

Nebraska's Forests 2010: Statistics, Methods, and Quality Assurance



Forest Inventory Methods

Strategic Model

The Forest Inventory and Analysis program of the Northern Research Station (NRS-FIA) is part of the national enhanced FIA program that focuses on a set of six strategic objectives (McRoberts 2005):

- A standard set of variables with nationally consistent meanings and measurements
- Field inventories of all forested lands
- Nationally consistent estimation
- Adherence to national precision standards
- Consistent reporting and data distribution
- Credibility with users and stakeholders

To ensure that these six strategic objectives are achieved, 10 strategic approaches have been prescribed:

- A national set of prescribed core variables with a national field manual
- that prescribes measurement procedures and protocols for each variable
- A nationally consistent plot configuration
- A nationally consistent sampling design
- Estimation using standardized formulas for sample-based estimators
- A national database of FIA data with core standards and user-friendly public access
- A national information management system
- A nationally consistent set of tables of estimates of prescribed core variables
- Publication of statewide tables with estimates of prescribed core variables at 5-year intervals
- Documentation of the technical aspects of the FIA program including procedures, protocols, and techniques
- Peer review and publication of the technical documentation for general access

The result of the strategic objectives and approaches is an inventory program with identifiably new features and a nationally consistent plot configuration, a nationally consistent sampling design for all lands, annual measurement of a proportion of plots in each state, nationally consistent estimation techniques and algorithms, and integration of the ground sampling components of the FIA inventory and the detection monitoring by the U.S. Forest Service's Forest Health Monitoring (FHM) program.

Forest Inventory

Historically, the Northern Research Station's Forest Inventory and Analysis (NRS-FIA) program conducted inventories of a state's forests on a periodic basis. In Nebraska, periodic inventories were completed in 1955 (Stone and Bagley 1961), 1983 (Raile 1986), and 1994 (Schmidt and Wardle 1998). Since the 1994 inventory, several changes in FIA methods have improved the quality of the inventory. The most significant change between inventories has been the shift from periodic to annual inventory. In the past, FIA inventoried each state on a cycle that averaged 12 years. However, the need for timely and consistent data across large geographical regions, along with national legislative mandates, resulted in FIA implementing an annual inventory program. Annual inventory was initiated in Nebraska in 2001.

With the NRS-FIA annual inventory system, approximately one-fifth of all field plots are measured each year. The entire inventory is completed within 5 years. After this initial 5-year period, NRS-FIA will report and analyze results using a moving 5-year average. For example, NRS-FIA generated inventory results for Nebraska for 2001 through 2005 and for 2006 through 2010.

Other significant changes between inventories include implementing new remote-sensing technology, a new field-plot configuration and sample design, and gathering additional remotely sensed and field data. The new remote-sensing technology allows NRS-

FIA to use classifications of Multi-Resolution Land Characterization (MRLC) data and other remote-sensing products to stratify the total area of Nebraska and to improve estimates.

New algorithms were used for the 2010 inventory to assign forest type and stand-size class to each condition observed on a plot. These algorithms are being used nationwide by FIA to provide consistency from state to state. As a result, changes in forest type and stand-size class will reflect actual changes in the forest and not changes due to differences between algorithms. The list of recognized forest types, groupings of these forest types for reporting purposes, models used to assign stocking values to individual trees, definition of nonstocked (stands with a stocking value of less than 10 percent for live trees), and names given to the forest types changed with the new algorithms. Consequently, comparisons between the published 2010 results and those published for earlier inventories may be invalid. Contact NRS-FIA for additional information on the algorithms used in both inventories.

Plot Configuration

The national FIA plot design consists of four 24-foot-radius subplots configured as a central subplot and three

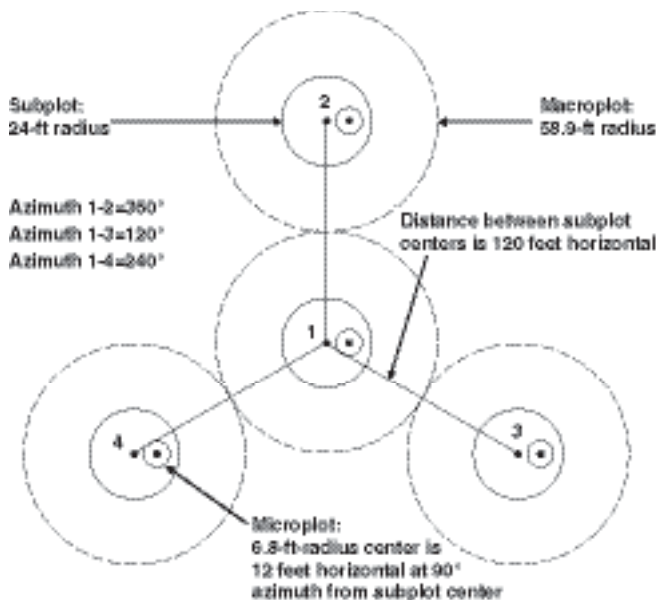


Figure 62.—FIA plot design (adapted from Bechtold and Patterson 2005).

peripheral subplots (Fig. 62). Centers of the peripheral subplots are located at distances of 120 feet from the central subplot at azimuths of 0°, 120°, and 240° from the center of the central subplot. Each tree with a diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) of 5 inches or greater is measured on these subplots. Each subplot contains a 6.8-foot-radius microplot with center located 12 feet east of the subplot center on which each tree with d.b.h. between 1 and 5 inches is measured. Forest conditions that occur on any of the four subplots are identified and recorded. If the area of the condition is 1 acre or greater, the condition is mapped on the subplot. Factors that differentiate forest conditions include forest type, stand-size class, stand origin, land use, ownership, and density.

Sample Design

Historic sampling errors indicate that a sampling intensity of about one plot per 6,000 acres is required to satisfy national FIA precision guidelines. Therefore, FIA divided the area of the United States into nonoverlapping, 5,937-acre hexagons and established a plot in each hexagon as follows: (1) if an existing FHM plot was located in a hexagon, it was selected; (2) if no FHM plot existed in the hexagon, the existing FIA plot from the previous periodic inventory nearest the hexagon center was selected; and (3) if neither an FHM nor an FIA plot was located in the hexagon, a new FIA plot was established at a random location in the hexagon (Brand et al. 2000, McRoberts 1999). This array of field plots is designated the Federal base sample and is considered an equal probability sample; its measurement is funded by the Federal Government.

The Federal base sample was systematically divided into five interpenetrating, nonoverlapping panels or subsamples, each of which provides complete, systematic coverage of a state. Each year, the plots in a single panel are measured, and panels are selected on a 5-year, rotating basis (McRoberts 1999). For estimation purposes, the measurement of each panel of plots is considered an independent, equal probability sample of all lands in a state.

Three-phase Inventory

FIA conducts inventories in three phases. Phase 1 (P1) uses remotely sensed data to obtain initial plot land cover observations and to stratify land area in the population of interest to increase the precision of estimates. In Phase 2 (P2), field crews visit the physical locations of permanent field plots to measure traditional inventory variables such as tree species, diameter, and height. In Phase 3 (P3), field crews visit a subset of P2 plots to obtain measurements for an additional suite of variables associated with forest and ecosystem health. The three phases of the enhanced FIA program are discussed in greater detail in the following sections.

Phase 1

Aerial photographs, digital orthoquads (DOQs: digitally scanned aerial photographs), and satellite imagery are used for initial plot measurement via remotely sensed data and stratification. P1 plot measurement consists of observations of conditions at the plot locations using aerial photographs or DOQs. Analysts determine a digitized geographic location for each field plot, and a human interpreter assigns the plot a land cover/use. Lands satisfying FIA's definition of forest land include commercial timberland, some pastured land with trees, forest plantations, unproductive forested land, and reserved, noncommercial forested land. In addition, forest land requires minimum stocking levels, a 1-acre minimum area, and a minimum bole-to-bole width of 120 feet with continuous canopy. Forest land excludes wooded strips, idle farmland with trees, and narrow windbreaks. All plot locations that could possibly contain accessible forest land are selected for further measurement during P2.

The combination of natural variability among plots and budgetary constraints prohibits measurement of a sufficient number of plots to satisfy national precision standards for most inventory variables unless the estimation process is enhanced using ancillary data. Thus, the land area is stratified by using remotely sensed data to facilitate stratified estimation. NRS-FIA uses

canopy density classes to derive strata. Canopy density information was obtained from the 2001 National Land Cover Database (NLCD). The NLCD 2001 canopy density layer for the United States was produced through a cooperative project conducted by the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) Consortium (<http://www.mrlc.gov/>). The layer characterizes subtle variations of forest canopy density as a percentage estimate of forest canopy cover (0 to 100) within every 30-m pixel over the United States. The method employed to map canopy density for NLCD 2001 is described in detail in Huang et al. (2001).

The current strata categorization was optimized for the entire NRS-FIA region. Using plot location information (center of the center subplot), we assigned a percent canopy density value to each plot. Plots were then aggregated into one of the five strata based on the center of the center subplot. The percent canopy cover stratification scheme consists of five groupings: (1) 0 to 5 percent, (2) 6 to 50 percent, (3) 51 to 65 percent, (4) 66 to 80 percent, and (5) 81 to 100 percent. These groupings were based on observed natural clumping of pixel values. If there were not enough plots in each of these classes to create strata, then collapsing rules were used to combine classes until sufficient sample sizes were obtained.

In addition to being classified into one of the five canopy strata, each pixel was assigned to an ownership stratum. In Nebraska, ownership layers derived from the Protected Areas Database (PAD—<http://www.protectedlands.net/>) and U.S. Census Bureau TIGER data (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/>) were used to classify pixels into three ownership classes: (1) inland census water, (2) public, and (3) private. Every pixel was also assigned to a county based on pixel center location.

Stratified estimation requires two tasks. First, each plot must be assigned to a single stratum. Next, the proportion of each detailed stratum must be calculated (TM land-cover classification, ownership, and county group delineation). The first task is done by assigning each plot to the stratum assigned to the pixel containing

the center of the center subplot. The second task is done by calculating the proportion of pixels in each stratum. The population estimate for a variable is calculated as the sum across all strata of the product of each stratum's observed proportion (from P1) and the variable's estimated mean per unit area for the stratum (from P2).

Phase 2

In P2, field crews record a variety of data for plot locations determined in P1 to include accessible forest land. Before visiting plot locations, field crews consult county land records to determine the ownership of plots and then seek permission from private landowners to measure plots on their lands. Field crews determine the location of the geographic center of the center subplot using geographic positioning system (GPS) receivers. They record subplot-level observations that include land cover, forest type, stand origin, stand age, stand-size class, site productivity class, forest disturbance history, slope, aspect, physiographic class, and ground land use conditions. For each tree, field crews record a variety of observations and measurements including species, live/dead status, lean, diameter, height, crown ratio (percent of tree height represented by crown), crown class (e.g., dominant, co-dominant, suppressed), damage, and decay status. Office staff use statistical models based on field crew measurements to calculate values for additional variables including individual tree volume, per unit area estimates of number of trees, volume, and biomass by subplot, by species groups, and by live/dead status.

Phase 3

The third phase of the enhanced FIA program focuses on forest health. P3 is administered cooperatively by the FIA program, other Forest Service programs, other Federal agencies, State natural resource agencies, and universities, and it is partially integrated with the Forest Health Monitoring (FHM) program. The FHM program consists of four interrelated and complementary activities: detection monitoring, evaluation monitoring, intensive site ecosystem monitoring, and research on monitoring techniques. Detection monitoring consists

of systematic aerial and ground surveys designed to collect baseline information on the current condition of forest ecosystems and to detect changes from those baselines over time. Evaluation monitoring studies examine the extent, severity, and probable causes of changes in forest health identified through the detection monitoring surveys. The intensive site ecosystem monitoring program conducts research into regionally specific ecological processes at a network of sites located in representative forested ecosystems. Finally, research on monitoring techniques focuses on developing and refining indicator measurements to improve the efficiency and reliability of data collection and analysis at all levels of the program.

The ground survey portion of the FHM detection monitoring program was integrated into the FIA program as P3 in 1999. The P3 sample consists of a 1:16 subset of the P2 plots with one P3 plot for approximately every 96,000 acres. P3 measurements are obtained by field crews during the growing season and include an extended suite of ecological data: lichen diversity and abundance, soil quality (erosion, compaction, and chemistry), vegetation diversity and structure, and down woody material. The incidence and severity of ozone injury for selected bioindicator species also are monitored as part of an associated sampling scheme. Because each P3 plot is also a P2 plot, all P2 measurements are made on each P3 plot at the same time as the P3 measurements.

P3 variables were selected to address specific criteria outlined by the Montreal Process working group (Montreal Process 1995) for the conservation and sustainable management of temperate and boreal forests and are based on the concept of indicator variables. Observations of an indicator variable represent an index of ecosystem functions that can be monitored over time to assess trends. Indicator variables are used in conjunction with each other, P2 data, data from FHM evaluation monitoring studies, and ancillary data to address ecological issues such as vegetation diversity, fuel loading, regional air quality gradients, and carbon storage. The P2 and P3 data of the enhanced

FIA program serve as the Nation's environmental report card and are a primary source of reporting data for the Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators (for more information, see Woodall et al. 2011).

Estimation

Most of the estimates and analysis presented in this report (including all the estimate tables) are based on averages observed on 8,335 plots located across Nebraska. These plots are located within 17 unique strata (Table A) defined by combinations of the five P1 canopy cover classes: (1) 0 to 5 percent, (2) 6 to 50 percent, (3) 51 to 65 percent, (4) 66 to 80 percent, and (5) 81 to 100 percent, a land ownership classification created from the Protected Areas Database, and county groups. Nationally consistent algorithms were used to assign forest type and stand-size class to each condition observed on a plot. For NRS-FIA, panels are measured on an annual basis so that five panel estimates are equivalent to 5-year moving average estimates. Field plot measurements are combined with P1 estimates in the compilation process and table production. Procedures described in Bechtold and Patterson (2005) for stratified estimation with observed stratum areas were used in conjunction with the strata presented in Table A to produce all estimates. Table A shows the total area and number of plots within each stratum.

Integration with Previous Inventories

In 2010, NRS-FIA completed measurement of the fifth panel of inventory plots in Nebraska. The 2010 panel along with those surveyed in 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 make up the dataset for the fifth full inventory of Nebraska's forests. For simplicity, the fifth inventory often is called the 2010 inventory of Nebraska. Previous inventories of Nebraska's forest resources were completed in 1955, 1983, 1994, and 2005 (Stone and Bagley 1961, Raile 1986, Schmidt and Wardle 1998, Meneguzzo et al. 2008). Data from new inventories are often compared with data from earlier inventories to determine trends in forest resources. However, for the comparisons to be valid, the procedures used in the two inventories must be similar.

To improve the efficiency and reliability of the inventory, several changes in procedures and definitions have been made since the last Nebraska inventory in 2005 (Meneguzzo et al. 2008). Although these changes will have little impact on statewide estimates of forest area, timber volume, and tree biomass, they may significantly impact plot classification variables such as forest type and stand-size class. For estimating growth, removals, and mortality, the 2005 inventory (Meneguzzo et al. 2008) was processed using estimation/summary routines for the 2010 inventory. Although these changes allow limited comparison of inventory estimates among separate inventories in this report, it is inappropriate to directly compare all portions of the 2006-2010 data with those published for earlier inventories.

For further information about the sample protocols and estimation procedures for the first two phases of the FIA program, see Bechtold and Patterson (2005). For more information on P3 indicator sampling protocols, see USDA Forest Service (2005) and Woodall and Monleon (2008).

Quality of the Estimates

The four primary sources of error common to all sample-based estimates are sampling, measurement, prediction, and nonresponse error. For each of these sources of error, a definition within the context of the FIA inventory is provided along with a discussion of methods used to quantify and reduce this error.

Sampling Error

The process of sampling (selecting a random subset of a population and calculating estimates from this subset) causes estimates to contain error they would not have if every member of the population had been observed and included in the estimate. The 2010 FIA inventory of Nebraska is based on a sample of 8,335 plots located randomly across the State (a total area of 49,505,571 acres), a sampling rate of about one plot for every 5,939 acres.

The procedures for statistical estimation outlined in the previous section and described in detail in Bechtold and Patterson (2005) provide the estimates of the population totals and means presented in this report. Along with every estimate is an associated sampling error that is typically expressed as a percentage of the estimated value but that can also be expressed in the same units as the estimate or as a confidence interval (the estimated value plus or minus the sampling error). This sampling error is the primary measure of the reliability of an estimate. A sampling error can be interpreted to mean that had a 100-percent inventory been taken using these methods, the chances are two out of three that the results would have been within the limits indicated (i.e., 68-percent confidence interval).

The sampling errors for State-level estimates of the major attributes presented in this report are shown in Table B. Table NE-65 presents sampling errors for these estimates at the inventory unit and county group levels.

Estimates for classifications smaller than the State totals presented in Table B will have larger sampling errors. For example, Table NE-65 shows that the sampling error for timberland area in any county is higher than that for total timberland area in the State. To compute an approximate sampling error for an estimate that is smaller than a State total, use the following formula:

$$E = \frac{(SE)\sqrt{(\text{State total estimate})}}{\sqrt{(\text{Smaller estimate})}} \quad (1)$$

where:

E = approximate sampling error for smaller estimate

SE = sampling error for State total estimate

For example, to compute the error on the area of National Forest System forest land in the State, proceed as follows:

The total National Forest System forest land area in the State from Table NE-2 is estimated at 51,400 acres.

The total area of all forest land in the State from Table NE-2 is 1,520,500 acres.

The State total error for forest land area from Table B is 4.31 percent.

Using formula (1):

$$\text{Sampling error} = \frac{(4.31)\sqrt{(1,520,500)}}{\sqrt{(51,400)}} = 23.44 \text{ percent.}$$

This approximation works well for estimates of area, volume, number of trees, and biomass. It is less effective for estimates of growth, removals, or mortality. Individuals seeking more accurate sampling errors should use Forest Inventory Data Online (FIDO), available at <http://fiatools.fs.fed.us>.

The estimators used by FIA are unbiased under the assumptions that the sample plots are a random sample of the total population and the observed value for any plot is the true value for that plot. Deviations from these basic assumptions are not reflected in the computation of sampling errors. The following sections on measurement, prediction, and nonresponse error address possible departures from these basic assumptions.

Measurement Error

Errors associated with the methods and instruments used to observe and record the sample attributes are called measurement errors. On FIA plots, attributes such as the diameter and height of a tree are measured with different instruments, and other attributes such as species and crown class are observed without the aid of an instrument. On a typical FIA plot, 30 to 70 trees are observed with 15 to 20 attributes recorded on each tree. In addition, many attributes that describe the plot and conditions on the plot are observed. Errors in any of these observations affect the quality of the estimates. If a measurement is biased (such as tree diameter consistently taken at an incorrect place on the tree), then the estimates that use this observation (such as volume) will reflect this bias. Even if measurements are unbiased, high

levels of random error in the measurements will add to the total random error of the estimation process.

To ensure that all FIA observations are made to the highest standards possible, a regular program of quality assurance and quality control is an integral part of all FIA data collection efforts. This program begins with the documentation of protocols and procedures used in the inventory followed by intensive crew training. To assess the quality of the data collected by these trained crews, a random sample of at least 4 percent of all plots are measured independently by a different expert crew. These independent measurements are referred to as blind checks. The purpose of these blind checks is to assess the quality of field measurements. The second measurement on these blind check plots is done by a Quality Assurance (QA) crew. In all cases, QA crews have as much or more experience and training in FIA field measurements than standard FIA crews.

The quality of field measurements is assessed nationally through a set of measurement quality objectives (MQOs) that are set for every data item we collect. Each MQO consists of two parts: a tolerance or acceptable level of measurement error, and an objective in terms of the percent of measurements within tolerance. The blind check measurements are used to observe how often individual field crews are meeting these objectives and to assess the overall compliance among all crews. Table C shows the compliance rates for various measurements used to compute the estimates included in this report and in other NRS-FIA reports. The columns labeled Nebraska come from blind check measurements of plots used in this report, and the columns labeled All NRS-FIA States come from all measurements made by FIA crews within the entire 24-state area where the Northern Research Station implemented the FIA program over 2006-2010. Training and supervision of crews is a regional effort and crews often work in more than one state. Regional data quality observations reflect the overall measurement quality of all data collected by FIA in the NRS region.

In addition to the percent compliance to measurement quality objectives, the blind check observations were used to test for relative bias in the field crew measurements. Relative bias is defined here as a tendency for the standard field crew measurements to be higher or lower than those measurements taken by the QA crews. The estimated relative bias and limits of 95-percent confidence intervals (based on parametric bootstrap estimates) for the relative bias are presented in Table D.

