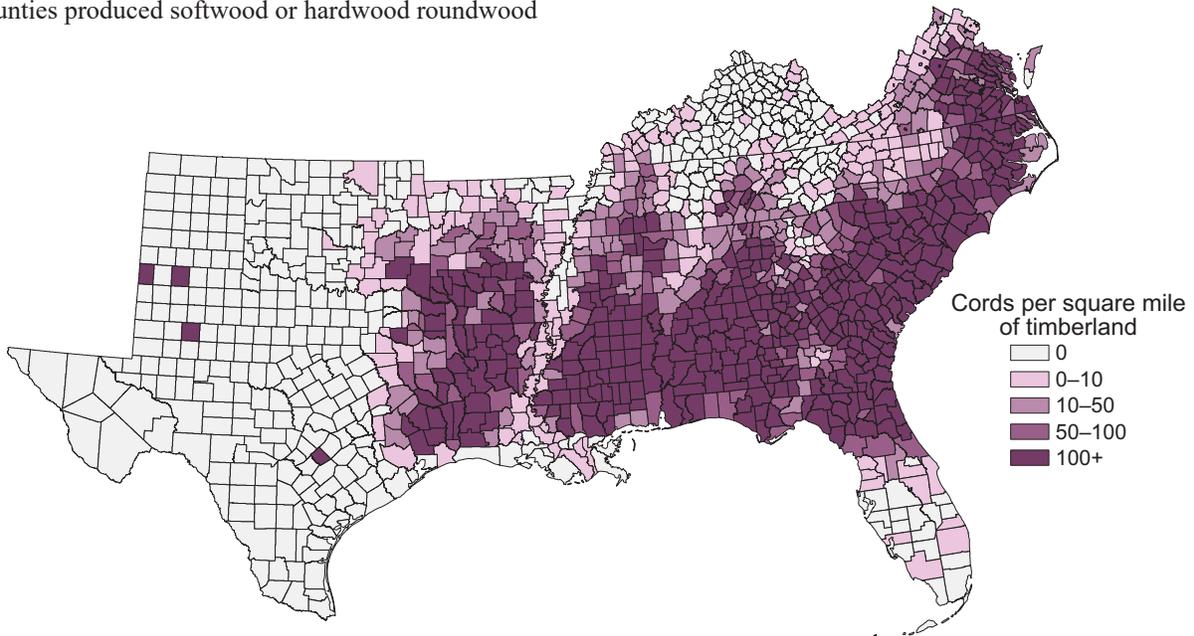


Figure 3—Softwood roundwood production in the South by county or parish, 2015.

