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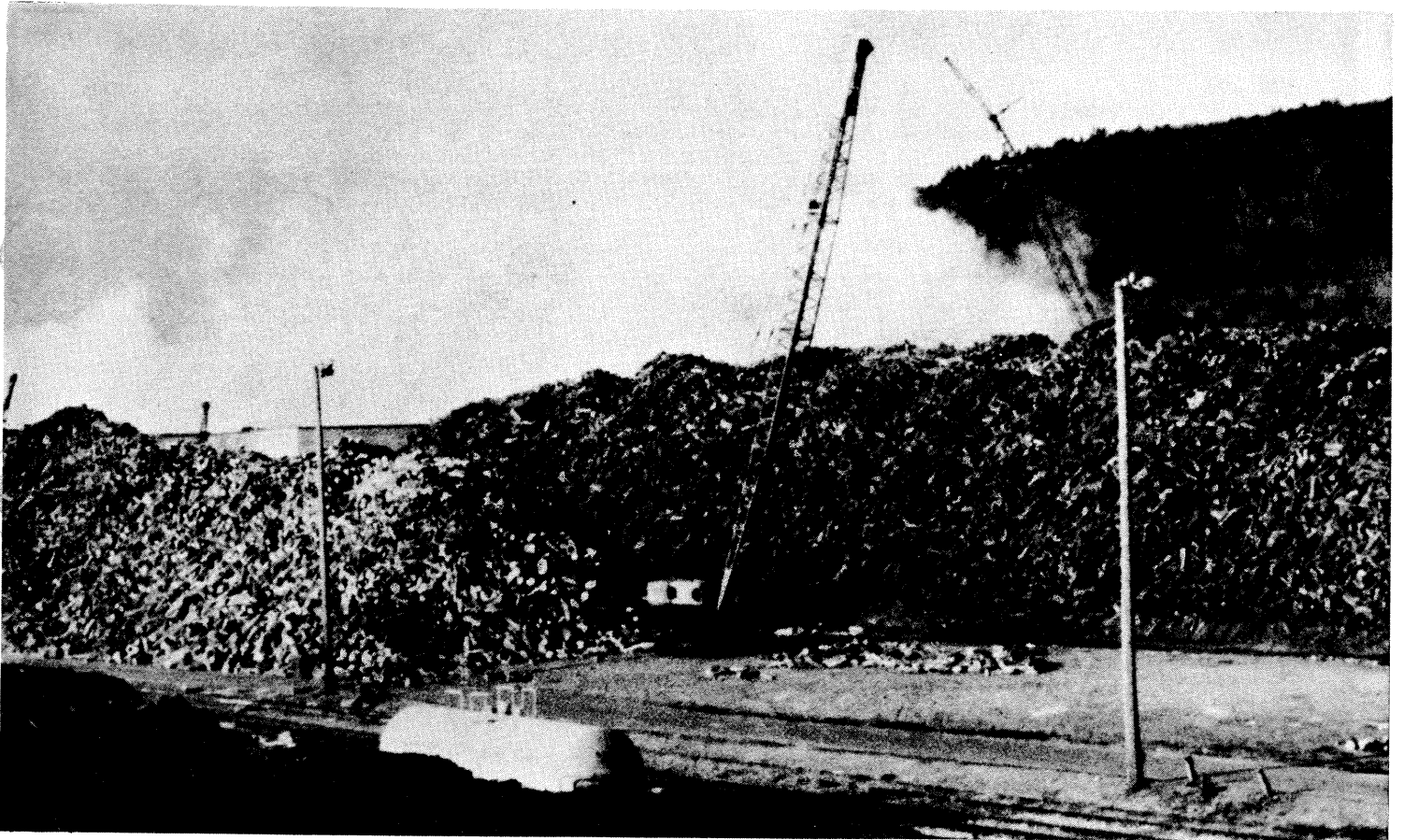
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Pulpwood Production in the Northeast 1982

Richard H. Widmann



Pulpwood Production
in the Northeast--1982

Richard H. Widmann

Abstract

This annual assessment of regional pulpwood production and receipts is based on a canvass of the pulp mills in the Northeast that use roundwood or wood residue as a basic raw material for paper, insulation board, and hardboard products. The report includes a discussion and tabular data on roundwood and manufacturing residues produced and received in 14 Northeastern States in 1982. This includes pulpwood production by state, county, and species group; pulpwood receipts from roundwood by state and species group; residue chip receipts by state and species group; production of whole-tree chips by state; and import and export of wood from Canada. Pulpwood production in 1982 was 8,452,200 cords, 2 percent more than 1981. This was a continuation of the record high levels of production begun in 1978. The production of manufacturing residues dropped for the third year in a row. Mills made up for this by increasing their use of roundwood, which reached an all-time high in 1982. Receipts of pulpwood at mills in the Northeast were 9 million cords for the fourth consecutive year. A list of woodpulp mills that receive northeastern pulpwood is included.

The Author

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Cover Photo

These mountains of pulpwood at a mill in Maine make up a small portion of the 9 million cords of pulpwood received at mills in the Northeastern States during 1982.

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Introduction

This annual report is based on a canvass of all pulp mills in the Northeast that use wood as a basic raw material to make pulp for the production of paper, insulation board, and hardboard products. Cross-boundary shipments are traced by exchanging information with neighboring forest experiment stations that conduct similar canvasses, and by canvassing adjacent Canadian mills.

The statistics for production are based on mill receipts of roundwood and manufacturing plant residues. These receipts are subject to year-to-year fluctuations in wood inventory. Data from the American Pulpwood Association show inventory levels for the Northeast rising only slightly in 1982. Mill receipts of pulpwood from roundwood are reported by county where it was harvested. However, pulpwood from plant residue can be traced only to the state where the residues were produced. Some of the logs from which the residues came probably were harvested in states other than the one in which they were processed.

Wood not reported in standard cords on pulpwood production questionnaires is converted to such. Conversion factors for a specific mill, if available, are used. Otherwise, general conversion factors for the Northeast are used.

Pulpwood Production

In 1982, 6,329,700 cords of pulpwood roundwood were harvested from the forests of the 14 Northeastern States (Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia). This was 237,500 cords more than was harvested in 1981 and represented a new high for roundwood production. In addition, 2,122,500 cords of chipped sawmill slabs, edgings, and other manufacturing residues were used for the production of pulp. Total pulpwood production, therefore, was 8,452,200 cords. This is 155,400 cords (2 percent) more than 1981's production, making 1982's total production just 29,300 cords shy of the record high set for the Northeast in 1980 (Fig. 1)

In 1982, the quantity of wood chips from manufacturing residue that went into the production of woodpulp was down 82,100 cords from 1981. This was the third consecutive year to show a drop in residue use. This decrease was a result of the downturn in the lumber industry, causing less residues to be available for pulp chips. Also, other uses for these residues have been increasing, such as fuel for wood-fired boilers.

¹Definitions of roundwood, manufacturing plant residues, and other terms used in this report are in the Appendix. Note that whole-tree chips are included as roundwood.

Figure 1.--Total production by roundwood and manufacturing residues for the Northeast.

