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Interstate Movement of Round Pulpwood in the Southeast, 1981-1985

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ABSTRACT

From 1981 to 1985, pulpmills in the Southeast consumed 92.7 million cords of roundwood pulpwood, 2.8 million cords more than were produced in the region. The region's peak year for production and consumption during this period was 1984, when more than 18.6 million cords were produced and consumption totaled 19.1 million cords of roundwood pulpwood. Interstate movement of roundwood pulpwood amounted to 41.1 million cords during the 5-year period, compared with 44.1 million cords during the period from 1976 to 1980.

Keywords: Production, movement, consumption, round softwood pulpwood, and round hardwood pulpwood.

From 1981 to 1985, the Southeast--Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia--produced 89.9 million cords of round pulpwood (table 1). When both roundwood and residues are included, the Southeast accounted for 30 percent of the Nation's pulpwood demand. If only roundwood is included, this proportion increases to 34 percent; a large share of the West's pulp is made from residues. The Southeast is still a net importer of both softwood and hardwood pulpwood. Mills within the Southeast consumed 92.7 million cords of round pulpwood between 1981-1985. Nearly 6.3 million cords, or 7 percent of this roundwood, were imported from States outside the region. Exports from the Southeast to States outside the region totaled nearly 3.5 million cords, or about 4 percent of the region's production. Within the Southeast, there is considerable interstate movement of both softwood and hardwood pulpwood (figs. 1-4). Between 1981-1985, about 15.6 million cords of round pulpwood crossed State lines within the region. Both production and consumption of all round pulpwood was greatest in 1984, when more than 18.6 million cords were produced and 19.1 million cords of round pulpwood were consumed (table 7). This Resource Bulletin presents the statistics on interstate movement of round pulpwood in the Southeast from 1981 to 1985; figures are based on annual canvasses of all pulp and paper mills in the Southeast. A similar report was published in 1983 to describe pulpwood movement between 1976-1980.[1]

Georgia

In the latest period, Georgia led the region in production, exports, imports, and consumption of softwood pulpwood (table 1). Annual production averaged 5.4 million cords, of which 79 percent was retained within the State (table 2). Consumption averaged 5.5 million cords per year. Imports exceeded exports by 7 percent; Georgia is the largest importer of softwood pulpwood in the region. The largest proportion of Georgia's 6.0 million cords of softwood imports--37 percent--came from Florida. Nearly one-third came from South Carolina, and about one-third was imported from Alabama (fig. 2). Georgia was also the leading exporter of round softwood. Exports totaled 5.6 million cords, of which 60

[1]Davenport, Edgar L. 1983. Interstate movement of round pulpwood in the Southeast, 1976-1980. Res. Note SE-320. Asheville, NC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station. 13 pp.

percent went to Florida and 36 percent was exported outside the region to Alabama and Tennessee (fig. 1).

Both annual production and consumption of softwood round pulpwood fluctuated little during the period. Consumption was greatest in 1985 at 5.6 million cords. In 1984, the only year in which exports exceeded imports, production peaked at 5.5 million cords. Georgia's largest deficit for softwood pulpwood was in 1982, when production was lowest at 5.3 million cords and imports exceeded exports by 16 percent.

From 1981 to 1985, annual production of round hardwood pulpwood in Georgia averaged nearly 0.9 million cords, of which 87 percent was retained in the State (table 2). Mills in Georgia consumed 24 percent more hardwood pulpwood than the State produced and were second only to Virginia mills in volume of imports (table 1). About 58 percent of Georgia's 2.0 million cords of hardwood imports were from South Carolina, while Alabama and Florida each provided 21 percent of total imports (fig. 4). Forty-three percent of the 0.6 million cords of hardwood exports were shipped outside the region to Alabama and Tennessee, while some 0.3 million cords were exported to North Carolina and Florida (fig. 3).

Hardwood pulpwood consumption peaked in 1983 at 1.3 million cords but declined very little in 1984 and 1985. Production increased each year during the period from the 1981 low of 749,000 cords and was greatest in 1985 at 1.1 million cords. Imports exceeded exports by a considerable margin each year in Georgia, but the deficit was least in 1985. Imports accounted for 35 to 38 percent of consumption for most of the period, but in 1985 made up only 25 percent.

When all species are grouped, Georgia produced 1.9 million cords or 6 percent more round pulpwood this period and consumed 2.1 million cords or 7 percent more than during the period between 1976-1980.

Florida

Florida continues to rank second in the region in both the production and consumption of round softwood pulpwood. Annual production averaged almost 2.8 million cords, of which an average of 83 percent remained in the State (table 3). Over the period, imports exceeded exports by almost 2.7 million cords. Georgia continues to be the primary source of Florida's softwood imports, contributing 66 percent (fig. 2); 33 percent came from Alabama and Mississippi. Ninety-one percent of Florida's softwood exports went to mills in Georgia; 9 percent was exported outside the region to Alabama and Tennessee (fig. 1).

Softwood pulpwood production peaked in Florida in 1983 at more than 2.9 million cords, and 82 percent of this production was retained within the State (table 3). In 1981, imports exceeded exports by almost threefold when mills imported 37 percent of their consumption. Although declining significantly in 1985, imports still exceeded exports by 78 percent and accounted for 27 percent of consumption.

