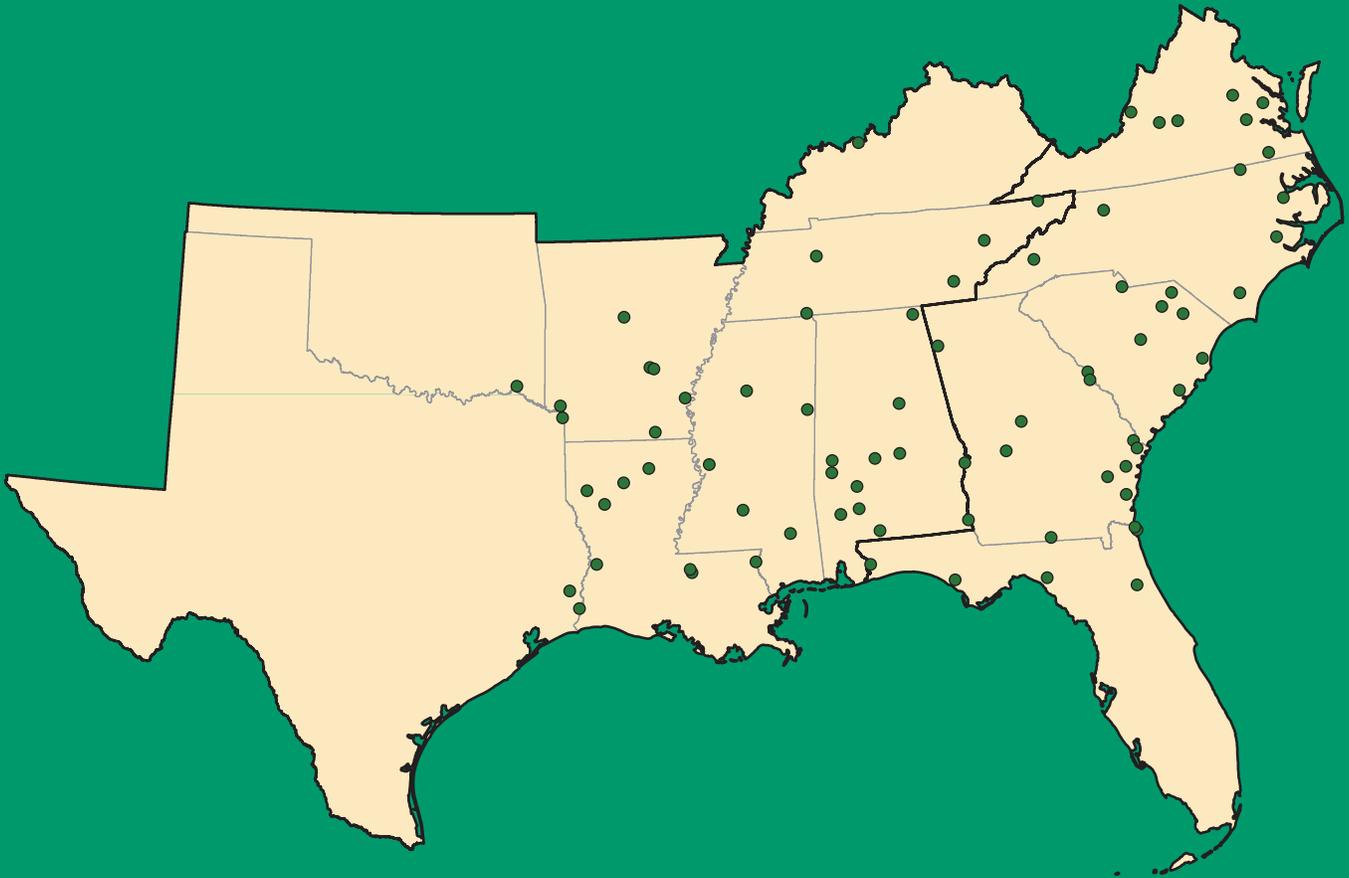




# Southern Pulpwood Production, 2016

James A. Gray, James W. Bentley,  
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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.

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# Southern Pulpwood Production, 2016

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## 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 2016 presents the findings of a 100-percent canvass of pulpmills that drew roundwood or wood residues from the 13 Southern States. Of the 78 mills canvassed, 72 responded. For the six 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 and A.2 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 2015 to 2016.

### Pulpwood

Total Southern pulpwood production, which includes both roundwood chipped at pulpmills or at independent chip mills, and other primary industry mill residues increased by 6 percent, 3.9 million cords, to 64.5 million cords (171.6 million green tons) (table A.1). This increase comes after a 2-percent decrease between 2014 and 2015, reversing the trend of slow decline since 2010. At 50.4 million cords, softwood production increased 3.7 million cords, or 8 percent. Hardwood production went up 2 percent, from 13.9 million cords to 14.1 million cords. Softwood roundwood and residues combined accounted

for 78 percent of the total Southern pulpwood production, while hardwoods accounted for the remaining 22 percent. Total Southern pulpwood production was 15 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) increased 7 percent, from 31.9 million cords to 34.1 million cords. Softwood pulpwood production was up 2.1 million cords, or 9 percent, in the region, while hardwood production increased 216,000 cords, or 3 percent. The South Central region's production was down 22 percent, or 8.4 million cords (21.8 million green tons) from the peak year of 1997. Between 1997 and 2016, the South Central region lost 18 pulpmills. This region accounts for 53 percent of the South's pulpwood production.