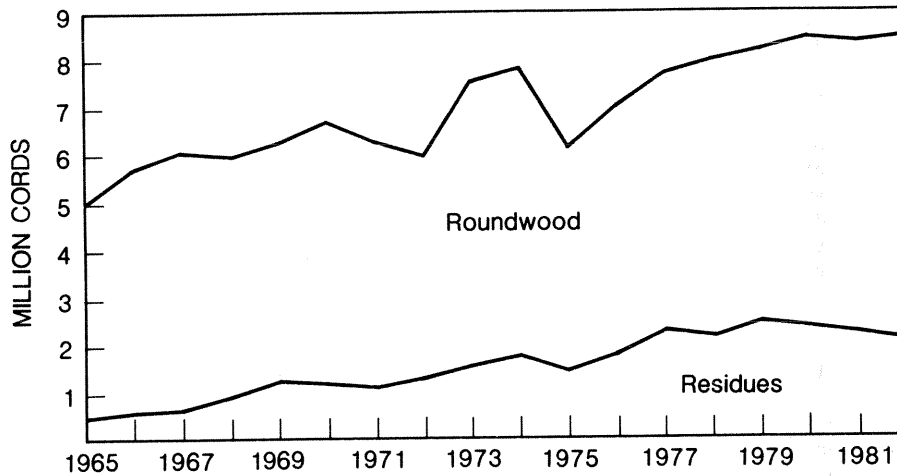
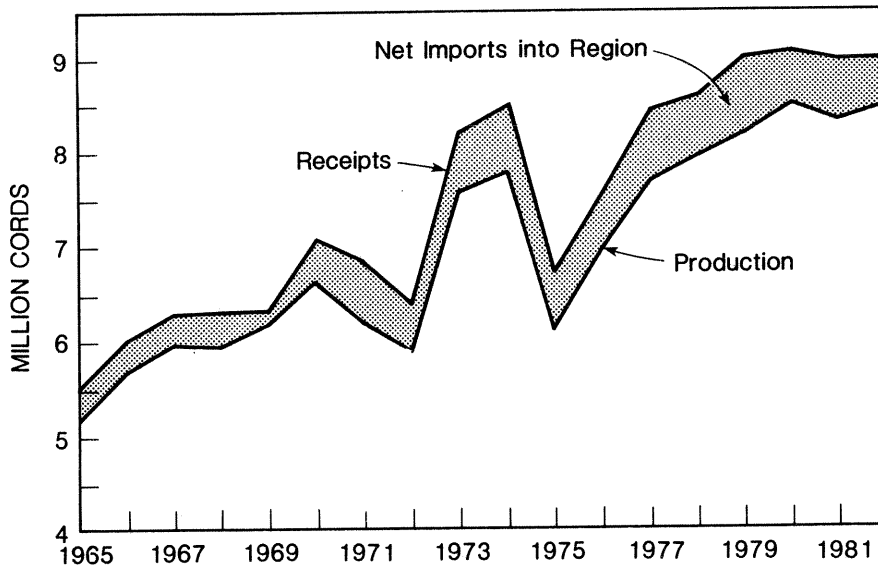


Figure 2.--Pulpwood production and receipts for the Northeast.



Mills made up for this drop by using more roundwood. As a percentage of the total raw material for pulp, the residues have dropped from a high of almost 30 percent in 1979 to 25 percent in 1982.

Kentucky, West Virginia, and New Hampshire were the only major pulpwood producing states with significant pulpwood production changes since 1981. They had increases of 10, 17, and 27 percent, respectively. These three states produced 211,600 cords more than in 1981. Maine had the largest production drop, 43.4 thousand cords less than in 1981; however, this represented a decline of only 1 percent. Other states showed only small changes; six showed increases and three showed declines.

Percent Change in Total Production Compared to 1981:

Connecticut	+37
Delaware	+ 9
Kentucky	+10
Maine	- 1
Maryland	+ 2
Massachusetts	+27
New Hampshire	+27
New Jersey	-23
New York	- 4
Ohio	+ 5
Pennsylvania	- 3
Rhode Island	--
Vermont	+ 4
West Virginia	+17

Despite generally poor economic conditions in recent years, the production of pulpwood in the Northeast has been high and very stable. Since 1978, greater quantities of pulpwood have been produced in the Northeast than at any other time. During this 5-year period there has not been more than a 4-percent annual change in production between consecutive years, with overall production slowly increasing. It is interesting to note that the recession of 1975 had a dramatic effect on Northeast pulpwood production, while the 1982 recession had no effect on the total production. One reason for this may be that the 1982 recession was not as broad based as the recession in 1975, and that the buyers of Northeast paper products were not affected to the same extent.

Pulpwood Receipts

During 1982, 8.95 million cords of pulpwood were received by pulpmills in the Northeast. This was a continuation of the high levels of consumption in recent years. Since 1979, receipts have been steady, with approximately 9 million cords consumed each year. In 1982, the Northeast pulpmills received 1/2 million cords more pulpwood than the region produced (Fig. 2). One million cords were shipped into the region and 1/2 million cords were shipped out. The majority of the imported wood was received by mills in Kentucky, Maine, and Maryland. These states have mills on the border of the region and draw wood from neighboring states and provinces outside the region. The majority of the exported wood went to mills in Virginia and Canada. In 1982, Canada shipped 289,600 cords of pulpwood to mills in the Northeast while Canadian mills received 133,800 cords from states in the Northeast.

Whole-Tree Chips

The harvesting of pulpwood has become more mechanized in recent years as the costs of traditional logging methods have increased. Some evidence of this can be seen by the increasing use of whole-tree chip harvesters in the woods. The use of these machines has in many cases doubled wood yields per acre over traditional methods and increased production per man-hour. The recent increased use of wood for energy has boosted whole-tree chipping and has led some mills to integrate the handling of whole-tree chips for fuel and pulpwood. Chips are put through a classifying system with high-grade chips going into pulp and low-grade material going to fuel.

During 1982, the production of whole-tree chips for pulp reached a new high (791,100-cord equivalents). Maine showed significant production of whole-tree chips for pulp for the first time and now leads the Northeast in production of whole-tree chips. In past years, Maine reported large amounts of whole-tree chips used only for fuel and limbed tree-length material chipped for pulpwood. Ohio was second in production and maintained its high level of consumption with whole-tree chips making up 82 percent of roundwood receipts. If recent trends in harvesting continue, the production of whole-tree chips can be expected to continue to increase.

Whole-tree chip production in the Northeast from 1977-1982 was:

<u>State</u> ^a	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
	-----Thousands cords-----					
Connecticut	--	--	0.1	--	--	--
Kentucky	3.2	2.4	--	5.8	3.9	0.2
Maine	--	--	--	3.2	--	306.2
Maryland	5.7	20.0	23.1	21.4	19.8	13.1
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
New Hampshire	75.1	49.5	30.9	32.3	37.4	50.4
New Jersey	--	--	--	1.4	1.3	7.2
New York	18.4	19.4	14.0	13.8	5.8	--
Ohio	132.4	195.9	233.4	262.3	249.3	255.8
Pennsylvania	6.6	71.7	63.6	62.1	98.4	96.5
Vermont ^b	23.6	17.6	40.3	44.4	33.2	33.9
West Virginia	9.0	.4	3.4	64.1	36.1	26.7
Total	274.0	376.9	408.8	510.8	485.2	791.1

^a States with no whole-tree chip production are omitted.

^b Whole-tree chip production figures in Vermont for the years 1977-1980 have been changed from published figures due to a correction in the conversion factor used.

