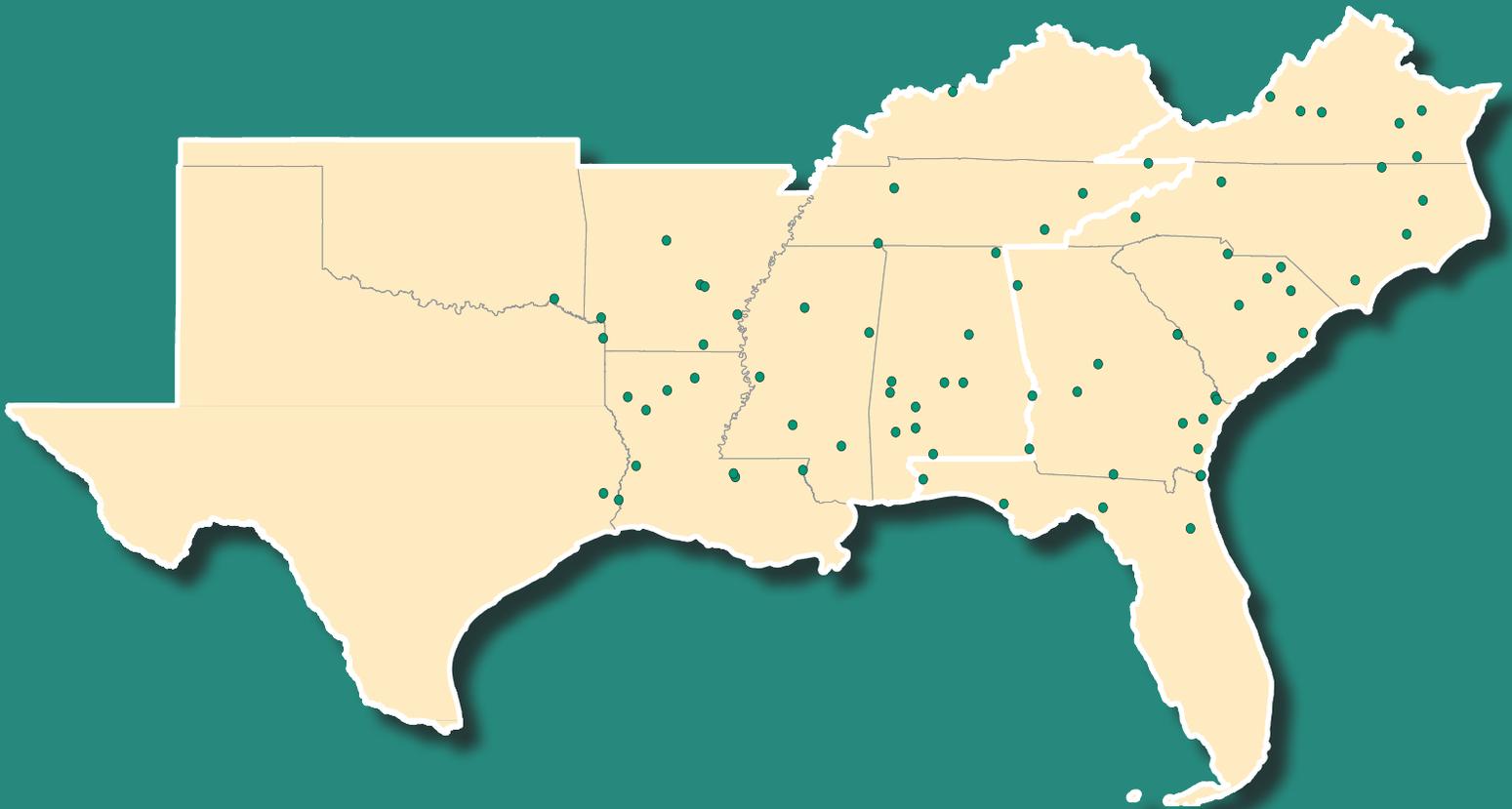




Southern Pulpwood Production, 2017

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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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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 2017 presents the findings of a 100-percent canvass of pulpmills that used roundwood or wood residues from the 13 Southern States. Of the 77 mills canvassed, 60 responded. For the 17 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. 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 2016 to 2017.

Pulpwood

Total Southern pulpwood production, which includes both roundwood chipped at pulp mills or at independent chip mills, and other primary industry mill residues increased by 3 percent, 2 million cords, to 66.5 million cords (176.1 million green tons) (table A.1). This increase comes after a 6-percent increase between 2015 and 2016, continuing the trend of increasing production since 2016. At 51.8 million cords, softwood production increased 1.3 million cords, or 3 percent. Hardwood production went up 4 percent, from 14.1 million cords to 14.7 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 12 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 6 percent, from 34.1 million cords to 36.2 million cords. Softwood pulpwood production was up 1.3 million cords, or 5 percent, in the region, while hardwood production increased 800,000 cords, or 10 percent. The South Central region's production was down 15 percent, or 6.3 million cords (16.7 million green tons) from the peak year of 1997. Between 1997 and 2017, the South Central region lost 18 pulpmills. This region accounts for 55 percent of the South's pulpwood production.

Production in the Southeast (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) decreased < 1 percent, from 30.4 million cords to 30.2 million cords. Softwood production was up < 1 percent in this region, or 52,000 cords, while hardwood production decreased 3 percent, or 194,000 cords. From its peak year of 1997, the Southeast region's production declined 9 percent, or 3.1 million cords (8.2 million green tons). Between 1997 and 2017, the Southeast lost eight pulpmills.

Alabama's pulpwood production was up 7 percent to 11 million cords, leading the South in total pulpwood production (fig. 1, table A.2). Georgia's production declined 2 percent to 9.9 million cords. Production in Mississippi increased 1 percent to 8 million cords. Pulpwood production in Louisiana increased 6 percent to 6.3 million cords. South Carolina's production decreased 3 percent and Arkansas's production increased 18 percent, to 6.2 and 5.4 million cords, respectively. Collectively, these six States accounted for 46.7 million cords, or 70 percent, of the South's total 2017 production.