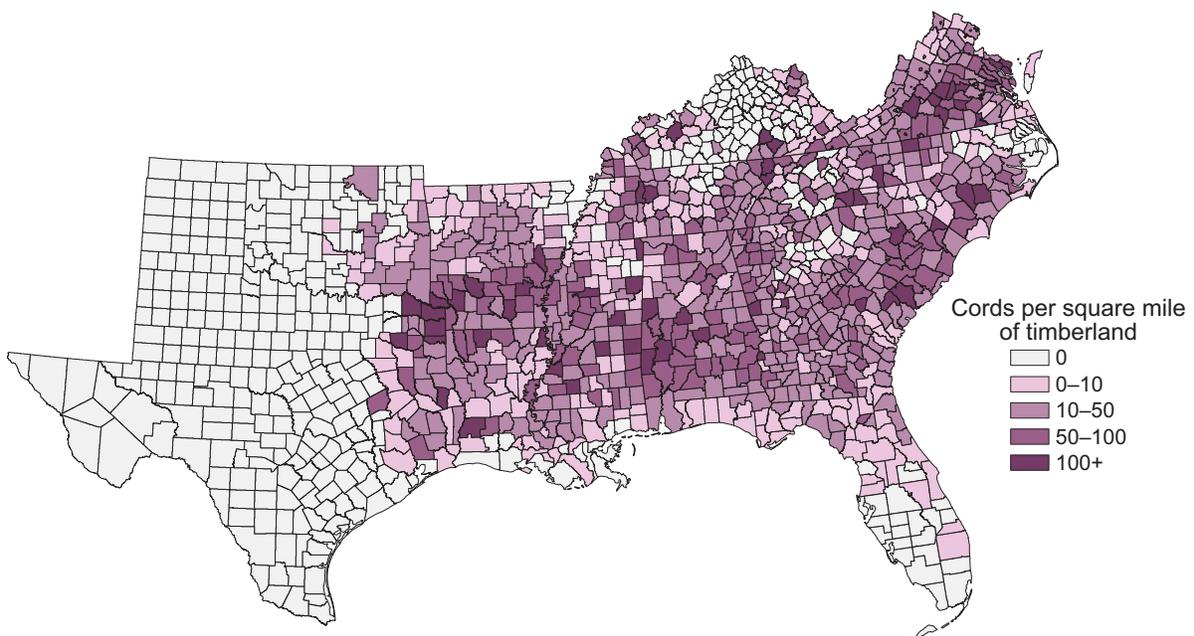


Figure 4—Hardwood roundwood production in the South by county or parish, 2015.

ROUNDWOOD MOVEMENT

Tables A.6 and A.7 show the domestic import and export volumes and roundwood movement of softwood and hardwood roundwood between States in the Southeast and South Central regions. Numbers in boxes represent roundwood harvested and retained for processing in each State. The numbers in rows to the left and right of the boxed numbers represent wood exported to the other States. Therefore, the sum of the figure for retained wood and the figure for exported wood is the total roundwood production for the State. The numbers in columns either above or below the figures for retained wood represent wood imported from other States. The sum of the retained figure and the figure for wood imported from other States represents roundwood receipts or the amount of roundwood processed by mills in a State.

The South Central region was a net importer of roundwood pulpwood. For softwood and hardwood combined, imports exceeded exports by 73,747 cords (tables A.6 and A.7). Softwood exports exceeded imports by 434,270 thousand cords, while hardwood imports exceeded exports by 508,017 cords. The Southeast was a net importer of pulpwood, with softwood and hardwood imports exceeding exports by 41,034 cords. Softwood imports exceeded exports by

321,989 cords, while hardwood exports exceeded imports by 280,955 cords. Across the South pulpwood receipts, or consumption, exceeded production by 114,783 cords.

MILLS

In 2015, 79 southern pulpmills were operating and drawing wood from the 13 Southern States, a decline of two since 2014 (fig. 5). The Georgia Pacific mill in Claiborne, Alabama was treated as two mills for the 2015 survey. The Georgia Pacific Mill in Diboll, Texas and the International Paper Mill in Courtland, Alabama were closed for 2015. In 1979, 115 mills were operating in the South. By 1997, a peak year for pulpwood production in the South, the number of operating pulpmills in the South had declined to 103.

Many companies operate pulping facilities throughout the South. In 2015, International Paper Company had the most facilities operating in the South, with 18 pulpmills in 10 Southern States. Georgia-Pacific Corporation operated 13 pulpmills in seven States. WestRock Company operated 11 pulpmills in six States (table A.8).

Alabama and Georgia continued to lead the South in the number of operating mills, with 12 mills each. In addition, five pulpmills outside the Southern region, in Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania, drew wood from the South in 2015 (table A.9).