The blind check measurements do not provide direct observations of true bias in field measurements (average difference between field measurements and true values) because they are paired observations of two field measurements. The QA crew in these blind checks typically has more training and experience with FIA field measurements than the first crew, but both crews use the same methods and instruments to obtain the measurements. These methods were the best available and were selected for use nationwide by FIA; they are commonly used by other similar natural resource inventories. A basic assumption is that the methods, when correctly applied, provide unbiased observations of the attribute they are designed to measure. Under this assumption, relative bias observations in Table D provide observations of bias due to the difference in experience and training between the field and QA crews. In most cases there is no significant bias.

Prediction Error

Errors associated with using mathematical models (such as volume models) to provide observations of the attributes of interest based on sample attributes are referred to as prediction errors. Area, number of trees, volume, biomass, growth, removals, and mortality are the primary attributes of interest presented in this report. Area and number of trees estimates are based on direct observation and do not involve the use of prediction models; however, FIA estimates of volume, biomass, growth, removals, and mortality use model-based predictions in the estimation process. Models are used to predict volume and biomass estimates of individual tree volumes. Change estimates such as growth, mortality,

and removals are based on these model-based predictions of volume from both the current plot measurements and the measurements taken in the previous inventory.

In comparing FIA estimates to other data sources, users need to be aware of the prediction models used in both estimates. If both estimates are based on the same prediction models with matching fitted parameter values, then the prediction bias of one estimate should cancel out that of the other estimate. If the estimates are based on different prediction models, then the user should be aware of the prediction error of both models.

Nonresponse Error

Nonresponse error refers to the error caused by not being able to observe some of the elements in the sample. In FIA, nonresponse occurs when crews are unable to measure a plot (or a portion of a plot) at a selected location. Nonresponse falls into the following three classes:

Denied access – Entire plots or portions of plots where the field crew is unable to obtain permission from the landowner and is therefore unable to measure the trees on the plot.

Hazardous/inaccessible – Entire plots or portions of plots where the conditions present prevent a crew from safely getting to the plot or measuring the trees on the plot.

Other – Plots where the field crew is unable to obtain a valid measurement for a variety of reasons other than those stated above.

Nonresponse has two effects on the sample. First, it reduces the sample size. The reduced sample size is reflected in the sampling errors discussed in that section. Second, nonresponse can bias the estimates if the portion of the population not being sampled differs from the portion being sampled.

In FIA, unlike many survey samples, nonresponse rates are relatively low. In the 2010 Nebraska inventory, a total of 8,335 sample plots were selected to be observed. Of the total sample plots selected for observation, 8,283 are in the sample used for the estimation of current resources. There were 51 plots where crews were unable to obtain owner permission to measure the plot and 2 plots where hazardous conditions prevented the crew from measuring all or part of the plot. No plots were lost from the sample due to additional problems.

Even though an overall response rate of 99 percent is very high, it can cause considerable bias if not properly accounted for. The major source of nonresponse is denied access to plots. Denied access plots primarily occur on lands in private ownership. Also, the observations needed for plots on nonforest and water land classes do not usually require crews to physically enter the land and permission is not needed to obtain the observation because it can be obtained from aerial photos or other remotely sensed information sources.

The stratified estimation process used by FIA with strata defined by three ownership classes (inland census water, public, and private) and five canopy cover classes reduces the possible effects of bias caused by nonresponse. Under the stratified estimation process used by FIA, nonresponses are removed from the sample, and stratum estimates (means, totals, and sampling errors) are obtained from only those plots with valid observations. The net effect in the estimates of means and totals is that the average of the observed plots within the stratum (ownership class-forest cover class) becomes the estimate for all nonresponses within that stratum. The nonresponse rate in one stratum does not affect the estimate in other strata. The response rate within each stratum is presented in Table E for the Nebraska 2010 inventory and for all FIA inventories conducted by the Northern Research Station over the same period.

The nonresponse plots in this inventory were not permanently removed from the FIA system of plots. In future inventories, we will again attempt to measure these plots. At that time we may be able to

obtain permission to access these plots, the hazardous conditions may have changed, or other circumstances that caused us to drop plots from a specific inventory cycle will probably be different.

Glossary

Accretion: The estimated net growth on trees that were measured during the previous inventory (divided by the number of growing seasons between surveys to produce average annual accretion). It does not include growth on trees cut during the period or those trees that died. This component uses the incremental change in volume between two inventories.

Average annual mortality of growing stock: The average annual change in cubic-foot volume of sound wood in growing-stock trees that died over a defined measurement cycle.

Average annual mortality of sawtimber: The average annual change in board-foot volume of sound wood in sawtimber trees that died over a defined measurement cycle.

Average annual net growth of growing stock: The average annual change in cubic-foot volume of sound wood in live growing-stock trees, and the total volume of trees entering diameter classes greater than 5.0 inches d.b.h., through ingrowth, less volume losses resulting from natural causes. Natural causes include mortality except that due to logging damage, timber stand improvement, or conversion to a nonforest land use.

Average annual net growth of sawtimber: The average annual change in the board-foot volume of live sawtimber trees, and the total volume of trees reaching sawtimber size, less volume losses resulting from natural causes. Natural causes include mortality except that due to logging damage, timber stand improvement, or conversion to a nonforest land use.

Average annual removals from growing stock: The average cubic-foot volume of wood in live growing-stock trees removed annually for roundwood forest products, in addition to the volume in logging residues or mortality due to logging damage (harvest removals). This component of change also includes the volumes of growing-stock trees removed due to land use changes (other removals).

Average annual removals from sawtimber: The average board-foot volume of wood in live sawtimber trees removed annually for roundwood forest products, in addition to the volume of logging residues or mortality due to logging damage (harvest removals). This component of change also includes the volumes of sawtimber trees removed due to land use changes (other removals).

Basal area: Tree area in square feet of the cross section at breast height of a single tree. When the basal areas of all trees in a stand are summed, the result is usually expressed as square feet of basal area per acre.

Bioindicator species: A tree, woody shrub, or nonwoody herb species that responds to ambient levels of ozone pollution with distinct visible foliar symptoms that are easy to diagnose.

Board foot: A unit of lumber measuring 1-foot long, 1-foot wide, and 1-inch thick, or its equivalent. International ¼-inch rule is used as the U.S. Forest Service standard log rule in the eastern United States.

Bulk density: The mass of soil per unit of volume. A measure of the ratio of pore space to solid materials in a given soil. It is expressed in units of grams per cubic centimeter of oven-dry soil.

Census water: Lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and similar bodies of water 4.5 acres in size or larger; and rivers or canals more than 200 feet wide (U.S. Census definition).

Coarse woody debris (CWD): Dead branches, twigs, and wood splinters 3.0 inches in diameter and larger measured at the smallest end.

Commercial species: Tree species currently or prospectively suitable for industrial wood products; excludes species of typically small size, poor form, or inferior quality, e.g., hawthorn and sumac.

Compacted live crown ratio: The percent of the total length of the tree that supports a full, live crown. To determine compacted live crown ratio for trees that have uneven length crowns, lower branches are visually transferred to fill holes in the upper portions of the crown, until a full, even crown is created.

Condition: A delineation of a land area based upon land use, forest type, stand size, regeneration status, reserved status, tree density, and owner class.

Corporate: An ownership class of private lands owned by corporations.

County and municipal: A class of public lands owned by counties or local public agencies, or lands leased by these governmental units for more than 50 years.

Cropland: Land under cultivation within the last 24 months, including cropland harvested, crop failures, cultivated summer fallow, idle cropland used only for pasture, orchards, active Christmas tree plantations indicated by annual shearing, nurseries, and land in soil improvement crops, but excluding land cultivated in developing improved pasture.

Crown: The part of a tree or woody plant bearing live branches or foliage.

Crown dieback: Recent mortality of branches with fine twigs, which begins at the terminal portion of a branch and proceeds toward the trunk. Dieback is considered only when it occurs in the upper and outer portions of the tree. When whole branches are dead in the upper crown, without obvious signs of damage such as breaks or animal injury, it is assumed the branches died from the terminal portion of the branch. Dead branches in the lower portion of the live crown are assumed to have died from competition and shading.

Cull decrement: The net volume of rough and rotten cull trees in the previous inventory that are classified as growing-stock trees in the current inventory (divided by the number of growing seasons between inventories to compute average annual cull decrement).

Cull increment: The net volume of growing-stock trees in the previous inventory that are classified as rough and rotten cull trees in the current inventory (divided by the number of growing seasons between inventories to compute average annual cull increment).

Cull tree: A live tree, 5.0 inches in d.b.h. or larger, that is unmerchantable for saw logs now or prospectively because of rot, roughness, or species. (See definitions for rotten and rough trees.)

Decay class: Qualitative assessment of stage of decay (five classes) of coarse woody debris based on visual assessments of color of wood, presence/absence of twigs and branches, texture of rotten portions, and structural integrity.

Diameter at breast height (d.b.h.): The diameter outside bark of a standing tree measured 4.5 feet above the ground.

Diameter class: A classification of trees based on diameter outside bark measured at breast height (4.5 feet above ground). With 2-inch diameter classes, the 6-inch class, for example, includes trees 5.0 through 6.9 inches diameter at breast height (d.b.h.).

Dry ton: A unit of measure of dry weight equivalent to 2,000 pounds or 907.1848 Kg.

Dry weight: The weight of wood and bark as it would be if it had been oven dried; usually expressed in pounds or tons.

Down woody material (DWM): Woody pieces of trees and shrubs that have been uprooted (no longer supporting growth) or severed from their root system, not self-supporting, and lying on the ground.

Duff: A soil layer dominated by organic material derived from the decomposition of plant and animal litter and deposited on either an organic or a mineral surface. This layer is distinguished from the litter layer in that the original organic material has undergone sufficient decomposition that the source of this material (e.g., individual plant parts) can no longer be identified.

Effective cation exchange capacity (ECEC): The sum of cations that a soil can adsorb in its natural pH. Expressed in units of centimoles of positive charge per kilogram of soil.

Federal: An ownership class of public lands owned by the U.S. Government.

Fiber products: Products derived from wood and bark residues, such as pulp, composition board products, and wood chips.

Fine materials: Wood residues not suitable for chipping, such as planer shavings and sawdust.

Fine woody debris (FWD): Dead branches, twigs, and wood splinters 0.1 to 2.9 inches in diameter.

Forest industry: An ownership class of private lands owned by companies or individuals operating wood-using plants.

Forest land: Land at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees of any size, including land that formerly had such tree cover and that will be naturally or artificially regenerated. Forest land includes transition zones, such as areas between heavily forested and nonforested lands that are at least 10 percent stocked with forest trees and forest areas adjacent to urban and builtup lands. Also included are pinyon-juniper and chaparral areas in the West and afforested areas. The minimum area for classification of forest land is 1 acre. Roadside, streamside, and shelterbelt strips of trees must have a crown width of at least 120 feet to qualify as forest land. Unimproved roads and trails, streams, and clearings in forest areas are classified as forest if less than 120 feet wide.

Forest type: A classification of forest land based on the species presently forming a plurality of the live-tree stocking.

Forest-type group: A combination of forest types that share closely associated species or site requirements and are generally combined for brevity of reporting.

Major eastern forest-type groups:

White-red-jack pine: Forests in which eastern white pine, red pine, or jack pine, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include hemlock, aspen, birch, and maple.

Oak-pine: Forests in which hardwoods (usually upland oaks) comprise a plurality of the stocking, but in which pine or eastern redcedar comprises 25 to 50 percent of the stocking. Common associates include gum, hickory, and yellow-poplar.

Oak-hickory: Forests in which upland oaks or hickory, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking except where pines comprise 25 to 50 percent, in which case the stand is classified as oak-pine. Common associates include yellow-poplar, elm, maple, and black walnut.

Oak-gum-cypress: Bottomland forests in which tupelo, blackgum, sweetgum, oaks, or southern cypress, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking except where pines comprise 25 to 50 percent, in which case the stand is classified as oak-pine. Common associates include cottonwood, willow, ash, elm, hackberry, and maple.

Elm-ash-cottonwood: Forests in which elm, ash, or cottonwood, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include willow, sycamore, beech, and maple.

Maple-beech-birch: Forests in which maple, beech, or yellow birch, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include hemlock, elm, basswood, and white pine.

Aspen-birch: Forests in which aspen, balsam poplar, paper birch, or gray birch, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include maple and balsam fir.

Gross growth: The sum of accretion and ingrowth.

Growing stock: A classification of timber inventory that includes live trees of commercial species meeting specified standards of quality or vigor. Cull trees are excluded. When associated with volume, this includes only trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger.

Growing-stock volume: Net or gross volume in cubic feet of growing-stock trees 5.0 inches and larger d.b.h. measured from the 1-foot stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top diameter outside bark on the central stem, or to the point where the central stem splits into limbs. Net volume equals gross volume minus deduction for cull defects.

Hardwood: A dicotyledonous tree, usually broad-leaved and deciduous.

Soft hardwoods: A category of hardwood species with wood generally of low specific gravity (less than 0.5). Notable examples include red maple, paper birch, quaking aspen, and American elm.

Hard hardwoods: A category of hardwood species with wood generally of high specific gravity (greater than 0.5). Notable examples include sugar maple, yellow birch, black walnut, and oaks.

Industrial wood: All commercial roundwood products except fuelwood.

Ingrowth: The estimated net volume of trees that became 5.0 inches and larger d.b.h. during the period between inventories (divided by the number of growing seasons between surveys to produce average annual ingrowth). Also, the estimated net volume of trees 5.0 inches and larger d.b.h. that are growing on land that was reclassified from noncommercial forest land or nonforest land to timberland.

Introduction: The intentional or unintentional escape, release, dissemination, or placement of a species into an ecosystem as a result of human activity. “Introduced” is not synonymous and should not be confused with the term “invasive” (USDA definition).

Invasive species: Those species whose introduction does, or is likely to, cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. For the purpose of this policy only, a plant species is considered “invasive” only when it occurs on the Federal or State-specific noxious weed list or a list developed by the State-specific Department of Agriculture with their partners and approved by the State Technical Committee that prohibits or cautions its use due to invasive qualities (USDA definition).

Land area: The area of dry land and land temporarily or partly covered by water, such as marshes, swamps, and river flood plains; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than 200 feet wide; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds less than 4.5 acres in area.

Land use: A classification of land that indicates the primary use at the time of the inventory. Major categories are forest land and nonforest land.

Litter: Undecomposed or only partially decomposed organic material that can be readily identified (e.g., plant leaves, twigs).

Live aboveground biomass: The aboveground volume of live trees (including bark but excluding foliage) reported in dry tons (dry weight). Biomass has four components:

Bole: Biomass of a tree from 1 foot above the ground to a 4-inch top outside bark or to a point where the central stem breaks into limbs.

Tops and limbs: Total biomass of a tree from a 1-foot stump minus the bole.

Saplings: Total aboveground biomass of a tree from 1.0 to 4.9 inches d.b.h.

Stump: Biomass of a tree 5 inches d.b.h. and larger from the ground to a height of 1 foot.

Live cull: A classification that includes live, cull trees. When associated with volume, it is the net volume in live, cull trees that are 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger.

Logging residues: The unused portions of growing-stock and non-growing-stock trees cut or killed by logging and left in the woods.

Merchantable: Refers to a pulpwood or saw log section that meets pulpwood or saw log specifications, respectively.

National Forest: An ownership class of Federal lands, designated by Executive order or statute as National Forests or purchase units, and other lands under the administration of the Forest Service including experimental areas.

Net cubic-foot volume: The gross volume in cubic feet less deductions for rot, roughness, and poor form. Volume is computed for the central stem from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top diameter outside bark, or to the point where the central stem breaks into limbs.

Net board-foot volume: The gross volume in board feet less the deductions for rot, roughness, and poor form. Volume is computed from the 1-foot stump to a minimum 7.0-inch diameter outside bark for softwoods and a minimum 9.0-inch outside bark for hardwoods on the central stem. This estimate includes all softwoods 9.0 inches d.b.h. and larger, and all hardwoods 11.0 inches d.b.h. and larger.

Noncensus water: Streams/ivers 120 to 200 feet wide and bodies of water 1 to 4.5 acres in size, where the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1990) classifies such water as land.

Noncommercial species: Tree species of typically small size, poor form, or inferior quality, which normally do not develop into trees suitable for industrial wood products.

Nonforest land: Land that has never supported forests and lands formerly forested where use of timber management is precluded by development for other uses. (Note: Includes area used for crops, improved pasture, residential areas, city parks, improved roads of any width and adjoining clearings, powerline clearings of any width, and 1- to 4.5-acre areas of water classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as land. If intermingled in forest areas, unimproved roads and nonforest strips must be more than 120 feet wide, and clearings, etc., must be more than 1 acre in area to qualify as nonforest land.)

Nonindustrial private: An ownership class of private lands where the owner does not operate wood-using plants.

Nonnative species: Within a particular ecosystem, any species (including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species;) that is not native to that ecosystem (USDA definition).

Nonstocked areas: Timberland less than 10 percent stocked with all live trees.

Ownership unit: A classification of ownership encompassing all types of legal entities having an ownership interest in land, regardless of the number of people involved. A unit may be an individual; a combination of persons; a legal entity such as a corporation, partnership, club, or trust; or a public agency. An ownership unit has control of a parcel or group of parcels of land.

Owner class: A classification of land into categories of ownership.

Forest industry: Land owned by private companies that operate primary wood-using mills.

Nonindustrial private: Land owned by other corporate, individuals, or trusts (NGOs) that do not operate primary wood-using mills.

Other corporate: Land owned by timber investment or real estate companies.

Public: Land owned by federal, state, county, or municipal government.

Ozone: A regional, gaseous air pollutant produced primarily through sunlight-driven chemical reactions of nitrogen dioxide and hydrocarbons in the atmosphere and causing foliar injury to deciduous trees, conifers, shrubs, and herbaceous species.

Ozone bioindicator site: An open area used for ozone injury evaluations on ozone-sensitive species. The area must meet certain site selection guidelines on size, condition, and plant counts to be used for ozone injury evaluations in FIA.

Physiographic class: A measure of soil and water conditions that affect tree growth on a site. The physiographic classes are:

Xeric: Very dry soils where excessive drainage seriously limits both growth and species occurrence. These sites are usually on upland and upper half slopes.

Xeromesic: Moderately dry soils where excessive drainage limits growth and species occurrence to some extent. These sites are usually on the lower half slopes.

Mesic: Deep, well-drained soils. Growth and species occurrence are limited only by climate. These include all cove sites and bottomlands along intermittent streams.

Hydromesic: Moderately wet soils where insufficient drainage or infrequent flooding limits growth and species occurrence to some extent.

Hydric: Very wet sites where excess water seriously limits both growth and species occurrence.

Poletimber trees: Live trees at least 5.0 inches d.b.h. but smaller than sawtimber trees.

Primary wood-using mill: A mill that converts roundwood products into other wood products. Common examples are sawmills that convert saw logs into lumber and pulpmills that convert pulpwood into paper.

Productivity class: A classification of forest land in terms of potential annual cubic-foot volume growth per acre at culmination of mean annual increment in fully stocked natural stands.

Pulpwood: Roundwood, whole-tree chips, or wood residues used for the production of wood pulp.

Reserved forest land: Forest land withdrawn from timber utilization through statute, administrative regulation, or designation without regard to productive status. Examples include national forest wilderness areas, national parks, and national monuments.

Residues: Bark and woody materials that are generated in primary wood-using mills when roundwood products are converted to other products. Examples are slabs, edgings, trimmings, miscuts, sawdust, shavings, veneer cores and clippings, and pulp screenings. Includes bark residues and wood residues (both coarse and fine materials) but excludes logging residues.

Rotten tree: A live tree of commercial species that does not contain a saw log now or prospectively primarily because of rot (that is, when rot accounts for more than 50 percent of the total cull volume).

Rough tree: (a) A live tree of commercial species that does not contain a saw log now or prospectively primarily because of roughness (that is, when sound cull due to such factors as poor form, splits, or cracks accounts for more than 50 percent of the total cull volume); or (b) a live tree of noncommercial species.

Roundwood products: Logs, bolts, and other round timber generated from harvesting trees for industrial or consumer use. Roundwood products include saw logs, veneer, cooperage logs, bolts, pulpwood logs, fuelwood, pilings, poles posts, ties, mine timbers, and various other round or split products.

Salvable dead tree: A downed or standing dead tree considered currently or potentially merchantable by regional standards.

Saplings: Live trees 1.0 inch through 4.9 inches d.b.h.

Saw log: A log meeting minimum standards of diameter, length, and defect, including logs at least 8 feet long, sound and straight, and with a minimum diameter inside bark of 6 inches for softwoods and 8 inches for hardwoods, or meeting other combinations of size and defect specified by regional standards.