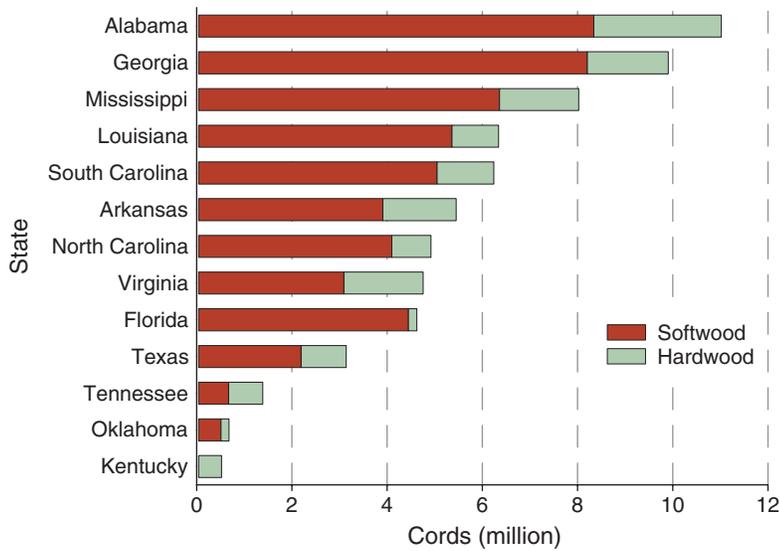


Figure 1—Pulpwood production by State and broad species, 2017.

Roundwood

Roundwood pulpwood continues to be the primary fiber source used in pulp manufacture in the South. In 2017, it accounted for 75 percent of the total Southern pulpwood production (fig. 2). This represents a decrease from 2016 when roundwood accounted for 79 percent of total pulpwood production. Between 2003 and 2006, roundwood comprised between 72 and 74 percent. Overall, from 2016 to 2017, the South’s roundwood production decreased by 1.2 million cords, or 2 percent, from 51.2 to 50 million cords (table A.3). At 39.1 million cords, softwood accounted for 78 percent of the total roundwood production. Between 2016 and 2017, softwood roundwood production decreased

3 percent, or 1 million cords, while hardwood roundwood production decreased by 195,000 cords, or 2 percent. In comparison to the peak year of 1997, softwood roundwood production was up by 5.1 million cords, or 15 percent, while hardwood roundwood production dropped by 9.3 million cords, or 46 percent.

Nine Southern States—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia—showed a decline in roundwood production, with Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas reporting a decline from < 1 to 5 percent. Florida and Virginia reported significant decreases of 7 and 10 percent respectively. Three Southern States—Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee—showed small to moderate increases in roundwood production, while Kentucky showed a significant increase of 24 percent. Alabama’s roundwood production decreased 3 percent; the State led in total roundwood production with 8 million cords and was the leading producer of hardwood at 1.9 million cords. At 7.7 million cords, Georgia ranked second in total roundwood production and was the leading producer of softwood roundwood, at 6.5 million cords. Roundwood pulpwood production in Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, and North Carolina was 6.3, 4.8, 4.7, and 3.8 million cords, respectively. Combined production in these six States was over 35 million cords, for 71 percent of the South’s roundwood total.

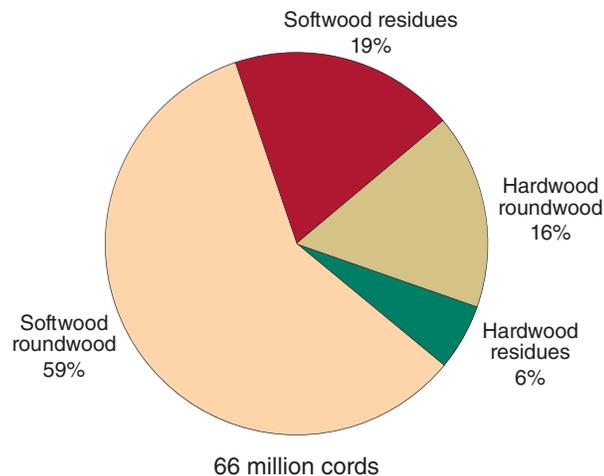


Figure 2—Softwood and hardwood components of Southern pulpwood production, 2017.

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 24 percent to 16.4 million cords, or 39.9 million tons (table A.4). Softwood residue production was up 23 percent to 12.7 million cords and accounted for 77 percent of total wood residues. Hardwood residue production increased 27 percent to 3.8 million cords.

Nine Southern States showed an increase in wood residue production ranging between 4 and 62 percent. Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Tennessee showed slight to moderate decreases, ranging from 1 to 7 percent. Alabama led Southern States in the production of wood residues with 2.9 million cords, followed by Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina with 2.1, 1.8, 1.6, 1.6, and 1.4 million cords, respectively. Combined wood residue production in these six States amounted to 11.4 million cords, or 70 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 2007 through 2017. 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 2017, of the 1,306 total counties in the 13 Southern States, 869 counties produced softwood or hardwood roundwood or both; in 2016, this number was 875; in 2015, this number was 913; in 2014, this number was 910; in 2013, it was 914; in 2012, it was 928; in 2011, it was 910; and in 2010, it was 913.

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.