Florida produced and consumed less round hardwood pulpwood than any other Southeastern State. Both production and consumption reached their highest levels in 1983 and then declined by 34 and 23 percent, respectively, to 229,000 and 376,000 cords in 1985 (table 3). For the 5-year period, annual production averaged 0.3 million cords, 70 percent of which was retained in the State. Mills in Florida consumed over 0.6 million cords more round hardwood than the State produced. Alabama is still the primary source of Florida's 1.0 million cords of round hardwood imports, accounting for 80 percent. Seven percent of Florida's 0.4 million cords of hardwood exports were shipped out of the region to mills in Alabama; mills in Georgia received the remainder (fig. 3).

For this period, Florida's total production of round pulpwood was up by 0.9 million cords, or 6 percent above the 14.4 million cords produced between 1976-1980. Concurrently, mill consumption declined by nearly 4 percent to 18.6 million cords.

South Carolina

Between 1981-1985, annual production of round softwood pulpwood averaged nearly 2.2 million cords, of which 74 percent was retained by mills within the State (table 1). South Carolina still ranks third in the region for both production and consumption of softwood pulpwood. South Carolina remains a net exporter of round softwood pulpwood. During the period, exports exceeded imports by 1.2 million cords, or by 43 percent. Exports totaled nearly 2.9 million cords, of which 64 percent, or 1.8 million cords, were shipped to mills in Georgia, while mills in North Carolina received 35 percent, or 1.0 million cords (figs. 1, 2). North Carolina provided 98 percent of the 1.6 million cords of softwood imports, and only 2 percent came from Georgia. In 1985, softwood round pulpwood production totaled 2.3 million cords--the greatest volume of any other year within the period. About 81 percent of production was retained within the State. In 1985, exports totaled 440,000 cords and exceeded imports by only 29 percent, a rather low ratio in comparison with those of earlier years. Still, in 1985 imports accounted for only 16 percent of consumption (table 4).

From 1981 to 1985, South Carolina produced nearly 4.2 million cords of round hardwood, and led the region in exports. Exports amounted to 1.8 million cords, 43 percent of the State's total hardwood pulpwood production. Two-thirds of the exports went to mills in Georgia and more than one-third to North Carolina mills (fig. 3). Less than 0.2 million cords, mostly from North Carolina, were imported. Mills within the State consumed only 2.5 million cords, 61 percent of the State's production, compared with 65 percent of the State's 3.3-million-cord production during 1976-1980.

South Carolina's production of round hardwood increased annually from 1981 to 1984. In 1984, the State produced more than 1.0 million cords, of which 60 percent was retained. Exports exceeded imports by 86 percent, and consumption that year was 66 percent of the production. In 1985, production dropped by only 32,000 cords, but 68 percent was retained. Exports that year were the least during the 5-year period, and fell below the annual average by 48,000 cords. These exports amounted to only 32 percent of the production. Mills within the State consumed more than 0.7 million cords, or 73 percent of the State's production, during this last year of the period (table 4).

When all species are grouped, production totaled 15.0 million cords of round pulpwood during the period, 1.5 million cords more than the previous period. Sixty-nine percent of this production was retained, about 17 percent more than between 1976-1980. Exports amounted to nearly 4.7 million cords, 5 percent less than the volume for the prior period. Mills in South Carolina imported only 1.8 million cords, 28 percent less than in the previous period, and the least of any other State in the Southeast during this period.

North Carolina

Between 1981-1985, annual production of round softwood pulpwood averaged nearly 1.9 million cords, of which 74 percent was retained by mills within the State (table 1). The State was a large exporter of round softwood, with nearly 2.5 million cords, or 26 percent of the State's production, exported to five States. Nearly 1.6 million cords, or 63 percent of the total exports, went to South Carolina. About 33 percent went to Virginia, and 3 percent was exported outside the region to Tennessee (fig. 1). North Carolina mills imported about 1.0 million cords less than was exported during the period. South Carolina provided two-thirds of the State's imports; wood was also received from Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia. Annual consumption averaged 1.7 million cords, or nearly 90 percent of the production (table 5).

Both production and consumption of round softwood pulpwood for North Carolina were greatest in 1984, when 76 percent of the 2.0 million cords pro-

duced were retained within the State. The 1984 production was a recovery from a declining trend that started in 1981. Declines amounted to about 5 percent per year for the first 3 years of the period. Mill consumption for the year was nearly 1.8 million cords, or 89 percent of the State's production.

Over the entire period, production of round softwood was up by 1.0 million cords and consumption by more than 1.5 million cords when compared with that of the 1976-1980 period.

North Carolina--the leader in round hardwood pulpwood production in the Southeast for this period--produced more than 6.5 million cords. Nearly 4.9 million cords were retained and processed by mills within the State. Still a leading exporter of round hardwood pulpwood, however, North Carolina exported more than 1.6 million cords, or 25 percent of its hardwood production. Mills in Virginia and South Carolina received 87 and 11 percent, respectively, of these exports, while 2 percent was exported outside the region to Tennessee (fig. 3). Hardwood imports totaled nearly 1.0 million cords, of which 68 percent came from South Carolina and 4 percent from Tennessee (fig. 4). Annual mill consumption averaged nearly 1.2 million cords, or 89 percent of the production.

Production and consumption of round hardwood pulpwood were greatest in 1984, when nearly 1.4 million cords were produced and mills consumed 1.3 million cords. In 1984, exports exceeded imports by about 68 percent, but imports still accounted for about 16 percent of the consumption (table 5).