Production in the Southeast (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) increased 6 percent, from 28.8 million cords to 30.4 million cords. Softwood production was up 7 percent in this region, or 1.6 million cords, while hardwood production increased slightly, < 1 percent, or 2,400 cords. From its peak year of 1997, the Southeast region's production declined 9 percent, or 3 million cords (7.6 million green tons). Between 1997 and 2016, the Southeast lost seven pulpmills.

Alabama's pulpwood production was up 7 percent to 10.3 million cords, leading the South in total pulpwood production (fig. 1, table A.2). Georgia's production remained stable at 10.1 million cords. Production in Mississippi increased 4 percent to 7.9 million cords.

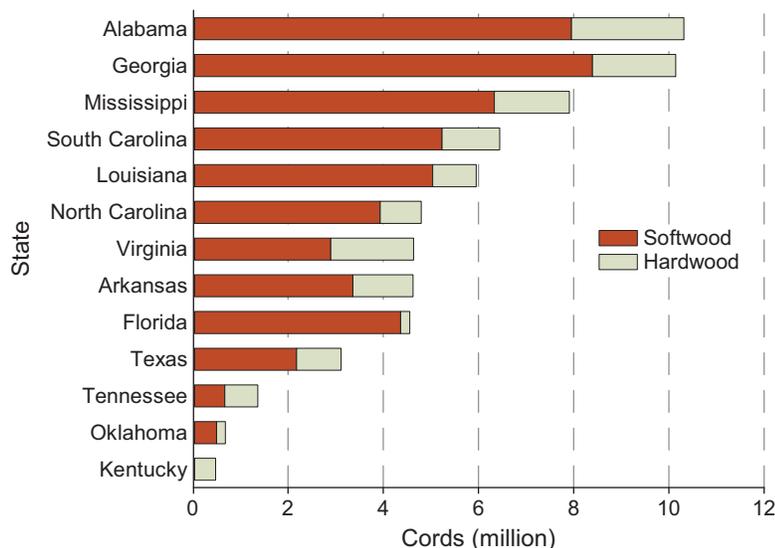


Figure 1—Pulpwood production by State and broad species, 2016.

Pulpwood production in South Carolina increased 4 percent to 6.4 million cords. Louisiana’s production increased 14 percent and North Carolina’s production increased 9 percent, to 5.9 and 4.8 million cords, respectively. Collectively, these six States accounted for 45.3 million cords, or 70 percent, of the South’s total 2016 production.

### Roundwood

Roundwood pulpwood continues to be the primary fiber source used in pulp manufacture in the South. In 2016, it accounted for 79 percent of the total Southern pulpwood production (fig. 2). This represents a decrease from 2015 when roundwood accounted for 82 percent of total pulpwood production. Between 2003 and 2006, roundwood comprised between 72 and 74 percent. Overall, from 2015 to 2016, the South’s roundwood production increased by 1.8 million cords, or 4 percent, from 49.5 to 51.2 million cords (table A.3). At 40.1 million cords, softwood accounted for 78 percent of the total roundwood production. Between 2015 and 2016, softwood roundwood production increased 5 percent, or 2 million cords, while hardwood roundwood production decreased by 240,000 cords, or 2 percent. In comparison to the peak year of 1997, softwood roundwood production was up by 6.1 million cords, or 18 percent, while hardwood roundwood production dropped by 9.1 million cords, or 45 percent.

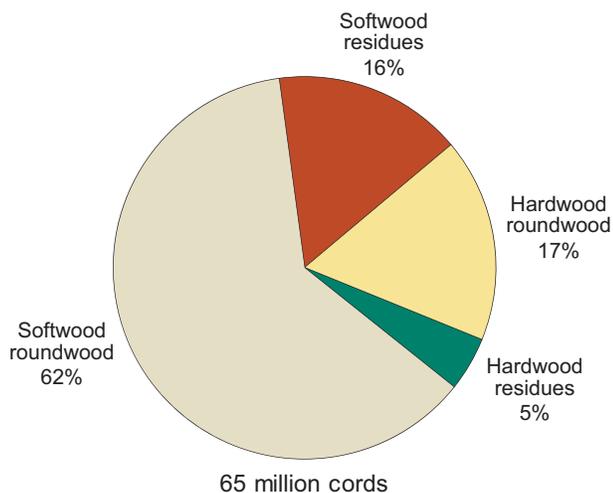


Figure 2—Softwood and hardwood components of Southern pulpwood production, 2016.