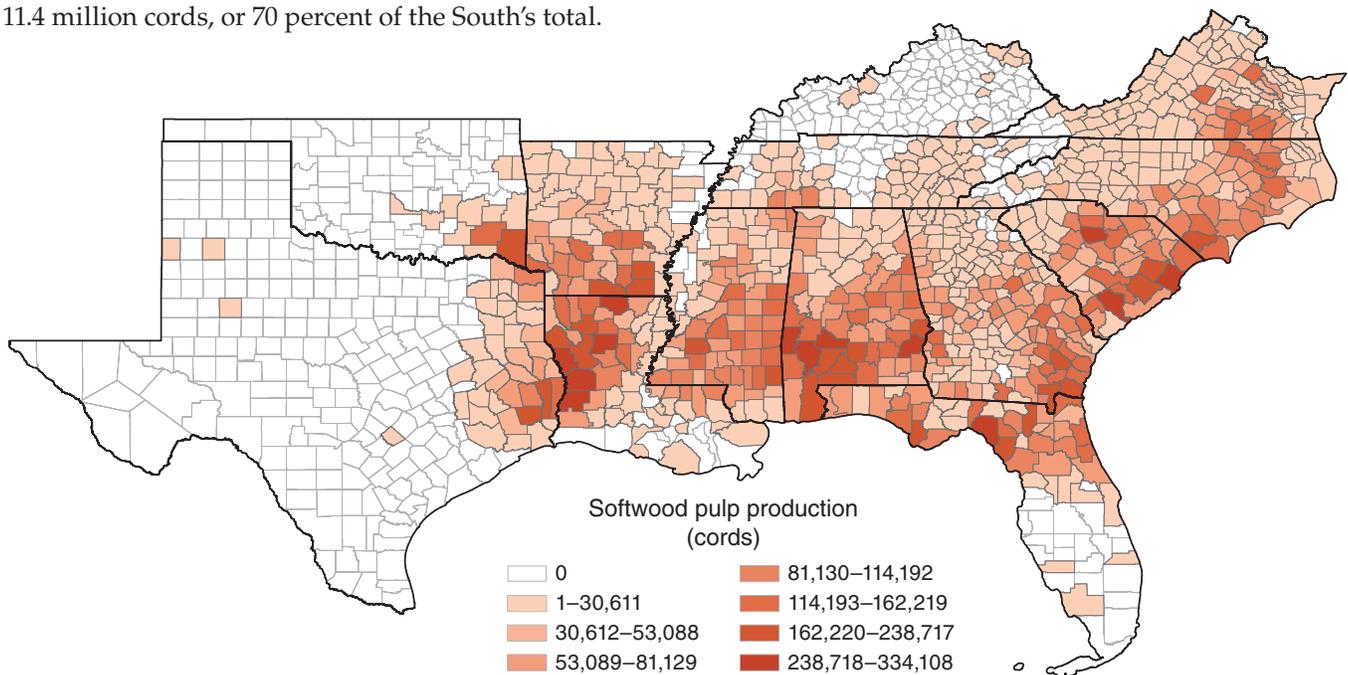


Figure 3—Softwood roundwood production in the South by county or parish, 2017.

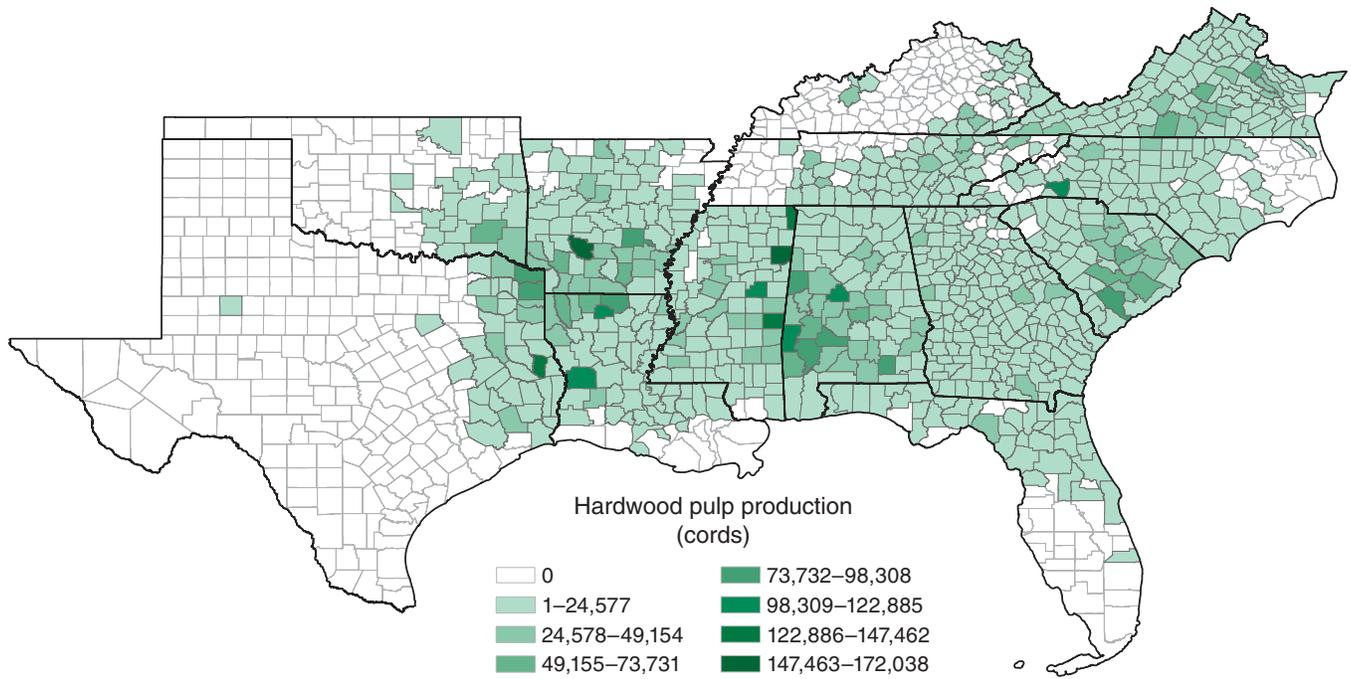


Figure 4—Hardwood roundwood production in the South by county or parish, 2017.