Sawtimber tree: A live tree of commercial species containing at least a 12-foot saw log or two noncontiguous saw logs 8 feet or longer, and meeting regional specifications for freedom from defect. Softwoods must be at least 9.0 inches d.b.h. Hardwoods must be at least 11.0 inches diameter outside bark (d.o.b.).

Sawtimber volume: Net or gross volume in board-foot (International 1/4-inch rule) or cubic-foot of the saw log portion of live sawtimber trees measured from the 1-foot stump to a minimum 7.0-inch top diameter outside bark (for softwoods) or a 9.0-inch top diameter outside bark (for hardwoods), on the central stem, or to the point where the central stem splits into smaller limbs. Net volume equals gross volume minus deduction for rough and rotten cull.

Seedling: Live tree smaller than 1.0 inch d.b.h./d.r.c. and at least 6.0 inches in height for softwoods and 12.0 inches in height for hardwoods.

Site index: An expression of forest site quality based on the height of a free-growing dominant or codominant tree of a representative species in the forest type at age 50.

Snag: A standing dead tree. In the current inventory, a snag must be 5.0 inches d.b.h./d.r.c. and 4.5 feet tall, and have a lean angle less than 45 degrees from vertical. A snag may be either self-supported by its roots or supported by another tree or snag.

Softwood: A coniferous tree, usually evergreen, having needles or scale-like leaves.

Sound dead: The net volume in salvable dead trees.

Species group: A combination of tree species that share closely associated understory plants or site requirements.

Stand: A group of trees on a minimum of 1 acre of forest land that is stocked by forest trees of any size.

Standing dead tree: A standing dead tree must be at least 5 inches d.b.h. or larger, at least 4.5 feet in height, and have a lean of less than 45 degrees from the vertical. A snag should be self-supported or supported by another tree.

Stand-size class: A classification of forest land based on the size class of live trees in the area. The classes include:

Nonstocked: Forest land stocked with less than 10 percent of full stocking with live trees. Examples are recently cutover areas or recently reverted agricultural fields.

Sapling-seedling: Forest land stocked with at least 10 percent of full stocking with live trees with half or more of such stocking in seedlings or saplings or both.

Poletimber: Forest land stocked with at least 10 percent of full stocking with live trees with half or more of such stocking in poletimber or sawtimber trees or both, and in which the stocking of poletimber exceeds that of sawtimber.

Sawtimber: Forest land stocked with at least 10 percent of full stocking with live trees with half or more of such stocking in poletimber or sawtimber trees or both, and in which the stocking of sawtimber is at least equal to that of poletimber.

State: An ownership class of public lands owned by states or lands leased by states for more than 50 years.

Stocking: The degree of occupancy of land by trees, measured by basal area or number of trees by size and spacing, or both, compared to a stocking standard; that is, the basal area or number of trees, or both, required to fully utilize the growth potential of the land.

Stocking class: At the tree level, stocking is the density expressed as a percent of total tree density required to fully utilize the growth potential of the land. At the stand level it is expressed as the sum of the stocking values of all trees sampled. The classes include:

Overstocked: Forest stand with stocking ≥ 100 percent.

Fully stocked: Forest stand that contains 60 to 99 percent of full stocking.

Moderately stocked: Forest stand that contains 35 to 59 percent of full stocking.

Poorly stocked: Forest stand that contains only 10 to 34 percent of full stocking.

Nonstocked: Forest stand with less than 10 percent of full stocking.

Timberland: Forest land that is producing or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood and not withdrawn from timber utilization by statute or administrative regulation. (Note: Areas qualifying as timberland are capable of producing in excess of 20 cubic feet per acre per year of industrial wood in natural stands. Currently inaccessible and inoperable areas are included.)

Timber products output: All timber products cut from roundwood and byproducts of wood manufacturing plants. Roundwood products include logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from growing-stock trees, cull trees, salvable dead trees, trees on nonforest land, noncommercial species, sapling-size trees, and limbwood. Byproducts from primary manufacturing plants include slabs, edging, trimmings, miscuts, sawdust, shavings, veneer cores and clippings, and screenings of pulpmills that are used as pulpwood chips or other products.

Tree: A woody plant usually having one or more erect perennial stems, a stem diameter at breast height of at least 3 inches, a more or less definitely formed crown of foliage, and a height of at least 15 feet at maturity.

Tree class: A classification of tree quality or condition of the tree for saw log production. Tree class for sawtimber-size trees is based on current conditions. Tree class for poletimber-size trees is based on the prospected determination or forecast of the potential tree quality when the tree reaches sawtimber size.

Tree size class: A classification of trees based on diameter at breast height, including sawtimber trees, poletimber trees, saplings, and seedlings.

Tops: The wood of a tree above the merchantable height (or above the point on the stem 4.0 inches diameter outside bark (d.o.b.) or to the point where the central stem breaks into limbs). It includes the usable material in the uppermost stem.

Total live tree biomass: The total mass of live trees and associated saplings expressed in pounds or tons (dry weight) per unit area. The total tree and sapling biomass (excluding foliage) has five components:

Bole: Biomass of a tree from 1 foot above the ground to a 4-inch top outside bark or to a point where the central stem splits into smaller limbs. This includes protruding twigs from the central stem.

Tops and limbs: Total biomass of a tree from the 12-inch stump minus the bole. This does not include any twigs protruding from the central stem below the 4-inch top.

Sapling trees: Total biomass of a tree from 1 to 4.9 inches diameter measured at the root collar d.b.h. or d.r.c.

Stump: Total biomass of a tree 5 inches d.b.h. and larger from the ground to a height of 1 foot.

Belowground: Total biomass of the belowground portion of the stump and the coarse roots of all trees and saplings.

Urban forest land: Land that would otherwise meet the criteria for timberland but is in an urban-suburban area surrounded by commercial, industrial, or residential development and not likely to be managed for the production of industrial wood products on a continuing basis. Wood removed would be for land clearing, fuelwood, or esthetic purposes. Such forest land may be associated with industrial, commercial, residential subdivision, industrial parks, golf course perimeters, airport buffer strips, and public urban parks that qualify as forest land.

Unreserved forest land: Forest land not withdrawn from harvest by statute or administrative regulation. Includes forest lands that are not capable of producing in excess of 20 cubic feet per acre per year of industrial wood in natural stands.

Veneer log: A roundwood product from which veneer is sliced or sawn and that usually meets certain standards of minimum diameter and length and maximum defect.

Weight: The weight of wood and bark, oven-dry basis (approximately 12 percent moisture content).

Sampling Table Captions

Table A.—Area and number of plots in each stratum used for stratification and estimation, Nebraska, 2010

Table B.—State-level estimates of major forest resource attributes and their sampling errors, Nebraska, 2010

Table C.—Compliance to measurement quality objectives (MQO) tolerances of variables based on blind check plots, Nebraska, 2010

Table D.—Observed relative bias values (Average [field crew—QA crew]) for measurement variables, blind check plots, Nebraska, 2010

Table E.—FIA nonresponse by strata, Nebraska, 2010

List of Estimate Tables

Area

Table NE-1.—Percentage of area by land status, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-2.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by owner class and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-3.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by forest-type group and productivity class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-4.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by forest-type group, ownership group, and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-5.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by forest-type group and stand-size class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-6.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by forest-type group and stand-age class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-7.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by forest-type group and stand origin, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-8.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by forest-type group and disturbance class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-9.—Area of timberland, in thousand acres, by forest-type group and stand-size class, Nebraska, 2010

Number

Table NE-10.—Number of live trees (at least 1 inch d.b.h./d.r.c.), in thousand trees, on forest land by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-11.—Number of growing-stock trees (at least 1 inch d.b.h./d.r.c.), in thousand trees, on timberland by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

Volume

Table NE-12.—Net volume of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, by owner class and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-13.—Net volume of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by forest-type group and stand-size class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-14.—Net volume of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-15.—Net volume of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-16.—Net volume of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by forest-type group and stand origin, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-17.—Net volume of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on timberland by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-18.—Net volume of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on timberland by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-19.—Net volume of sawtimber trees, in million board feet (International ¼-inch rule), on timberland by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-19a.—Net volume of sawtimber trees, in million board feet (Doyle rule) on timberland by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-20.—Net volume of saw log portion of sawtimber trees, in million cubic feet, on timberland by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Growth, Mortality, and Removals

Table NE-21.—Average annual net growth of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, by owner class and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-22.—Average annual net growth of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by forest-type group and stand-size class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-23.—Average annual net growth of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-24.—Average annual net growth of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on timberland by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-25.—Average annual mortality of trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, by owner class and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-26.—Average annual mortality of trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by forest-type group and stand-size class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-27.—Average annual mortality of trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-28.—Average annual mortality of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on timberland by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-29.—Average annual removals of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-30.—Average annual removals of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on timberland by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Weight

Table NE-31.—Aboveground dry weight of live trees (at least 1 inch d.b.h./d.r.c.), in thousand dry short tons, by owner class and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-32.—Aboveground dry weight of live trees (at least 1 inch d.b.h./d.r.c.), in thousand dry short tons, on forest land by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

County-Level

Table NE-54.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by inventory unit, county, and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-55.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by inventory unit, county, ownership group, and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-56.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by inventory unit, county, and forest-type group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-57.—Area of timberland, in thousand acres, by inventory unit, county, and stand-size class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-58.—Area of timberland, in thousand acres, by inventory unit, county, and stocking class, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-59.—Net volume of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h.), in million cubic feet, and sawtimber trees, in million board feet (International ¼-inch rule) on timberland by inventory unit, county, and major species group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-59a.—Net volume of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h.), in million cubic feet, and sawtimber trees, in million board feet (Doyle rule), on timberland by inventory unit, county, and major species group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-60.—Average annual net growth of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h.), in million cubic feet, and sawtimber trees, in million board feet (International ¼-inch rule) on timberland by inventory unit, county, and major species group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-60a.—Average annual net growth of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h.), in million cubic feet, and sawtimber, in million board feet (Doyle rule), on timberland by inventory unit, county, and major species group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-61.—Average annual removals of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h.), in million cubic feet, and sawtimber trees, in million board feet (International ¼-rule), on timberland by inventory unit, county, and major species group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-61a.—Average annual removals of growing stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h.) in million board feet, and sawtimber trees, in million board feet (Doyle rule) on timberland by inventory unit, county, and major species group, Nebraska, 2010

Table NE-65.—Sampling errors, in percent, for net volume, average annual net growth, average annual removals, and average annual mortality on timberland, and forest and timberland area by inventory unit and county, Nebraska, 2010

*All tables contain forest attribute estimates for Nebraska for measurements taken from 2006 to 2010, except where indicated.

**Gaps in enumeration of tables are placeholders for future tables such as forest health indicator population estimates (e.g., down woody material).

Table A.— Area and number of plots in each stratum used for stratification and estimation, Nebraska, 2010

Unit code	Estimation unit description ^a	Canopy cover stratum ^b	Acres	Selected ^c	Office selected ^d	Field selected ^e	Field sampled ^f	Field sampled forested ^g	Total plots sampled for change ^h	Field sampled plots for change ⁱ	Not measured ^j
1	Public Unit 1	Canopy cover 0 - 100	258,000	41	35	6	6	6	41	6	0
1	Private Unit 1	Canopy cover 0 - 5	20,580,000	3,461	3,376	85	73	52	3,454	78	12
1	Private Unit 1	Canopy cover 51 - 65	241,000	44	19	25	22	19	42	23	3
1	Private Unit 1	Canopy cover 6 - 50	870,000	143	90	53	43	37	139	49	10
1	Inland Census Water Unit 1	Canopy cover 0 - 100	141,000	33	26	7	6	4	33	7	1
1	Private Unit 1	Canopy cover 81 - 100	252,000	45	2	43	40	35	43	41	3
1	Private Unit 1	Canopy cover 66 - 80	195,000	26	7	19	16	14	23	16	3
2	Nebraska NF	Canopy cover 0 - 100	142,000	24	15	9	9	9	24	9	0
2	Samuel R. McKeelvie NF	Canopy cover 0 - 100	115,000	20	20	0	0	0	20	0	0
2	Inland Census Water Unit 2	Canopy cover 0 - 100	167,000	31	29	2	2	1	31	2	0
2	Private Unit 2	Canopy cover 66 - 80	123,000	27	2	25	23	22	25	23	2
2	Private Unit 2	Canopy cover 0 - 5	25,276,000	4,264	4,198	66	60	47	4,259	61	6
2	Private Unit 2	Canopy cover 51 - 65	160,000	15	2	13	13	13	15	13	0
2	Public Unit 2	Canopy cover 0 - 100	357,000	57	46	11	10	8	57	11	1
2	Private Unit 2	Canopy cover 6 - 50	483,000	76	23	53	45	43	71	48	8
2	Private Unit 2	Canopy cover 81 - 100	50,000	13	1	12	10	10	12	11	2
2	Oglala NGL	Canopy cover 0 - 100	95,000	15	15	0	0	0	15	0	0

(Table A continued)

^aDescription of the sub-population undergoing post-stratification. County groups are defined by one or more contiguous counties used for population estimation.

^bA stratum within each estimation unit defined by partitioning the full range of percent canopy (0 - 100%) into 5 strata.

^cTotal plots selected to be sampled.

^dPlots determined to have no chance of being forested during a prefield interpretation procedure. These plots are withheld from field sampling and considered remotely sampled.

^ePlots determined to have some chance of being forested or that were forested or non-sampled on a previous visit.

^fField selected plots that were successfully sampled in the field.

^gField selected plots that were successfully sampled in the field and found to intersect forest land.

^hPlots in the sample that were successfully sampled in the previous cycle.

ⁱPlots in the sample that were successfully sampled in the previous cycle and that were sent to the field for sampling.

^jPlots selected as part of the sample, but completely non-sampled.

Table B.—State-level estimates of major forest resource attributes and their sampling errors, Nebraska, 2010

Item	State total	Sampling error
Growing stock on timberland	<i>million cubic feet</i>	<i>percent</i>
Volume	1,152.6	10.37
Average annual net growth	19.6	25.68
Average annual removals	14.0	50.21
Average annual mortality	15.4	22.12
Sawtimber:	<i>million board feet^a</i>	
Volume	4,738.5	11.86
Average annual net growth	91.6	24.75
Average annual removals	50.5	68.90
Average annual mortality	53.1	28.51
Area:	<i>thousand acres</i>	
Forest land	1,520.5	4.31
Timberland	1,417.7	4.50
Biomass (aboveground live trees and saplings):	<i>million dry tons</i>	
Forest land	44.3	6.39
Timberland	42.5	6.61

^aInternational ¼-inch rule.

All results for forest land except where indicated.

Table C.—Compliance to measurement quality objectives (MQO) tolerances of variables based on blind check plots, Nebraska, 2010

Variable	Tolerance	Objective (%)	Nebraska		All NRS States	
			% of data within tolerance	Observations	% of data within tolerance	Observations
Plot Level						
National Variables						
Distance to Road	No Tolerance	90.0	82.8	29	82.3	2,010
Water on Plot	No Tolerance	90.0	79.3	29	85.7	2,010
Regional Variables						
Elevation	±50 feet	99.0	96.7	30	88.0	1,886
Latitude - decimal degrees	±0.0001 degree	99.0	100.0	30	100.0	1,888
Longitude - decimal degrees	±0.0001 degree	99.0	86.7	30	89.1	1,888
Latitude - distance	±140 feet	.	.	.	.	.
Longitude - distance	±140 feet	.	.	.	.	.
Number of plots				34		2,114
Condition Level						
National Variables						
Condition Status	No Tolerance	99.0	96.7	183	98.9	4,732
Reserve Status	No Tolerance	99.0	100.0	183	99.7	4,732
Owner Group	No Tolerance	99.0	91.4	35	97.8	2,348
Forest Type (Type)	No Tolerance	95.0	68.6	35	86.4	2,348
Forest Type (Group)	No Tolerance	99.0	85.7	35	92.5	2,348
Stand Size	No Tolerance	99.0	74.3	35	89.4	2,348
Regeneration Status	No Tolerance	99.0	100.0	35	98.0	2,348
Tree Density	No Tolerance	99.0	88.6	35	96.8	2,348
Owner Class	No Tolerance	99.0	88.6	35	94.3	2,348
Owner Status	No Tolerance	99.0	100.0	35	97.4	2,348
Regeneration Species	No Tolerance	99.0	97.1	35	98.1	2,348
Stand Age	±10 percent	95.0	57.1	35	82.9	2,348
Disturbance 1	No Tolerance	99.0	65.6	32	87.7	2,313
Disturbance Year 1	±1 year	99.0	80.0	5	83.2	119
Disturbance 2	No Tolerance	99.0	80.0	15	87.1	379
Disturbance Year 2	±1 year	99.0	0.0	2	72.7	11
Disturbance 3	No Tolerance	99.0	100.0	4	98.2	56

(Table C continued on next page)

(Table C continued)

Variable	Tolerance	Objective (%)	Nebraska		All NRS States	
			% of data within tolerance	Observations	% of data within tolerance	Observations
Disturbance Year 3	±1 year	99.0	.	.	50.0	2
Treatment 1	No Tolerance	99.0	93.8	32	97.4	2,313
Treatment Year 1	±1 year	99.0	100.0	2	94.2	156
Treatment 2	No Tolerance	99.0	100.0	3	80.2	212
Treatment Year 2	±1 year	99.0	.	.	95.8	24
Treatment 3	No Tolerance	99.0	.	.	93.7	63
Treatment Year 3	±1 year	99.0	.	.	66.7	3
Physiographic Class	No Tolerance	80.0	57.1	35	81.3	2,348
Present Nonforest Use	No Tolerance	99.0	80.9	183	88.0	4,732
Regional Variables						
NC Land Use	No Tolerance	99.0	94.5	145	97.5	3,660
Number of conditions				183		4,732
Boundary Level						
National Variables						
Boundary Change	No Tolerance	99.0	71.4	14	80.3	701
Constraining Condition	No Tolerance	99.0	92.9	14	94.0	701
Left Azimuth	±10 degrees	90.0	71.4	14	85.7	701
Corner Mapped	No Tolerance	90.0	100.0	14	96.7	701
Corner Azimuth	±10 degrees	90.0	.	.	95.1	61
Corner Distance	±1 foot	90.0	.	.	90.2	61
Right Azimuth	±10 degrees	90.0	92.9	14	86.4	701
Number of boundaries				14		701
Subplot Level						
National Variables						
Subplot Center Condition	No Tolerance	99.0	97.0	132	97.9	8,235
Microplot Center Condition	No Tolerance	99.0	97.0	132	97.6	8,235
Slope	±10 percent	90.0	92.4	92	98.3	7,243
Aspect	±10 degrees	90.0	80.5	87	91.6	6,957
Snow/Water Depth	±0.5 foot		97.4	115	68.8	7,703
Number of subplots				132		8,235

(Table C continued)

Variable	Tolerance	Objective (%)	Nebraska		All NRS States	
			% of data within tolerance	Observations	% of data within tolerance	Observations
Tree Level						
National Variables						
DBH	±0.1 inch per 20 inches	95.0	80.0	335	94.9	32,160
DRC	±0.1 inch per 20 inches	95.0	.	.	72.1	43
Azimuth	±10 degrees	90.0	99.5	400	99.3	35,316
Horizontal Distance	±0.2 foot per 1.0 foot	90.0	99.0	400	98.8	35,316
Species	No Tolerance	95.0	96.3	400	98.0	35,620
Tree Genus	No Tolerance	99.0	100.0	400	99.6	35,579
Tree Status	No Tolerance	95.0	97.3	400	98.9	35,620
Rotten/Missing Cull	±10 percent	90.0	95.6	274	98.2	22,817
Total Length	±10 percent	90.0	62.7	271	78.4	22,476
Actual Length	±10 percent	90.0	75.9	29	73.8	2,710
Compacted Crown Ratio	±10 percent	80.0	67.6	312	83.3	28,939
Uncompacted Crown Ratio (P3)	±10 percent	90.0	.	.	66.7	15
Crown Class	No Tolerance	85.0	72.8	312	81.2	28,939
Decay Class	±1 class	90.0	95.0	80	95.2	4,967
Cause of Death	No Tolerance	80.0	91.3	80	84.1	4,967
Condition	No Tolerance	99.0	95.3	400	98.1	35,620
Mortality Year	±1 year	70.0	.	.	92.8	527
Crown Position	No Tolerance		.	.	71.4	14
Crown Light Exposure	±1 class	85.0	.	.	73.3	15
Sapling Crown Vigor Class	No Tolerance	85.0	.	.	100.0	1
Crown Density	±10 percent	90.0	.	.	57.1	14
Crown Dieback	±10 percent	90.0	.	.	100.0	14
Transparency	±10 percent	90.0	.	.	71.4	14
Regional Variables						
NC Tree Class	No Tolerance	90.0	71.8	344	91.2	31,640
NC Damage Agent 1	No Tolerance	90.0	87.5	312	88.5	28,939
NC Damage Agent 2	No Tolerance	90.0	85.5	69	82.3	6,316
Missouri Damage Code	No Tolerance		.	.	.	.
Utilization	No Tolerance	99.0	100.0	8	100.0	1,140