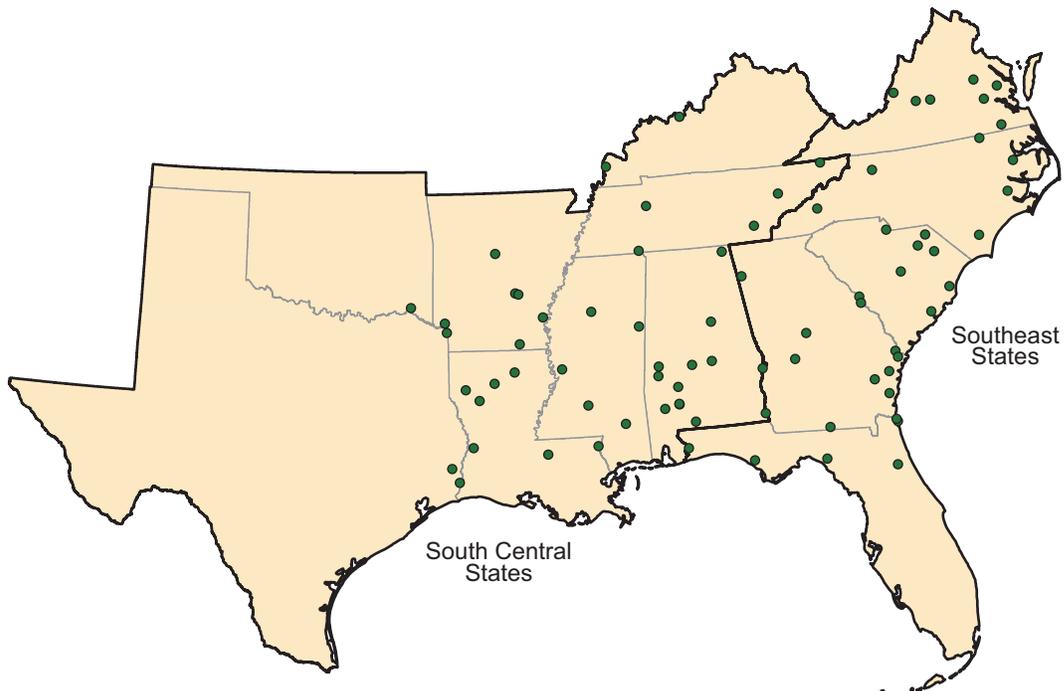


Figure 5—Southern pulpmill locations, 2015.

Trends

Figure 6 depicts Southern pulpwood production from 1953 to 2015. The 2-percent decrease registered between 2014 and 2015 follows a 2-percent decrease registered between 2013 and 2014. Overall there has been a slow decline since the 7-percent increase between 2009 and 2010, one of the largest increases recorded since data collection began, second only to the 11 percent increase recorded between 1996 and 1997. Softwood roundwood expressed as a percent of total production declined significantly from 1953 until the mid-1980s. In 1953, softwood roundwood supplied 87 percent of the total pulpwood production. By 1985, it made up only 44 percent of total production and remained relatively stable until 2002. Since then, softwood roundwood has made up an increasingly larger share of total pulpwood production. Softwood roundwood increased 1 percent in 2015, accounting for 63 percent of total pulpwood production.

In contrast, hardwood roundwood as a proportion of total pulpwood production was only 12 percent in 1953 and steadily increased until 1997 when it accounted for 27 percent of total production. The hardwood roundwood component has steadily declined through 2014. In 2015, hardwood roundwood production was 19 percent of total pulpwood production, 1 percent more than in 2014.

The production and use of wood residues in the South has taken much the same track as hardwood production. In 1953, wood residue was not recorded as being used for pulpwood production. The production and use of wood residue increased steadily until 1985 when it accounted for 35 percent of total pulpwood production. Since then the proportion of wood residue has declined. The wood residues are still an important source of fiber for the pulp and paper industry in the South, the 2-percent decrease in wood residue production in 2015 has lowered the proportion of wood residues to 18 percent of total pulpwood production.