Five Southern States—Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas—showed a decline in roundwood production, with Georgia and Florida reporting a decline from 2 to 3 percent respectively. Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky reported significant decreases of 11, 16 and 34 percent respectively. Five Southern States showed small to moderate increases in roundwood production, while Virginia, Louisiana and Oklahoma showed a significant increases of 24, 17, and 17 percent respectively. Alabama’s roundwood production increased 6 percent and led in total roundwood production with 8.3 million cords, and was the leading producer of hardwood at 2.0 million cords. At 7.8 million cords, Georgia ranked second in total roundwood production and was the leading producer of softwood roundwood, at 6.6 million cords. Roundwood pulpwood production in Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and Virginia was 6.4, 5.1, 4.9, and 3.8 million cords, respectively. Combined production in these six States was 36.3 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 increased 19 percent to 13.3 million cords, or 32.1 million tons (table A.4). Softwood residue production was up 19 percent to 10.3 million cords and accounted for 78 percent of total wood residues. Hardwood residue production increased 18 percent to 3 million cords.

All Southern States showed an increase in wood residue production ranging between 2 and 102 percent. Georgia led Southern States in the production of wood residues with 2.2 million cords, followed by Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, and North Carolina with 2.0, 1.5, 1.3, 1.1, and 1.0 million cords, respectively. Combined wood residue production in these six States amounted to 9.2 million cords, or 69 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 2016. 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 2016, of the 1,306 total counties in the 13 Southern States, 875 counties produced softwood or hardwood roundwood or both; in 2015, this number was 913; 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. For both softwood and hardwood, the highest production by county is generally found along the Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions of the South. Figures 5 and 6 show the number of mills competing for softwood and hardwood roundwood pulpwood by county. The number of mills competing for pulpwood roundwood by county generally corresponds with the intensity of roundwood pulpwood production.

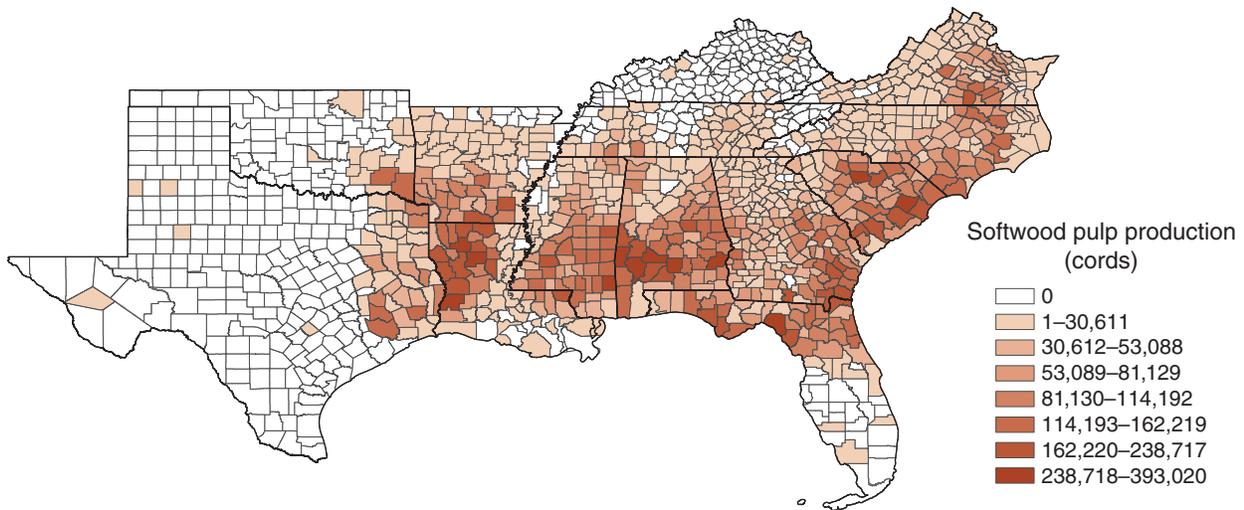


Figure 3—Softwood roundwood production in the South by county or parish, 2016.

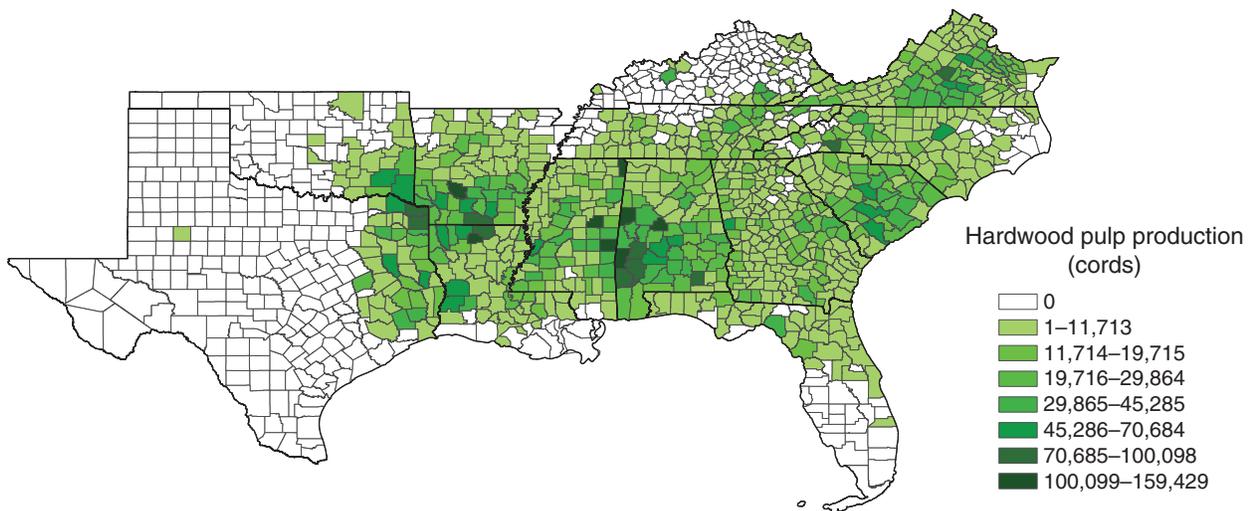


Figure 4—Hardwood roundwood production in the South by county or parish, 2016.