North Carolina produced over 0.9 million cords more of round hardwood pulpwood this period than during 1976-1980. Consumption was 89 percent of the 6.5 million cords produced, as compared with 86 percent of the 5.6 million cords produced last period.

When all species are combined, the State produced nearly 16.0 million cords of round pulpwood during this period, 12 percent more than during the period between 1976-1980. North Carolina mills consumed more than 2.5 million cords, or nearly 18 percent more round pulpwood this period than during the 1976-1980 period.

Virginia

Virginia produced the least volume of round softwood pulpwood of all Southeastern States, and accounted for only 8 percent of the region's total production--67.0 million cords. On the average, it retained more of its production than the other States. Over the 5-year period, annual production averaged 1.1 million cords, of which 87 percent was retained and only 0.7 million cords were exported (table 1). Imports exceeded exports by 31 percent. Average annual consumption was 1.2 million cords, or 5 percent more than was produced. Of the 1.0 million cords imported, 79 percent came from North Carolina; the remainder came from three States outside the region (fig. 2). More than 50 percent of the softwood exports were shipped outside the region to Pennsylvania and Maryland, while 42 percent went to North Carolina (fig. 1). Mills within the State consumed nearly 6.0 million cords of round softwood pulpwood this period--1.1 million cords or 18 percent more than during 1976-1980.

Virginia's annual round softwood production and consumption changed very little over the period. On the average, annual consumption just exceeded the 1.1-million-cord production. Imports and exports held steady over the period, with imports exceeding exports by an average of 45 percent (table 6).

Virginia ranked second in the production of round hardwood pulpwood during the period, but mills in Virginia consumed more than did mills in other States (table 1). Hardwood production averaged nearly 1.3 million cords annually; 5.7 million cords, or 91 percent, were retained. Virginia was the largest importer of hardwood pulpwood in the region. More than 43 percent of the 2.5 million cords imported came from four States outside the region, while 57 percent came from North Carolina (fig. 4).

Imports exceeded exports by nearly 2.0 million cords, or 78 percent. Three-fourths of Virginia's 0.6 million cords of hardwood exports went to three States outside the region, while North Carolina received the remaining one-fourth (fig. 3). Mills in Virginia consumed more than 1.6 million cords of round hardwood pulpwood annually, exceeding the State's production by 24 percent.

Virginia's peak year for round hardwood pulpwood was 1983, when the State produced more than 1.4 million cords and retained 92 percent of this production. Mills within the State that year consumed more than 1.8 million cords of round hardwood pulpwood, 28 percent of which was imported (table 6).

Compared with the 1976-1980 period, Virginia produced nearly 1.9 million cords more of round hardwood pulpwood, retained almost 1.7 million cords more, imported nearly 0.9 million cords more, and consumed over 2.5 million cords more.

When all species are combined, Virginia produced 11.9 million cords of round pulpwood for the period--3.0 million cords or nearly 26 percent more than during the period between 1976-1980. Mills within the State retained 89 percent of the State's production, compared with 87 percent last period. Imports exceeded exports by 2.3 million cords, or 65 percent. Last period, imports exceeded exports by 1.7 million cords, or 61 percent. Virginia mills consumed more than 14.2 million cords of round pulpwood this period--3.6 million cords or 26 percent more than the period between 1976-1980.