Pulpmills

Five pulpmills in the Northeast did not receive pulpwood during 1982. Three of these produced pulp for plants that manufactured building materials such as roofing, insulation board, hardboard and building felts. The fourth mill closed when the adjacent plant it supplied switched to the use of purchased woodpulp and waste paper instead of making woodpulp from roundwood. The last was a small paper mill which made specialty papers. It can be expected that some of these mills will reopen as the economy improves.

Appendix

Definition of Terms

Cord. See Standard Cord.

Cord equivalent. A unit of measure that is applied to forms of wood other than roundwood, such as chips, slabs, edgings, and other manufacturing residues and equal to 85 cubic feet of solid wood or 1 cord.

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

Manufacturing plant residues. Wood materials, such as sawmill slabs and edgings, sawdust, veneer clippings and cores, post and pole trimming, and pulp screening generated from the manufacture of roundwood products.

Pulpwood. Roundwood, whole-tree chips, or manufacturing plant residues that are used for the production of woodpulp.

Pulpwood production. Roundwood and manufacturing plant residues used to make woodpulp. These are either harvested or generated in the state or region.

Pulpwood receipts. Pulpwood received at woodpulp mills. These can originate from outside the state or region.

Pulpwood imports. Pulpwood receipts originating from outside the Northeast (14-state region).

Roundwood products. Logs, bolts, total-tree chips, mine timbers, fenceposts, poles, and similar timber products generated by harvesting trees for industrial or consumer use.

Softwoods. Coniferous trees, usually evergreen with needles or scalelike leaves.

Standard cord. A unit of measure for stacked bolts of wood, encompassing 128 cubic feet of wood, bark, and air space. In the Northeast, the measure refers to a stack of wood containing 85 cubic feet, or 2.41 cubic meters, of solid wood. A standard cord commonly is referred to as a cord, as in this report. This is not the same as a face cord, commonly used in firewood marketing.

Timber products output. Production total from timber harvest and plant byproducts.

Whole-tree chips. Unbarked wood chips generated from the aboveground portion of a tree, including bolewood, limbs, and leaves.

Metric Equivalents

One standard cord = 85 cubic feet (solid wood) =
2.41 cubic meters (solid wood).

One cubic foot (ft³) = 28,317 cubic centimeters
(cm³) = 0.028 cubic meters (m³)

Woodpulp mills using northeastern pulpwood by location, type of pulp produced, and oven-dry capacity, in tons per 24 hours, 1982

Location	Company name	Type of pulp produced				
		Total	Sulfate	Ground-wood	Semi-chemical	Sulfite
WITHIN THE NORTHEAST						
Kentucky:						
1. Hawesville	Western Kraft Paper Group	800	400	-	400	-
	Willamette Industries, Inc.					
2. Wickliffe	Westvaco Corp.	640	640	-	-	-
Total		1,440	1,040	-	400	-
Maine:						
3. Brunswick	Pejepscot Paper Co.	175	-	175	-	-
4. Bucksport	St. Regis Paper Co.	460	-	460	-	-
5. East Millinocket	Great Northern Nekoosa Corp.	800	-	800	-	-
6. Jay	International Paper Co.	1,325	1,125	200	-	-
7. Lincoln	Preco Corp.	350	350	-	-	-
8. Lisbon Falls	United States Gypsum Co.	120	-	120	-	-
9. Madison	Madison Paper Corp.	380	-	380	-	-
10. Millinocket	Great Northern Nekoosa Corp.	1,500	-	850	-	650
11. Old Town	Diamond International Corp.	600	600	-	-	-
12. Rumford	Boise Cascade Corp.	960	690	270	-	-
13. Shawmut	Keyes Fibre Co.	120	-	120	-	-
14. Skowhegan	Scott Paper Co.	900	900	-	-	-
15. Westbrook	Scott Paper Co.	300	300	-	-	-
16. Woodland	Georgia-Pacific Corp.	1,040	800	240	-	-
Total		9,030	4,765	3,615	-	650
Maryland:						
17. Finksburg	Congoleum Corp. ^b	45	-	-	-	45
18. Luke	Westvaco Corp.	789	789	-	-	-
Total		834	789	-	-	45
New Hampshire:						
19. Berlin	James River Corp.	950	740	-	210	-
20. Groveton	Diamond International Corp.	250	-	-	250	-
Total		1,200	740	-	460	-
New Jersey:						
21. Gloucester City	GAF Corp	192	-	-	-	192
22. Perth Amboy	Jim Walter Corp.	100	-	-	-	100
Total		292	-	-	-	292

Woodpulp mills - continued

Location	Company name	Type of pulp produced					Miscellaneous ^a
		Total	Sulfate	Ground-wood	Semi-chemical	Sulfite	
New York:							
23. Beaver Falls	Boise Cascade Corp.	70	-	70	-	-	-
24. Corinth	International Paper Co.	255	-	255	-	-	-
25. Deferiet	St. Regis Paper Co.	290	-	290	-	-	-
26. Deposit	Jim Walter Corp. ^b	300	-	-	-	-	300
27. Fulton	Armstrong Cork Co.	130	-	-	-	-	130
28. Glens Falls	Finch, Pruyne & Co., Inc.	350	-	-	-	350	-
29. Lyons Falls	Georgia-Pacific Corp. ^b	120	-	-	120	-	-
30. Niagara Falls	Nitec Paper Corp.	170	-	170	-	-	-
31. Plattsburgh	Diamond International Corp. ^b	50	-	50	-	-	-
32. Plattsburgh	Georgia-Pacific Corp.	100	-	-	100	-	-
33. Ticonderoga	International Paper Co.	530	530	-	-	-	-
Total		2,365	530	835	220	350	430
Ohio:							
34. Chillicothe	The Mead Corp.	650	650	-	-	-	-
35. Circleville	Container Corp. of America	300	-	-	200	-	100
36. Coshocton	Stone Container Corp.	650	-	-	650	-	-
37. Franklin	Georgia-Pacific Corp.	85	-	-	-	-	85
38. Milan	Certain-Teed Corp.	135	-	-	-	-	135
Total		1,820	650	-	850	-	320
Pennsylvania:							
39. Erie	Hammermill Paper Co.	700	-	-	700	-	-
40. Johnsonburg	Penntech Papers, Inc.	190	190	-	-	-	-
41. Mehoopany	Procter & Gamble Co.	^c	-	-	-	^c	-
42. Roaring Spring	Appleton Papers, Inc.	180	180	-	-	-	-
43. Spring Grove	The P.H. Glatfelter Co.	525	525	-	-	-	-
44. Sunbury	Jim Walter Corp.	240	-	-	240	-	-
45. Towanda	Masonite Corp. ^b	500	-	-	-	-	500
46. York	Certain-Teed Corp. ^b	85	-	-	-	-	85
Total		2,420	895	-	940	^c	585
Vermont:							
47. Sheldon Springs	Saxon Industries	80	-	80	-	-	-
Total		80	-	80	-	-	-
All Northeast states		19,481	9,409	4,530	2,870	1,000	1,672