(Table C continued on next page)

(Table C continued)

Variable	Tolerance	Objective (%)	Nebraska		All NRS States	
			% of data within tolerance	Observations	% of data within tolerance	Observations
NC Tree Grade	No Tolerance	90.0	65.0	20	66.5	752
DBH-Live & Trees with Decay Code 1 or 2	±0.1 inch per 20 inches	95.0	80.2	323	94.8	30,178
DBH-Trees with Decay Codes 3, 4 or 5	±1 inch per 20 inches	95.0	100.0	9	99.4	1,410
Total Length-trees 40 feet and greater	±10 percent	90.0	65.9	167	80.2	18,075
Total Length-trees less than 40 feet	±10 percent	90.0	57.7	104	71.0	4,401
Total Length-trees less than 5 inches DBH	±10 percent	90.0	100.0	1	60.4	260
Number of trees				400		35,620
Seedling Level						
National Variables						
Species	No Tolerance	85.0	92.6	27	91.7	6,746
Genus	No Tolerance	90.0	92.6	27	96.7	6,746
Seedling Count	±20 percent	90.0	40.7	27	65.5	6,746
Seedling Count (coded)	No Tolerance	90.0	51.9	27	70.1	6,746
Number of microplots				22		2,871
Site Tree Level						
National Variables						
Condition List	No Tolerance	99.0	73.8	42	92.9	2,765
Diameter	±0.1 inch per 20 inches	95.0	90.5	42	95.6	2,747
Species	No Tolerance	95.0	100.0	42	98.7	2,765
Genus	No Tolerance	99.0	100.0	42	99.9	2,765
Azimuth	±10 degrees	90.0	100.0	42	98.8	2,747
Distance	±5 feet	90.0	100.0	42	99.1	2,747
Total Length	±10 percent	90.0	100.0	42	95.7	2,747
Diameter Age	±5 years	95.0	90.5	42	96.8	2,747
Regional Variables						
Site Index Method	No Tolerance	99.0	100.0	42	99.9	2,765
Field Site Index	No Tolerance	99.0	100.0	42	100.0	2,765
Number of site trees				42		2,765

Table D.—Observed relative bias values (Average [field crew—QA crew]) for measurement variables, blind check plots, Nebraska, 2010

Variable	Unit of measure	Nebraska					All NRS States				
		Relative bias	95% CI limits		Number of observations	Relative bias	Lower	95% CI limits		Upper observations	Number of observations
			Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper		
Plot Level											
National Variables											
Distance to Road	code	0.0	-0.2	0.2	29	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	2,010	
Water on Plot	code	0.3	-0.3	1.0	29	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2,010	
Regional Variables											
Elevation	foot	0.9	-8.9	11.2	30	318.1	105.6	575.7	575.7	1,886	
Latitude - decimal degrees	degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,888	
Longitude - decimal degrees	degree	0.0	-0.1	0.0	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,888	
Latitude - distance	foot										
Longitude - distance	foot										
Number of plots					34					2,114	
Condition Level											
National Variables											
Condition Status	code	0.0	-0.1	0.0	183	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,732	
Reserve Status	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	183	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,732	
Owner Group	code	1.1	-2.3	4.6	35	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	2,348	
Forest Type (Type)	code	9.5	-25.1	55.4	35	5.6	1.5	9.3	9.3	2,348	
Forest Type (Group)	code	8.6	-28.6	55.7	35	5.8	1.7	9.5	9.5	2,348	
Stand Size	code	0.1	-0.1	0.3	35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,348	
Regeneration Status	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,348	
Tree Density	code	0.0	-0.1	0.1	35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,348	
Owner Class	code	1.2	-2.8	5.1	35	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	2,348	
Owner Status	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,348	
Regeneration Species	code	23.8	0.0	83.3	35	1.6	-0.5	3.9	3.9	2,348	
Stand Age	year	0.9	-1.8	3.4	35	-0.5	-1.4	0.1	0.1	2,348	
Disturbance 1	code	6.6	-3.8	16.0	32	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	2,313	
Disturbance Year 1	year	1,598.4	0.0	4,795.2	5	873.1	369.4	1,410.5	1,410.5	119	
Disturbance 2	code	1.7	-9.2	16.0	15	-3.1	-4.8	-1.5	-1.5	379	

(Table D continued on next page)

(Table D continued)

Variable	Unit of measure	Nebraska				All NRS States			
		Relative bias	95% CI limits		Relative bias	95% CI limits		Number of observations	
			Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		
Disturbance Year 2	year	2.0	2.0	2.0	2	726.9	0.0	2,180.0	11
Disturbance 3	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	0.4	0.0	1.1	56
Disturbance Year 3	year					1.0	0.0	2.0	2
Treatment 1	code	0.9	-0.8	4.1	32	0.1	-0.1	0.2	2,313
Treatment Year 1	year	-0.5	-1.0	0.0	2	0.1	0.0	0.2	156
Treatment 2	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	2.8	0.7	5.3	212
Treatment Year 2	year					-0.1	-0.3	0.2	24
Treatment 3	code					-1.0	-3.0	0.5	63
Treatment Year 3	year					-0.7	-1.3	0.0	3
Physiographic Class	code	0.4	-2.1	2.9	35	0.1	0.0	0.3	2,348
Present Nonforest Use	code	-1.0	-1.8	0.0	183	0.1	0.0	0.2	4,732
Regional Variables									
NC Land Use	code	-0.4	-1.1	0.1	145	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	3,660
Number of conditions					183				4,732
Boundary Level									
National Variables									
Boundary Change	code	-0.2	-0.8	0.3	14	0.0	0.0	0.1	701
Contrasting Condition	cond	0.1	0.0	0.2	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	701
Left Azimuth	degree	-15.1	-45.7	2.5	14	2.6	-0.8	5.9	701
Corner Mapped	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	701
Corner Azimuth	degree					-0.6	-2.2	1.1	61
Corner Distance	foot					0.1	-0.2	0.4	61
Right Azimuth	degree	12.1	-1.8	37.1	14	-1.0	-4.3	2.5	701
Number of boundaries					14				701

(Table D continued on next page)

(Table D continued)

Variable	Unit of measure	Nebraska				All NRS States			
		95% CI limits		Relative bias	Number of observations	95% CI limits		Relative bias	Number of observations
		Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper		
Subplot Level									
National Variables									
Subplot Center Condition	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	132	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,235
Microplot Center Condition	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	132	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,235
Slope	percent	-1.2	0.0	-1.2	92	-2.7	0.0	-0.1	7,243
Aspect	degree	4.8	13.9	-2.7	87	-2.7	13.9	1.0	6,957
Snow/Water Depth	foot	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	115	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	7,703
Number of subplots					132				8,235
Tree Level									
National Variables									
DBH	inch	0.0	0.0	0.0	335	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	32,160
DRC	inch	0.0	0.1	-0.2	400	-0.2	0.1	0.0	43
Azimuth	degree	0.0	0.0	-0.2	400	-0.2	0.1	0.0	35,316
Horizontal Distance	foot	0.0	0.0	0.0	400	0.0	0.0	0.0	35,316
Species	code	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	400	-0.1	0.0	0.1	35,620
Tree Genus	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	400	0.0	0.0	0.1	35,579
Tree Status	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	400	0.0	0.0	0.0	35,620
Rotten/Missing Cull	percent	0.6	1.2	0.0	274	0.0	1.2	-0.1	22,817
Total Length	foot	1.3	3.2	-0.2	271	-0.2	3.2	0.2	22,476
Actual Length	foot	-0.1	4.0	-7.0	29	-7.0	4.0	-2.5	2,710
Compacted Crown Ratio	percent	-4.0	-2.4	-5.8	312	-5.8	-2.4	-0.1	28,939
Uncompacted Crown Ratio (P3)	percent							6.3	15
Crown Class	code	0.0	0.1	-0.1	312	-0.1	0.1	0.0	28,939
Decay Class	code	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	80	-0.2	0.1	0.0	4,967
Cause of Death	code	2.1	5.5	-1.3	80	-1.3	5.5	2.3	4,967
Condition	code	0.0	0.0	-0.1	400	-0.1	0.0	0.0	35,620
Mortality Year	year							0.1	527
Crown Position	code	0.1	0.4	-0.3		-0.3	0.4	0.1	14
Crown Light Exposure	code	-0.4	0.2	-1.1		-1.1	0.2	-0.4	15

(Table D continued on next page)

(Table D continued)

Variable	Unit of measure	Nebraska				All NRS States			
		Relative bias	95% CI limits		Number of observations	Relative bias	95% CI limits		Number of observations
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper	
Sapling Crown Vigor Class	code				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Crown Density	percent				-0.4	-9.1	7.9	7.9	14
Crown Dieback	percent				-1.4	-3.2	-0.4	-0.4	14
Transparency	percent				-4.3	-8.8	0.4	0.4	14
Regional Variables									
NC Tree Class	code	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	31,640
NC Damage Agent 1	code	21.8	10.2	34.5	5.5	4.1	6.8	6.8	28,939
NC Damage Agent 2	code	13.5	-16.7	46.4	20.5	17.3	23.8	23.8	6,316
Missouri Damage Code	code								
Utilization	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,140
NC Tree Grade	code	96.0	25.0	172.5	-1.5	-10.2	7.3	7.3	752
DBH-Live & Trees with Decay Code 1 or 2	inch	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30,178
DBH-Trees with Decay Codes 3, 4 or 5	inch	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,410
Total Length-trees 40 feet and greater	foot	2.9	1.1	5.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	18,075
Total Length-trees less than 40 feet	foot	-1.1	-4.2	1.8	-2.2	-3.1	-1.5	-1.5	4,401
Total Length-trees less than 5 inches DBH	foot	4.5	4.5	4.5	-0.7	-2.7	0.9	0.9	260
Number of trees									35,620
Seedling Level									
National Variables									
Species	code	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,746
Genus	code	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,746
Seedling Count	number	-41.5	-101.1	-6.2	-15.9	-22.8	-11.8	-11.8	6,746
Seedling Count (coded)	number	-0.2	-1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,746
Number of microplots									2,871

(Table D continued on next page)

(Table D continued)

Variable	Unit of measure	Nebraska				All NRS States			
		Relative bias	95% CI limits		Relative bias	95% CI limits		Number of observations	
			Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		
Site Tree Level									
National Variables									
Condition List	code	180.0	75.7	305.9	42	-5.8	-13.6	2.1	2,765
Diameter	inch	0.0	-0.1	0.0	42	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,747
Species	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	42	0.0	-0.1	0.0	2,765
Genus	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	42	0.0	-0.1	0.0	2,765
Azimuth	degree	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	42	0.1	-0.4	0.5	2,747
Distance	foot	0.0	-0.1	0.1	42	0.0	-0.1	0.0	2,747
Total Length	foot	0.7	-0.1	1.4	42	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	2,747
Diameter Age	year	0.5	-1.1	2.3	42	0.1	0.0	0.2	2,747
Regional Variables									
Site Index Method	code	0.0	0.0	0.0	42	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,765
Field Site Index	feet	0.0	0.0	0.0	42	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,765
Number of site trees					42				2,765

Table E.—FIA nonresponse by strata, Nebraska, 2010

Owner and strata (um)	Number of plots selected	Sampled	Denied access <i>number of plots</i>	Hazardous	Other	Response Rate (%)
National Forest/Grassland:						
1, 2, 3, 4, 5	59.0	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Census Water and Public:						
1, 2, 3, 4, 5	162.0	160.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	98.8
Private:						
1	7,725.0	7,706.5	18.0	0.5	0.0	99.8
2	219.0	201.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	91.8
3	59.0	56.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	94.9
4	53.0	48.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	90.6
5	58.0	52.8	5.0	0.3	0.0	91.0
Total	8,335.0	8,283.3	51.0	0.8	0.0	99.4

Strata codes:

- 1: Canopy cover 0 - 5
- 2: Canopy cover 6 - 50
- 3: Canopy cover 51 - 65
- 4: Canopy cover 66 - 80
- 5: Canopy cover 81 - 100

Table NE-1.—Percentage of area by land status, Nebraska, 2010

Land status	Percentage of area
Accessible forest land	
Unreserved forest land	
Timberland	2.7
Unproductive	0.2
Total unreserved forest land	2.9
Reserved forest land	
Productive	0.0
Unproductive	--
Total reserved forest land	0.0
All accessible forest land	2.9
Nonforest and other land	
Nonforest land	95.7
Water	
Census	0.6
Non-Census	0.2
All nonforest and other land	96.5
Nonsampled land	
Access denied	0.6
Hazardous conditions	0.0
Other	--
All land	100.0
Total area (thousands of acres)	49,506

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the percentage rounds to less than 0.1 percent. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-2.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by owner class and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Owner class	Unreserved forests		Reserved forests		All forest land
	Timberland	Unproductive	Productive	Unproductive		Total
Forest Service					
National forest	45.5	--	45.5	5.9	5.9
Other Federal					
Fish and Wildlife Service	6.3	--	6.3	--	--
Department of Defense or Energy	27.8	--	27.8	--	--
State and local government					
State	55.2	--	55.2	3.2	3.2
Local (county, municipal, etc.)	9.1	--	9.1	--	--
Other non-Federal lands	5.3	--	5.3	--	--
Private					
Undifferentiated private	1,268.5	93.7	1,362.2	--	--
All owners	1,417.7	93.7	1,511.4	9.1	9.1

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 0.1 thousand acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-3.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by forest-type group and productivity class, Nebraska, 2010

Forest-type group	Site-productivity class (cubic feet/acre/year)								All classes
	0-19	20-49	50-84	85-119	120-164	165-224	225+		
White / red / jack pine group	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Other eastern softwoods group	29.9	199.1	10.5	1.6	--	--	--	--	241.1
Pinyon / juniper group	--	26.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.7
Ponderosa pine group	1.5	198.3	29.9	--	--	--	--	--	229.7
Exotic softwoods group	--	4.1	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	9.1
Oak / pine group	19.5	69.1	13.0	6.5	--	--	--	--	108.1
Oak / hickory group	31.9	178.6	104.2	33.6	--	--	--	--	348.4
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	10.9	246.7	109.8	11.6	--	--	--	--	379.0
Other hardwoods group	--	33.8	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	41.0
Exotic hardwoods group	--	26.9	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	33.2
Nonstocked	--	84.3	14.0	1.5	--	--	--	--	99.8
All forest-type groups	93.7	1,072.1	299.8	54.8	--	--	--	--	1,520.5

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 0.1 thousand acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-4.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by forest-type group, ownership group, and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Forest-type group	Forest Service			Other Federal			State and local government			Undifferentiated private			All forest land
	Timber-land	Other forest land	--	Timber-land	Other forest land	--	Timber-land	Other forest land	--	Timber-land	Other forest land	--	
White / red / jack pine group	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	4.4
Other eastern softwoods group	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	208.0	29.9	--	241.1	241.1
Pinyon / juniper group	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	21.4	--	--	26.7	26.7
Ponderosa pine group	35.5	--	--	--	--	--	18.4	--	174.4	1.5	--	229.7	229.7
Exotic softwoods group	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	9.1	9.1
Oak / pine group	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	87.4	19.5	--	108.1	108.1
Oak / hickory group	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	7.3	--	304.3	31.9	--	348.4	348.4
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	--	--	--	29.2	--	--	37.4	--	301.5	10.9	--	379.0	379.0
Other hardwoods group	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41.0	--	--	41.0	41.0
Exotic hardwoods group	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.2	--	--	33.2	33.2
Nonstocked	5.9	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	88.0	--	--	99.8	99.8
All forest-type groups	45.5	5.9	34.1	69.6	3.2	1,268.5	93.7	1,520.5	93.7	1,520.5	93.7	1,520.5	1,520.5

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 0.1 thousand acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-5.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by forest-type group and stand-size class, Nebraska, 2010

Forest-type group	Stand-size class					All size classes
	Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Chaparral	Nonstocked	
White / red / jack pine group	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.4
Other eastern softwoods group	65.4	78.7	97.0	--	--	241.1
Pinyon / juniper group	23.7	3.0	--	--	--	26.7
Ponderosa pine group	216.6	7.1	6.1	--	--	229.7
Exotic softwoods group	4.9	--	4.1	--	--	9.1
Oak / pine group	36.8	46.0	25.3	--	--	108.1
Oak / hickory group	213.5	113.3	21.6	--	--	348.4
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	277.6	60.3	41.1	--	--	379.0
Other hardwoods group	--	--	41.0	--	--	41.0
Exotic hardwoods group	24.4	2.9	6.0	--	--	33.2
Nonstocked	--	--	--	--	99.8	99.8
All forest-type groups	867.3	311.2	242.2	--	99.8	1,520.5

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 0.1 thousand acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-6.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by forest-type group and stand-age class, Nebraska, 2010

Forest-type group	Stand-age class (years)										All classes	
	1-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200		201+
White / red / jack pine group	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Other eastern softwoods group	--	31.9	83.4	79.1	32.4	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	241.1
Pinon / juniper group	--	--	5.3	3.0	6.4	7.1	4.9	--	--	--	--	26.7
Ponderosa pine group	--	--	6.4	21.2	100.5	89.7	11.9	--	--	--	--	229.7
Exotic softwoods group	--	4.9	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1
Oak / pine group	--	16.2	29.0	34.1	8.1	20.7	--	--	--	--	--	108.1
Oak / hickory group	--	9.9	51.3	114.5	109.8	37.6	25.3	--	--	--	--	348.4
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	--	26.7	98.1	121.0	104.8	23.1	3.9	--	--	--	--	379.0
Other hardwoods group	--	--	8.7	13.0	8.6	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	41.0
Exotic hardwoods group	--	--	9.5	22.2	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	33.2
Nonstocked	99.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	99.8
All forest-type groups	99.8	89.6	295.9	408.1	375.0	196.1	45.9	1.5	--	--	--	1,520.5

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 0.1 thousand acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-7.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by forest-type group and stand origin, Nebraska, 2010

Forest-type group	Stand origin		All forest land
	Natural stands	Artificial regeneration	
White / red / jack pine group	--	4.4	4.4
Other eastern softwoods group	237.9	3.1	241.1
Pinyon / juniper group	21.4	5.3	26.7
Ponderosa pine group	223.8	5.9	229.7
Exotic softwoods group	4.1	4.9	9.1
Oak / pine group	99.9	8.1	108.1
Oak / hickory group	346.9	1.5	348.4
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	372.9	6.1	379.0
Other hardwoods group	41.0	--	41.0
Exotic hardwoods group	24.7	8.6	33.2
Nonstocked	93.9	5.9	99.8
All forest-type groups	1,466.6	53.9	1,520.5

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 0.1 thousand acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-8.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by forest-type group and disturbance class, Nebraska, 2010

Forest-type group	Disturbance class										All forest land
	None	Insects	Disease	Weather	Fire	Domestic animals	Wild animals	Human	Other		
White / red / jack pine group	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Other eastern softwoods group	48.2	--	--	10.8	--	181.1	--	1.1	--	--	241.1
Pinyon / juniper group	--	--	--	11.7	--	15.0	--	--	--	--	26.7
Ponderosa pine group	64.7	--	--	--	0.6	164.4	--	--	--	--	229.7
Exotic softwoods group	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1
Oak / pine group	42.7	--	2.5	4.5	--	58.4	--	--	--	--	108.1
Oak / hickory group	153.9	--	--	--	--	176.3	3.0	15.2	--	--	348.4
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	182.0	4.5	9.9	50.1	--	119.4	12.9	0.3	--	--	379.0
Other hardwoods group	--	--	4.3	8.5	10.7	17.5	--	--	--	--	41.0
Exotic hardwoods group	18.8	--	--	--	--	14.4	--	--	--	--	33.2
Nonstocked	25.7	--	1.5	3.0	6.5	58.6	--	4.5	--	--	99.8
All forest-type groups	549.5	4.5	18.1	88.6	17.8	805.1	15.9	21.0	--	--	1,520.5

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 0.1 thousand acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-9.—Area of timberland, in thousand acres, by forest-type group and stand-size class, Nebraska, 2010

Forest-type group	Stand-size class					All size classes
	Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Chaparral	Nonstocked	
White / red / jack pine group	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.4
Other eastern softwoods group	65.4	66.7	75.9	--	--	208.0
Pinyon / juniper group	23.7	3.0	--	--	--	26.7
Ponderosa pine group	215.1	7.1	6.1	--	--	228.2
Exotic softwoods group	4.9	--	4.1	--	--	9.1
Oak / pine group	31.0	32.3	25.3	--	--	88.6
Oak / hickory group	191.2	107.0	18.3	--	--	316.5
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	271.3	55.7	41.1	--	--	368.1
Other hardwoods group	--	--	41.0	--	--	41.0
Exotic hardwoods group	24.4	2.9	6.0	--	--	33.2
Nonstocked	--	--	--	--	93.9	93.9
All forest-type groups	831.4	274.6	217.8	--	93.9	1,417.7