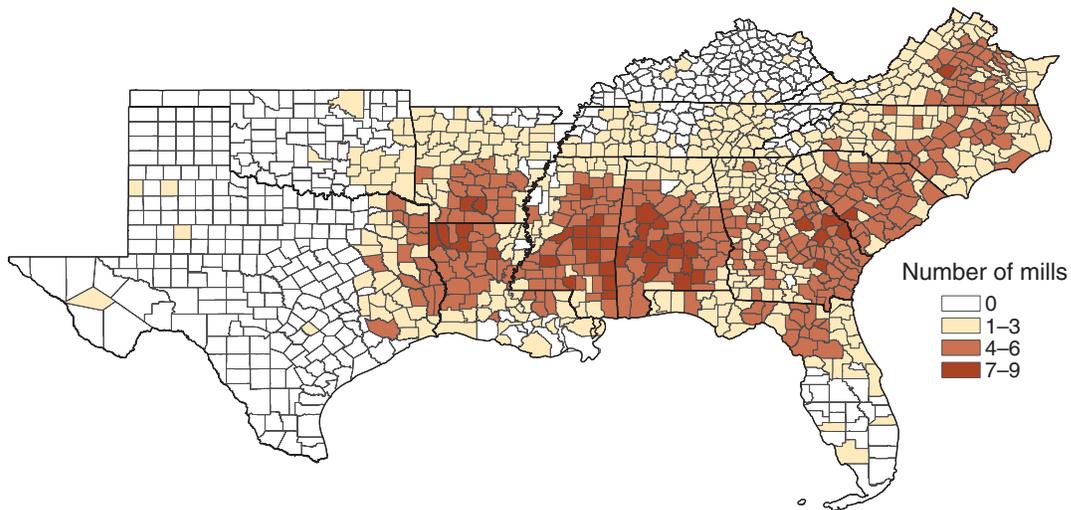


Figure 5—Number of mills competing for softwood roundwood by county or parish, 2016.

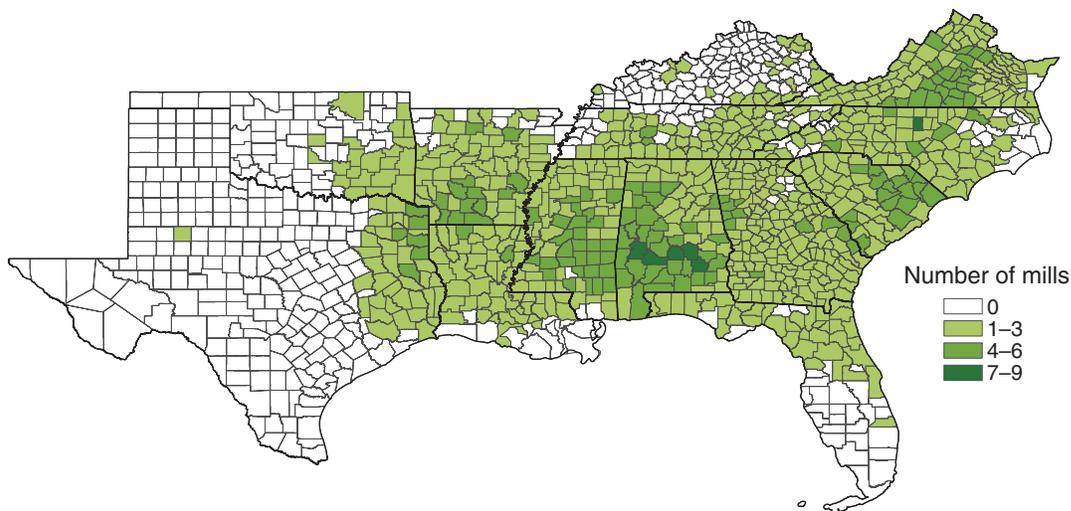


Figure 6—Number of mills competing for hardwood roundwood by county or parish, 2016.

## 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 exporter of roundwood pulpwood. For softwood and hardwood combined, imports exceeded exports by 438,757 cords (tables A.6 and A.7). Softwood exports exceeded imports by 857,489 cords, while hardwood imports exceeded exports by 418,732 cords. The Southeast was a net importer of pulpwood, with softwood and hardwood imports exceeding exports by 547,149 cords. Softwood imports exceeded exports by 734,065 cords, while hardwood exports exceeded imports by 186,916 cords. Across the South pulpwood receipts, or consumption exceeded production by 108,392 cords.