Woodpulp mills - continued

Location	Company name	Type of pulp produced					
		Total	Sulfate	Ground-wood	Semi-chemical	Sulfite	Miscellaneous ^a
OUTSIDE THE NORTHEAST							
Canada:							
48. Beupre	Abitib Paper Co., Ltd.	525	-	345	60	120	-
49. La Tuque	Canadian International Company	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
50. Cornwall	Domtar Woodlands, Ltd.	420	420	-	-	-	-
51. Donnacona	Domtar Forest Products, Ltd.	620	-	400	-	220	-
52. East Angus	Domtar Woodlands, Ltd.	340	220	-	120	-	-
53. Edmundston	Fraser Inc.	952	-	360	-	592	-
54. Nackawic	St. Anne-Nackawic Pulp & Paper	650	-	-	650	-	-
55. Thorold	Ontario Paper Co., Ltd.	900	-	650	-	250	-
Total		5,707	1,940	1,755	830	1,182	-
Indiana:							
56. Terre Haute	The Weston Paper & Mfg. Co.	270	-	270	-	-	-
Total		270	-	270	-	-	-
Tennessee:							
57. Calhoun	Bowater Southern Paper Corp.	2,230	720	1,300	-	210	-
58. Harriman	Harriman Paperboard Corp.	190	-	-	190	-	-
59. Kingsport	The Mead Corp.	270	-	-	-	270	-
60. New Johnsonville	Inland Container Corp.	450	-	-	450	-	-
61. Paris	Jim Walter Corp	300	-	-	-	-	300
Total		3,440	720	1,300	640	480	300
Virginia:							
62. Ashland	Bear Island Paper Co.	520	-	-	520	-	-
63. Covington	Westvaco Corp.	1,500	1,250	-	250	-	-
64. West Point	Chesapeake Corp. of Va.	1,450	1,150	-	300	-	-
Total		3,470	2,400	-	1,070	-	-
Total all other states		12,887	5,060	3,325	2,540	1,662	300
Total all states		32,368	14,469	7,855	5,410	2,662	1,972

^aRoofing, insulation board, and hardboard plants.

^bDid not receive pulpwood during 1982.

^cCapacity unknown.

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Table 1.-Total production of pulpwood in the Northeast, by state and source, 1982

(In thousands of standard cords)^a

State	From roundwood	From manufacturing residues	From all sources
Connecticut	2.6	5.5	8.1
Delaware	26.5	1.5	28.0
Kentucky	103.1	263.4	366.5
Maine	3,480.6	731.0	4,211.6
Maryland	143.0	141.7	284.7
Massachusetts	3.8	19.5	23.3
New Hampshire	329.5	193.2	522.7
New Jersey	7.2	-	7.2
New York	657.6	124.9	782.5
Ohio	317.4	107.5	424.9
Pennsylvania	685.6	293.3	978.9
Rhode Island	-	-	-
Vermont	301.3	54.9	356.2
West Virginia	271.5	186.1	457.6
Total	6,329.7	2,122.5	8,452.2

^aRough wood basis, equivalent to 85 ft³ solid wood.

Table 2.-Production and receipts of pulpwood in the Northeast, by state and softwood and hardwood, 1982

(In thousands of standard cords)

State	Produced in state		Received in state		Net export(+) import(-)
	Softwood	Hardwood	Softwood	Hardwood	
Connecticut	3.7	4.4	-	-	+ 8.1
Delaware	26.4	1.6	-	-	+ 28.0
Kentucky	34.8	331.7	157.4	664.8	-455.7
Maine	2,885.5	1,326.1	3,147.7	1,504.2	-440.3
Maryland	180.8	103.9	(D)	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts	15.8	7.5	-	-	+ 23.3
New Hampshire	279.7	243.0	151.9	352.0	+ 18.8
New Jersey	5.7	1.5	23.0	8.0	- 23.8
New York	323.7	458.8	438.5	360.6	- 16.6
Ohio	5.7	419.2	1.7	485.7	- 62.5
Pennsylvania	68.7	910.2	213.0	968.3	-202.4
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	181.6	174.6	(D)	(D)	(D)
West Virginia	53.9	403.7	-	-	+457.6
Total	4,066.0	4,386.2	4,330.1	4,622.9	-500.8

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure for individual mills.

Table 3.-Pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast, by state, softwood and hardwood, and destination of shipment, 1982

(In thousands of standard cords)

State	Softwood					Hardwood				All species
	Retained in state	Shipped to other states		Total	Retained in state	Shipped to other states		Total		
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast			In Northeast	Outside Northeast			
Connecticut	-	2.6	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	2.6	
Delaware	-	19.1	7.0	26.1	-	-	-	0.4	26.5	
Kentucky	4.2	-	10.2	14.4	83.5	-	5.0	88.7	103.1	
Maine	2,192.5	18.2	27.9	2,238.6	1,210.8	-	.4	1,242.0	3,480.6	
Maryland	15.9	42.6	24.9	83.4	54.0	-	-	59.6	143.0	
Massachusetts	-	3.2	-	3.2	-	-	-	.6	3.8	
New Hampshire	40.5	102.1	-	142.6	141.5	-	-	186.9	329.5	
New Jersey	5.7	-	-	5.7	1.5	-	-	1.5	7.2	
New York	279.7	-	.5	280.2	292.4	-	65.8	377.4	657.6	
Ohio	-	1.2	-	1.2	316.2	-	-	316.2	317.4	
Pennsylvania	31.9	27.3	-	59.2	595.0	-	-	626.4	685.6	
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vermont	18.3	129.8	-	148.1	-	-	-	153.2	301.3	
West Virginia	-	45.1	4.9	50.0	-	-	121.4	221.5	271.5	
Total	2,588.7	391.2	75.4	3,055.3	2,694.9	192.6	3,274.4	6,329.7		

*Less than 50 cords.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE, FOREST PRODUCTS REPORT, 1983

Table 4.-Pulpwood chip production from manufacturing residues in the Northeast, by state, softwood and hardwood, and destination of shipment, 1982a

(In thousands of standard-cord equivalents)

State	Softwood				Hardwood				All species	
	Produced and retained in state		Shipped to other states		Produced and retained in state		Shipped to other states			
	In Northeast	Outside Northeast	In Northeast	Outside Northeast	In Northeast	Outside Northeast	In Northeast	Outside Northeast		
Connecticut	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	-	4.4	-	4.4	5.5
Delaware	-	.3	-	-	.3	-	1.2	-	1.2	1.5
Kentucky	0.9	-	19.5	-	20.4	-	25.3	28.2	243.0	263.4
Maine	615.6	.3	31.0	-	646.9	-	3.5	2.6	84.1	731.0
Maryland	15.7	67.0	14.7	-	97.4	-	34.4	-	44.3	141.7
Massachusetts	-	12.6	-	-	12.6	-	6.9	-	6.9	19.5
New Hampshire	61.5	75.4	.2	-	137.1	-	4.0	-	56.1	193.2
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	36.8	2.2	4.5	-	43.5	-	64.8	-	81.4	124.9
Ohio	*	4.5	-	-	4.5	-	.6	-	103.0	107.5
Pennsylvania	6.6	2.9	-	-	9.5	-	49.1	-	283.8	293.3
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	32.6	.9	-	33.5	-	21.4	-	21.4	54.9
West Virginia	-	.7	3.2	-	3.9	-	57.2	125.0	182.2	186.1
Total	737.1	199.6	74.0	-	1,010.7	-	272.8	155.8	1,111.8	2,122.5

a Includes sawmill slabs and edgings, sawdust, veneer cores, and post and piling trimmings.