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 0.1 thousand acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-10.—Number of live trees (at least 1 inch d.b.h/d.r.c.), in thousand trees, on forest land by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Diameter class (inches)																	All classes
	1.0- 2.9	3.0- 4.9	5.0- 6.9	7.0- 8.9	9.0- 10.9	11.0- 12.9	13.0- 14.9	15.0- 16.9	17.0- 18.9	19.0- 20.9	21.0- 24.9	25.0- 28.9	29.0- 32.9	33.0- 36.9	37.0+			
Softwood species groups																		
Eastern softwood species groups																		
Other yellow pines	--	--	79	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79		
Eastern white and red pines	--	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39		
Jack pine	--	--	--	--	59	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	148		
Other eastern softwoods	93,834	43,736	23,506	15,937	11,180	7,372	4,003	1,887	1,057	537	172	95	--	--	--	203,317		
All softwoods	93,834	43,736	23,585	15,976	11,180	7,431	4,062	1,917	1,057	537	172	95	--	--	--	203,583		
Hardwood species groups																		
Eastern hardwood species groups																		
Select white oaks	1,941	2,479	3,802	4,462	3,983	2,500	2,020	757	811	477	426	190	112	122	--	24,081		
Select red oaks	--	--	36	145	--	--	--	--	36	73	--	--	--	--	--	289		
Other white oaks	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26		
Other red oaks	--	--	--	--	36	87	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	--	73		
Hickory	440	490	263	39	73	87	--	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,465		
Soft maple	--	--	416	75	184	179	144	35	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,104		
Ash	15,028	10,379	5,990	3,563	2,014	1,262	850	258	359	101	126	76	39	--	--	40,046		
Cottonwood and aspen	1,929	2,056	1,223	725	966	1,000	952	663	781	489	1,008	828	372	271	424	13,687		
Basswood	453	453	427	449	196	275	175	262	172	218	187	51	36	36	--	3,391		
Black walnut	--	--	151	434	263	144	175	87	--	--	36	--	36	--	--	1,327		
Other eastern soft hardwoods	20,479	13,894	8,600	5,786	4,180	2,618	1,670	1,289	492	148	383	152	38	--	--	59,727		
Other eastern hard hardwoods	14,270	7,147	4,683	3,304	1,739	1,448	945	286	146	148	110	38	--	--	--	34,263		
Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	6,748	1,923	1,210	581	309	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,770		
All hardwoods	61,286	38,821	26,827	19,562	13,907	9,550	6,930	3,710	2,833	1,725	2,277	1,335	634	430	424	190,250		
All species groups	155,121	82,557	50,412	35,538	25,087	16,981	10,992	5,627	3,890	2,263	2,448	1,430	634	430	424	393,833		

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the number of trees rounds to less than 1 thousand trees. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-11.—Number of growing-stock trees (at least 1 inch d.b.h/d.r.c.), in thousand trees, on timberland by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Diameter class (inches)													All classes
	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-24.9	25.0-28.9	29.0-32.9	33.0-36.9	37.0+ classes	
Softwood species groups														
Eastern softwood species groups														
Other yellow pines	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39
Eastern white and red pines	--	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39
Jack pine	--	--	--	59	59	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	148
Other eastern softwoods	8,991	6,771	5,210	4,444	2,213	1,375	838	413	102	27	--	--	--	30,385
All softwoods	9,031	6,811	5,210	4,503	2,272	1,405	838	413	102	27	--	--	--	30,612
Hardwood species groups														
Eastern hardwood species groups														
Select white oaks	736	1,551	1,275	906	690	143	362	103	179	154	39	35	--	6,173
Select red oaks	36	145	--	--	--	--	36	73	--	--	--	--	--	289
Other white oaks	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26
Other red oaks	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	--	73
Hickory	187	--	73	87	--	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	419
Soft maple	193	35	71	107	36	--	35	35	--	--	--	--	--	513
Ash	2,465	1,516	1,037	479	324	153	164	--	39	39	39	--	--	6,256
Cottonwood and aspen	793	404	632	662	889	590	599	381	842	590	335	207	272	7,195
Basswood	73	325	145	211	139	262	109	145	51	--	36	--	--	1,497
Black walnut	112	73	73	144	175	36	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	649
Other eastern soft hardwoods	2,449	2,007	1,660	825	617	535	177	109	72	54	--	--	--	8,506
Other eastern hard hardwoods	567	895	308	163	259	73	36	36	--	--	--	--	--	2,336
All hardwoods	7,637	6,952	5,273	3,622	3,129	1,865	1,517	918	1,220	838	450	242	272	33,932
All species groups	16,667	13,763	10,483	8,125	5,401	3,270	2,355	1,331	1,322	865	450	242	272	64,544

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the number of trees rounds to less than 1 thousand trees. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-12.—Net volume of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, by owner class and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Owner class	Unreserved forests		Reserved forests		All forest land
	Timberland	Unproductive	Productive	Unproductive	
Forest Service					
National forest	60.3	--	0.0	--	60.3
Other Federal					
Fish and Wildlife Service	24.7	--	--	--	24.7
Department of Defense or Energy	53.7	--	--	--	53.7
State and local government					
State	119.4	--	0.9	--	120.3
Local (county, municipal, etc.)	10.6	--	--	--	10.6
Other non-Federal lands	3.6	--	--	--	3.6
Private					
Undifferentiated private	1,679.9	67.6	--	--	1,747.5
All owners	1,952.2	67.6	1.0	--	2,020.7

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-13.—Net volume of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by forest-type group and stand-size class, Nebraska, 2010

Forest-type group	Stand-size class					All size classes
	Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Chaparral	Nonstocked	
White / red / jack pine group	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.5
Other eastern softwoods group	65.4	48.6	16.5	--	--	130.5
Pinyon / juniper group	19.9	0.6	--	--	--	20.5
Ponderosa pine group	307.9	1.4	0.4	--	--	309.8
Exotic softwoods group	2.1	--	1.2	--	--	3.3
Oak / pine group	29.7	31.9	3.1	--	--	64.8
Oak / hickory group	427.9	97.2	4.7	--	--	529.8
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	861.8	42.7	5.1	--	--	909.5
Other hardwoods group	--	--	11.7	--	--	11.7
Exotic hardwoods group	26.0	2.8	0.9	--	--	29.7
Nonstocked	--	--	--	--	8.7	8.7
All forest-type groups	1,743.2	225.1	43.7	--	8.7	2,020.7

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-14.—Net volume of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Ownership group				All owners
	Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Undifferentiated private	
Softwood species groups					
Eastern softwood species groups					
Other yellow pines	--	--	--	0.2	0.2
Eastern white and red pines	--	--	--	0.2	0.2
Jack pine	--	--	--	2.5	2.5
Other eastern softwoods	60.2	--	27.5	416.6	504.3
All softwoods	60.2	--	27.5	419.4	507.2
Hardwood species groups					
Eastern hardwood species groups					
Select white oaks	--	--	7.5	280.2	287.6
Select red oaks	--	--	0.4	5.7	6.2
Other white oaks	--	--	0.0	--	0.0
Other red oaks	--	--	--	2.4	2.4
Hickory	--	--	0.2	4.8	4.9
Soft maple	--	1.9	--	12.3	14.2
Ash	--	8.6	6.1	110.1	124.8
Cottonwood and aspen	--	53.3	65.7	501.1	620.0
Basswood	--	--	--	74.6	74.6
Black walnut	--	--	1.2	18.5	19.7
Other eastern soft hardwoods	0.1	9.6	16.2	225.3	251.2
Other eastern hard hardwoods	--	4.8	9.5	86.8	101.1
Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	--	0.3	0.1	6.3	6.8
All hardwoods	0.1	78.5	107.0	1,328.1	1,513.6
All species groups	60.3	78.5	134.5	1,747.5	2,020.7

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-15.—Net volume of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Diameter class (inches)														All classes
	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-24.9	25.0-28.9	29.0-32.9	33.0-36.9	37.0+		
Softwood species groups															
Eastern softwood species groups															
Other yellow pines	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	
Eastern white and red pines	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	
Jack pine	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
Other eastern softwoods	42	66	87	96	78	53	39	27	11	7	--	--	--	504	
All softwoods	42	66	87	97	79	54	39	27	11	7	--	--	--	507	
Hardwood species groups															
Eastern hardwood species groups															
Select white oaks	8	20	32	32	39	21	30	24	28	18	14	20	--	288	
Select red oaks	0	1	--	--	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	6	
Other white oaks	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	
Other red oaks	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	
Hickory	1	0	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	
Soft maple	1	0	2	3	4	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	14	
Ash	13	16	18	17	16	7	13	5	8	6	6	--	--	125	
Cottonwood and aspen	3	4	10	15	22	23	35	30	85	104	68	62	161	620	
Basswood	1	2	2	4	4	9	8	12	14	5	6	8	--	75	
Black walnut	0	2	2	2	4	3	--	--	2	--	5	--	--	20	
Other eastern soft hardwoods	18	25	32	35	32	37	19	7	21	17	6	--	--	251	
Other eastern hard hardwoods	8	13	13	18	18	8	5	7	8	4	--	--	--	101	
Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	2	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	
All hardwoods	55	87	113	128	138	111	114	92	166	154	104	90	161	1,514	
All species groups	97	153	200	225	217	164	153	119	177	161	104	90	161	2,021	

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-16.—Net volume of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by forest-type group and stand origin, Nebraska, 2010

Forest-type group	Stand origin		All forest land
	Natural stands	Artificial regeneration	
White / red / jack pine group	--	2.5	2.5
Other eastern softwoods group	127.8	2.7	130.5
Pinyon / juniper group	16.9	3.6	20.5
Ponderosa pine group	298.1	11.7	309.8
Exotic softwoods group	1.2	2.1	3.3
Oak / pine group	54.0	10.8	64.8
Oak / hickory group	528.3	1.5	529.8
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	898.5	11.0	909.5
Other hardwoods group	11.7	--	11.7
Exotic hardwoods group	26.5	3.2	29.7
Nonstocked	8.4	0.3	8.7
All forest-type groups	1,971.4	49.3	2,020.7

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-17.—Net volume of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on timberland by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Diameter class (inches)														All classes
	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-24.9	25.0-28.9	29.0-32.9	33.0-36.9	37.0+		
Softwood species groups															
Eastern softwood species groups															
Other yellow pines	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Eastern white and red pines	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jack pine	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Other eastern softwoods	16	31	46	63	48	41	34	22	8	3	--	--	--	--	312
All softwoods	16	31	46	64	49	42	34	22	8	3	--	--	--	--	315
Hardwood species groups															
Eastern hardwood species groups															
Select white oaks	2	7	11	12	14	4	14	6	12	15	5	7	--	--	109
Select red oaks	0	1	--	--	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Other white oaks	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other red oaks	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Hickory	0	--	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Soft maple	1	0	1	2	1	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Ash	5	8	10	7	7	5	7	--	3	4	6	--	--	--	60
Cottonwood and aspen	2	2	6	11	21	20	28	24	72	75	62	47	101	471	
Basswood	0	2	1	3	3	9	5	8	4	--	6	--	--	--	41
Black walnut	0	0	1	2	4	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	10
Other eastern soft hardwoods	5	9	13	12	13	16	7	6	5	7	--	--	--	--	95
Other eastern hard hardwoods	1	4	2	2	5	2	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
All hardwoods	17	34	46	52	67	60	65	54	98	101	78	54	101	828	
All species groups	33	65	91	116	116	102	99	76	107	103	78	54	101	1,142	

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-18.—Net volume of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on timberland by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Ownership group				All owners
	Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Undifferentiated private	
Softwood species groups					
Eastern softwood species groups					
Other yellow pines	--	--	--	0.1	0.1
Eastern white and red pines	--	--	--	0.2	0.2
Jack pine	--	--	--	2.5	2.5
Other eastern softwoods	55.5	--	14.6	242.0	312.1
All softwoods	55.5	--	14.6	244.7	314.8
Hardwood species groups					
Eastern hardwood species groups					
Select white oaks	--	--	4.0	104.6	108.6
Select red oaks	--	--	0.4	5.7	6.2
Other white oaks	--	--	0.0	--	0.0
Other red oaks	--	--	--	2.4	2.4
Hickory	--	--	0.1	4.5	4.6
Soft maple	--	0.8	--	6.9	7.7
Ash	--	8.2	2.1	50.0	60.3
Cottonwood and aspen	--	47.3	20.6	402.9	470.9
Basswood	--	--	--	41.2	41.2
Black walnut	--	--	1.2	9.0	10.1
Other eastern soft hardwoods	0.1	6.1	5.7	82.7	94.5
Other eastern hard hardwoods	--	1.7	0.1	19.2	21.0
All hardwoods	0.1	64.1	34.3	729.2	827.7
All species groups	55.6	64.1	48.9	973.9	1,142.5

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-19.—Net volume of sawtimber trees, in million board feet (International 1/4-inch rule), on timberland by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Diameter class (inches)														All classes
	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-24.9	25.0-28.9	29.0-32.9	33.0-36.9	37.0+				
Softwood species groups															
Eastern softwood species groups															
Jack pine	--	4	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	
Other eastern softwoods	118	230	208	196	174	118	48	17	--	--	--	--	--	1,108	
All softwoods	118	233	212	200	174	118	48	17	--	--	--	--	--	1,120	
Hardwood species groups															
Eastern hardwood species groups															
Select white oaks	--	56	67	20	70	29	63	76	28	37	--	--	--	445	
Select red oaks	--	--	--	--	7	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	
Other red oaks	--	2	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	
Hickory	--	6	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	
Soft maple	--	7	4	--	7	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	
Ash	--	29	31	21	31	--	14	18	29	--	--	--	--	174	
Cottonwood and aspen	--	45	93	95	135	121	370	391	322	243	459	--	--	2,275	
Basswood	--	16	17	48	27	45	22	--	32	--	--	--	--	207	
Black walnut	--	8	17	6	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	
Other eastern soft hardwoods	--	51	56	71	34	30	23	37	--	--	--	--	--	302	
Other eastern hard hardwoods	--	9	23	9	7	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58	
All hardwoods	--	230	308	282	317	274	503	522	412	280	459	280	459	3,586	
All species groups	118	464	520	481	491	392	551	538	412	280	459	280	459	4,706	

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 1 million board feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-19a.—Net volume of sawtimber trees, in million board feet (Doyle rule) on timberland by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Diameter class (inches)														All classes
	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-24.9	25.0-28.9	29.0-32.9	33.0-36.9	37.0+				
Softwood species groups															
Eastern softwood species groups															
Jack pine	--	2	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Other eastern softwoods	41	110	124	135	134	101	44	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	705
All softwoods	41	112	127	138	134	101	44	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	712
Hardwood species groups															
Eastern hardwood species groups															
Select white oaks	--	23	34	12	46	21	51	68	32	42	--	--	--	--	329
Select red oaks	--	--	--	--	5	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Other red oaks	--	1	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Hickory	--	3	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Soft maple	--	3	2	--	4	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Ash	--	12	16	13	20	--	11	16	33	--	--	--	--	--	121
Cottonwood and aspen	--	19	48	56	89	87	298	355	366	276	521	2,114	--	--	2,114
Basswood	--	7	9	28	17	32	17	--	36	--	--	--	--	--	147
Black walnut	--	3	9	3	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Other eastern soft hardwoods	--	21	29	41	22	22	18	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	189
Other eastern hard hardwoods	--	4	12	5	4	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33
All hardwoods	--	96	158	166	208	197	404	474	467	318	521	3,008	--	--	3,008
All species groups	41	208	285	303	342	298	448	490	467	318	521	3,720	--	--	3,720

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 1 million board feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-20.—Net volume of saw log portion of sawtimber trees, in million cubic feet, on timberland by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Ownership group				All owners
	Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Undifferentiated private	
Softwood species groups					
Eastern softwood species groups					
Jack pine	--	--	--	2.2	2.2
Other eastern softwoods	42.4	--	9.8	174.8	226.9
All softwoods	42.4	--	9.8	177.0	229.2
Hardwood species groups					
Eastern hardwood species groups					
Select white oaks	--	--	3.4	75.4	78.9
Select red oaks	--	--	--	4.9	4.9
Other red oaks	--	--	--	2.1	2.1
Hickory	--	--	--	2.9	2.9
Soft maple	--	0.5	--	4.8	5.3
Ash	--	2.8	1.2	28.2	32.2
Cottonwood and aspen	--	42.6	19.5	378.1	440.2
Basswood	--	--	--	34.6	34.6
Black walnut	--	--	1.0	6.2	7.2
Other eastern soft hardwoods	--	3.9	2.3	49.6	55.8
Other eastern hard hardwoods	--	0.9	--	10.0	10.9
All hardwoods	--	50.7	27.5	596.8	675.1
All species groups	42.4	50.7	37.3	773.8	904.2

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-21.—Average annual net growth of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.i.c.), in million cubic feet, by owner class and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Owner class	Timberland		Unreserved forests		Reserved forests		All forest land
	Unproductive	Productive	Unproductive	Productive	Unproductive	Productive	
Forest Service							
National forest	0.0	--	--	0.0	--	0.0	0.0
Other Federal							
Department of Defense or Energy	2.1	--	--	2.1	--	--	2.1
Other Federal	-0.4	--	--	-0.4	--	--	-0.4
State and local government							
State	1.7	--	--	1.7	0.2	0.2	1.8
Local (county, municipal, etc.)	1.5	1.0	--	2.5	--	--	2.5
Other non-Federal lands	0.7	--	--	0.7	--	--	0.7
Private							
Undifferentiated private	45.9	4.3	4.3	50.2	0.5	--	50.7
All owners	51.5	5.3	5.3	56.7	0.7	--	57.4

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-22.—Average annual net growth of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by forest-type group and stand-size class, Nebraska, 2010

Forest-type group	Stand-size class					All size classes
	Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Chaparral	Non stocked	
White / red / jack pine group	-0.5	--	--	--	--	-0.5
Other eastern softwoods group	1.7	1.8	2.2	--	--	5.7
Pinyon / juniper group	-0.1	0.1	--	--	--	0.0
Ponderosa pine group	-1.4	0.3	0.1	--	--	-0.9
Exotic softwoods group	0.4	-0.1	--	--	--	0.3
Oak / pine group	1.1	1.5	0.8	--	--	3.3
Oak / hickory group	14.6	2.6	0.1	--	--	17.2
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	24.7	2.7	0.7	--	--	28.0
Other hardwoods group	--	--	0.0	--	--	0.0
Exotic hardwoods group	2.3	0.6	0.4	--	--	3.3
Nonstocked	--	--	--	--	0.9	0.9
All forest-type groups	42.8	9.4	4.3	--	0.9	57.4

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-23.—Average annual net growth of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.i.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Ownership group					All owners
	Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Undifferentiated private		
Softwood species groups						
Eastern softwood species groups						
Other yellow pines	-0.1	--	--	0.0	-0.1	
Eastern white and red pines	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	
Jack pine	--	--	--	-0.5	-0.5	
Other eastern softwoods	0.1	--	0.6	7.6	8.4	
All softwoods	0.0	--	0.6	7.2	7.8	
Hardwood species groups						
Eastern hardwood species groups						
Select white oaks	--	0.1	0.5	7.7	8.2	
Select red oaks	--	--	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	
Other white oaks	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	
Other red oaks	--	--	--	-0.2	-0.2	
Hickory	--	--	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Soft maple	--	0.1	--	0.4	0.4	
Ash	--	0.0	0.7	3.8	4.6	
Cottonwood and aspen	--	1.6	2.5	12.6	16.7	
Basswood	--	--	--	2.8	2.8	
Black walnut	--	--	0.1	2.0	2.1	
Other eastern soft hardwoods	0.0	-0.3	0.4	8.7	8.8	
Other eastern hard hardwoods	--	0.1	0.2	5.7	6.1	
Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	--	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	
All hardwoods	0.0	1.6	4.5	43.5	49.6	
All species groups	0.0	1.6	5.0	50.7	57.4	