## MILLS

In 2016, 78 southern pulpmills were operating and drawing wood from the 13 Southern States, one less than in 2015 (fig. 7). The Georgia Pacific mill in Claiborne, Alabama was treated as 1 mill for the 2016 survey, accounting for the net loss of one mill. The Verso Corporation mill in Wickliffe, Kentucky closed for 2016. The Hood Container mill in St. Francisville, Louisiana was added to the survey for 2016. 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 2016, International Paper Company and recently acquired Weyerhaeuser mills had the most facilities operating in the South, with 22 pulpmills in 10 Southern States. Georgia-Pacific Corporation and Koch Industries 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,

three pulpmills outside the Southern region, in Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania, drew wood from the South in 2016 (table A.9).

## Trends

Figure 8 depicts Southern pulpwood production from 1953 to 2016. The 6-percent increase registered between 2015 and 2016 follows a 2-percent decrease registered between 2014 and 2015 and a period of slow decline from 2011 through 2015. This increase marks the third largest increase in survey history, behind a 7-percent increase between 2009 and 2010 and an 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 decreased 1 percent in 2016, accounting for 62 percent of total pulpwood production.

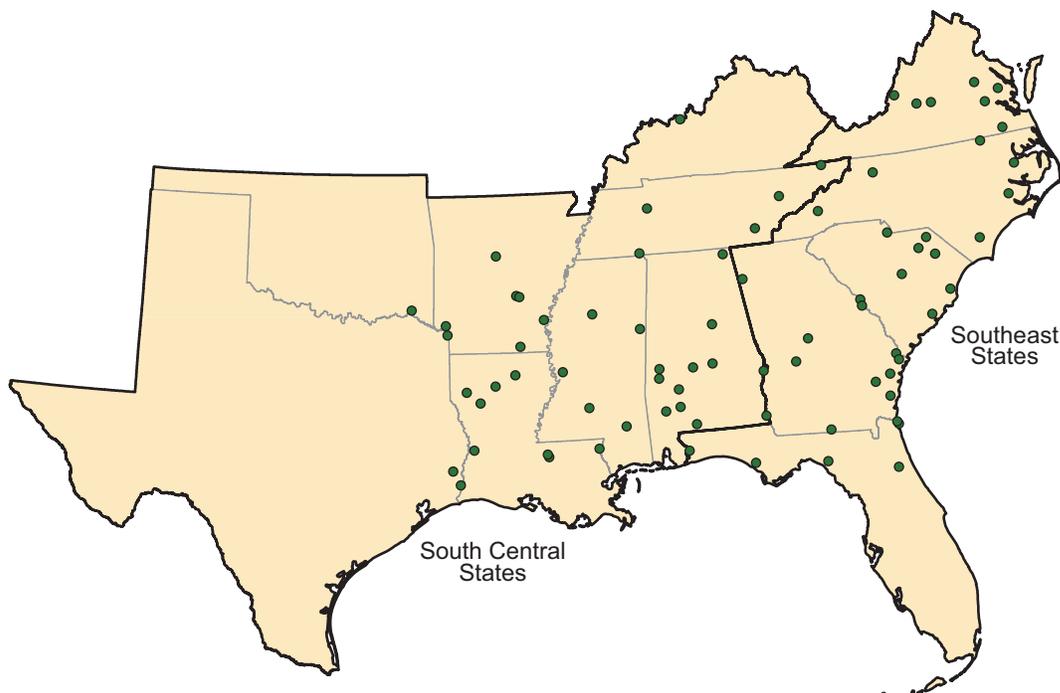


Figure 7—Southern pulpmill locations, 2016.