Table 5.-Pulpwood receipts from roundwood in the Northeast, by state, softwood and hardwood, and origin of shipment, 1982

(In thousands of standard cords)

State ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Cut in state	Received from other states		Cut in state	Received from other states		Total	Total	
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast		In Northeast	Outside Northeast			
Kentucky	4.2	-	100.0	104.2	83.5	-	162.0	245.5	349.7
Maine	2,192.5	121.7	71.9	2,386.1	1,210.8	55.5	153.2	1,419.5	3,805.6
Maryland	15.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	54.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	40.5	37.8	-	78.3	141.5	149.4	1.0	291.9	370.2
New Jersey	5.7	.4	-	6.1	1.5	1.0	-	2.5	8.6
New York	279.7	96.5	1.8	378.0	292.4	25.2	-	317.6	695.6
Ohio	-	-	-	-	316.2	27.0	-	343.2	343.2
Pennsylvania	31.9	67.4	46.1	145.4	595.0	25.1	6.2	626.3	771.7
Vermont	18.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Total	2,588.7	391.2	272.5	3,252.4	2,694.9	386.9	337.6	3,419.4	6,671.8

^aStates with no pulpmills are omitted.

(D)Data withheld to avoid disclosure for individual mills.

Table 6.-Pulpwood chip receipts from manufacturing residues in the Northeast, by state, softwood and hardwood, and origin of shipment, 1982^a

(In thousands of standard cord equivalents)

State ^b	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Produced in state	Received from other states		Produced in state	Received from other states		Total	Total	
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast		In Northeast	Outside Northeast			
Kentucky	0.9	-	52.3	53.2	189.5	0.1	229.7	419.3	472.5
Maine	615.6	88.6	57.4	761.6	78.0	6.6	.1	84.7	846.3
Maryland	15.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	9.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	61.5	9.0	3.1	73.6	52.1	6.9	1.1	60.1	133.7
New Jersey	-	16.9	-	16.9	-	5.5	-	5.5	22.4
New York	36.8	23.7	-	60.5	16.6	26.4	-	43.0	103.5
Ohio	*	1.7	-	1.7	102.4	38.8	1.3	142.5	144.2
Pennsylvania	6.6	58.3	2.7	67.6	234.7	95.8	11.5	342.0	409.6
Vermont	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Total	737.1	199.6	141.0	1,077.7	683.2	272.8	247.5	1,203.5	2,281.2

^aIncludes sawmill slabs and edgings, sawdust, veneer cores, and post and pole trimmings.

^bStates with no pulpmills are omitted.

(D)Data withheld to avoid disclosure of data from individual mills.

Table 7.-Pulpwood production from roundwood received from states outside the Northeast, by state (or province) of origin and softwood and hardwood, 1982

(In thousands of standard cords)

Receiving state ^a	State or province of origin	Softwood	Hardwood	All species
Kentucky.....	Illinois	13.6	19.4	33.0
	Indiana	-	6.8	6.8
	Mississippi	69.5	54.3	123.8
	Missouri	1.9	11.8	13.7
	Tennessee	15.0	69.7	84.7
Maine.....	New Brunswick	29.9	3.9	33.8
	Quebec	42.0	149.3	191.3
Maryland.....	Virginia	52.7	15.2	67.9
New Hampshire.....	Quebec	-	1.0	1.0
New York.....	Quebec	1.8	-	1.8
Pennsylvania.....	Virginia	46.1	6.2	52.3
All States		272.5	337.6	610.1

^aStates with no extraregional receipts are omitted.

Table 8.-Pulpwood chip receipts from wood-using manufacturing plants outside the Northeast, by state (or province) of origin and softwood and hardwood, 1982^a

(In thousands of standard cord equivalents)

Receiving state ^b	State or province of origin	Softwood	Hardwood	All species
Kentucky.....	Alabama	-	2.1	2.1
	Arkansas	0.1	3.4	3.5
	Illinois	.9	19.7	20.6
	Indiana	-	99.1	99.1
	Mississippi	48.5	25.1	73.6
	Missouri	2.4	40.2	42.6
	Tennessee	.4	40.1	40.5
Maine.....	New Brunswick	15.3	.1	15.4
	Quebec	42.1	-	42.1
Maryland.....	Virginia	25.5	3.8	29.3
New Hampshire.....	Quebec	3.1	1.1	4.2
Ohio.....	Indiana	-	1.3	1.3
Pennsylvania.....	Virginia	2.7	11.5	14.2
All states		141.0	247.5	388.5

^aIncludes sawmill slabs and edgings, sawdust, veneer cores, and post and piling trimmings.

^bStates with no extraregional receipts are omitted.

*Less than 50 cords.

Table 9.-Pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1982

(In thousands of standard cords)

State	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Connecticut	-	2.0	0.6	2.6	-	-	-	-	2.6
Delaware	-	-	26.1	26.1	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	26.5
Kentucky	-	-	14.4	14.4	5.8	70.8	12.1	88.7	103.1
Maine	1,815.7	220.6	202.3	2,238.6	187.9	10.9	1,043.2	1,242.0	3,480.6
Maryland	-	.5	82.9	83.4	-	29.4	30.2	59.6	143.0
Massachusetts	.2	2.0	1.0	3.2	*	-	.6	.6	3.8
New Hampshire	84.0	23.2	35.4	142.6	20.3	.8	165.8	186.9	329.5
New Jersey	-	-	5.7	5.7	-	1.5	-	1.5	7.2
New York	105.4	103.5	71.3	280.2	23.4	5.9	348.1	377.4	657.6
Ohio	-	-	1.2	1.2	3.1	180.1	133.0	316.2	317.4
Pennsylvania	-	5.5	53.7	59.2	24.6	251.0	350.8	626.4	685.6
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	106.3	26.5	15.3	148.1	11.4	.8	141.0	153.2	301.3
West Virginia	-	3.0	47.0	50.0	-	117.0	104.5	221.5	271.5
Total	2,111.6	386.8	556.9	3,055.3	276.5	668.3	2,329.6	3,274.4	6,329.7

*Less than 50 cords.

Table 10.-Pulpwood production from roundwood in Kentucky and Ohio, by county and species group, 1982

(In thousands of standard cords)

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
KENTUCKY									
Ballard	-	-	-	-	0.9	2.0	1.5	4.4	4.4
Caldwell	-	-	1.6	1.6	.8	1.8	1.3	3.9	5.5
Calloway	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	.5	1.7	1.7
Carlisle	-	-	-	-	.2	.5	.4	1.1	1.1
Casey	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	4.0	4.0
Crittenden	-	-	1.3	1.3	.8	1.7	1.3	3.8	5.1
Fulton	-	-	.2	.2	.2	.5	.4	1.1	1.3
Graves	-	-	.4	.4	.7	1.8	1.3	3.8	4.2
Greenup	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	.2	.2
Hickman	-	-	-	-	.5	1.2	.9	2.6	2.6
Laurel	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	-	11.4	11.4
Livingston	-	-	.4	.4	.6	1.4	1.1	3.1	3.5
Lyon	-	-	.2	.2	.9	2.1	1.6	4.6	4.8
McCracken	-	-	.1	.1	.2	.6	.4	1.2	1.3
McCreary	-	-	3.7	3.7	-	.2	.3	.5	4.2
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	39.1	-	39.1	39.1
Whitley	-	-	6.5	6.5	-	1.1	1.1	2.2	8.7
Total	-	-	14.4	14.4	5.8	70.8	12.1	88.7	103.1