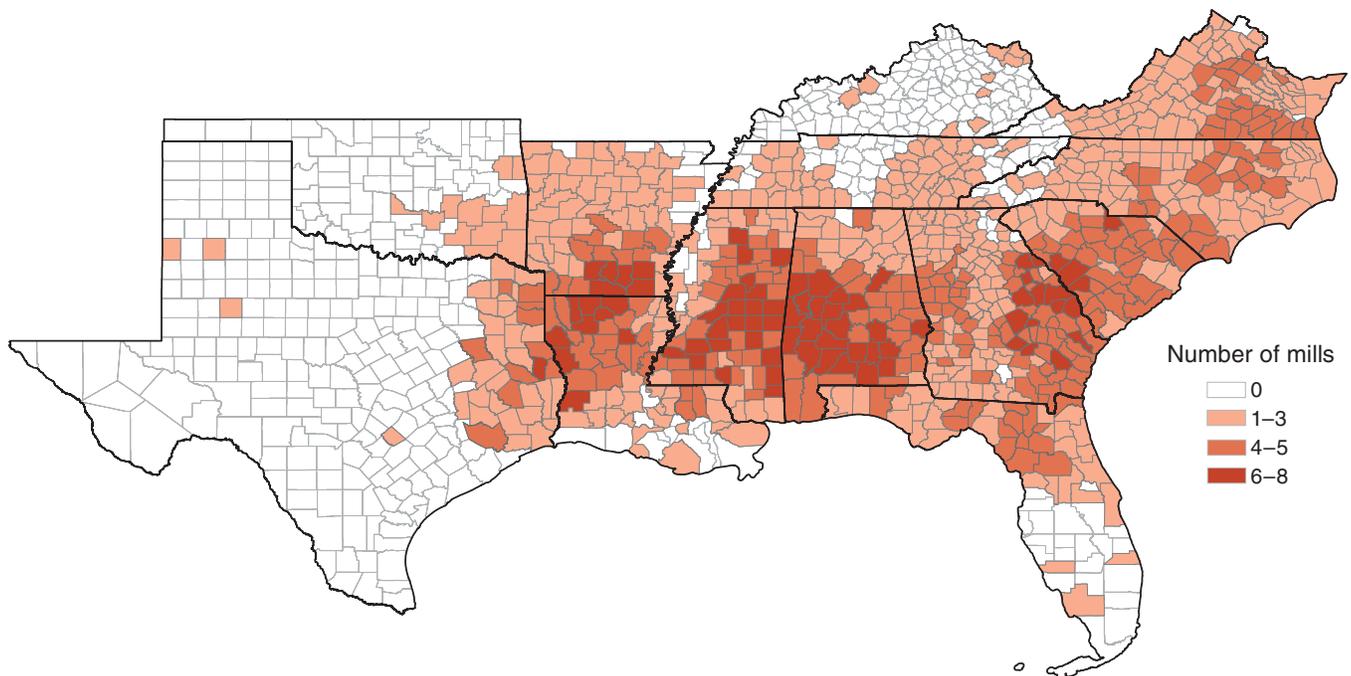


Figure 5—Number of mills competing for softwood roundwood by county or parish, 2017.

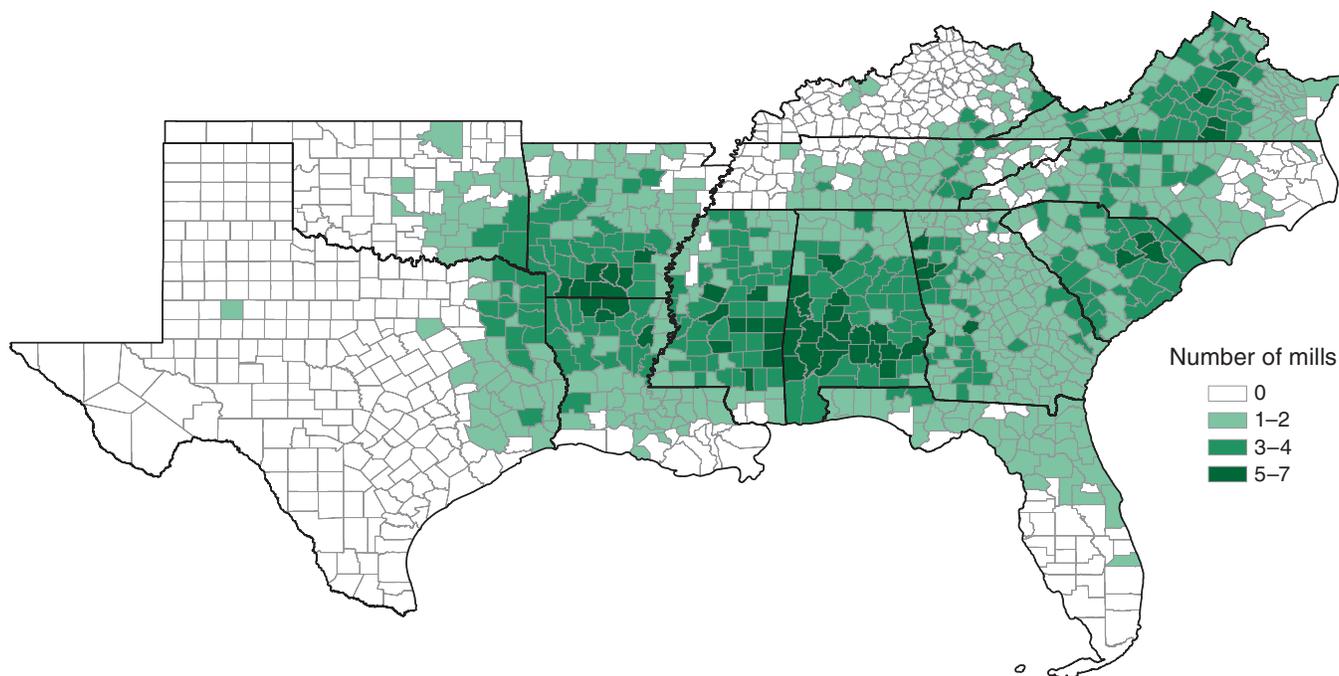


Figure 6—Number of mills competing for hardwood roundwood by county or parish, 2017.