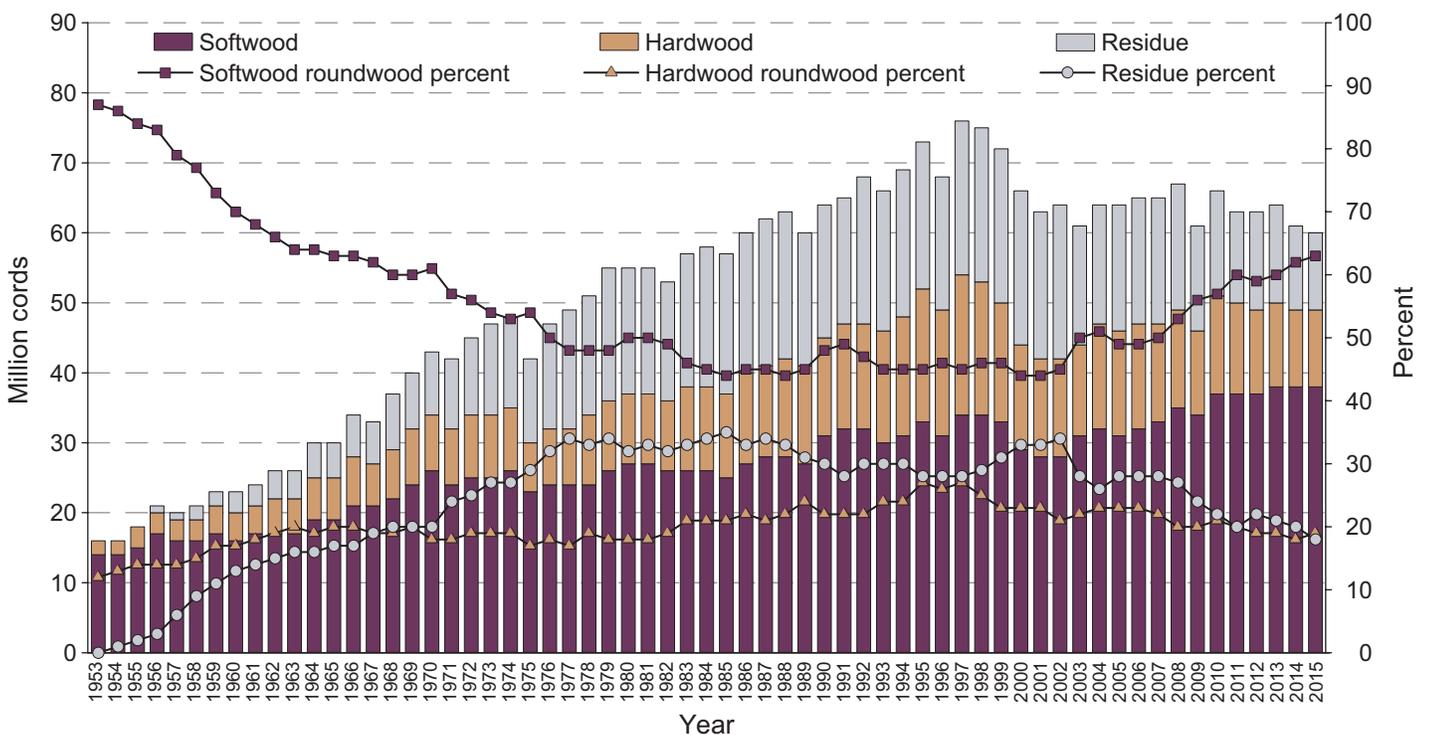


Figure 6—Pulpwood production in the South, 1953–2015.

APPENDIX

Table A.1—Pulpwood production in the Southeast and South Central regions, 2015

Region and source of wood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	----- <i>standard cords</i> -----			----- <i>green tons</i> -----		
Southeast ^a						
Roundwood	23,425,277	19,006,546	4,418,731	63,690,122	51,317,674	12,372,448
Residues	5,353,281	4,038,572	1,314,709	12,953,370	9,712,776	3,240,594
Total	28,778,558	23,045,118	5,733,440	76,643,492	61,030,450	15,613,042
South Central ^b						
Roundwood	26,028,358	19,073,434	6,954,924	70,972,059	51,498,273	19,473,786
Residues	5,830,464	4,650,056	1,180,408	14,092,955	11,183,397	2,909,558
Total	31,858,822	23,723,490	8,135,332	85,065,014	62,681,670	22,383,344
Entire South						
Roundwood	49,453,635	38,079,980	11,373,655	134,662,181	102,815,947	31,846,234
Residues	11,183,745	8,688,628	2,495,117	27,046,325	20,896,173	6,150,152
Total	60,637,380	46,768,608	13,868,772	161,708,506	123,712,120	37,996,386

^a States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

^b States of Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.