Table 10.-continued

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
OHIO									
Adams	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.7	3.7	3.7
Athens	-	-	-	-	0.5	6.2	3.5	10.2	10.2
Belmont	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	1.2	3.5	3.5
Coshocton	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	6.9	14.7	14.7
Fairfield	-	-	-	-	.1	1.0	.4	1.5	1.5
Gallia	-	-	-	-	*	1.4	.9	2.3	2.3
Guernsey	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	1.9	5.6	5.6
Harrison	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	.5	1.6	1.6
Highland	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.3	.6	.6
Hocking	-	-	-	-	1.2	9.1	3.9	14.2	14.2
Holmes	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	.9	2.2	2.2
Jackson	-	-	-	-	.1	10.0	8.1	18.2	18.2
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	.1	.1
Knox	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.1	.3	.3
Lawrence	-	-	-	-	.3	3.4	1.9	5.6	5.6
Licking	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1.7	4.2	4.2
Madison	-	-	-	-	*	.1	.1	.2	.2
Meigs	-	-	1.2	1.2	.1	3.3	2.5	5.9	7.1
Monroe	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	.9	2.9	2.9
Morgan	-	-	-	-	*	.1	*	.1	.1
Morrow	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.1	.4	.4
Muskingum	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	4.5	10.6	10.6
Noble	-	-	-	-	-	11.7	5.4	17.1	17.1
Perry	-	-	-	-	.3	2.3	.8	3.4	3.4
Pickaway	-	-	-	-	.1	.5	1.3	1.9	1.9
Pike	-	-	-	-	-	23.3	18.4	41.7	41.7
Richland	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	5.4	8.1	8.1
Ross	-	-	-	-	.1	16.4	13.6	30.1	30.1
Scioto	-	-	-	-	-	17.7	14.7	32.4	32.4
Stark	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.1	4.8	4.8
Tuscarawas	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	5.0	12.5	12.5
Vinton	-	-	-	-	.3	31.0	24.3	55.6	55.6
Total	-	-	1.2	1.2	3.1	180.1	133.0	316.2	317.4

^aCounties with no production are omitted.

*Less than 50 cords.

Table 11.-Pulpwood production from roundwood in southern New England, by state, county, and species group, 1982

(In thousands of standard cords)

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood			All species	
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood		Total
CONNECTICUT									
Fairfield	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3
Hartford	-	-	.2	.2	-	-	-	-	.2
Litchfield	-	2.0	.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	2.1
Total	-	2.0	0.6	2.6	-	-	-	-	2.6
MASSACHUSETTS									
Barnstable	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
Berkshire	0.2	2.0	-	2.2	*	-	0.3	0.3	2.5
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
Essex	-	-	.1	.1	-	-	-	-	.1
Franklin	-	-	.7	.7	-	-	-	-	.7
Worcester	-	-	*	*	-	-	.3	.3	.3
Total	0.2	2.0	1.0	3.2	*	-	0.6	0.6	3.8

^aCounties with no production are omitted.

*Less than 50 cords.

Table 12.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in northern New England, by state, county, and species group, 1982

(In thousands of standard cords)

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood		
MAINE									
Androscoggin	3.0	3.5	15.7	22.2	1.8	0.2	4.7	6.7	28.9
Aroostook	419.0	12.3	.2	431.5	6.8	.2	84.7	91.7	523.2
Cumberland	2.9	5.4	22.1	30.4	.2	*	19.8	20.0	50.4
Franklin	105.8	13.7	10.9	130.4	21.0	2.8	92.6	116.4	246.8
Hancock	46.9	8.6	1.1	56.6	2.2	.1	18.9	21.2	77.8
Kennebec	58.3	26.9	30.6	115.8	5.1	.5	28.4	34.0	149.8
Knox	8.0	2.3	4.1	14.4	.2	.1	1.2	1.5	15.9
Lincoln	10.6	5.4	17.1	33.1	.5	.1	3.4	4.0	37.1
Oxford	63.5	25.6	33.2	122.3	24.0	1.5	133.2	158.7	281.0
Penobscot	209.9	49.6	8.3	267.8	12.2	1.4	121.7	135.3	403.1
Piscataquis	356.1	32.8	12.1	401.0	10.6	1.4	133.4	145.4	546.4
Sagadahoc	1.6	1.3	6.5	9.4	.1	*	1.0	1.1	10.5
Somerset	445.7	21.5	14.0	481.2	19.0	2.2	138.5	159.7	640.9
Waldo	31.5	3.8	4.4	39.7	4.0	.3	7.5	11.8	51.5
Washington	52.7	4.6	3.6	60.9	80.2	.1	248.4	328.7	389.6
York	.2	3.3	18.4	21.9	*	-	5.8	5.8	27.7
Total	1,815.7	220.6	202.3	2,238.6	187.9	10.9	1,043.2	1,242.0	3,480.6
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Belknap	*	0.4	1.5	1.9	-	-	1.2	1.2	3.1
Carroll	7.0	9.6	21.6	38.2	1.0	0.2	38.8	40.0	78.2
Cheshire	.2	1.9	*	2.1	-	-	*	*	2.1
Coos	66.5	3.2	2.1	71.8	15.9	.4	100.6	116.9	188.7
Grafton	9.7	7.2	7.5	24.4	3.4	.2	23.7	27.3	51.7
Hillsborough	*	*	.1	.1	-	-	.2	.2	.3
Merrimack	-	.1	.5	.6	-	-	.4	.4	1.0
Rockingham	.1	.2	1.0	1.3	-	-	.8	.8	2.1
Strafford	.1	.2	1.1	1.4	-	-	-	-	1.4
Sullivan	.4	.4	-	.8	*	-	.1	.1	.9
Total	84.0	23.2	35.4	142.6	20.3	0.8	165.8	186.9	329.5
VERMONT									
Addison	0.3	0.4	*	0.7	*	-	0.8	0.8	1.5
Bennington	.5	1.4	2.0	3.9	0.1	-	6.1	6.2	10.1
Caledonia	29.1	8.3	4.7	42.1	2.0	0.1	16.8	18.9	61.0
Chittenden	.5	-	.3	.8	-	-	*	*	.8
Essex	39.3	2.6	1.6	43.5	6.3	.6	85.8	92.7	136.2
Franklin	.6	1.2	.9	2.7	.5	*	3.3	3.8	6.5
Lamoille	3.7	1.4	.7	5.8	*	-	1.1	1.1	6.9
Orange	3.0	.3	.8	4.1	.3	*	2.3	2.6	6.7
Orleans	17.5	3.8	.7	22.0	1.7	.1	11.9	13.7	35.7
Rutland	2.3	1.5	2.7	6.5	.2	-	1.0	1.2	7.7
Washington	1.2	.3	.3	1.8	*	-	.7	.7	2.5
Windham	2.4	4.2	.3	6.9	.1	-	9.2	9.3	16.2
Windsor	5.9	1.1	.3	7.3	.2	-	2.0	2.2	9.5
Total	106.3	26.5	15.3	148.1	11.4	0.8	141.0	153.2	301.3

^aCounties with no production are omitted.