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-24.—Average annual net growth of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on timberland by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Ownership group					All owners
	Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Undifferentiated private		
Softwood species groups						
Eastern softwood species groups						
Other yellow pines	-0.1	--	--	0.0	-0.1	
Eastern white and red pines	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	
Jack pine	--	--	--	-0.5	-0.5	
Other eastern softwoods	0.2	--	0.1	-1.4	-1.1	
All softwoods	0.1	--	0.1	-1.8	-1.6	
Hardwood species groups						
Eastern hardwood species groups						
Select white oaks	--	--	0.0	1.3	1.4	
Select red oaks	--	--	0.0	0.5	0.6	
Other white oaks	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	
Other red oaks	--	--	--	-0.1	-0.1	
Hickory	--	--	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Soft maple	--	0.0	--	0.1	0.2	
Ash	--	0.1	0.4	1.5	2.0	
Cottonwood and aspen	--	1.6	0.9	10.3	12.7	
Basswood	--	--	--	1.4	1.4	
Black walnut	--	--	0.1	0.4	0.5	
Other eastern soft hardwoods	0.0	0.2	-0.3	3.5	3.4	
Other eastern hard hardwoods	--	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	
All hardwoods	0.0	1.9	1.1	20.3	23.3	
All species groups	0.1	1.9	1.3	18.5	21.7	

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-25.—Average annual mortality of trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, by owner class and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Owner class	Unreserved forests		Reserved forests		All forest land	
	Timberland	Unproductive	Total	Productive		Unproductive	Total
Forest Service						
National forest	0.8	--	0.8	--	--	0.8
Other Federal						
Department of Defense or Energy	0.3	--	0.3	--	--	0.3
Other Federal	0.5	--	0.5	--	--	0.5
State and local government						
State	0.5	--	0.5	--	--	0.5
Other non-Federal lands	0.6	--	0.6	--	--	0.6
Private						
Undifferentiated private	22.9	0.4	23.3	0.2	--	23.5
All owners	25.6	0.4	26.0	0.2	--	26.1

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-26.—Average annual mortality of trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by forest-type group and stand-size class, Nebraska, 2010

Forest-type group	Stand-size class					All size classes
	Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Chaparral	Non stocked	
White / red / jack pine group	0.5	--	--	--	--	0.5
Other eastern softwoods group	0.3	0.2	--	--	--	0.5
Pinyon / juniper group	0.0	--	--	--	--	0.0
Ponderosa pine group	4.0	0.1	--	--	--	4.1
Exotic softwoods group	--	0.2	--	--	--	0.2
Oak / pine group	0.2	0.5	--	--	--	0.7
Oak / hickory group	6.4	1.6	--	--	--	8.0
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	10.4	1.1	--	--	--	11.5
Other hardwoods group	--	--	0.2	--	--	0.2
Nonstocked	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.4
All forest-type groups	21.8	3.7	0.2	--	0.4	26.1

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-27.—Average annual mortality of trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Ownership group				All owners
	Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Undifferentiated private	
Softwood species groups					
Eastern softwood species groups					
Other yellow pines	0.1	--	--	--	0.1
Jack pine	--	--	--	0.5	0.5
Other eastern softwoods	0.6	--	--	4.3	5.0
All softwoods	0.8	--	--	4.9	5.7
Hardwood species groups					
Eastern hardwood species groups					
Select white oaks	--	--	--	1.9	1.9
Select red oaks	--	--	--	1.0	1.0
Other red oaks	--	--	--	0.2	0.2
Hickory	--	--	--	0.0	0.0
Soft maple	--	--	--	0.1	0.1
Ash	--	--	--	1.6	1.6
Cottonwood and aspen	--	--	0.1	4.3	4.4
Basswood	--	--	--	0.3	0.3
Black walnut	--	--	--	0.1	0.1
Other eastern soft hardwoods	--	0.8	0.7	8.2	9.7
Other eastern hard hardwoods	--	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8
Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	--	--	--	0.4	0.4
All hardwoods	--	0.8	1.1	18.6	20.5
All species groups	0.8	0.8	1.1	23.5	26.1

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-28.—Average annual mortality of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on timberland by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Ownership group					All owners
	Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Undifferentiated private		
Softwood species groups						
Eastern softwood species groups						
Other yellow pines	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.1
Jack pine	--	--	--	0.5	--	0.5
Other eastern softwoods	0.3	--	--	3.9	--	4.2
All softwoods	0.5	--	--	4.4	--	4.9
Hardwood species groups						
Eastern hardwood species groups						
Select white oaks	--	--	--	1.4	--	1.4
Other red oaks	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.2
Hickory	--	--	--	0.0	--	0.0
Soft maple	--	--	--	0.0	--	0.0
Ash	--	--	--	0.5	--	0.5
Cottonwood and aspen	--	--	--	3.4	--	3.4
Basswood	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.2
Black walnut	--	--	--	0.1	--	0.1
Other eastern soft hardwoods	--	0.0	0.7	3.6	--	4.4
Other eastern hard hardwoods	--	--	--	0.0	--	0.0
All hardwoods	--	0.0	0.7	9.6	--	10.3
All species groups	0.5	0.0	0.7	14.0	--	15.2

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-29.—Average annual removals of live trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on forest land by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Ownership group				All owners
	Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Undifferentiated private	
Softwood species groups					
Eastern softwood species groups					
Other eastern softwoods	0.6	--	--	1.3	1.9
All softwoods	0.6	--	--	1.3	1.9
Hardwood species groups					
Eastern hardwood species groups					
Select white oaks	--	--	--	0.2	0.2
Ash	--	--	0.2	0.9	1.1
Cottonwood and aspen	--	--	3.5	6.3	9.8
Basswood	--	--	--	1.1	1.1
Black walnut	--	--	--	0.7	0.7
Other eastern soft hardwoods	--	--	--	2.9	2.9
Other eastern hard hardwoods	--	--	0.0	1.2	1.2
Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	--	--	--	1.0	1.0
All hardwoods	--	--	3.8	14.2	18.0
All species groups	0.6	--	3.8	15.5	19.9

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-30.—Average annual removals of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h./d.r.c.), in million cubic feet, on timberland by species group and ownership group, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Ownership group					All owners
	Forest Service	Other Federal	State and local government	Undifferentiated private		
Softwood species groups						
Eastern softwood species groups						
Other eastern softwoods	0.6	--	--	1.0		1.6
All softwoods	0.6	--	--	1.0		1.6
Hardwood species groups						
Eastern hardwood species groups						
Select white oaks	--	--	--	0.1		0.1
Ash	--	--	0.2	0.4		0.6
Cottonwood and aspen	--	--	2.9	6.2		9.0
Basswood	--	--	--	0.1		0.1
Black walnut	--	--	--	0.2		0.2
Other eastern soft hardwoods	--	--	--	2.2		2.2
Other eastern hard hardwoods	--	--	--	0.3		0.3
All hardwoods	--	--	3.1	9.5		12.6
All species groups	0.6	--	3.1	10.5		14.2

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-31.—Aboveground dry weight of live trees (at least 1 inch d.b.h./d.r.c.), in thousand dry short tons, by owner class and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Owner class	Unreserved forests		Reserved forests		Total	All forest land
	Timberland	Unproductive	Productive	Unproductive		
Forest Service						
National forest	1,157	--	1	--	1	1,158
Other Federal						
Fish and Wildlife Service	538	--	--	--	--	538
Department of Defense or Energy	1,102	--	--	--	--	1,102
State and local government						
State	2,389	--	21	--	21	2,409
Local (county, municipal, etc.)	283	--	--	--	--	283
Other non-Federal lands	65	--	--	--	--	65
Private						
Undifferentiated private	37,006	1,786	--	--	--	38,792
All owners	42,540	1,786	21	--	21	44,347

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the aboveground tree biomass rounds to less than 1 thousand dry tons. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-32.—Aboveground dry weight of live trees (at least 1 inch d.b.h./d.r.c.), in thousand dry short tons, on forest land by species group and diameter class, Nebraska, 2010

Species group	Diameter class (inches)														All classes
	1.0- 2.9	3.0- 4.9	5.0- 6.9	7.0- 8.9	9.0- 10.9	11.0- 12.9	13.0- 14.9	15.0- 16.9	17.0- 18.9	19.0- 20.9	21.0- 22.9	23.0- 24.9	25.0- 26.9	27.0- 28.9		29.0+
Softwood species groups															
Eastern softwood species groups															
Other yellow pines	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Eastern white and red pines	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Jack pine	--	--	--	--	14	17	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44
Other eastern softwoods	250	596	817	1,260	1,609	1,758	1,415	954	693	476	48	132	111	--	10,119
All softwoods	250	596	821	1,264	1,609	1,772	1,432	966	693	476	48	132	111	--	10,169
Hardwood species groups															
Eastern hardwood species groups															
Select white oaks	10	75	277	619	943	906	1,070	565	808	628	383	354	360	101	883
Select red oaks	--	--	2	26	--	--	--	--	38	108	--	--	--	--	174
Other white oaks	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Other red oaks	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	65
Hickory	6	10	18	5	20	37	--	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	161
Soft maple	--	--	28	10	37	60	76	21	30	40	--	--	--	--	301
Ash	77	291	381	459	469	450	412	178	331	122	118	75	155	--	3,649
Cottonwood and aspen	3	29	66	78	184	290	399	405	629	531	744	743	793	1,001	10,866
Basswood	1	8	18	38	29	62	63	135	121	178	207	--	76	--	1,128
Black walnut	--	--	8	55	54	44	85	60	--	--	47	--	--	--	102
Other eastern soft hardwoods	86	310	466	603	739	789	701	797	411	153	397	57	124	241	131
Other eastern hard hardwoods	43	211	260	399	366	493	486	224	142	180	128	73	--	96	3,102
Eastern noncommercial hardwoods	21	40	76	79	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	289
All hardwoods	247	973	1,603	2,370	2,915	3,144	3,292	2,450	2,510	1,992	2,024	1,303	1,508	1,439	34,178
All species groups	496	1,570	2,424	3,633	4,524	4,916	4,724	3,416	3,202	2,468	2,071	1,435	1,619	1,439	44,347

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the aboveground tree biomass rounds to less than 1 thousand dry tons. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-54.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by inventory unit, county, and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Inventory unit and county	Unreserved forests				Reserved forests				All forest land	
	Timberland		Unproductive		Productive		Unproductive			Total
		Total		Total		Total		Total		
Eastern										
Adams	6.5	6.5	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	6.5	
Boone	6.0	6.0	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	6.0	
Buffalo	15.3	15.3	--	15.3	--	--	--	--	15.3	
Burt	17.3	22.5	5.3	22.5	--	--	--	--	22.5	
Cass	19.6	19.6	--	19.6	--	--	--	--	19.6	
Cedar	15.3	15.3	--	15.3	--	--	--	--	15.3	
Colfax	13.7	13.7	--	13.7	--	--	--	--	13.7	
Cuming	7.8	7.8	--	7.8	--	--	--	--	7.8	
Custer	45.9	47.4	1.5	47.4	--	--	--	--	47.4	
Dakota	12.6	12.6	--	12.6	--	--	--	--	12.6	
Dawson	7.4	7.4	--	7.4	--	--	--	--	7.4	
Dixon	8.9	8.9	--	8.9	--	--	--	--	8.9	
Dodge	16.3	16.3	--	16.3	--	--	--	--	16.3	
Douglas	12.0	12.0	--	12.0	--	--	--	--	12.0	
Fillmore	5.4	5.4	--	5.4	--	--	--	--	5.4	
Franklin	19.1	19.1	--	19.1	--	--	--	--	19.1	
Frontier	6.5	6.5	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	6.5	
Furnas	13.4	13.4	--	13.4	--	--	--	--	13.4	
Gage	1.6	1.6	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.6	
Gosper	2.5	2.5	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.5	
Hamilton	5.9	5.9	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	5.9	
Harlan	26.4	26.4	--	26.4	--	--	--	--	26.4	
Hitchcock	6.5	6.5	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	6.5	
Howard	12.6	12.6	--	12.6	--	--	--	--	12.6	
Jefferson	32.5	34.0	1.5	34.0	--	--	--	--	34.0	
Johnson	15.0	20.9	5.9	20.9	--	--	--	--	20.9	
Kearney	1.5	1.5	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.5	
Lancaster	20.0	20.0	--	20.0	--	--	--	--	20.0	
Madison	7.9	7.9	--	7.9	--	--	--	--	7.9	
Merrick	4.6	4.6	--	4.6	--	--	--	--	4.6	
Nance	32.6	38.6	6.0	38.6	--	--	--	--	38.6	
Nemaha	12.4	12.4	--	12.4	--	--	--	--	12.4	
Nuckolls	12.2	12.2	--	12.2	--	--	--	--	12.2	

(Table NE-54 continued on next page)

(Table NE-54 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Unreserved forests			Reserved forests			All forest land
	Timberland	Unproductive	Total	Productive	Unproductive	Total	
Eastern							
Otoe	20.7	--	20.7	--	--	--	20.7
Pawnee	9.3	--	9.3	--	--	--	9.3
Pierce	12.8	--	12.8	--	--	--	12.8
Polk	1.5	--	1.5	--	--	--	1.5
Red Willow	1.5	--	1.5	--	--	--	1.5
Richardson	13.9	8.5	22.4	--	--	--	22.4
Saline	15.6	--	15.6	--	--	--	15.6
Sarpy	15.3	--	15.3	--	--	--	15.3
Saunders	15.2	--	15.2	--	--	--	15.2
Seward	9.1	1.1	10.2	--	--	--	10.2
Sherman	10.4	--	10.4	--	--	--	10.4
Stanton	14.3	--	14.3	--	--	--	14.3
Thayer	19.5	--	19.5	--	--	--	19.5
Thurston	26.5	--	26.5	--	--	--	26.5
Valley	2.6	--	2.6	--	--	--	2.6
Washington	30.2	--	30.2	--	--	--	30.2
Webster	18.0	6.3	24.3	--	--	--	24.3
Total	679.6	36.0	715.6	--	--	--	715.6

(Table NE-54 continued on next page)

(Table NE-54 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Unreserved forests			Reserved forests			All forest land
	Timberland	Unproductive	Total	Productive	Unproductive	Total	
Western							
Antelope	8.3	--	8.3	--	--	--	8.3
Banner	16.6	1.5	18.1	--	--	--	18.1
Blaine	1.5	--	1.5	--	--	--	1.5
Boyd	34.8	--	34.8	--	--	--	34.8
Brown	15.4	--	15.4	--	--	--	15.4
Chase	1.2	--	1.2	--	--	--	1.2
Cherry	44.3	--	44.3	--	--	--	44.3
Dawes	105.1	--	105.1	--	--	--	105.1
Dundy	7.7	--	7.7	--	--	--	7.7
Garden	11.0	--	11.0	--	--	--	11.0
Garfield	10.2	--	10.2	--	--	--	10.2
Holt	51.3	4.1	55.3	--	--	--	55.3
Hooker	4.9	--	4.9	--	--	--	4.9
Keith	16.7	5.8	22.5	--	--	--	22.5
Keya Paha	51.1	--	51.1	--	--	--	51.1
Knox	79.6	23.7	103.3	--	--	--	103.3
Lincoln	77.4	18.0	95.4	--	--	--	95.4
Loup	4.0	--	4.0	--	--	--	4.0
Morrill	14.4	--	14.4	--	--	--	14.4
Scotts Bluff	36.0	--	36.0	3.2	--	3.2	39.2
Sheridan	65.3	--	65.3	--	--	--	65.3
Sioux	54.4	--	54.4	5.9	--	5.9	60.3
Thomas	16.0	--	16.0	--	--	--	16.0
Wheeler	11.1	4.6	15.7	--	--	--	15.7
Total	738.1	57.7	795.8	9.1	--	9.1	804.9
All counties	1,417.7	93.7	1,511.4	9.1	--	9.1	1,520.5

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 0.1 thousand acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-55.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by inventory unit, county, ownership group, and forest-land status, Nebraska, 2010

Inventory unit and county	Forest Service			Other Federal			State and local government			Undifferentiated private			All forest land
	Timber-land	Other forest land	Total	Timber-land	Other forest land	Total	Timber-land	Other forest land	Total	Timber-land	Other forest land	Total	
Eastern													
Adams	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	
Boone	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	
Buffalo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.3	
Burt	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	22.5	
Cass	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.6	
Cedar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.3	
Colfax	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.7	
Cuming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	
Custer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	47.4	
Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.6	
Dawson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4	
Dixon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.9	
Dodge	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.3	
Douglas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.0	
Fillmore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	
Franklin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.1	
Frontier	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	
Furnas	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	
Gage	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	
Gosper	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	
Hamilton	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	
Harlan	--	--	15.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.9	
Hitchcock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	
Howard	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.6	
Jefferson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	34.0	
Johnson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	20.9	
Kearney	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.5	
Lancaster	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	15.3	
Madison	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	
Merrick	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	
Nance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.6	
Nemaha	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	
Nuckolls	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.2	

(Table NE-55 continued on next page)

(Table NE-55 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Forest Service		Other Federal		State and local government		Undifferentiated private		All forest land
	Timber-land	Other forest land	Timber-land	Other forest land	Timber-land	Other forest land	Timber-land	Other forest land	
Eastern									
Otoe	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.7	--	20.7
Pawnee	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.3	--	9.3
Pierce	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.8	--	12.8
Polk	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	1.5
Red Willow	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	1.5
Richardson	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.9	8.5	22.4
Saline	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.6	--	15.6
Sarpy	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	10.9	--	15.3
Saunders	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.2	--	15.2
Seward	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1	1.1	10.2
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.4	--	10.4
Stanton	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.3	--	14.3
Thayer	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.5	--	19.5
Thurston	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.5	--	26.5
Valley	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	2.6
Washington	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	23.9	--	30.2
Webster	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	12.0	6.3	24.3
Total	--	--	34.1	--	25.8	--	619.7	36.0	715.6

(Table NE-55 continued on next page)

(Table NE-55 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Forest Service			Other Federal			State and local government			Undifferentiated private			All forest land
	Timber-land	Other forest land	Total	Timber-land	Other forest land	Total	Timber-land	Other forest land	Total	Timber-land	Other forest land	Total	
Western													
Antelope	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3	--	8.3	
Banner	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.6	1.5	18.1	
Blaine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	1.5	
Boyd	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.8	--	34.8	
Brown	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	14.1	--	15.4	
Chase	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.2	
Cherry	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	39.4	--	44.3	
Dawes	29.5	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	69.2	--	105.1	
Dundy	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	4.0	--	7.7	
Garden	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	--	11.0	
Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.2	--	10.2	
Holt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51.3	4.1	55.3	
Hooker	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	4.9	
Keith	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.7	5.8	22.5	
Keya Paha	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	43.1	--	51.1	
Knox	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79.6	23.7	103.3	
Lincoln	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	66.2	18.0	95.4	
Loup	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	4.0	
Morrill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.4	--	14.4	
Scotts Bluff	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	36.0	--	39.2	
Sheridan	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	58.1	--	65.3	
Sioux	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54.4	--	60.3	
Thomas	16.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.0	
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.1	4.6	15.7	
Total	45.5	5.9	--	--	--	--	43.8	3.2	--	648.8	57.7	804.9	
All counties	45.5	5.9	34.1	--	--	--	69.6	3.2	--	1,268.5	93.7	1,520.5	

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 0.1 thousand acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-56.—Area of forest land, in thousand acres, by inventory unit, county, and forest-type group, Nebraska, 2010

Inventory unit and county	Forest-type group											All groups
	White-red-jack pine	Other E. softwoods	Pinyon-juniper	Ponderosa pine	Exotic softwoods	Oak-pine	Oak-hickory	Elm-ash-cottonwood	Other hardwoods	Exotic hardwoods	Non-stocked	
Eastern												
Adams	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	6.5
Boone	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	6.0
Buffalo	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	11.3	--	--	--	15.3
Burt	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	5.3	10.7	--	--	--	22.5
Cass	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.9	5.7	--	--	--	19.6
Cedar	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.5	1.3	--	6.5	--	15.3
Colfax	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	10.5	--	--	--	13.7
Cuming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	--	--	--	7.8
Custer	--	26.2	--	--	--	--	9.3	6.0	--	6.0	--	47.4
Dakota	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	12.6
Dawson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	4.3	--	--	7.4
Dixon	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	3.0	--	--	--	--	8.9
Dodge	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5	7.8	--	--	--	16.3
Douglas	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	10.6	--	--	--	12.0
Fillmore	--	--	--	--	--	3.7	1.6	--	--	--	--	5.4
Franklin	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	6.2	8.5	--	--	19.1
Frontier	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5
Furnas	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	7.4	--	--	--	13.4
Gage	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.6
Gosper	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Hamilton	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	5.9
Harian	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	21.5	--	--	--	26.4
Hitchcock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--	6.5
Howard	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	6.3	0.3	--	1.5	1.5	12.6
Jefferson	--	--	--	--	--	11.2	16.7	--	--	--	6.1	34.0
Johnson	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	7.8	--	--	--	6.5	20.9
Kearney	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	1.5
Lancaster	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	11.1	--	1.5	5.9	20.0
Madison	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	7.9
Merrick	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	4.6
Nance	--	3.9	--	--	--	11.5	13.4	9.8	--	--	--	38.6
Nemaha	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	1.5	--	4.9	--	12.4
Nuckolls	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.2	--	--	--	--	12.2