Table A.2—Pulpwood production in the South by State and species group, 2015

State	Change	All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	<i>percent</i>	----- <i>standard cords</i> -----			----- <i>green tons</i> -----		
Alabama	-7	9,565,294	7,379,063	2,186,231	25,518,230	19,480,754	6,037,476
Arkansas	-3	3,774,105	2,587,303	1,186,802	10,138,079	6,838,725	3,299,354
Florida	2	4,507,527	4,315,127	192,400	11,961,460	11,424,007	537,453
Georgia	-1	10,119,619	8,313,591	1,806,028	26,863,741	22,003,209	4,860,532
Kentucky	0	503,372	10,900	492,472	1,333,108	29,117	1,303,991
Louisiana	-9	5,168,797	4,425,913	742,884	13,742,380	11,704,561	2,037,819
Mississippi	2	7,573,896	5,843,368	1,730,528	20,211,357	15,440,301	4,771,056
North Carolina	-2	4,383,565	3,045,667	1,337,898	11,699,977	8,101,421	3,598,556
Oklahoma	-13	563,247	399,971	163,276	1,506,145	1,048,973	457,172
South Carolina	0	6,150,413	5,046,431	1,103,982	16,384,248	13,356,265	3,027,983
Tennessee	-5	1,492,955	678,657	814,298	4,059,057	1,831,909	2,227,148
Texas	2	3,217,158	2,398,317	818,841	8,556,658	6,307,330	2,249,328
Virginia	3	3,617,435	2,324,302	1,293,133	9,734,066	6,145,548	3,588,518
All States	-2	60,637,383	46,768,610	13,868,773	161,708,506	123,712,120	37,996,386

Table A.3—Roundwood production in the South by State and species group, 2015 and 2014

State	Change from 2014 <i>percent</i>	2015			2014		
		All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
		<i>thousand cords</i>					
Alabama	-7	7,814.0	5,878.3	1,935.7	8,426.5	6,456.2	1,970.3
Arkansas	-1	3,205.1	2,089.0	1,116.1	3,237.9	2,091.9	1,146.0
Florida	3	3,734.8	3,546.2	188.6	3,627.5	3,420.0	207.5
Georgia	-2	8,030.4	6,810.2	1,220.1	8,155.0	6,914.6	1,240.4
Kentucky	2	278.7	9.8	268.9	274.5	11.0	263.5
Louisiana	-8	4,210.8	3,594.0	616.8	4,559.4	3,979.4	580.0
Mississippi	1	6,210.1	4,701.7	1,508.5	6,119.6	4,619.3	1,500.3
North Carolina	7	3,530.1	2,632.5	897.6	3,286.8	2,575.0	711.8
Oklahoma	-15	458.3	295.1	163.3	537.7	337.4	200.3
South Carolina	-1	5,049.7	4,134.2	915.5	5,079.6	4,151.6	928.0
Tennessee	2	1,333.6	677.1	656.5	1,312.7	569.3	743.4
Texas	23	2,517.7	1,828.4	689.3	2,042.7	1,371.5	671.2
Virginia	1	3,080.3	1,883.4	1,196.9	3,053.3	1,895.6	1,157.7
All States	-1	49,453.6	38,080.0	11,373.7	49,713.2	38,392.8	11,320.4

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

Table A.4—Southern output of wood residues for pulp manufacture by State and species group, 2015 and 2014

State	Change from 2014 <i>percent</i>	2015			2014		
		All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
		<i>thousand cords</i>					
Alabama	-3	1,751.3	1500.7	250.6	1,813.7	1,472.3	341.4
Arkansas	-14	569.0	498.3	70.7	659.3	542.3	117.0
Florida	0	772.7	768.9	3.8	775.5	771.8	3.7
Georgia	3	2,089.2	1503.4	585.9	2,025.4	1,513.3	512.1
Kentucky	-2	224.7	1.1	223.6	229.6	3.2	226.4
Louisiana	-16	958.0	831.9	126.1	1,145.1	930.2	214.9
Mississippi	6	1,363.8	1141.7	222.1	1,281.5	1,079.0	202.5
North Carolina	-27	853.5	413.2	440.3	1,166.6	620.9	545.7
Oklahoma	-7	104.9	104.9	0.0	113.3	110.8	2.5
South Carolina	5	1,100.7	912.2	188.5	1,048.5	841.7	206.8
Tennessee	-39	159.4	1.6	157.8	259.6	2.7	256.9
Texas	-38	699.5	569.9	129.6	1,120.7	801.7	319.0
Virginia	15	537.2	440.9	96.2	466.0	372.4	93.6
All States	-8	11,183.7	8,688.6	2,495.1	12,104.8	9,062.3	3,042.5