*Less than 50 cords.

Table 13.-Pulpwood production from roundwood in New York, by county and species group, 1982

(In thousands of standard cords)

County ^a	Softwood			Total	Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine		Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood		
Albany	0.9	-	1.3	2.2	*	-	0.8	0.8	3.0
Allegany	-	-	.5	.5	-	-	-	-	.5
Broome	.2	-	-	.2	0.1	-	*	.1	.3
Cattaraugus	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	3.0	5.0	5.0
Cayuga	.4	-	-	.4	*	-	-	*	.4
Chautauqua	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5
Chemung	-	-	-	-	.3	.4	.9	1.6	1.6
Chenango	8.0	1.1	.1	9.2	.4	.4	.5	1.3	10.5
Clinton	5.9	3.5	4.9	14.3	3.8	-	31.9	35.7	50.0
Columbia	*	1.0	.4	1.4	*	-	.4	.4	1.8
Cortland	1.4	-	-	1.4	.3	-	-	.3	1.7
Delaware	2.1	2.1	.4	4.6	.1	.6	.9	1.6	6.2
Dutchess	.2	-	.2	.4	-	-	-	-	.4
Frissex	4.9	9.9	8.3	23.1	1.3	-	44.9	46.2	69.3
Franklin	18.0	2.8	2.4	23.2	2.0	-	59.1	61.1	84.3
Fulton	.2	4.4	5.5	10.1	.3	-	5.4	5.7	15.8
Greene	.2	.2	.4	.8	*	-	-	*	.8
Hamilton	18.8	7.5	.7	27.0	.1	-	40.7	40.8	67.8
Herkimer	6.2	2.2	1.0	10.4	.2	-	14.2	14.4	24.8
Jefferson	.2	.3	.2	.7	2.9	-	.3	3.2	3.9
Lewis	12.1	6.0	.8	18.9	4.8	-	24.2	29.0	47.9
Madison	1.0	*	.6	1.6	.1	-	-	.1	1.7
Montgomery	.8	1.1	1.4	3.3	*	-	-	*	3.3
Oneida	3.9	7.0	4.2	15.1	.7	-	1.4	2.1	17.2
Onondaga	.1	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	.1
Oswego	.1	-	*	.1	.1	-	1.0	1.1	1.2
Otsego	2.5	2.7	1.0	6.2	*	-	.2	.2	6.4
Rensselaer	-	.4	3.0	3.4	.1	-	1.4	1.5	4.9
St. Lawrence	13.5	7.4	4.0	24.9	3.4	-	49.4	52.8	77.7
Saratoga	1.1	16.1	11.3	28.5	.7	-	28.2	28.9	57.4
Schenectady	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*
Schoharie	2.2	1.8	3.3	7.3	*	-	-	*	7.3
Tioga	.1	-	.1	.2	.7	2.1	3.0	5.8	6.0
Tompkins	.7	-	-	.2	.2	.4	.6	1.2	1.4
Warren	-	18.7	11.4	30.3	.6	-	23.1	23.7	54.0
Washington	.7	6.3	3.9	10.2	.2	-	9.1	9.3	19.5
Total	105.4	103.5	71.3	280.2	23.4	5.9	348.1	377.4	657.6

^aCounties with no production are omitted.

*Less than 5 cords.

Table 14.-Pulpwood production from roundwood in Pennsylvania, by county and species group, 1982

(In thousands of standard cords)

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood		
Adams	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	2.4	1.3	3.7	3.9
Armstrong	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.2	.3	.3
Bedford	-	-	5.7	5.7	-	13.4	11.9	25.3	31.0
Berks	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
Blair	-	0.2	.3	.5	-	3.4	3.6	7.0	7.5
Bradford	-	-	2.7	2.7	5.2	8.9	16.0	30.1	32.8
Butler	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	1.7	1.7
Cambria	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	2.2	2.5	4.7	6.2
Cameron	-	-	-	-	-	14.7	.1	14.8	14.8
Carbon	-	-	-	-	-	.1	*	.1	.1
Centre	-	1.6	1.3	2.9	-	8.0	1.9	9.9	12.8
Clarion	-	-	.8	.8	-	3.6	2.6	6.2	7.0
Clearfield	-	2.8	10.0	12.8	-	20.8	8.1	28.9	41.7
Clinton	-	.2	2.5	2.7	-	23.1	4.9	28.0	30.7
Columbia	-	-	*	*	.9	2.9	4.0	7.8	7.8
Crawford	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.3
Cumberland	-	-	.7	.7	-	2.0	1.5	3.5	4.2
Dauphin	-	-	.2	.2	-	.2	.1	.3	.5
Elk	-	-	.9	.9	-	12.7	32.6	45.3	46.2
Erie	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7
Fayette	-	-	.2	.2	-	.7	.8	1.5	1.7
Forest	-	-	.3	.3	-	3.5	24.3	27.8	28.1
Franklin	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	9.7	5.0	14.7	15.7
Fulton	-	-	3.3	3.3	-	3.2	2.4	5.6	8.9
Huntington	-	-	5.4	5.4	-	11.0	6.6	17.6	23.0
Indiana	-	-	3.1	3.1	-	-	.6	.6	3.7
Jefferson	-	-	4.8	4.8	-	1.6	7.7	9.3	14.1
Juniata	-	-	.9	.9	-	.6	.4	1.0	1.9
Lackawanna	-	-	*	*	.4	1.3	1.7	3.4	3.4
Lancaster	-	-	*	*	-	.4	.2	.6	.6
Lebanon	-	-	*	*	-	.1	.1	.2	.2
Luzerne	-	-	.2	.2	.3	1.5	1.9	3.7	3.9
Lycoming	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	7.8	19.2	19.2
McKean	-	-	-	-	-	.5	40.4	40.9	40.9
Mercer	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	.1	.1
Mifflin	-	-	.1	.1	-	.3	.3	.6	.7
Monroe	-	-	.6	.6	-	3.9	1.3	5.2	5.8
Northumberland	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	1.4	1.0	2.4	3.5
Perry	-	-	.7	.7	-	.4	.2	.6	1.3
Pike	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	1.6	3.9	3.9
Potter	-	-	-	-	1.4	3.9	44.7	50.0	50.0
Schuylkill	-	.2	1.6	1.8	-	20.8	5.2	26.0	27.8
Snyder	-	-	.3	.3	-	.2	.1	.3	.6
Somerset	-	-	.5	.5	-	1.7	1.8	3.5	4.0
Sullivan	-	.2	.4	.6	5.4	8.6	24.9	38.9	39.5
Susquehanna	-	-	-	-	3.1	7.5	17.3	27.9	27.9
Tioga	-	.3	.1	.4	5.6	7.5	13.7	26.8	27.2
Union	-	-	.1	.1	-	2.1	1.5	3.6	3.7
Venango	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	1.1	10.9	10.9
Warren	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	27.1	30.9	30.9
Wayne	-	-	-	-	.3	.9	1.2	2.4	2.4
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	2.0	6.6	10.7	19.3	19.3
York	-	-	2.2	2.2	-	3.5	1.9	5.4	7.6
Total	-	5.5	53.7	59.2	24.6	251.0	350.8	626.4	685.6

^aCounties with no production are omitted.

*Less than 50 cords.