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, exports exceeded imports by 305,241 cords (tables A.6 and A.7). Softwood exports exceeded imports by 694,396 cords, while hardwood imports exceeded exports by 389,155 cords. The

Southeast was a net importer of pulpwood, with softwood and hardwood imports exceeding exports by 487,930 cords. Softwood imports exceeded exports by 575,648 cords, while hardwood exports exceeded imports by 87,718 cords. Two Southeastern States, Georgia and South Carolina, exported < 1 percent of their production to foreign countries. Across the South pulpwood receipts, or consumption, exceeded production by 182,689 cords.

MILLS

In 2017, 77 southern pulpmills were operating and drawing wood from the 13 Southern States, one less than in 2016 (fig. 7). The White Birch Paper Corporation Mill in Ashland, VA closed for 2017. 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 2017, International Paper Company had the most facilities operating in the South, with 22 pulpmills in 10 Southern States. Georgia-Pacific Corporation and Koch Industries

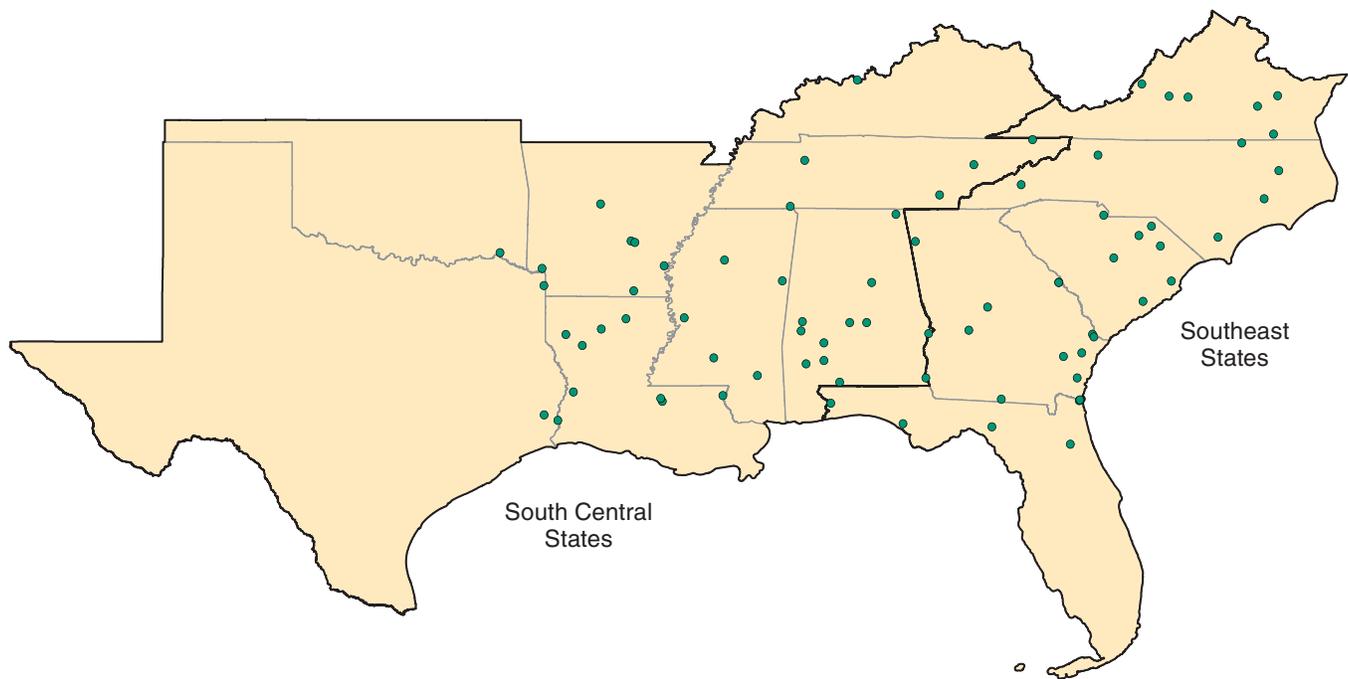


Figure 7—Southern pulp mill locations, 2017.

operated 12 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 11 and 12 respectively. 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 2017. The 3-percent increase registered between 2016 and 2017 follows a 6-percent increase registered between 2015 and 2016 and a period of slow decline from 2011 through 2015. Pulpwood production for 2017 matches production levels last seen in 2010. 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 3 percent in 2017, accounting for 59 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 from its peak in 1997 through 2017. In 2017, hardwood roundwood production was 17 percent of total pulpwood production, the same as in 2016.

The production and use of wood residues in the South have 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 2015, the proportion of wood residue has increased. Wood residues are still an important source of fiber for the pulp and paper industry in the South, the 24-percent increase in wood residue production in 2017 has slightly increased the proportion of wood residues to 24 percent of total pulpwood production.