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

Table A.5—Pulpwood production in the South by source of wood, State, year, and number of mills

Source of wood and State	Year														
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>thousand green tons</i>														
Roundwood															
Alabama	20,575	21,537	19,222	20,535	20,913	21,331	21,540	21,140	19,296	21,738	21,352	20,933	21,900	22,949	21,291
Arkansas	7,582	7,720	7,751	9,134	8,551	8,476	8,406	8,370	7,899	8,956	8,874	9,714	8,910	8,857	8,765
Florida	9,619	9,397	10,096	9,250	7,950	8,345	8,933	8,102	9,931	9,468	9,912	10,049	10,641	9,815	10,103
Georgia	18,218	18,875	20,786	20,558	19,656	21,250	22,353	25,110	21,733	25,244	24,764	22,649	21,468	22,143	21,804
Kentucky	556	637	715	681	891	882	901	940	1,025	1,072	1,232	1,152	900	768	779
Louisiana	10,748	9,934	11,317	11,998	12,601	12,702	13,048	12,866	12,216	12,869	12,649	11,772	12,772	12,368	11,431
Mississippi	11,637	10,578	11,150	14,320	13,525	13,710	14,806	14,260	14,573	17,225	15,663	16,200	16,903	16,673	16,918
North Carolina	8,688	8,486	9,415	9,982	9,830	9,302	10,177	9,924	9,344	9,517	8,948	8,620	8,906	8,946	9,621
Oklahoma	1,118	1,669	1,466	1,216	1,214	1,206	1,262	1,602	1,382	1,581	1,213	1,453	1,500	1,472	1,254
South Carolina	10,284	10,416	10,706	11,769	12,256	11,957	11,834	12,677	12,995	12,840	14,035	13,181	12,523	13,808	13,726
Tennessee	4,685	4,284	4,463	4,098	4,458	4,361	4,314	4,200	4,249	4,678	4,634	4,763	4,178	3,619	3,666
Texas	5,843	5,720	7,124	7,327	7,179	6,202	6,473	7,614	6,432	6,572	5,668	5,564	5,704	5,582	6,867
Virginia	6,176	5,756	6,764	7,425	7,255	6,852	5,849	6,271	5,750	7,293	7,608	8,376	8,281	8,360	8,436
All States	115,729	115,009	120,974	128,292	126,280	126,575	129,897	133,075	126,825	139,053	136,553	134,426	134,584	135,360	134,662
Residues	51,340	52,603	41,039	40,711	42,982	44,367	43,936	44,075	35,407	35,212	30,390	34,832	34,832	32,718	27,046
Total	167,069	167,612	162,012	169,003	169,262	170,943	173,833	177,151	162,231	174,265	166,943	169,258	169,416	168,078	161,709
Number of mills	94	92	91	89	87	87	87	86	83	82	81	81	81	81	79