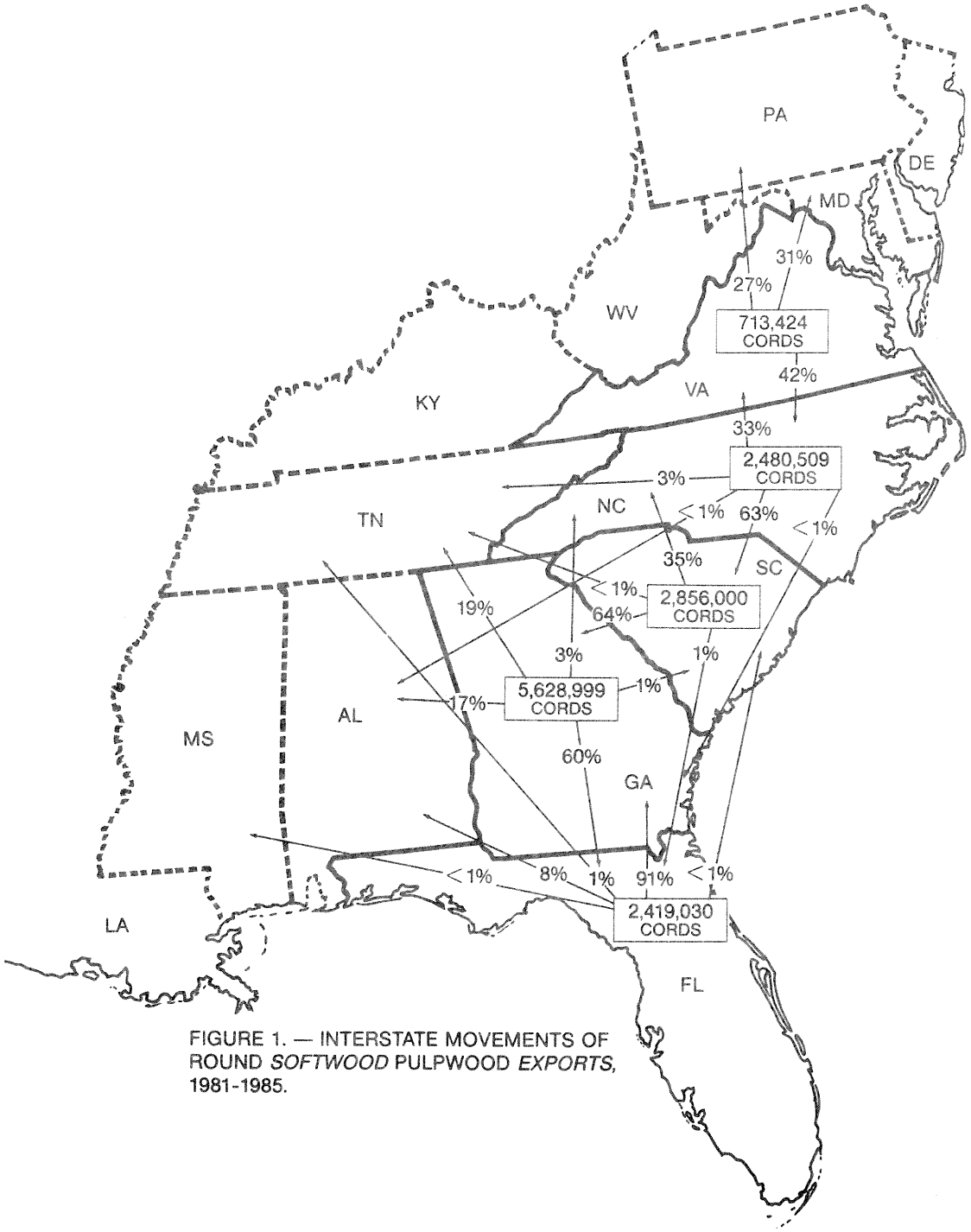

FIGURE 1. — INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS OF ROUND *SOFTWOOD* PULPWOOD *EXPORTS*, 1981-1985.

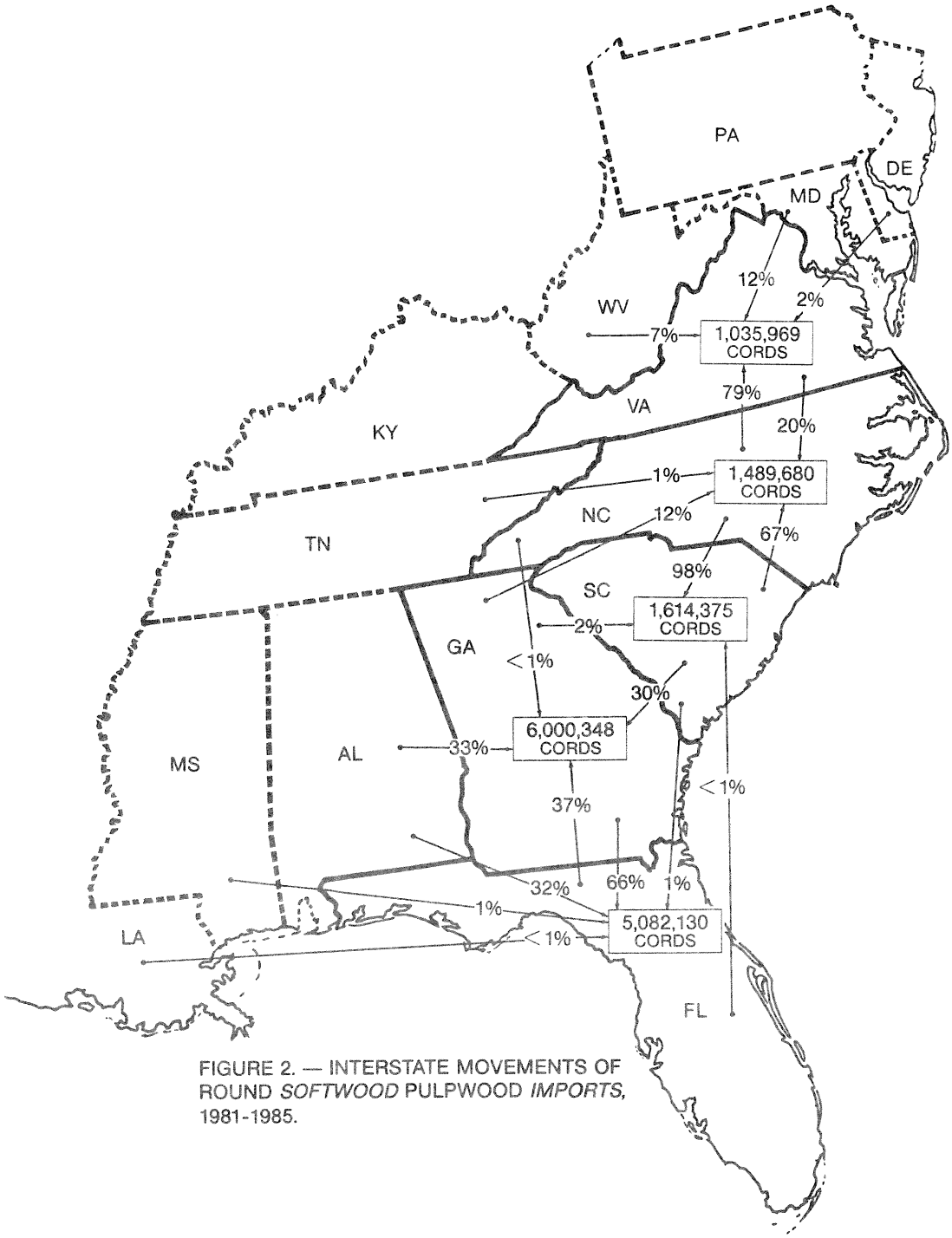

FIGURE 2. — INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS OF ROUND *SOFTWOOD* PULPWOOD *IMPORTS*, 1981-1985.