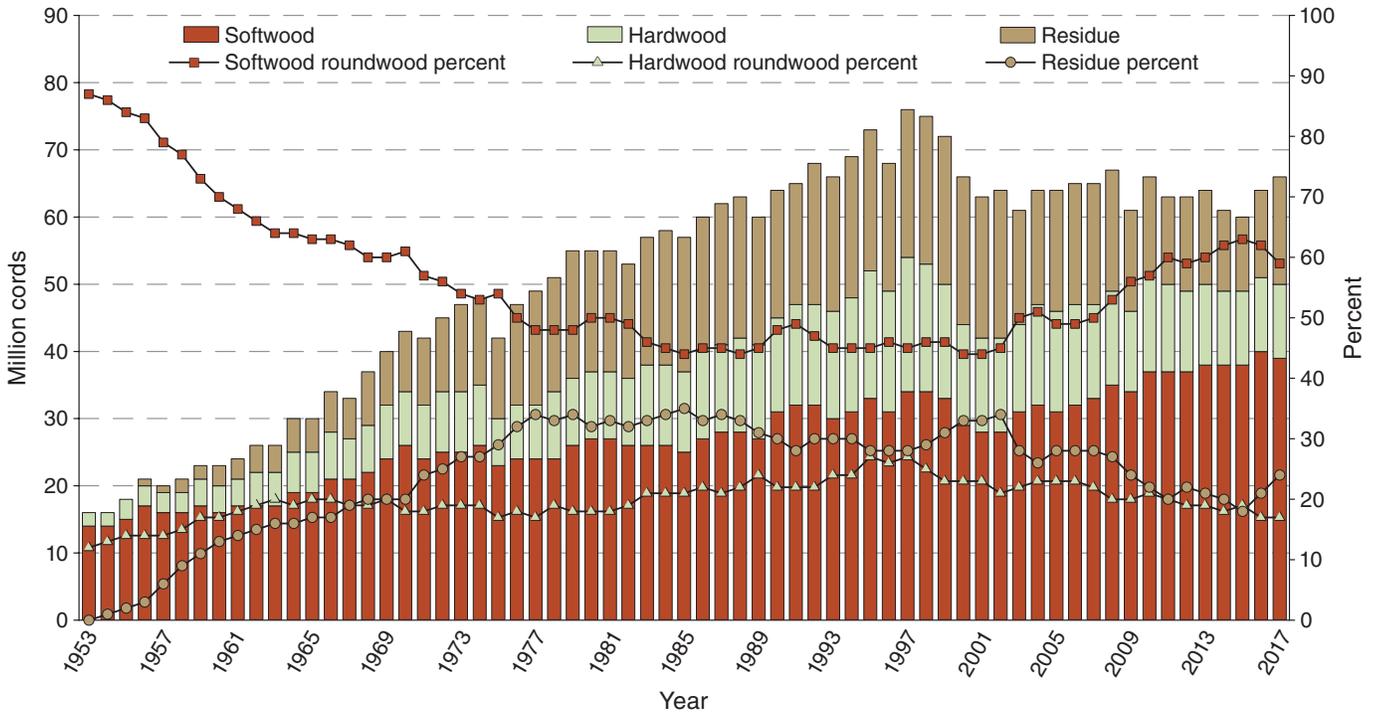


Figure 8—Pulpwood production in the South, 1953–2017.

APPENDIX

Table A.1—Pulpwood production in the Southeast and South Central regions, 2017

Region and source of wood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	----- <i>standard cords</i> -----			----- <i>green tons</i> -----		
Southeast^a						
Roundwood	23,219,004	19,217,827	4,001,177	63,091,429	51,888,133	11,203,296
Residues	7,010,986	5,470,468	1,540,518	16,953,673	13,156,489	3,797,184
Total	30,229,990	24,688,295	5,541,695	80,045,102	65,044,622	15,000,480
South Central^b						
Roundwood	26,806,786	19,868,861	6,937,925	73,072,114	53,645,924	19,426,190
Residues	9,433,396	7,220,630	2,212,766	22,969,700	17,515,507	5,454,193
Total	36,240,182	27,089,491	9,150,691	96,041,814	71,161,431	24,880,383
Entire South						
Roundwood	50,025,790	39,086,688	10,939,102	136,163,543	105,534,057	30,629,486
Residues	16,444,382	12,691,098	3,753,284	39,923,373	30,671,996	9,251,377
Total	66,470,172	51,777,786	14,692,386	176,086,916	136,206,053	39,880,863

^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, 2017

State	Change	All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
	<i>percent</i>	----- <i>standard cords</i> -----			----- <i>green tons</i> -----		
Alabama	7	10,965,109	8,292,666	2,672,443	28,979,201	21,757,467	7,221,734
Arkansas	18	5,410,893	3,871,434	1,539,459	14,362,111	10,196,806	4,165,305
Florida	1	4,581,743	4,407,847	173,896	12,034,820	11,550,130	484,690
Georgia	-2	9,855,901	8,157,850	1,698,051	26,131,358	21,549,108	4,582,250
Kentucky	9	490,307	8,343	481,964	1,283,757	21,166	1,262,591
Louisiana	6	6,296,219	5,323,874	972,345	16,628,770	13,947,913	2,680,857
Mississippi	1	7,977,847	6,319,604	1,658,243	21,216,263	16,645,690	4,570,573
North Carolina	3	4,881,308	4,057,718	823,590	12,940,721	10,737,293	2,203,428
Oklahoma	-2	645,530	476,240	169,290	1,724,411	1,250,507	473,904
South Carolina	-3	6,197,344	5,008,947	1,188,397	16,437,179	13,195,654	3,241,525
Tennessee	2	1,354,223	639,730	714,493	3,659,281	1,724,847	1,934,434
Texas	1	3,100,054	2,157,600	942,454	8,188,021	5,617,036	2,570,985
Virginia	2	4,713,692	3,055,932	1,657,760	12,501,024	8,012,437	4,488,587
All States	3	66,470,170	51,777,785	14,692,385	176,086,917	136,206,054	39,880,863

Table A.3—Roundwood production in the South by State and species group, 2017 and 2016

State	Change from 2016 percent	2017			2016		
		All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
		----- thousand cords -----					
Alabama	-3	8,041.1	6,147.8	1,893.3	8,268.0	6,241.6	2,026.5
Arkansas	5	3,601.6	2,495.4	1,106.2	3,435.8	2,331.5	1,104.3
Florida	-7	3,385.1	3,217.8	167.3	3,638.5	3,452.4	186.1
Georgia	-2	7,724.5	6,540.6	1,183.9	7,845.3	6,592.5	1,252.7
Kentucky	24	226.4	3.7	222.6	182.7	1.9	180.8
Louisiana	-4	4,725.8	3,877.9	847.9	4,935.6	4,137.7	798.0
Mississippi	0	6,347.1	4,905.2	1,441.9	6,359.0	5,014.8	1,344.1
North Carolina	2	3,834.2	3,316.9	517.4	3,748.6	3,216.5	532.1
Oklahoma	-2	525.4	356.4	169.0	534.1	348.3	185.8
South Carolina	-5	4,827.2	3,895.4	931.8	5,095.4	4,194.5	900.9
Tennessee	3	1,148.6	631.5	517.1	1,113.7	635.5	478.2
Texas	-2	2,190.8	1,450.9	739.9	2,245.8	1,514.9	730.9
Virginia	-10	3,448.0	2,247.2	1,200.8	3,820.9	2,407.2	1,413.7
All States	-2	50,025.8	39,086.7	10,939.1	51,223.5	40,089.3	11,134.2