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

Table A.6—Softwood roundwood pulpwood movement between States, 2015

Southeast												
Imported from	Exported to								Roundwood production			
	FL	GA	NC	SC	VA	AL	TN	Other ^a				
<i>standard cords</i>												
Florida	2,996,981	501,751				47,455					3,546,187	
Georgia	566,683	5,592,303	12,866	17,247		519,379	101,755				6,810,234	
North Carolina			2,043,893	455,736	123,998		6,771	2,112			2,632,510	
South Carolina		486,028	296,829	3,350,742			626				4,134,225	
Virginia			222,356		1,540,672			120,363			1,883,390	
Alabama	491,274	607,201									NA	
Maryland					519						NA	
Mississippi	5,248										NA	
Tennessee		7,370	3,231								NA	
West Virginia					5,609						NA	
Roundwood receipts	4,060,185	7,194,654	2,579,174	3,823,726	1,670,797						19,006,547	
Total Southeast receipts = 19,328,536												
South Central												
Imported from	Exported to										Roundwood production	
	AL	AR	KY	LA	MS	TN	TX/OK ^b	FL	GA	NC		Other ^a
<i>standard cords</i>												
Alabama	4,262,588			10	166,599	350,646		491,274	607,201			5,878,319
Arkansas		1,410,809		300,289			377,921					2,089,019
Kentucky			7,889			792					1,156	9,837
Louisiana		56,184		3,311,331	1,129		225,383					3,594,027
Mississippi	455,779	104		773,358	3,008,150	459,052		5,248				4,701,691
Tennessee	19		65,511			600,953			7,370	3,231		677,083
Texas/Oklahoma ^b		110,753		330,951			1,681,756					2,123,460
Florida	47,455											NA
Georgia	519,379					101,755						NA
North Carolina						6,771						NA
South Carolina						626						NA
Other ^c		30	5,193									NA
Roundwood receipts	5,285,219	1,577,879	78,594	4,715,939	3,175,879	1,520,595	2,285,060					19,073,434
Total South Central receipts = 18,639,164												

Note: Boxed numbers are retained roundwood volume processed by mills in the State in which it is harvested.

NA = not applicable.

^a Other destinations include Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

^b Values have been combined for confidentiality purposes.

^c Other sources include Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri.

Table A.7—Hardwood roundwood pulpwood movement between States, 2015

Southeast													
Imported from	Exported to									Roundwood production			
	FL	GA	NC	SC	VA	AL	TN	TX/OK ^a	Other ^b				
<i>standard cords</i>													
Florida	77,795	30,220				80,604						188,619	
Georgia	80	841,928	14,824	7,764		204,919	148,456	2,169				1,220,140	
North Carolina			579,560	104,185	89,956		123,271			616		897,588	
South Carolina		41,030	57,337	815,781			1,348					915,496	
Virginia		48,686	26,821		967,545		75,958		77,879			1,196,889	
Alabama	6,893	56,176										NA	
Kentucky			16,603		88							NA	
Maryland					1,037							NA	
Tennessee			103,785									NA	
West Virginia					249,684							NA	
Roundwood receipts	84,768	1,018,041	798,930	927,730	1,308,309							4,418,731	
Total Southeast receipts = 4,137,777													
South Central													
Imported from	Exported to											Roundwood production	
	AL	AR	KY	LA	MS	TN	TX/OK ^a	FL	GA	NC	VA		Other ^b
<i>standard cords</i>													
Alabama	1,828,466	726			10	11,545	31,850	6,893	56,176				1,935,666
Arkansas		929,076					187,032						1,116,107
Kentucky			117,044	8		85,569				16,603	88	49,569	268,880
Louisiana		143,187		208,476	2,780		262,352						616,794
Mississippi	489,381	262,240	284,859	276,179	152,026	5,006	38,764						1,508,454
Tennessee	86,615	825	167,441			297,823				103,785			656,489
Texas/Oklahoma ^a		232,611		31,459			588,463						852,533
Florida	80,604												NA
Georgia	204,919					148,456	2,169						NA
North Carolina						123,271							NA
South Carolina						1,348							NA
Virginia						75,958							NA
Other ^c		7,196	90,106				7,104						NA
Roundwood receipts	2,689,985	1,575,861	659,450	516,121	154,816	748,975	1,117,733						6,954,924
Total South Central receipts = 7,462,941													

Note: Boxed numbers are retained roundwood volume processed by mills in the State in which it is harvested.

NA = not applicable.

^a Values have been combined for confidentiality purposes.

^b Other destinations Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

^c Other sources include Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri.