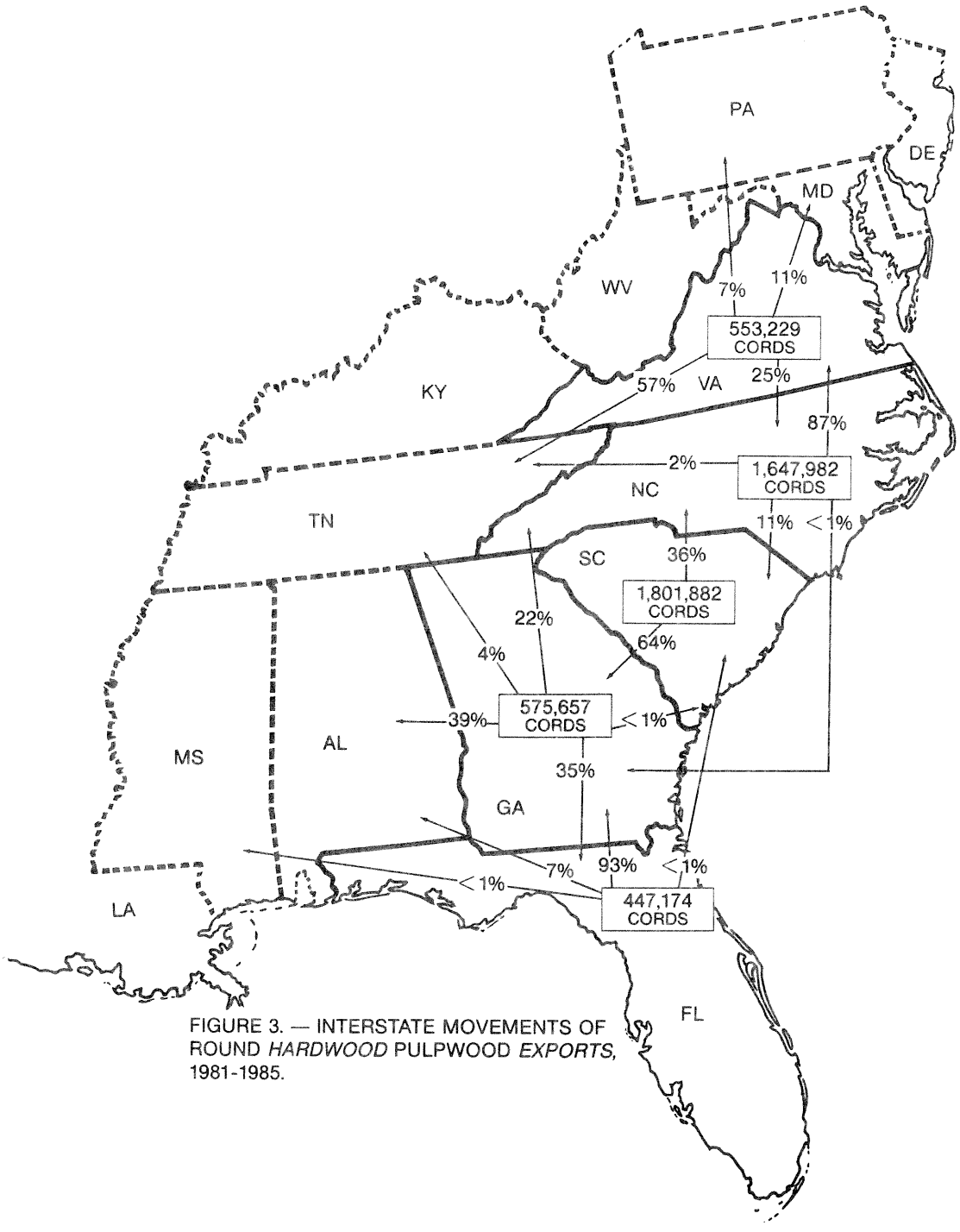

FIGURE 3. — INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS OF ROUND *HARDWOOD* PULPWOOD *EXPORTS*, 1981-1985.