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, 2017 and 2016

State	Change from 2016 percent	2017			2016		
		All species	Softwood	Hardwood	All species	Softwood	Hardwood
		----- thousand cords -----					
Alabama	46	2,924.0	2,144.9	779.1	1,997.8	1,669.6	328.2
Arkansas	57	1,809.3	1,376.1	433.2	1,149.0	995.9	153.1
Florida	36	1,196.7	1,190.0	6.6	879.1	874.0	5.1
Georgia	-5	2,131.4	1,617.3	514.1	2,247.4	1,758.3	489.1
Kentucky	-1	263.9	4.6	259.3	266.4	1.7	264.7
Louisiana	61	1,570.4	1,445.9	124.5	978.4	865.6	112.8
Mississippi	8	1,630.7	1,414.4	216.4	1,506.0	1,278.5	227.4
North Carolina	4	1,047.1	740.8	306.2	1,007.6	680.4	327.2
Oklahoma	-1	120.1	119.8	0.3	121.7	121.4	0.3
South Carolina	5	1,370.2	1,113.6	256.6	1,310.7	1,004.2	306.5
Tennessee	-7	205.6	8.2	197.4	220.4	4.7	215.7
Texas	9	909.3	706.7	202.6	830.6	630.5	200.1
Virginia	62	1,265.7	808.8	457.0	779.0	456.7	322.3
All States	24	16,444.4	12,691.1	3,753.3	13,294.1	10,341.5	2,952.6

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										
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	<i>thousand green tons</i>										
Roundwood											
Alabama	21,540	21,140	19,296	21,738	21,352	20,933	21,900	22,949	21,291	22,526	21,900
Arkansas	8,406	8,370	7,899	8,956	8,874	9,714	8,910	8,857	8,765	9,387	9,835
Florida	8,933	8,102	9,931	9,468	9,911	10,049	10,641	9,815	10,103	9,843	9,156
Georgia	22,353	25,110	21,733	25,244	24,763	22,631	21,468	22,143	21,804	21,307	20,975
Kentucky	901	940	1,025	1,072	1,258	1,152	900	768	779	511	633
Louisiana	13,048	12,866	12,216	12,869	12,648	11,772	12,772	12,368	11,431	13,406	12,845
Mississippi	14,806	14,260	14,573	17,225	15,668	16,200	16,903	16,673	16,918	17,304	17,281
North Carolina	10,177	9,924	9,344	9,517	8,948	8,620	8,906	8,946	9,621	10,175	10,404
Oklahoma	1,262	1,602	1,382	1,581	1,213	1,453	1,500	1,472	1,254	1,461	1,435
South Carolina	11,834	12,677	12,995	12,840	14,035	13,181	12,523	13,808	13,726	13,848	13,127
Tennessee	4,314	4,200	4,249	4,678	4,634	4,763	4,178	3,619	3,666	3,055	3,153
Texas	6,473	7,614	6,432	6,572	5,668	5,564	5,704	5,582	6,867	6,137	5,989
Virginia	5,849	6,271	5,750	7,293	7,608	8,376	8,281	8,360	8,436	10,458	9,430
All States	129,897	133,075	126,825	139,053	136,581	134,408	134,584	135,360	134,662	139,417	136,164
Residues	43,936	44,075	35,407	35,212	30,389	34,832	32,718	29,294	27,046	32,149	39,923
Total	173,833	177,151	162,231	174,265	166,970	169,240	167,302	164,654	161,709	171,566	176,087
Number of mills	87	86	83	82	81	81	81	81	79	78	77

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

Numbers updated to reflect latest processing, may not match previously published results.

Table A.6—Softwood roundwood pulpwood movement between States, 2017

Southeast												
Imported from	Exported to								Roundwood production			
	FL	GA	NC	SC	VA	AL	KY/TN ^a	Other ^b				
	<i>standard cords</i>											
Florida	2,840,761	328,762	59			48,231					3,217,813	
Georgia ^c	484,712	5,495,448	23,420	9,332		449,786	77,894				6,540,592	
North Carolina			2,830,472	407,828	76,638		1,939				3,316,877	
South Carolina ^c		285,196	273,320	3,336,321			527				3,895,364	
Virginia			242,645	366	1,872,057				132,114		2,247,182	
Alabama	596,221	610,983									NA	
Kentucky/Tennessee ^a		3,293	3,903	413							NA	
Mississippi	2,320	56,146									NA	
Maryland						1,167					NA	
West Virginia						11,693					NA	
Roundwood receipts	3,924,014	6,779,828	3,373,819	3,754,260	1,961,555						19,217,828	
	Total Southeast receipts = 19,793,476											
South Central												
Imported from	Exported to										Roundwood production	
	AL	AR	KY/TN ^a	LA	MS	TX/OK ^a	FL	GA	NC	SC		Other ^b
	<i>standard cords</i>											
Alabama	4,532,170		275,765		132,660		596,221	610,983				6,147,799
Arkansas		1,683,145		355,988	10	456,209						2,495,352
Kentucky/Tennessee ^a	443		625,989					3,293	3,903	413	1,204	635,245
Louisiana		56,835		3,624,089	780	196,239						3,877,943
Mississippi	438,660	1,883	525,307	883,394	2,997,509		2,320	56,146				4,905,219
Texas/Oklahoma ^a		110,752		280,276		1,416,279						1,807,307
Florida	48,231											NA
Georgia	449,786		77,894									NA
North Carolina			1,939									NA
South Carolina			527									NA
Virginia												NA
Other ^d			1,710									NA
Roundwood receipts	5,469,290	1,852,615	1,509,131	5,143,747	3,130,959	2,068,727						19,868,865
	Total South Central receipts = 19,174,469											

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 include Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

^c Georgia exported 1,844 cords to unknown foreign countries, and South Carolina exported 12,339 cords to unknown foreign countries. This volume is not represented in the table.