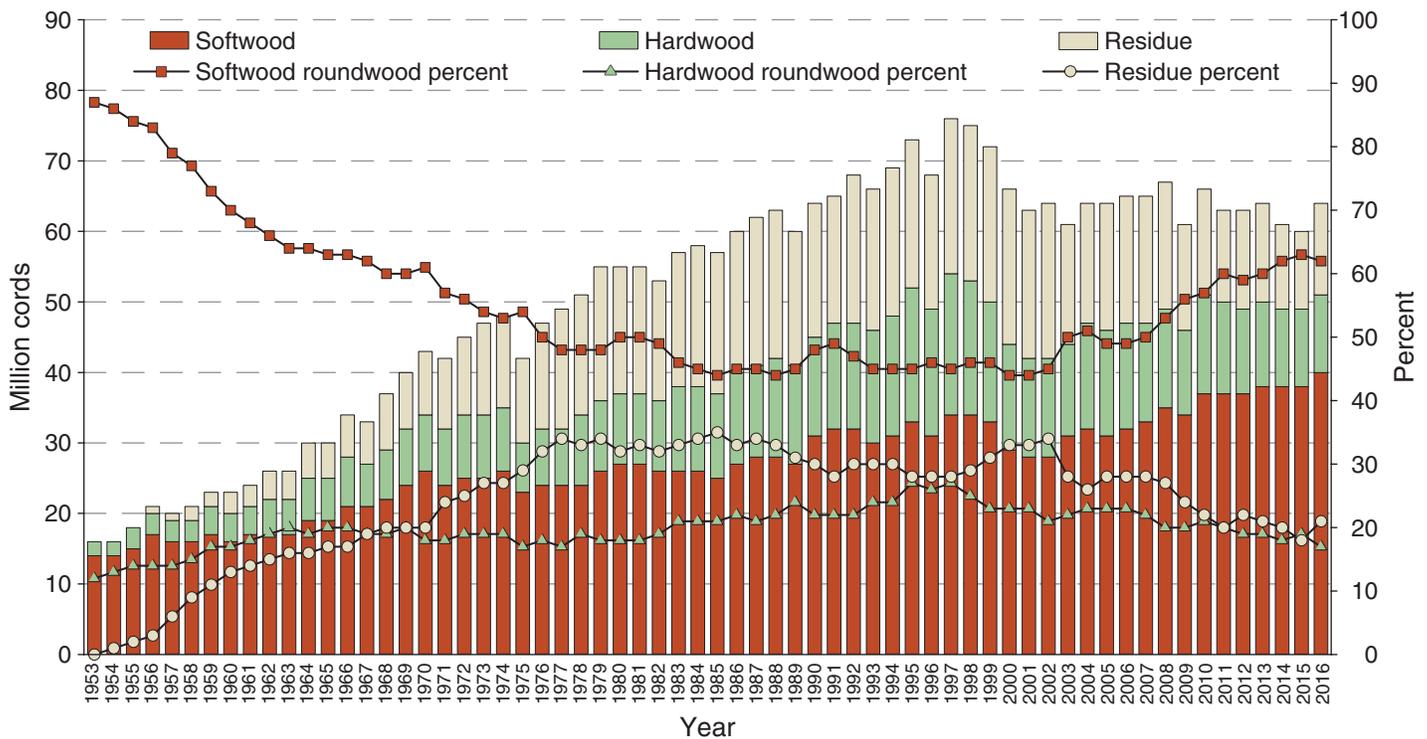


Figure 6—Pulpwood production in the South, 1953–2016.

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 from its peak in 1997 through 2016. In 2016, hardwood roundwood production was 17 percent of total pulpwood production, 2 percent less than in 2015.

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 3-percent increase in wood residue production in 2016 has slightly increased the proportion of wood residues to 21 percent of total pulpwood production.

## APPENDIX



**Table A.1—Pulpwood production in the Southeast and South Central regions, 2016**

Region and source of wood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	----- <i>standard cords</i> -----			----- <i>green tons</i> -----		
Southeast <sup>a</sup>						
Roundwood	24,148,751	19,863,171	4,285,580	65,630,187	53,630,562	11,999,625
Residues	6,223,783	4,773,527	1,450,256	15,055,044	11,480,344	3,574,700
Total	30,372,534	24,636,698	5,735,836	80,685,231	65,110,906	15,574,325
South Central <sup>b</sup>						
Roundwood	27,074,746	20,226,177	6,848,569	73,786,671	54,610,677	19,175,994
Residues	7,070,322	5,568,002	1,502,320	17,094,090	13,391,058	3,703,032
Total	34,145,068	25,794,179	8,350,889	90,880,761	68,001,735	22,879,026
Entire South						
Roundwood	51,223,497	40,089,348	11,134,149	139,416,858	108,241,239	31,175,619
Residues	13,294,105	10,341,529	2,952,576	32,149,134	24,871,402	7,277,732
Total	64,517,602	50,430,877	14,086,725	171,565,992	133,112,641	38,453,351

<sup>a</sup> States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

<sup>b</sup> States of Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.

**Table A.2—Pulpwood production in the South by State and species group, 2016**

State	Change	All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	<i>percent</i>	----- <i>standard cords</i> -----			----- <i>green tons</i> -----		
Alabama	7	10,265,793	7,911,186	2,354,607	27,350,593	20,867,664	6,482,929
Arkansas	21	4,584,826	3,327,412	1,257,414	12,159,661	8,690,222	3,469,439
Florida	0	4,517,647	4,326,378	191,269	11,957,234	11,423,397	533,837
Georgia	0	10,092,691	8,350,860	1,741,831	26,741,834	22,028,618	4,713,216
Kentucky	-11	449,064	3,576	445,488	1,167,824	9,167	1,158,657
Louisiana	14	5,914,046	5,003,311	910,735	15,765,845	13,253,575	2,512,270
Mississippi	4	7,864,980	6,293,389	1,571,591	20,939,216	16,614,984	4,324,232
North Carolina	9	4,756,211	3,896,879	859,332	12,617,344	10,320,865	2,296,479
Oklahoma	16	655,864	469,713	186,151	1,753,521	1,232,406	521,115
South Carolina	4	6,406,138	5,198,703	1,207,435	17,018,363	13,740,269	3,278,094
Tennessee	-11	1,334,078	640,149	693,929	3,597,740	1,727,030	1,870,710
Texas	-4	3,076,418	2,145,443	930,975	8,146,361	5,606,687	2,539,674
Virginia	27	4,599,848	2,863,878	1,735,970	12,350,457	7,597,758	4,752,699
All States	6	64,517,604	50,430,877	14,086,727	171,565,993	133,112,642	38,453,351