Table 15.-Pulpwood production from roundwood in Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey, by county and species group, 1982

(In thousands of standard cords)

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood		
DELAWARE									
Kent	-	-	1.9	1.9	-	-	0.2	0.2	2.1
New Castle	-	-	11.8	11.8	-	0.1	.1	.2	12.0
Sussex	-	-	12.4	12.4	-	-	-	-	12.4
Total	-	-	26.1	26.1	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	26.5
MARYLAND									
Allegany	-	0.5	3.2	3.7	-	16.3	17.5	33.8	37.5
Anne Arundel	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*
Baltimore	-	-	.5	.5	-	.3	.2	.5	1.0
Caroline	-	-	1.8	1.8	-	-	-	-	1.8
Carroll	-	-	1.7	1.7	-	.2	.1	.3	2.0
Charles	-	-	14.8	14.8	-	.6	.3	.9	15.7
Dorchester	-	-	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	2.1
Frederick	-	-	*	*	-	.2	.1	.3	.3
Garrett	-	-	1.7	1.7	-	9.6	10.4	20.0	21.7
Kent	-	-	.1	.1	-	-	-	-	.1
Prince Georges	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	-	*	*	1.2
Queen Annes	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*
St. Marys	-	-	15.2	15.2	-	1.8	.9	2.7	17.9
Somerset	-	-	8.1	8.1	-	-	-	-	8.1
Talbot	-	-	.4	.4	-	-	-	-	.4
Washington	-	-	.7	.7	-	.4	.7	1.1	1.8
Wicomico	-	-	27.0	27.0	-	-	-	-	27.0
Worcester	-	-	4.4	4.4	-	-	-	-	4.4
Total	-	0.5	82.9	83.4	-	29.4	30.2	59.6	143.0
NEW JERSEY									
Camden	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.2
Gloucester	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	1.5
Ocean	-	-	3.0	3.0	-	1.5	-	1.5	4.5
Total	-	-	5.7	5.7	-	1.5	-	1.5	7.2

^aCounties with no production are omitted.

*Less than 50 cords.

Table 16.-Pulpwood production from roundwood in West Virginia, by county and species group, 1982

(In thousands of standard cords)

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwood	Total	
Barbour	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	0.1	*	0.1	1.3
Berkeley	-	-	3.9	3.9	-	.3	0.3	.6	4.5
Cabell	-	-	.1	.1	-	-	-	-	.1
Calhoun	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	2.3	2.3
Fayette	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.2
Grant	-	-	2.4	2.4	-	5.7	6.3	12.0	14.4
Greenbrier	-	-	1.9	1.9	-	45.8	49.4	95.2	97.1
Hampshire	-	1.5	11.2	12.7	-	8.6	8.9	17.5	30.2
Hardy	-	.5	4.0	4.5	-	7.8	8.9	16.7	21.2
Jackson	-	-	3.9	3.9	-	-	-	-	3.9
Kanawha	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.3	.5	.5
Logan	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
Mason	-	.2	2.0	2.2	-	3.3	2.7	6.0	8.2
Mineral	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	2.2	2.8	5.0	6.3
Monroe	-	-	1.9	1.9	-	3.6	3.9	7.5	9.4
Morgan	-	.5	5.4	5.9	-	.7	1.3	2.0	7.9
Nicholas	-	-	-	-	-	*	.1	.1	.1
Pendleton	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	5.2	5.6	10.8	12.3
Pleasants	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*
Pocahontas	-	.3	1.3	1.6	-	4.5	4.9	9.4	11.0
Preston	-	-	.1	.1	-	2.9	2.7	5.6	5.7
Putnam	-	-	.8	.8	-	-	-	-	.8
Randolph	-	-	.2	.2	-	1.5	1.6	3.1	3.3
Ritchie	-	-	.2	.2	-	2.1	*	2.1	2.3
Roane	-	-	.1	.1	-	-	*	*	.1
Summers	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.2	.2
Tucker	-	-	.1	.1	-	.5	.9	1.4	1.5
Wirt	-	-	.3	.3	-	16.4	*	16.4	16.7
Wood	-	-	3.2	3.2	-	2.1	2.7	4.8	8.0
Total	-	3.0	47.0	50.0	-	117.0	104.5	221.5	271.5

^aCounties with no production are omitted.

*Less than 50 cords.

Table 17.-Bark generated from roundwood pulpwood in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1982
(In thousand cubic feet)

State ^a	Softwood			Hardwood			All species		
	Used	Unused	Total	Used	Unused	Total	Used	Unused	Total
	Kentucky	968.4	-	968.4	3,130.0	-	3,130.0	4,098.4	-
Maine	20,902.4	1,149.4	22,051.8	12,695.0	28.0	12,723.0	33,597.4	1,177.4	34,774.8
Maryland	1,263.3	-	1,263.3	1,948.7	-	1,948.7	3,212.0	-	3,212.0
New Hampshire	726.9	-	726.9	2,654.3	-	2,654.3	3,381.2	-	3,381.2
New Jersey	57.3	-	57.3	34.4	-	34.4	91.7	-	91.7
New York	2,478.9	1,013.3	3,492.2	2,735.9	154.3	2,890.2	5,214.8	1,167.6	6,382.4
Ohio	-	-	-	2,632.4	1,427.9	4,060.3	2,632.4	1,427.9	4,060.3
Pennsylvania	1,350.4	-	1,350.4	5,146.0	1,698.5	6,844.5	6,496.4	1,698.5	8,194.9
Vermont	-	169.5	169.5	-	-	-	-	169.5	169.5
Total	27,747.6	2,332.2	30,079.8	30,976.7	3,308.7	34,285.4	58,724.3	5,640.9	64,365.2

^aStates with no pulp mills are omitted.

Widmann, Richard H. Pulpwood production in the Northeast--1982. Resour. Bull. NE-79. Broomall, PA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station; 1983. 22 p.

The annual report contains information compiled from a canvass of all pulpmills that use pulpwood produced in the 14 Northeastern States. In 1982, 6.3 million cords of pulpwood roundwood were harvested from the forests of the Northeast Region. This was a new high for roundwood production. In addition, 2.1 million cords of chipped sawmill slabs, edgings, and other manufacturing residues were used for the production of pulp. Total pulpwood production was 2 percent more than 1981's production, making 1982's production just shy of the record high set for the Northeast in 1980.

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Keywords: Pulpwood, roundwood, residue, whole-tree chips, timber output.

Headquarters of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station are in Broomall, Pa. Field laboratories are maintained at:

- **Amherst, Massachusetts, in cooperation with the University of Massachusetts.**
 - **Berea, Kentucky, in cooperation with Berea College.**
 - **Burlington, Vermont, in cooperation with the University of Vermont.**
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 - **Durham, New Hampshire, in cooperation with the University of New Hampshire.**
 - **Hamden, Connecticut, in cooperation with Yale University.**
 - **Morgantown, West Virginia, in cooperation with West Virginia University, Morgantown.**
 - **Orono, Maine, in cooperation with the University of Maine, Orono.**
 - **Parsons, West Virginia.**
 - **Princeton, West Virginia.**
 - **Syracuse, New York, in cooperation with the State University of New York College of Environmental Sciences and Forestry at Syracuse University, Syracuse.**
 - **University Park, Pennsylvania, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State University.**
 - **Warren, Pennsylvania.**
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