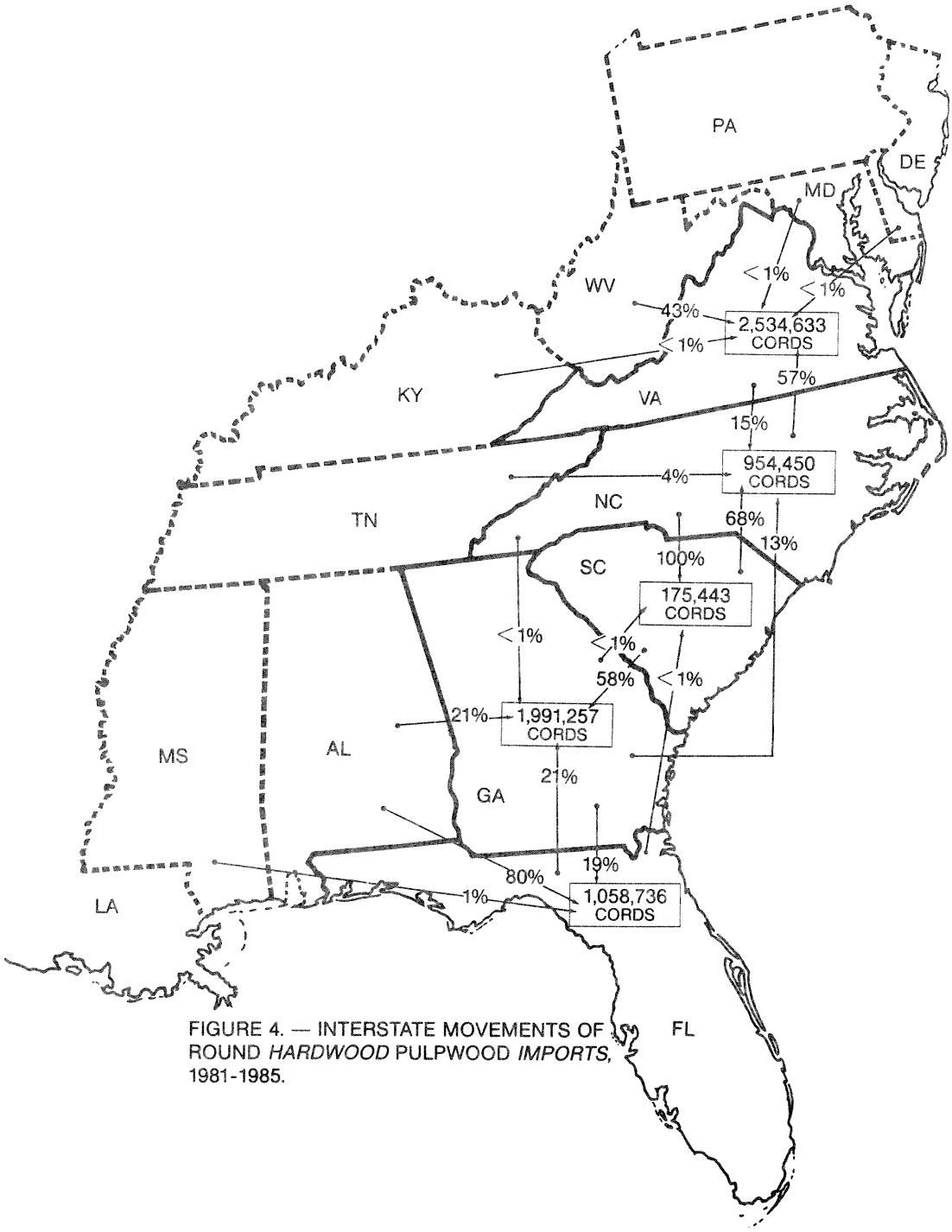

FIGURE 4. — INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS OF ROUND *HARDWOOD* PULPWOOD *IMPORTS*, 1981-1985.

Table 1.--Production, interstate movement, and consumption of round pulpwood, by species group and State, Southeast, 1981-1985

Species group and State	Production	Retained	Interstate movement		Consumption
			Exports	Imports	
			Standard cords		
Softwood					
Georgia	27,138,045	21,509,046	5,628,999	6,000,348	27,509,394
Florida	13,864,584	11,445,503	2,419,081	5,082,130	16,527,633
South Carolina	10,866,900	8,010,900	2,856,000	1,614,375	9,625,275
North Carolina	9,462,310	6,981,801	2,480,509	1,489,680	8,471,481
Virginia	5,657,288	4,943,864	713,424	1,035,969	5,979,833
Total	66,989,127	52,891,114	14,098,013	15,222,502	68,113,616
Hardwood					
Georgia	4,469,914	3,894,257	575,657	1,991,257	5,885,514
Florida	1,492,015	1,044,841	447,174	1,058,736	2,103,577
South Carolina	4,172,048	2,370,166	1,801,882	175,443	2,545,609
North Carolina	6,533,346	4,885,364	1,647,982	954,450	5,839,814
Virginia	6,268,565	5,715,336	553,229	2,534,628	8,249,964
Total	22,935,888	17,909,964	5,025,924	6,714,514	24,624,478
All species					
Georgia	31,607,959	25,403,303	6,204,656	7,991,605	33,394,908
Florida	15,356,599	12,490,344	2,866,255	6,140,866	18,631,210
South Carolina	15,038,948	10,381,066	4,657,882	1,789,818	12,170,884
North Carolina	15,995,656	11,867,165	4,128,491	2,444,130	14,311,295
Virginia	11,925,853	10,659,200	1,266,653	3,570,597	14,229,797
Total	89,925,015	70,801,078	19,123,937	21,937,016	92,738,094

Table 2.--Production, interstate movement and consumption of round pulpwood, by species group and year, Georgia, 1981-1985