(Table NE-56 continued on next page)

(Table NE-56 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Forest-type group											All groups
	White-red-jack pine	Other E. softwoods	Pinyon-juniper	Ponderosa pine	Exotic softwoods	Oak-pine	Oak-hickory	Elm-ash-cottonwood	Other hardwoods	Exotic hardwoods	Non-stocked	
Eastern												
Otoe	--	4.5	--	--	--	--	14.8	--	--	--	1.5	20.7
Pawnee	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	6.2	--	--	--	9.3
Pierce	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.9	--	2.8	--	12.8
Polk	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Red Willow	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	1.5
Richardson	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.4	--	--	--	--	22.4
Saline	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	12.6	--	1.5	--	15.6
Sarpy	--	--	--	--	4.9	6.0	--	4.4	--	--	--	15.3
Saunders	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	9.4	4.3	--	--	--	15.2
Seward	--	1.1	--	--	--	4.2	--	4.9	--	--	--	10.2
Sherman	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	10.4
Stanton	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.3	--	--	--	14.3
Thayer	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.5	12.1	--	--	--	19.5
Thurston	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.0	--	--	--	1.5	26.5
Valley	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	2.6
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.8	12.3	--	--	--	30.2
Webster	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	19.2	--	--	1.5	24.3
Total	--	--	--	--	49.0	49.0	249.3	264.9	12.8	31.9	24.5	715.6

(Table NE-56 continued on next page)

(Table NE-56 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Forest-type group											All groups
	White-red-jack pine	Other E. softwoods	Pinyon-juniper	Ponderosa pine	Exotic softwoods	Oak-pine	Oak-hickory	Elim-ash-cottonwood	Other hardwoods	Exotic hardwoods	Non-stocked	
Western												
Antelope	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	4.5	1.3	--	--	--	8.3
Banner	--	--	--	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	18.1
Blaine	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Boyd	--	12.6	--	--	--	2.8	10.2	9.2	--	--	--	34.8
Brown	--	--	--	8.2	--	5.9	1.2	--	--	--	--	15.4
Chase	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Cherry	--	3.7	6.4	23.4	--	--	--	6.4	4.5	--	--	44.3
Dawes	--	--	--	81.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.4	105.1
Dundy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	7.7
Garden	--	--	7.1	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	11.0
Garfield	--	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.2
Holt	4.4	1.6	--	--	--	--	29.8	14.2	--	--	5.3	55.3
Hooker	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9
Keith	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	15.1	--	--	1.5	22.5
Keya Paha	--	10.1	--	3.7	--	3.6	24.3	8.0	1.5	--	--	51.1
Knox	--	35.8	--	--	--	21.8	27.7	12.2	--	--	5.9	103.3
Lincoln	--	67.2	5.3	--	--	11.0	1.5	5.9	4.5	--	--	95.4
Loup	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0
Morrill	--	--	--	13.0	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	14.4
Scotts Bluff	--	6.4	3.0	18.0	--	--	--	11.9	--	--	--	39.2
Sheridan	--	--	4.9	46.9	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	7.1	65.3
Sioux	--	--	--	16.8	--	--	--	5.6	17.8	--	20.1	60.3
Thomas	--	--	--	5.9	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	16.0
Wheeler	--	4.8	--	--	--	4.5	--	6.4	--	--	--	15.7
Total	4.4	4.4	26.7	229.7	59.1	59.1	99.1	114.1	28.2	1.4	75.3	804.9
All counties	4.4	241.1	26.7	229.7	108.1	108.1	348.4	379.0	41.0	33.2	99.8	1,520.5

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 0.1 thousand acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-57.—Area of timberland, in thousand acres, by inventory unit, county, and stand-size class, Nebraska, 2010

Inventory unit and county	Stand-size class					All size classes
	Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Chaparral	Nonstocked	
Eastern						
Adams	--	--	6.5	--	--	6.5
Boone	6.0	--	--	--	--	6.0
Buffalo	8.0	4.0	3.3	--	--	15.3
Burt	11.0	6.3	--	--	--	17.3
Cass	18.1	1.5	--	--	--	19.6
Cedar	15.3	--	--	--	--	15.3
Colfax	10.5	--	3.2	--	--	13.7
Cuming	7.8	--	--	--	--	7.8
Custer	11.2	23.9	10.9	--	--	45.9
Dakota	10.0	--	2.5	--	--	12.6
Dawson	2.8	0.3	4.3	--	--	7.4
Dixon	8.9	--	--	--	--	8.9
Dodge	4.5	3.3	8.5	--	--	16.3
Douglas	12.0	--	--	--	--	12.0
Fillmore	--	1.6	3.7	--	--	5.4
Franklin	4.9	5.7	8.5	--	--	19.1
Frontier	--	6.5	--	--	--	6.5
Furnas	13.4	--	--	--	--	13.4
Gage	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.6
Gosper	--	--	2.5	--	--	2.5
Hamilton	--	5.9	--	--	--	5.9
Harlan	21.5	4.9	--	--	--	26.4
Hitchcock	--	6.5	--	--	--	6.5
Howard	7.8	0.3	3.0	--	1.5	12.6
Jefferson	15.2	7.0	4.1	--	6.1	32.5
Johnson	--	7.4	1.1	--	6.5	15.0
Kearney	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.5
Lancaster	11.1	3.0	--	--	5.9	20.0
Madison	6.3	--	1.6	--	--	7.9
Merrick	4.6	--	--	--	--	4.6
Nance	21.4	7.3	3.9	--	--	32.6
Nemaha	12.4	--	--	--	--	12.4
Nuckolls	4.4	6.4	1.5	--	--	12.2

(Table NE-57 continued on next page)

(Table NE-57 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Stand-size class					All size classes
	Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Chaparral	Nonstocked	
Eastern						
Otoe	14.8	--	4.5	--	1.5	20.7
Pawnee	7.8	1.5	--	--	--	9.3
Pierce	12.8	--	--	--	--	12.8
Polk	--	1.5	--	--	--	1.5
Red Willow	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.5
Richardson	5.9	8.0	--	--	--	13.9
Saline	15.6	--	--	--	--	15.6
Sarpy	4.9	10.4	--	--	--	15.3
Saunders	9.2	6.0	--	--	--	15.2
Seward	4.2	--	4.9	--	--	9.1
Sherman	6.0	4.4	--	--	--	10.4
Stanton	9.4	--	4.9	--	--	14.3
Thayer	13.5	4.5	1.5	--	--	19.5
Thurston	22.3	2.7	--	--	1.5	26.5
Valley	2.6	--	--	--	--	2.6
Washington	24.3	5.8	--	--	--	30.2
Webster	12.1	0.8	3.6	--	1.5	18.0
Total	419.0	147.7	88.5	--	24.5	679.6

(Table NE-57 continued on next page)

(Table NE-57 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Stand-size class				All size classes
	Large diameter	Medium diameter	Small diameter	Chaparral	
Western					
Antelope	7.0	--	1.3	--	8.3
Banner	10.7	--	--	5.9	16.6
Blaine	1.5	--	--	--	1.5
Boyd	18.6	9.3	6.8	--	34.8
Brown	8.2	1.2	5.9	--	15.4
Chase	--	1.2	--	--	1.2
Cherry	39.8	--	4.5	--	44.3
Dawes	81.6	--	--	23.4	105.1
Dundy	7.7	--	--	--	7.7
Garden	11.0	--	--	--	11.0
Garfield	10.2	--	--	--	10.2
Holt	31.7	14.3	--	5.3	51.3
Hooker	4.9	--	--	--	4.9
Keith	--	4.5	10.7	1.5	16.7
Keya Paha	22.6	21.9	6.6	--	51.1
Knox	26.1	13.2	34.3	5.9	79.6
Lincoln	26.1	32.7	18.7	--	77.4
Loup	--	4.0	--	--	4.0
Morrill	5.9	8.5	--	--	14.4
Scotts Bluff	21.5	7.7	6.7	--	36.0
Sheridan	54.1	4.1	--	7.1	65.3
Sioux	10.7	--	29.5	14.2	54.4
Thomas	5.9	--	4.1	5.9	16.0
Wheeler	6.6	4.5	--	--	11.1
Total	412.4	127.0	129.3	69.4	738.1
All counties	831.4	274.6	217.8	93.9	1,417.7

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 0.1 thousand acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-58.—Area of timberland, in thousand acres, by inventory unit, county, and stocking class, Nebraska, 2010

Inventory unit and county	Stocking class of growing-stock trees					All classes
	Nonstocked	Poorly stocked	Moderately stocked	Fully stocked	Overstocked	
Eastern						
Adams	--	6.5	--	--	--	6.5
Boone	6.0	--	--	--	--	6.0
Buffalo	7.3	8.0	--	--	--	15.3
Burt	--	12.8	4.4	--	--	17.3
Cass	--	13.9	4.2	1.5	--	19.6
Cedar	6.5	7.5	--	--	1.3	15.3
Colfax	1.2	6.0	3.2	1.6	1.6	13.7
Cuming	7.8	--	--	--	--	7.8
Custer	17.3	22.6	6.0	--	--	45.9
Dakota	--	4.0	6.0	2.5	--	12.6
Dawson	0.3	2.8	4.3	--	--	7.4
Dixon	3.0	5.9	--	--	--	8.9
Dodge	--	8.5	3.3	--	4.5	16.3
Douglas	--	--	12.0	--	--	12.0
Fillmore	--	3.7	1.6	--	--	5.4
Franklin	4.6	14.0	--	0.5	--	19.1
Frontier	--	6.5	--	--	--	6.5
Furnas	9.0	--	4.4	--	--	13.4
Gage	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.6
Gosper	--	2.5	--	--	--	2.5
Hamilton	--	5.9	--	--	--	5.9
Harlan	--	9.4	6.0	6.4	4.5	26.4
Hitchcock	--	6.5	--	--	--	6.5
Howard	9.3	3.0	0.3	--	--	12.6
Jefferson	11.4	17.0	4.1	--	--	32.5
Johnson	15.0	--	--	--	--	15.0
Kearney	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.5
Lancaster	13.9	6.2	--	--	--	20.0
Madison	6.3	1.6	--	--	--	7.9
Merrick	--	4.6	--	--	--	4.6
Nance	14.5	13.7	4.4	--	--	32.6
Nemaha	--	10.9	--	1.5	--	12.4
Nuckolls	--	10.8	1.5	--	--	12.2

(Table NE-58 continued on next page)

(Table NE-58 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Stocking class of growing-stock trees					All classes
	Nonstocked	Poorly stocked	Moderately stocked	Fully stocked	Overstocked	
Eastern						
Otoe	1.5	--	16.5	--	2.7	20.7
Pawnee	1.3	6.4	--	1.6	--	9.3
Pierce	4.4	5.5	--	2.8	--	12.8
Polk	--	--	1.5	--	--	1.5
Red Willow	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.5
Richardson	6.5	5.9	--	--	1.5	13.9
Saline	10.9	--	3.1	--	1.6	15.6
Sarpy	4.9	6.0	4.4	--	--	15.3
Saunders	4.9	1.5	4.5	4.3	--	15.2
Seward	4.2	4.9	--	--	--	9.1
Sherman	6.0	4.4	--	--	--	10.4
Stanton	1.3	11.3	--	1.6	--	14.3
Thayer	--	12.0	6.0	1.5	--	19.5
Thurston	1.5	--	15.1	9.9	--	26.5
Valley	--	2.6	--	--	--	2.6
Washington	4.4	11.9	6.0	7.9	--	30.2
Webster	2.3	12.1	3.6	--	--	18.0
Total	190.6	299.4	126.7	43.7	19.2	679.6

(Table NE-58 continued on next page)

(Table NE-58 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Stocking class of growing-stock trees					All classes
	Nonstocked	Poorly stocked	Moderately stocked	Fully stocked	Overstocked	
Western						
Antelope	--	3.8	--	4.5	--	8.3
Banner	5.9	10.7	--	--	--	16.6
Blaine	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.5
Boyd	6.4	9.3	12.2	5.3	1.5	34.8
Brown	4.1	5.9	5.3	--	--	15.4
Chase	--	1.2	--	--	--	1.2
Cherry	9.4	28.5	6.4	--	--	44.3
Dawes	30.0	35.4	39.7	--	--	105.1
Dundy	3.7	4.0	--	--	--	7.7
Garden	7.1	--	--	--	3.8	11.0
Garfield	10.2	--	--	--	--	10.2
Holt	25.5	4.4	14.2	7.1	--	51.3
Hooker	4.9	--	--	--	--	4.9
Keith	6.0	--	10.7	--	--	16.7
Keya Paha	11.9	32.1	7.1	--	--	51.1
Knox	19.2	40.0	13.4	7.1	--	79.6
Lincoln	38.3	39.1	--	--	--	77.4
Loup	4.0	--	--	--	--	4.0
Morrill	13.0	--	1.4	--	--	14.4
Scotts Bluff	12.5	12.9	10.7	--	--	36.0
Sheridan	9.4	42.0	9.4	4.5	--	65.3
Sioux	38.1	10.7	--	--	5.6	54.4
Thomas	5.9	--	10.1	--	--	16.0
Wheeler	4.8	6.3	--	--	--	11.1
Total	271.7	286.3	140.5	28.6	11.0	738.1
All counties	462.3	585.7	267.2	72.3	30.2	1,417.7

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 0.1 thousand acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-59.—Net volume of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h.), in million cubic feet, and sawtimber trees, in million board feet (International 1/4-inch rule) on timberland by inventory unit, county, and major species group, Nebraska, 2010

Inventory unit and county	Growing stock (In million cubic feet)						Sawtimber (In million board feet)					
	Major species group			All species			Major species group			All species		
	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species		
Eastern												
Adams	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boone	--	--	0.5	0.6	1.2	--	--	--	--	2.7	2.7	2.7
Buffalo	--	--	1.2	4.7	5.9	--	--	4.5	20.1	24.6	24.6	24.6
Burt	--	0.8	9.8	3.5	14.1	--	--	32.6	16.4	49.0	49.0	49.0
Cass	--	--	11.9	8.1	20.0	--	--	50.9	33.9	84.9	84.9	84.9
Cedar	--	--	6.7	5.4	12.1	--	--	28.0	26.5	54.5	54.5	54.5
Colfax	--	--	23.8	3.3	27.1	--	--	122.3	9.4	131.7	131.7	131.7
Custer	--	1.1	13.1	6.1	20.2	--	1.5	66.5	28.2	96.2	96.2	96.2
Dakota	--	--	6.4	5.7	12.1	--	--	30.5	24.8	55.3	55.3	55.3
Dawson	--	--	1.2	--	1.2	--	--	3.5	--	3.5	--	3.5
Dixon	--	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.9	--	1.6	2.1	--	3.7	3.7	3.7
Dodge	--	0.3	34.2	1.9	36.4	--	--	165.9	3.1	169.0	169.0	169.0
Douglas	--	--	28.3	5.5	33.8	--	--	132.5	10.0	142.5	142.5	142.5
Franklin	--	0.1	--	4.8	4.8	--	--	--	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1
Frontier	--	0.5	--	--	0.5	--	2.3	--	--	2.3	--	2.3
Furnas	--	--	10.1	1.5	11.6	--	--	51.7	6.4	58.0	58.0	58.0
Hamilton	--	--	2.8	0.4	3.1	--	--	10.8	--	10.8	--	10.8
Harlan	--	--	71.6	1.9	73.5	--	--	346.1	--	346.1	--	346.1
Hitchcock	--	--	3.0	0.2	3.2	--	--	4.4	--	4.4	--	4.4
Howard	--	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	--	1.2	0.5	8.4	10.1	--	5.5	--	35.6	41.1	41.1	41.1
Johnson	--	0.2	--	1.0	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kearney	--	--	7.3	0.4	7.8	--	--	37.0	1.7	38.7	38.7	38.7
Lancaster	--	--	3.5	0.6	4.2	--	--	12.9	--	12.9	--	12.9
Madison	--	--	1.3	--	1.3	--	--	6.0	--	6.0	--	6.0
Merrick	--	--	1.0	--	1.0	--	--	4.0	--	4.0	--	4.0
Nance	--	0.8	12.0	1.9	14.8	--	2.2	55.0	5.8	63.0	63.0	63.0
Nemaha	--	--	6.4	6.0	12.4	--	--	27.3	24.1	51.4	51.4	51.4
Nuckolls	--	--	0.3	4.2	4.6	--	--	--	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Otoe	--	--	4.0	23.6	27.6	--	--	11.8	107.2	119.0	119.0	119.0
Pawnee	--	--	2.2	3.8	5.9	--	--	6.6	14.7	21.3	21.3	21.3
Pierce	--	0.2	8.9	--	9.0	--	--	31.4	--	31.4	--	31.4
Polk	--	1.7	--	--	1.7	--	2.9	--	--	2.9	--	2.9

(Table NE-59 continued on next page)

(Table NE-59 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Growing stock (In million cubic feet)						Sawtimber (In million board feet)						
	Major species group			All species	Major species group			All species					
	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods		Hard hardwoods	Pine	Other softwoods		Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods			
Eastern													
Richardson	--	0.2	2.3	7.8	10.4	--	--	9.0	35.2	44.2			
Saline	--	--	3.7	10.5	14.2	--	--	14.5	52.5	67.0			
Sarpy	0.5	0.3	4.4	0.4	5.6	--	--	6.8	--	6.8			
Saunders	--	0.5	18.6	5.2	24.3	--	--	82.9	5.8	88.7			
Seward	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	--	1.2	--	--	1.2			
Sherman	--	--	1.7	--	1.7	--	--	5.2	--	5.2			
Stanton	--	--	9.6	3.8	13.4	--	--	44.1	16.4	60.5			
Thayer	--	--	14.1	3.5	17.6	--	--	63.7	10.6	74.3			
Thurston	--	--	27.6	18.9	46.5	--	--	139.5	63.7	203.3			
Valley	--	--	1.4	--	1.4	--	--	5.3	--	5.3			
Washington	--	--	23.9	14.2	38.1	--	--	102.0	44.7	146.7			
Webster	--	--	11.6	0.8	12.4	--	--	55.3	2.0	57.2			
Total	0.5	8.5	391.4	168.9	569.3	--	17.3	1,772.8	634.2	2,424.2			

(Table NE-59 continued on next page)

(Table NE-59 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Growing stock						Sawtimber					
	Major species group			All species			Major species group			All species		
	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species		
Western												
Antelope	--	1.0	9.7	4.7	15.4	--	4.1	42.8	21.9	68.8		
Banner	12.1	--	--	--	12.1	35.9	--	--	--	35.9		
Blaine	--	0.1	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--		
Boyd	--	5.3	10.4	6.8	22.5	--	7.6	46.7	20.4	74.7		
Brown	8.2	0.9	--	0.2	9.3	32.0	1.7	--	--	33.7		
Chase	--	0.5	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--		
Cherry	15.1	3.0	11.6	2.6	32.3	53.1	10.1	58.4	10.7	132.3		
Dawes	128.6	--	0.2	0.3	129.1	518.3	--	--	--	518.3		
Dundy	--	--	5.1	--	5.1	--	--	22.1	--	22.1		
Garden	--	--	57.1	--	57.1	--	--	281.1	--	281.1		
Garfield	--	0.4	--	--	0.4	--	2.4	--	--	2.4		
Holt	2.5	0.9	93.1	7.2	103.7	11.7	4.6	443.0	27.4	486.7		
Keith	--	--	--	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	--	--		
Keya Paha	7.6	2.7	5.6	10.8	26.8	35.6	1.2	27.7	18.5	83.1		
Knox	--	3.7	22.0	9.9	35.6	--	10.5	95.4	39.4	145.2		
Lincoln	0.2	2.3	3.5	0.7	6.6	--	1.5	14.9	2.4	18.9		
Loup	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--		
Morrill	0.7	--	0.0	--	0.8	1.8	--	--	--	1.8		
Scotts Bluff	14.0	1.3	3.6	--	18.9	36.2	--	2.6	--	38.8		
Sheridan	61.4	--	0.1	0.6	62.1	222.0	--	--	--	222.0		
Sioux	19.6	--	--	--	19.6	76.6	--	--	--	76.6		
Thomas	11.4	0.2	0.1	--	11.7	35.8	--	--	--	35.8		
Wheeler	--	1.7	0.9	0.6	3.2	--	--	3.6	--	3.6		
Total	281.5	24.3	223.0	44.4	573.2	1,059.1	43.7	1,038.3	140.7	2,281.9		
All counties	282.0	32.8	614.4	213.3	1,142.5	1,059.1	61.0	2,811.1	774.9	4,706.1		

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic or board feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-59a.—Net volume of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h.), in million cubic feet, and sawtimber trees, in million board feet (Doyle rule), on timberland by inventory unit, county, and major species group, Nebraska, 2010