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

Table A.7—Hardwood roundwood pulpwood movement between States, 2017

Southeast												
Imported from	Exported to								Roundwood production			
	FL	GA	NC	SC	VA	AL	TN/KY ^a	Other ^b				
	<i>standard cords</i>											
Florida	88,954	32,085				46,235					167,274	
Georgia ^c	6,345	812,400	25,314	3,828		211,621	124,428				1,183,936	
North Carolina			231,916	117,429	81,828		86,190				517,363	
South Carolina		32,840	51,454	846,445			1,072				931,811	
Virginia		48,686	32,773		994,397		75,304	49,633			1,200,793	
Alabama	1,907	40,000									NA	
Kentucky/Tennessee ^a			90,407		147						NA	
Maryland					1,108						NA	
West Virginia					373,196						NA	
Roundwood receipts	97,206	966,011	431,864	967,702	1,450,676						4,001,177	
	Total Southeast receipts = 3,913,459											
South Central												
Imported from	Exported to										Roundwood production	
	AL	AR	KY/TN ^a	LA	MS	TX/OK ^a	FL	GA	NC	VA		Other ^b
	<i>standard cords</i>											
Alabama	1,819,695		31,709				1,907	40,000			1,893,311	
Arkansas		931,004		669		174,572					1,106,245	
Kentucky/Tennessee ^a	124,379		472,169						90,407	147	52,646	739,748
Louisiana		174,551		361,544	5,621	306,172						847,888
Mississippi	541,235	276,988	366,066	131,281	125,279	1,033						1,441,882
Texas/Oklahoma ^a		229,451		23,643		655,755						908,849
Florida	46,235											NA
Georgia	211,621		124,428									NA
North Carolina			86,190									NA
South Carolina			1,072									NA
Virginia			75,304									NA
Other ^d		7,173	22,239									NA
Roundwood receipts	2,743,165	1,619,167	1,179,177	517,137	130,900	1,137,532						6,937,923
	Total South Central receipts = 7,327,078											

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 include Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

^c Georgia exported 643 cords to unknown foreign countries. This volume is not represented in the table.

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

Table A.8—Southern pulpmills, 2017

Location	Company	Location	Company
Alabama		Mississippi	
Clairborne	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Monticello	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Jackson	Boise Paper	New Augusta	Koch Industries
Demopolis	WestRock Company	Vicksburg	International Paper Company
Selma	International Paper Company	Grenada	Resolute Forest Products
Naheola	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Columbus	International Paper Company
Brewton	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	North Carolina	
Coosa Pines	Resolute Forest Products	Roaring River	Louisiana-Pacific Corporation
Pine Hill	International Paper Company	Canton	Evergreen Packaging, Inc.
Cottonton	WestRock Company	Roanoke Rapids	KapStone Kraft Paper Corp.
Stevenson	WestRock Company	Riegelwood	International Paper Company
Prattville	International Paper Company	New Bern	International Paper Company
Arkansas		Plymouth	Domtar, Inc.
Pine Bluff	Mondi Pine Bluff, LLC	Oklahoma	
Ashdown	Domtar Paper Co., LLC	Valliant	International Paper Company
Crossett	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	South Carolina	
Morrilton	Green Bay Packaging, Inc.	Catawba	Resolute Forest Products
Pine Bluff	Evergreen Packaging, Inc.	Georgetown	International Paper Company
McGehee	Clearwater Paper Corp.	Hartsville	Sonoco Products Company
Florida		Florence	WestRock Company
Perry	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Eastover	International Paper Company
Cantonment	International Paper Company	Charleston	KapStone Charleston Kraft LLC
Palatka	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Bennettsville	Domtar Paper Company, Inc.
Fernandina Beach	Rayonier, Inc.	Tennessee	
Fernandina Beach	WestRock Company	Calhoun	Resolute Forest Products
Panama City	WestRock Company	New Johnsonville	Hood Container Corporation
Georgia		Kingsport	Domtar Paper Co., LLC
Augusta	Resolute Forest Products	Counce	Packaging Corporation of America
Augusta	International Paper Company	Knoxville	Tamko Building Products, Inc.
Brunswick	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Texas	
Cedar Springs	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Texarkana	International Paper Company
Rome	International Paper Company	Orange	International Paper Company
Riceboro	Interstate Paper LLC	Silsbee	WestRock Company
Jesup	Rayonier, Inc.	Virginia	
Valdosta	Packaging Corporation of America	West Point	WestRock Company
Macon	Graphic Packaging International, Inc.	Big Island	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Savannah	International Paper Company	Hopewell	WestRock Company
Oglethorpe	International Paper Company	Riverville	Greif Packaging, LLC
Port Wentworth	International Paper Company	Covington	WestRock Company
Kentucky		Franklin	International Paper Company
Hawesville	Domtar Paper Co., LLC	Table A.9—Other mills using southern pulpwood in 2017	
Louisiana		Location	Company
DeRidder	Packaging Corporation of America	Maryland	
Bogalusa	International Paper Company	Luke	Verso Corporation
Port Hudson	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Ohio	
Mansfield	International Paper Company	Chillicothe	Glatfelter Company
West Monroe	Graphic Packaging International, Inc.	Pennsylvania	
Hodge	WestRock Company	Spring Grove	Glatfelter Company
Campti	International Paper Company		
St. Francisville	Hood Container Corporation		

(continued)

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The South's production of pulpwood increased from 64.5 million cords in 2016 to 66.5 million cords in 2017. Roundwood production decreased by 1.2 million cords to 50 million cords and accounted for 75 percent of the South's total pulpwood production. The use of wood residue increased 24 percent to 16.4 million cords in 2017. Alabama and Georgia led the South in total production, with 11 and 9.9 million cords, respectively. In 2017, 77 mills were operating and drawing wood from the 13 Southern States.

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



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