Species group and year	Production	Retained	Interstate movement		Consumption
			Exports	Imports	
			Standard cords		
Softwood					
1981	5,394,174	4,176,747	1,217,427	1,336,187	5,512,934
1982	5,304,281	4,076,614	1,227,667	1,418,433	5,495,047
1983	5,479,927	4,405,741	1,074,186	1,182,049	5,587,790
1984	5,516,215	4,283,508	1,232,707	1,072,514	5,356,022
1985	5,443,448	4,566,436	877,012	991,165	5,557,601
Total	27,138,045	21,509,046	5,628,999	6,000,348	27,509,394
Average	5,427,609	4,301,809	1,125,800	1,200,070	5,501,879
Hardwood					
1981	748,981	630,501	118,480	388,181	1,018,682
1982	821,513	716,799	104,714	390,742	1,107,541
1983	894,879	806,105	88,774	468,640	1,274,745
1984	918,655	813,758	104,897	440,662	1,254,420
1985	1,085,886	927,094	158,792	303,032	1,230,126
Total	4,469,914	3,894,257	575,657	1,991,257	5,885,514
Average	893,983	778,851	115,131	398,251	1,177,103
All species					
1981	6,143,155	4,807,248	1,335,907	1,724,368	6,531,616
1982	6,125,794	4,793,413	1,332,381	1,809,175	6,602,588
1983	6,374,806	5,211,846	1,162,960	1,650,689	6,862,535
1984	6,434,870	5,097,266	1,337,604	1,531,176	6,610,442
1985	6,529,334	5,493,530	1,035,804	1,294,197	6,787,727
Total	31,607,959	25,403,303	6,204,656	7,991,605	33,394,908
Average	6,321,592	5,080,661	1,240,931	1,598,321	6,678,982

Table 3.--Production, interstate movement, and consumption of round pulpwood, by species group and year, Florida, 1981-1985

Species group and year	Production	Retained	Interstate movement		Consumption
			Exports	Imports	
			Standard cords		
Softwood					
1981	2,774,549	2,308,623	465,926	1,356,749	3,665,372
1982	2,779,482	2,224,805	554,677	931,972	3,156,777
1983	2,913,976	2,391,903	522,073	987,179	3,379,082
1984	2,844,912	2,408,167	436,745	1,023,057	3,431,224
1985	2,551,665	2,112,005	439,660	783,173	2,895,178
Total	13,864,584	11,445,503	2,419,081	5,082,130	16,527,633
Average	2,772,917	2,289,101	483,816	1,016,426	3,305,527
Hardwood					
1981	339,183	235,907	103,276	222,285	458,192
1982	309,792	197,135	112,657	149,677	346,812
1983	348,238	236,440	111,798	249,271	485,711
1984	265,466	194,365	71,101	242,496	436,861
1985	229,336	180,994	48,342	195,007	376,001
Total	1,492,015	1,044,841	447,174	1,058,736	2,103,577
Average	298,403	208,968	89,435	211,747	420,715
All species					
1981	3,113,732	2,544,530	569,202	1,579,034	4,123,564
1982	3,089,274	2,421,940	667,334	1,081,649	3,503,589
1983	3,262,214	2,628,343	633,871	1,236,450	3,864,793
1984	3,110,378	2,602,532	507,846	1,265,553	3,868,085
1985	2,781,001	2,292,999	488,002	978,180	3,271,179
Total	15,356,599	12,490,344	2,866,255	6,140,866	18,631,210
Average	3,071,320	2,498,069	573,251	1,228,173	3,726,242

Table 4.--Production, interstate movement, and consumption of round pulpwood, by species group and year, South Carolina, 1981-1985

Species group and year	Production	Retained	Interstate movement		Consumption
			Exports	Imports	
			Standard cords		
Softwood					
1981	2,181,811	1,552,789	629,022	463,631	2,016,420
1982	2,169,305	1,508,476	660,829	270,959	1,779,435
1983	2,089,558	1,448,339	641,219	236,795	1,685,134
1984	2,137,071	1,652,104	484,967	302,379	1,954,483
1985	2,289,155	1,849,192	439,963	340,611	2,189,803
Total	10,866,900	8,010,900	2,856,000	1,614,375	9,625,275
Average	2,173,380	1,602,180	571,200	322,875	1,925,055
Hardwood					
1981	632,573	295,551	337,022	35,623	331,174
1982	687,924	341,528	346,396	16,570	358,098
1983	837,343	438,836	398,507	22,173	461,009
1984	1,023,208	615,693	407,515	56,028	671,721
1985	991,000	678,558	312,442	45,049	723,607
Total	4,172,048	2,370,166	1,801,882	175,443	2,545,609
Average	834,410	474,033	360,376	35,089	509,122
All species					
1981	2,814,384	1,848,340	966,044	499,254	2,347,594
1982	2,857,229	1,850,004	1,007,225	287,529	2,137,533
1983	2,926,901	1,887,175	1,039,726	258,968	2,146,143
1984	3,160,279	2,267,797	892,482	358,407	2,626,204
1985	3,280,155	2,527,750	752,405	385,660	2,913,410
Total	15,038,948	10,381,066	4,657,882	1,789,818	12,170,884
Average	3,007,790	2,076,213	931,576	357,964	2,434,177

Table 5.--Production, interstate movement, and consumption of round pulpwood, by species group and year, North Carolina, 1981-1985