**Table A.3—Roundwood production in the South by State and species group, 2016 and 2015**

State	Change from 2015 <i>percent</i>	2016			2015		
		All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
		<i>thousand cords</i>					
Alabama	6	8,268.0	6,241.6	2,026.5	7,814.0	5,878.3	1,935.7
Arkansas	7	3,435.8	2,331.5	1,104.3	3,205.1	2,089.0	1,116.1
Florida	-3	3,638.5	3,452.4	186.1	3,734.8	3,546.2	188.6
Georgia	-2	7,845.3	6,592.5	1,252.7	8,030.4	6,810.2	1,220.1
Kentucky	-34	182.7	1.9	180.8	278.7	9.8	268.9
Louisiana	17	4,935.6	4,137.7	798.0	4,210.8	3,594.0	616.8
Mississippi	2	6,359.0	5,014.8	1,344.1	6,210.1	4,701.7	1,508.5
North Carolina	6	3,748.6	3,216.5	532.1	3,530.1	2,632.5	897.6
Oklahoma	17	534.1	348.3	185.8	458.3	295.1	163.3
South Carolina	1	5,095.4	4,194.5	900.9	5,049.7	4,134.2	915.5
Tennessee	-16	1,113.7	635.5	478.2	1,333.6	677.1	656.5
Texas	-11	2,245.8	1,514.9	730.9	2,517.7	1,828.4	689.3
Virginia	24	3,820.9	2,407.2	1,413.7	3,080.3	1,883.4	1,196.9
All States	4	51,223.5	40,089.3	11,134.2	49,453.6	38,080.0	11,373.7

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, 2016 and 2015**

State	Change from 2015 <i>percent</i>	2016			2015		
		All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
		<i>thousand cords</i>					
Alabama	14	1,997.8	1669.6	328.2	1,751.3	1500.7	250.6
Arkansas	102	1,149.0	995.9	153.1	569.0	498.3	70.7
Florida	14	879.1	874.0	5.1	772.7	768.9	3.8
Georgia	8	2,247.4	1758.3	489.1	2,089.2	1503.4	585.9
Kentucky	19	266.4	1.7	264.7	224.7	1.1	223.6
Louisiana	2	978.4	865.6	112.8	958.0	831.9	126.1
Mississippi	10	1,506.0	1278.5	227.4	1,363.8	1141.7	222.1
North Carolina	18	1,007.6	680.4	327.2	853.5	413.2	440.3
Oklahoma	16	121.7	121.4	0.3	104.9	104.9	0.0
South Carolina	19	1,310.7	1004.2	306.5	1,100.7	912.2	188.5
Tennessee	38	220.4	4.7	215.7	159.4	1.6	157.8
Texas	19	830.6	630.5	200.1	699.5	569.9	129.6
Virginia	45	779.0	456.7	322.3	537.2	440.9	96.2
All States	19	13,294.1	10,341.5	2,952.6	11,183.7	8,688.6	2,495.1

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	2016
	<i>thousand green tons</i>															
<b>Roundwood</b>																
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	22,526
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	9,387
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	9,843
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	21,307
Kentucky	556	637	715	681	891	882	901	940	1,025	1,072	1,232	1,152	900	768	779	511
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	13,406
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	17,304
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	10,175
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	1,461
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	13,848
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	3,055
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	6,137
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	10,458
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	139,417
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	32,149
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	171,566
Number of mills	94	92	91	89	87	87	87	86	83	82	81	81	81	81	79	78

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

**Table A.6—Softwood roundwood pulpwood movement between States, 2016**

<b>Southeast</b>										
Imported from	Exported to								Roundwood production	
	FL	GA	NC	SC	VA	AL	KY/TN <sup>a</sup>	Other <sup>b</sup>		
<i>standard cords</i>										
Florida	3,126,359	277,803				48,231				3,452,392
Georgia	543,710	5,443,321	35,255	13,429		445,516	111,293			6,592,524
North Carolina			2,606,736	527,252	75,809		6,241	467		3,216,506
South Carolina		406,341	254,136	3,533,279			773			4,194,529
Virginia			221,783	1,225	2,052,498			131,714		2,407,220
Alabama	641,532	699,803								NA
Maryland					1,160					NA
Mississippi	108,232	16,603								NA
Kentucky/Tennessee <sup>a</sup>		804	3,557							NA
West Virginia					6,609					NA
Roundwood receipts	4,419,833	6,844,675	3,121,468	4,075,185	2,136,076					19,863,171
Total Southeast receipts = 20,597,237										
<b>South Central</b>										
Imported from	Exported to								Roundwood production	
	AL	AR	KY/TN <sup>a</sup>	LA	MS	TX/OK <sup>a</sup>	FL	GA		NC
<i>standard cords</i>										
Alabama	4,436,807		335,733		127,679		641,532	699,803		6,241,555
Arkansas		1,610,107		303,143		418,254				2,331,504
Kentucky/Tennessee <sup>a</sup>	55		632,327					804	3,557	674
Louisiana		56,835		3,897,869	125	182,835				4,137,663
Mississippi	455,286	1,883	466,644	1,022,620	2,943,581		108,232	16,603		5,014,849
Texas/Oklahoma <sup>a</sup>		110,688		332,987		1,419,513				1,863,189
Florida	48,231									NA
Georgia	445,516		111,293							NA
North Carolina			6,241							NA
South Carolina			773							NA
Other <sup>c</sup>			1,662							NA
Roundwood receipts	5,385,895	1,779,513	1,554,674	5,556,619	3,071,386	2,020,602				20,226,177
Total South Central receipts = 19,368,687										

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

NA = not applicable.