Table A.8—Southern pulpmills, 2015

Location	Company	Location	Company
Alabama		Kentucky	
Clairborne ^a	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Wickliffe	Verso Corporation
Jackson	Boise Paper	Hawesville	Domtar Paper Co., LLC
Demopolis	WestRock Company	Louisiana	
Selma	International Paper Company	DeRidder	Boise Packaging and Newsprint
Naheola	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Bogalusa	International Paper Company
Brewton	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Port Hudson	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Coosa Pines	Resolute Forest Products	Mansfield	International Paper Company
Pine Hill	International Paper Company	West Monroe	Graphic Packaging International, Inc.
Cottonton	WestRock Company	Hodge	WestRock Company
Stevenson	WestRock Company	Campti	International Paper Company
Prattville	International Paper Company	Mississippi	
Arkansas		Monticello	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Pine Bluff	Mondi Pine Bluff, LLC	New Augusta	Koch Industries
Ashdown	Domtar Paper Co., LLC	Vicksburg	International Paper Company
Crossett	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Grenada	Resolute Forest Products
Morrilton	Green Bay Packaging, Inc.	Columbus	Weyerhaeuser Company
Pine Bluff	Evergreen Packaging, Inc.	North Carolina	
McGehee	Clearwater Paper Corp.	Roaring River	Louisiana-Pacific Corporation
Florida		Canton	Evergreen Packaging, Inc.
Perry	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Roanoke Rapids	KapStone Kraft Paper Corp.
Cantonment	International Paper Company	Riegelwood	International Paper Company
Palatka	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	New Bern	Weyerhaeuser Company
Fernandina Beach	Rayonier, Inc.	Plymouth	Domtar, Inc.
Fernandina Beach	WestRock Company	Oklahoma	
Panama City	WestRock Company	Valliant	International Paper Company
Georgia		South Carolina	
Augusta	Resolute Forest Products	Catawba	Resolute Forest Products
Augusta	International Paper Company	Georgetown	International Paper Company
Brunswick	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Hartsville	Sonoco Products Company
Cedar Springs	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Florence	WestRock Company
Rome	International Paper Company	Eastover	International Paper Company
Riceboro	Interstate Paper, LLC	Charleston	KapStone Charleston Kraft, LLC
Jesup	Rayonier, Inc.	Bennettsville	Domtar Paper Company, Inc.
Valdosta	Packaging Corporation of America	Tennessee	
Macon	Graphic Packaging International, Inc.	Calhoun	Resolute Forest Products
Savannah	International Paper Company	New Johnsonville	Hood Container Corporation
Oglethorpe	Weyerhaeuser Company	Kingsport	Domtar Paper Co., LLC
Port Wentworth	Weyerhaeuser Company	Counce	Packaging Corporation of America
		Knoxville	Tamko Building Products, Inc.

(Continued)

Table A.8—Southern pulpmills, 2015 (continued)

Location	Company
Texas	
Texarkana	International Paper Company
Orange	International Paper Company
Diboll	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Silsbee	WestRock Company
Virginia	
Ashland	White Birch Paper Co.
West Point	WestRock Company
Big Island	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Hopewell	WestRock Company
Riverville	Greif Packaging, LLC
Covington	WestRock Company
Franklin	International Paper Company

^aThis mill reported as 2 mills for 2015.

Table A.9—Other mills using southern pulpwood in 2015

Location	Company
Maryland	
Luke	NewPage Corporation
Ohio	
Chillicothe	Glatfelter Company
Coshocton	WestRock Company
Pennsylvania	
Johnsonburg	Domtar Paper Company
Spring Grove	Glatfelter Company

Gray, James A.; Bentley, James W.; Cooper, Jason A.; Wall, David J. 2018. Southern pulpwood production, 2015. e-Resour. Bull. SRS-221. Asheville, NC: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Southern Research Station. 15 p.

The South's production of pulpwood decreased from 61.8 million cords in 2014 to 60.6 million cords in 2015. Roundwood production decreased by 260 thousand cords to 49.5 million cords and accounted for 82 percent of the South's total pulpwood production. The use of wood residue dropped 8 percent to 11.2 million cords in 2015. Georgia and Alabama led the South in total production, with 10.1 and 9.6 million cords, respectively. In 2015, 79 mills were operating and drawing wood from the 13 Southern States.

Keywords: FIA, pulpmills, pulpwood, residues, roundwood.



How do you rate this publication?
Scan this code to submit your feedback or go to
www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubeval.



In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.