Species group and year	Production	Retained	Interstate movement		Consumption
			Exports	Imports	
			Standard cords		
Softwood					
1981	1,956,496	1,316,509	639,987	316,383	1,632,892
1982	1,834,991	1,385,261	449,730	368,786	1,754,047
1983	1,750,470	1,347,353	403,117	317,145	1,664,498
1984	2,005,061	1,528,195	476,866	250,578	1,778,773
1985	1,915,292	1,404,483	510,809	236,788	1,641,271
Total	9,462,310	6,981,801	2,480,509	1,489,680	8,471,481
Average	1,892,462	1,396,360	496,102	297,936	1,694,296
Hardwood					
1981	1,267,831	912,305	355,526	183,842	1,096,147
1982	1,242,249	932,700	309,549	210,827	1,143,527
1983	1,254,425	951,246	303,179	178,620	1,129,866
1984	1,389,279	1,061,416	327,863	195,552	1,256,968
1985	1,379,562	1,027,697	351,865	185,609	1,213,306
Total	6,533,346	4,885,364	1,647,982	954,450	5,839,814
Average	1,306,669	977,073	329,596	190,890	1,167,963
All species					
1981	3,224,327	2,228,814	995,513	500,225	2,729,039
1982	3,077,240	2,317,961	759,279	579,613	2,897,574
1983	3,004,895	2,298,599	706,296	495,765	2,794,364
1984	3,394,340	2,589,611	804,729	446,130	3,035,741
1985	3,294,854	2,432,180	862,674	422,397	2,854,577
Total	15,995,656	11,867,165	4,128,491	2,444,130	14,311,295
Average	3,199,131	2,373,433	825,698	488,826	2,862,259

Table 6.--Production, interstate movement, and consumption of round pulpwood, by species group and year, Virginia, 1981-1985

Species group and year	Production	Retained	Interstate movement		Consumption
			Exports	Imports	
			Standard cords		
Softwood					
1981	1,042,783	903,333	139,450	208,742	1,112,075
1982	1,133,441	982,493	150,948	222,008	1,204,501
1983	1,124,839	976,163	148,676	214,923	1,191,086
1984	1,293,253	1,149,285	143,968	203,888	1,353,173
1985	1,062,972	932,590	130,382	186,408	1,118,998
Total	5,657,288	4,943,864	713,424	1,035,969	5,979,833
Average	1,131,458	988,773	142,685	207,194	1,195,967
Hardwood					
1981	1,211,504	1,100,489	111,015	501,680	1,602,169
1982	1,158,045	1,050,253	107,792	508,179	1,558,432
1983	1,426,186	1,313,509	112,677	520,512	1,834,021
1984	1,256,824	1,144,050	112,774	506,690	1,650,740
1985	1,216,006	1,107,035	108,971	497,567	1,604,602
Total	6,268,565	5,715,336	553,229	2,534,628	8,249,964
Average	1,253,713	1,143,067	110,646	506,926	1,649,993
All species					
1981	2,254,287	2,003,822	250,465	710,422	2,714,244
1982	2,291,486	2,032,746	258,740	730,187	2,762,933
1983	2,551,025	2,289,672	261,353	735,435	3,025,107
1984	2,550,077	2,293,335	256,742	710,578	3,003,913
1985	2,278,978	2,039,625	239,353	683,975	2,723,600
Total	11,925,853	10,659,200	1,266,653	3,570,597	14,229,797
Average	2,385,171	2,131,840	253,331	714,119	2,849,959

Table 7.--Production, interstate movement and consumption of round pulpwood, by species group and year, Southeast, 1981-1985

Species group and year	Production	Retained	Interstate movement		Consumption
			Exports	Imports	
			Standard cords		
Softwood					
1981	13,349,813	10,258,001	3,091,812	3,681,692	13,939,693
1982	13,221,500	10,177,649	3,043,851	3,212,158	13,389,807
1983	13,358,770	10,569,499	2,789,271	2,938,091	13,507,590
1984	13,796,512	11,021,259	2,775,253	2,852,416	13,873,675
1985	13,262,532	10,864,706	2,397,826	2,538,145	13,402,851
Total	66,989,127	52,891,114	14,098,013	15,222,502	68,113,616
Average	13,397,825	10,578,223	2,819,603	3,044,500	13,622,723
Hardwood					
1981	4,200,072	3,174,753	1,025,319	1,331,611	4,506,364
1982	4,219,523	3,238,415	981,108	1,275,995	4,514,410
1983	4,761,071	3,746,136	1,014,935	1,439,216	5,185,352
1984	4,853,432	3,829,282	1,024,150	1,441,428	5,270,710
1985	4,901,790	3,921,378	980,412	1,226,264	5,147,642
Total	22,935,888	17,909,964	5,025,924	6,714,514	24,624,478
Average	4,587,178	3,581,993	1,005,185	1,342,903	4,924,896
All species					
1981	17,549,885	13,432,754	4,117,131	5,013,303	18,446,057
1982	17,441,023	13,416,064	4,024,959	4,488,153	17,904,217
1983	18,119,841	14,315,635	3,804,206	4,377,307	18,692,942
1984	18,649,944	14,850,541	3,799,403	4,293,844	19,144,385
1985	18,164,322	14,786,084	3,378,238	3,764,409	18,550,493
Total	89,925,015	70,801,078	19,123,937	21,937,016	92,738,094
Average	17,985,003	14,160,216	3,824,787	4,387,403	18,547,619

Davenport, Edgar L.
Interstate movement of round pulpwood in the Southeast, 1981-1985. Resour. Bull. SE-98. Asheville, NC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station; 1988. 16 pp.

From 1981 to 1985, pulpmills in the Southeast consumed 92.7 million cords of round pulpwood, 2.8 million cords more than were produced in the region. The region's best year for production and consumption during this period was 1984, when it produced over 18.6 million cords and consumed 19.1 million cords of roundwood pulpwood. Interstate movement totaled only 41.1 million cords of roundwood pulpwood during the 5-year period, a significant reduction as compared with 44.1 million cords during the period from 1976 to 1980.

KEYWORDS: Production, movement, consumption, round softwood pulpwood, and round hardwood pulpwood.

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