<sup>a</sup> Values have been combined for confidentiality purposes.

<sup>b</sup> Other destinations include Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>c</sup> Other sources include Indiana.

**Table A.7—Hardwood roundwood pulpwood movement between States, 2016**

<b>Southeast</b>												
Imported from	Exported to									Roundwood production		
	FL	GA	NC	SC	VA	AL	TN/KY <sup>a</sup>	TX/OK <sup>a</sup>	Other <sup>b</sup>			
<i>standard cords</i>												
Florida	107,828	32,085				46,235					186,147	
Georgia	22,023	849,387	42,365	2,805		201,475	134,493	181			1,252,730	
North Carolina			200,594	177,633	69,301		84,365			246	532,138	
South Carolina		51,695	46,991	800,448			1,778				900,911	
Virginia		48,686	39,235		1,203,344		61,719			60,671	1,413,654	
Alabama	6,619	40,000									NA	
Kentucky/Tennessee <sup>a</sup>			100,163		692						NA	
Maryland					3,589						NA	
West Virginia					253,183						NA	
Roundwood receipts	136,470	1,021,853	429,349	980,885	1,530,109						4,285,580	
Total Southeast receipts = 4,098,664												
<b>South Central</b>												
Imported from	Exported to										Roundwood production	
	AL	AR	KY/TN <sup>a</sup>	LA	MS	TX/OK <sup>a</sup>	FL	GA	NC	VA		Other <sup>b</sup>
<i>standard cords</i>												
Alabama	1,944,759		35,070			9	6,619	40,000				2,026,456
Arkansas		949,580		220		154,478						1,104,278
Kentucky/Tennessee <sup>a</sup>	108,895		428,764						100,163	692	20,485	658,999
Louisiana		183,938		327,023	1,552	285,466						797,979
Mississippi	513,483	289,245	259,558	131,281	148,572	2,007						1,344,146
Texas/Oklahoma <sup>c</sup>		229,451		21,665		665,597						916,712
Florida	46,235											NA
Georgia	201,475		134,493			181						NA
North Carolina			84,365									NA
South Carolina			1,778									NA
Virginia			61,719									NA
Other <sup>c</sup>		7,173	49,273									NA
Roundwood receipts	2,814,847	1,659,386	1,055,018	480,189	150,124	1,107,738						6,848,570
Total South Central receipts = 7,267,302												

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

NA = not applicable.

<sup>a</sup> Values have been combined for confidentiality purposes.

<sup>b</sup> Other destinations include Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

<sup>c</sup> Other sources include Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri.

**Table A.8—Southern pulpmills, 2016**

Location	Company	Location	Company
<b>Alabama</b>		<b>Kentucky</b>	
Clairborne <sup>a</sup>	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Hawesville	Domtar Paper Co., LLC
Jackson	Boise Paper	<b>Louisiana</b>	
Demopolis	WestRock Company	DeRidder	Boise Packaging and Newsprint
Selma	International Paper Company	Bogalusa	International Paper Company
Naheola	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Port Hudson	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Brewton	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Mansfield	International Paper Company
Coosa Pines	Resolute Forest Products	West Monroe	Graphic Packaging International, Inc.
Pine Hill	International Paper Company	Hodge	WestRock Company
Cottonton	WestRock Company	Campti	International Paper Company
Stevenson	WestRock Company	St. Francisville	Hood Container Corporation
Prattville	International Paper Company	<b>Mississippi</b>	
<b>Arkansas</b>		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.	<b>North Carolina</b>	
McGehee	Clearwater Paper Corp.	Roaring River	Louisiana-Pacific Corporation
<b>Florida</b>		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	<b>Oklahoma</b>	
Panama City	WestRock Company	Valliant	International Paper Company
<b>Georgia</b>		<b>South Carolina</b>	
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	<b>Tennessee</b>	
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, 2016 (continued)**

Location	Company
<b>Texas</b>	
Texarkana	International Paper Company
Orange	International Paper Company
Silsbee	WestRock Company
<b>Virginia</b>	
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

<sup>a</sup>This mill reported as 1 mill for 2016.

**Table A.9—Other mills using southern pulpwood in 2016**

Location	Company
<b>Maryland</b>	
Luke	NewPage Corporation
<b>Ohio</b>	
Chillicothe	Glatfelter Company
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	
Spring Grove	Glatfelter Company



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The South's production of pulpwood increased from 60.6 million cords in 2015 to 64.5 million cords in 2016. Roundwood production increased by 1.8 million cords to 51.2 million cords and accounted for 79 percent of the South's total pulpwood production. The use of wood residue increased 19 percent to 13.3 million cords in 2016. Alabama and Georgia led the South in total production, with 10.3 and 10.1 million cords, respectively. In 2016, 78 southern pulpmills were operating and drawing wood from the 13 Southern States.

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



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