Inventory unit and county	Growing stock (In million cubic feet)						Sawtimber (In million board feet)						
	Major species group			All species			Major species group			All species			
	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species			
Eastern													
Adams	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boone	--	--	0.5	0.6	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	1.4	1.4
Buffalo	--	--	1.2	4.7	5.9	--	--	1.9	16.6	18.5	--	18.5	18.5
Burt	--	0.8	9.8	3.5	14.1	--	--	19.8	9.5	29.3	--	29.3	29.3
Cass	--	--	11.9	8.1	20.0	--	--	35.5	21.2	56.7	--	56.7	56.7
Cedar	--	--	6.7	5.4	12.1	--	--	14.6	19.7	34.3	--	34.3	34.3
Colfax	--	--	23.8	3.3	27.1	--	--	119.7	5.0	124.7	--	124.7	124.7
Custer	--	1.1	13.1	6.1	20.2	--	0.5	55.2	32.0	87.7	--	87.7	87.7
Dakota	--	--	6.4	5.7	12.1	--	--	19.7	18.5	38.2	--	38.2	38.2
Dawson	--	--	1.2	--	1.2	--	--	1.8	--	1.8	--	--	1.8
Dixon	--	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.9	--	0.6	0.9	--	1.4	--	--	1.4
Dodge	--	0.3	34.2	1.9	36.4	--	--	151.4	1.3	152.7	--	152.7	152.7
Douglas	--	--	28.3	5.5	33.8	--	--	126.4	7.2	133.5	--	133.5	133.5
Franklin	--	0.1	--	4.8	4.8	--	--	--	8.6	8.6	--	8.6	8.6
Frontier	--	0.5	--	--	0.5	--	1.1	--	--	1.1	--	--	1.1
Furnas	--	--	10.1	1.5	11.6	--	--	53.4	4.2	57.6	--	57.6	57.6
Hamilton	--	--	2.8	0.4	3.1	--	--	6.4	--	6.4	--	--	6.4
Harlan	--	--	71.6	1.9	73.5	--	--	256.0	--	256.0	--	--	256.0
Hitchcock	--	--	3.0	0.2	3.2	--	--	2.2	--	2.2	--	--	2.2
Howard	--	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	--	1.2	0.5	8.4	10.1	--	2.3	--	27.5	29.8	--	29.8	29.8
Johnson	--	0.2	--	1.0	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kearney	--	--	7.3	0.4	7.8	--	--	33.1	0.7	33.8	--	33.8	33.8
Lancaster	--	--	3.5	0.6	4.2	--	--	8.6	--	8.6	--	--	8.6
Madison	--	--	1.3	--	1.3	--	--	3.6	--	3.6	--	--	3.6
Merrick	--	--	1.0	--	1.0	--	--	1.7	--	1.7	--	--	1.7
Nance	--	0.8	12.0	1.9	14.8	--	0.8	48.2	2.7	51.7	--	51.7	51.7
Nemaha	--	--	6.4	6.0	12.4	--	--	14.0	16.9	30.9	--	30.9	30.9
Nuckolls	--	--	0.3	4.2	4.6	--	--	--	8.1	8.1	--	8.1	8.1
Otoe	--	--	4.0	23.6	27.6	--	--	8.5	86.7	95.2	--	95.2	95.2
Pawnee	--	--	2.2	3.8	5.9	--	--	3.9	9.9	13.8	--	13.8	13.8
Pierce	--	0.2	8.9	--	9.0	--	--	18.4	--	18.4	--	--	18.4
Polk	--	1.7	--	--	1.7	--	1.0	--	--	1.0	--	--	1.0

(Table NE-59a continued on next page)

(Table NE-59a continued)

Inventory unit and county	Growing stock (In million cubic feet)						Sawtimber (In million board feet)							
	Major species group			All species	Major species group			All species	Major species group			All species		
	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods		Hard hardwoods	Pine	Other softwoods		Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods				
Eastern														
Richardson	--	0.2	2.3	7.8	10.4	--	--	5.0	25.6	30.5				
Saline	--	--	3.7	10.5	14.2	--	--	10.3	54.0	64.3				
Sarpy	0.5	0.3	4.4	0.4	5.6	--	--	3.1	--	3.1				
Saunders	--	0.5	18.6	5.2	24.3	--	--	69.6	2.8	72.4				
Seward	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	--	0.4	--	--	0.4				
Sherman	--	--	1.7	--	1.7	--	--	2.9	--	2.9				
Stanton	--	--	9.6	3.8	13.4	--	--	30.9	11.9	42.9				
Thayer	--	--	14.1	3.5	17.6	--	--	41.1	5.6	46.7				
Thurston	--	--	27.6	18.9	46.5	--	--	102.9	34.9	137.9				
Valley	--	--	1.4	--	1.4	--	--	2.5	--	2.5				
Washington	--	--	23.9	14.2	38.1	--	--	83.1	26.7	109.7				
Webster	--	--	11.6	0.8	12.4	--	--	42.1	0.8	42.9				
Total	0.5	8.5	391.4	168.9	569.3	--	6.7	1,398.5	460.0	1,865.2				

(Table NE-59a continued on next page)

(Table NE-59a continued)

Inventory unit and county	Growing stock						Sawtimber					
	Major species group			All species			Major species group			All species		
	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species		
(In million cubic feet)												
Western												
Antelope	--	1.0	9.7	4.7	15.4	--	2.1	38.0	17.8	57.9		
Banner	12.1	--	--	--	12.1	22.9	--	--	--	22.9		
Blaine	--	0.1	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--		
Boyd	--	5.3	10.4	6.8	22.5	--	3.5	31.0	9.6	44.0		
Brown	8.2	0.9	--	0.2	9.3	19.9	0.8	--	--	20.7		
Chase	--	0.5	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--		
Cherry	15.1	3.0	11.6	2.6	32.3	32.4	4.6	49.6	5.5	92.1		
Dawes	128.6	--	0.2	0.3	129.1	345.6	--	--	--	345.6		
Dundy	--	--	5.1	--	5.1	--	--	13.0	--	13.0		
Garden	--	--	57.1	--	57.1	--	--	313.7	--	313.7		
Garfield	--	0.4	--	--	0.4	--	0.8	--	--	0.8		
Holt	2.5	0.9	93.1	7.2	103.7	6.9	2.0	481.6	13.6	504.1		
Keith	--	--	--	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	--	--		
Keya Paha	7.6	2.7	5.6	10.8	26.8	26.6	0.4	21.7	9.9	58.7		
Knox	--	3.7	22.0	9.9	35.6	--	6.1	107.0	24.8	137.9		
Lincoln	0.2	2.3	3.5	0.7	6.6	--	0.5	8.9	1.0	10.5		
Loup	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--		
Morrill	0.7	--	0.0	--	0.8	0.9	--	--	--	0.9		
Scotts Bluff	14.0	1.3	3.6	--	18.9	20.3	--	1.1	--	21.4		
Sheridan	61.4	--	0.1	0.6	62.1	137.1	--	--	--	137.1		
Sioux	19.6	--	--	--	19.6	51.4	--	--	--	51.4		
Thomas	11.4	0.2	0.1	--	11.7	20.6	--	--	--	20.6		
Wheeler	--	1.7	0.9	0.6	3.2	--	--	1.9	--	1.9		
Total	281.5	24.3	223.0	44.4	573.2	684.7	20.7	1,067.5	82.2	1,855.1		
All counties	282.0	32.8	614.4	213.3	1,142.5	684.7	27.5	2,466.0	542.2	3,720.4		

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic or board feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-60.—Average annual net growth of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h.), in million cubic feet, and sawtimber trees, in million board feet (International 1/4-inch rule) on timberland by inventory unit, county, and major species group, Nebraska, 2010

Inventory unit and county	Growing stock (In million cubic feet)						Sawtimber (In million board feet)					
	Major species group			All species			Major species group			All species		
	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species		
Eastern												
Adams	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boone	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Buffalo	--	--	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	--	--	1.0	0.6	1.6	--	1.6
Burt	--	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	--	--	2.6	0.2	2.8	--	2.8
Butler	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cass	--	--	1.2	0.0	1.2	--	--	5.0	-0.6	4.3	--	4.3
Cedar	--	--	1.3	1.0	2.2	--	--	5.7	4.7	10.4	--	10.4
Colfax	--	--	0.7	0.2	0.9	--	--	3.8	0.8	4.5	--	4.5
Cuming	--	--	-0.3	--	-0.3	--	--	-0.9	--	-0.9	--	-0.9
Custer	--	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	--	0.0	1.8	0.1	1.9	--	1.9
Dakota	--	--	0.1	0.0	0.2	--	--	1.0	0.6	1.6	--	1.6
Dawson	--	--	0.2	0.0	0.2	--	--	0.8	0.0	0.8	--	0.8
Dixon	--	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.8	--	0.0	-2.4	--	-2.4	--	-2.4
Dodge	--	--	0.2	0.1	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.2
Douglas	--	--	0.7	0.3	1.0	--	--	1.7	1.3	3.0	--	3.0
Franklin	--	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	--	--	--	1.7	1.7	--	1.7
Frontier	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	--	0.1	--	--	0.1	--	0.1
Furnas	--	--	0.3	0.0	0.3	--	--	1.3	0.1	1.3	--	1.3
Hall	--	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harlan	--	--	1.9	0.0	2.0	--	--	9.4	--	9.4	--	9.4
Hitchcock	--	--	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	--	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	0.1
Howard	--	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	--	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	--	0.5	--	0.5	1.0	--	1.0
Johnson	--	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kearney	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	--	-0.1
Lancaster	--	--	0.7	0.1	0.8	--	--	2.5	--	2.5	--	2.5
Madison	--	0.0	0.3	--	0.3	--	--	0.3	--	0.3	--	0.3
Merrick	--	--	0.2	--	0.2	--	--	0.8	--	0.8	--	0.8
Nance	--	0.1	1.4	0.4	2.0	--	0.1	7.1	1.4	8.5	--	8.5
Nemaha	--	--	0.8	0.1	0.9	--	--	3.5	0.4	3.9	--	3.9
Nuckolls	--	--	0.0	0.3	0.3	--	--	--	1.3	1.3	--	1.3
Otoe	--	--	0.2	0.1	0.3	--	--	0.3	0.9	1.3	--	1.3
Pawnee	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	--	--	0.4	0.3	0.7	--	0.7

(Table NE-60 continued on next page)

(Table NE-60 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Growing stock (In million cubic feet)							Sawtimber (In million board feet)											
	Major species group				All species	Major species group				All species									
	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods		Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods										
Eastern																			
Pierce	--	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	--	--	3.1	--	--	3.1	--	--	3.1	--	--	3.1	--	--
Polk	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Richardson	--	--	0.1	0.2	0.3	--	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3
Saline	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	--	--	0.3	--	--	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0
Sarpy	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.2	--	--
Saunders	--	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	--	--	0.8	--	--	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.3
Seward	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	--	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	--	--
Sherman	--	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	0.7	--	--	0.7	--	--	0.7	--	--	0.7	--	--
Stanton	--	--	2.2	0.1	2.3	--	--	10.7	--	--	10.7	0.4	11.1	11.1	0.4	11.1	11.1	0.4	11.1
Thayer	--	--	0.1	0.2	0.3	--	--	1.0	--	--	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	1.7
Thurston	--	--	-0.5	0.3	-0.3	--	--	-1.4	--	--	-1.4	2.0	0.6	0.6	2.0	0.6	0.6	2.0	0.6
Valley	--	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	0.6	--	--	0.6	--	--	0.6	--	--	0.6	--	--
Washington	--	--	2.4	1.0	3.4	--	--	10.5	--	--	10.5	3.5	14.0	14.0	3.5	14.0	14.0	3.5	14.0
Webster	--	--	0.5	0.1	0.6	--	--	2.7	--	--	2.7	0.4	3.1	3.1	0.4	3.1	3.1	0.4	3.1
Total	0.1	0.5	16.5	5.6	22.7	--	--	75.7	1.3	--	75.7	24.1	101.1	101.1	24.1	101.1	101.1	24.1	101.1

(Table NE-60 continued on next page)

(Table NE-60 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Growing stock (In million cubic feet)						Sawtimber (In million board feet)					
	Major species group			Major species group			Major species group			Major species group		
	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species	All species
Western												
Antelope	--	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	--	0.1	1.9	0.8	2.8	2.8
Banner	-0.1	--	--	--	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	--	--	--	-0.7	-0.7
Blaine	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boyd	--	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	--	0.5	3.5	0.3	4.4	4.4
Brown	0.3	0.0	--	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	--	--	1.1	1.1
Chase	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cherry	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.4
Dawes	-0.9	--	--	--	-0.9	-0.9	-2.8	--	--	--	-2.8	-2.8
Dundy	--	--	0.2	--	0.2	0.2	--	--	1.1	--	1.1	1.1
Garden	--	--	0.5	--	0.5	0.5	--	--	2.4	--	2.4	2.4
Garfield	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	0.4	--	--	0.4	0.4
Holt	-0.5	0.0	-1.0	-0.4	-1.8	-1.8	-2.2	0.2	-6.1	0.6	-7.6	-7.6
Keith	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Keya Paha	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.3
Knox	--	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	--	0.2	1.0	0.6	1.8	1.8
Lincoln	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.3	--	0.3	0.3
Loup	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morrill	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	0.0
Scotts Bluff	-0.3	0.0	0.5	--	0.2	0.2	-1.0	--	0.4	--	-0.6	-0.6
Sheridan	-0.6	--	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	--	--	--	-0.8	-0.8
Sioux	-0.4	--	--	--	-0.4	-0.4	-1.6	--	--	--	-1.6	-1.6
Thomas	-0.3	0.1	0.0	--	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	--	--	-0.5	-0.5
Wheeler	--	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	--	-0.7	-0.6	--	-1.3	-1.3
Total	-2.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	-1.0	-1.0	-7.6	0.9	4.7	3.1	1.0	1.0
All counties	-2.7	1.1	17.6	5.7	21.7	21.7	-7.6	2.2	80.4	27.2	102.1	102.1

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic or board feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

(Table NE-60a continued)

Inventory unit and county	Growing stock (In million cubic feet)						Sawtimber (In million board feet)							
	Major species group			All species			Major species group			All species				
	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species				
Eastern														
Pierce	--	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	--	--	1.9	--	1.9	--	--	1.9	0.1
Polk	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.1	--	--	0.1	--	--	0.1	0.8
Richardson	--	--	0.1	0.2	0.3	--	--	0.1	0.2	0.7	--	0.7	0.7	0.9
Saline	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	--	--	0.2	0.2	0.7	--	0.7	0.7	0.6
Sarpy	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	--	--	0.6	0.6	0.6	--	--	0.6	1.1
Saunders	--	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	--	--	0.9	0.9	0.2	--	0.2	0.2	0.1
Seward	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	--	0.1	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	0.1
Sherman	--	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	0.4	--	0.4	--	--	0.4	7.8
Stanton	--	--	2.2	0.1	2.3	--	--	7.5	0.3	7.8	--	0.3	7.8	0.7
Thayer	--	--	0.1	0.2	0.3	--	--	0.4	0.3	0.7	--	0.3	0.7	1.1
Thurston	--	--	-0.5	0.3	-0.3	--	--	0.0	1.1	1.1	--	1.1	1.1	0.2
Valley	--	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	0.2	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	11.1
Washington	--	--	2.4	1.0	3.4	--	--	8.9	2.2	11.1	--	2.2	11.1	2.1
Webster	--	--	0.5	0.1	0.6	--	--	2.0	0.2	2.1	--	0.2	2.1	71.3
Total	0.1	0.5	16.5	5.6	22.7	--	0.5	56.7	14.1	71.3	--	14.1	71.3	

(Table NE-60a continued on next page)

(Table NE-60a continued)

Inventory unit and county	Growing stock						Sawtimber					
	Major species group			All species			Major species group			All species		
	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	Hardwood species	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	Hardwood species	All species
(In million cubic feet)												
Western												
Antelope	--	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	--	0.0	1.9	0.6	2.5	2.5
Banner	-0.1	--	--	--	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	--	--	--	-0.4	-0.4
Blaine	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boyd	--	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	--	0.2	1.9	0.2	2.3	2.3
Brown	0.3	0.0	--	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	--	--	0.5	0.5
Chase	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cherry	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.0
Dawes	-0.9	--	--	--	-0.9	-0.9	-2.2	--	--	--	-2.2	-2.2
Dundy	--	--	0.2	--	0.2	0.2	--	--	0.6	--	0.6	0.6
Garden	--	--	0.5	--	0.5	0.5	--	--	2.7	--	2.7	2.7
Garfield	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	0.1	--	--	0.1	0.1
Holt	-0.5	0.0	-1.0	-0.4	-1.8	-1.8	-1.5	0.1	-6.4	0.3	-7.5	-7.5
Keith	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Keya Paha	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.1
Knox	--	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	--	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.4
Lincoln	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.2	--	0.2	0.2
Loup	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morrill	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	0.0
Scotts Bluff	-0.3	0.0	0.5	--	0.2	0.2	-0.7	--	0.2	--	-0.5	-0.5
Sheridan	-0.6	--	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	--	--	--	-0.3	-0.3
Sioux	-0.4	--	--	--	-0.4	-0.4	-1.4	--	--	--	-1.4	-1.4
Thomas	-0.3	0.1	0.0	--	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	--	--	-0.1	-0.1
Wheeler	--	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	--	-0.3	-0.3	--	-0.7	-0.7
Total	-2.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	-1.0	-1.0	-5.1	0.3	2.3	1.9	-0.6	-0.6
All counties	-2.7	1.1	17.6	5.7	21.7	21.7	-5.1	0.7	59.0	16.0	70.7	70.7

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic or board feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-61.—Average annual removals of growing-stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h.), in million cubic feet, and sawtimber trees, in million board feet (International ¼-rule), on timberland by inventory unit, county, and major species group, Nebraska, 2010

Inventory unit and county	Growing stock						Sawtimber					
	Major species group			All species			Major species group			All species		
	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species		
(In million cubic feet)												
Eastern												
Butler	--	--	0.1	0.0	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cass	--	--	--	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Custer	--	0.0	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Dawson	--	--	2.9	0.2	3.1	--	--	15.0	0.5	15.4	--	
Dixon	--	0.0	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Douglas	--	--	0.2	0.3	0.4	--	--	--	1.1	1.1	--	
Hall	--	--	0.2	0.0	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Madison	--	0.1	0.8	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Otoe	--	--	0.9	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Pawnee	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Pierce	--	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Polk	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total	--	0.1	5.2	1.0	6.3	--	--	15.0	1.6	16.5	--	
Western												
Banner	0.5	--	--	--	0.5	1.4	--	--	--	1.4	--	
Cherry	--	0.1	--	--	0.1	--	0.3	--	--	0.3	--	
Holt	--	0.1	6.1	0.2	6.5	--	0.5	31.1	--	31.6	--	
Keya Paha	0.2	--	--	--	0.2	1.0	--	--	--	1.0	--	
Thomas	--	0.6	--	--	0.6	--	0.6	--	--	0.6	--	
Total	0.7	0.8	6.1	0.2	7.9	2.4	1.5	31.1	--	35.0	--	
All counties	0.7	0.9	11.4	1.2	14.2	2.4	1.5	46.0	1.6	51.5	--	

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic or board feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-61a.—Average annual removals of growing stock trees (at least 5 inches d.b.h.) in million board feet, and sawtimber trees, in million board feet (Doyle rule) on timberland by inventory unit, county, and major species group, Nebraska, 2010

Inventory unit and county	Growing stock						Sawtimber					
	Major species group			All species			Major species group			All species		
	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species		
(In million cubic feet)												
Eastern												
Butler	--	--	0.1	0.0	0.1	--	--	--	--	--		
Cass	--	--	--	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	--	--		
Custer	--	0.0	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--		
Dawson	--	--	2.9	0.2	3.1	--	--	12.3	0.2	12.5		
Dixon	--	0.0	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--		
Douglas	--	--	0.2	0.3	0.4	--	--	--	--	--		
Hall	--	--	0.2	0.0	0.2	--	--	--	--	--		
Madison	--	0.1	0.8	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--		
Otoe	--	--	0.9	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--		
Pawnee	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--		
Pierce	--	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--		
Polk	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--		
Total	--	0.1	5.2	1.0	6.3	--	--	12.3	0.2	12.5		
Western												
Banner	0.5	--	--	--	0.5	0.9	--	--	--	0.9		
Cherry	--	0.1	--	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	0.1		
Holt	--	0.1	6.1	0.2	6.5	--	0.3	32.7	--	33.0		
Keya Paha	0.2	--	--	--	0.2	0.7	--	--	--	0.7		
Thomas	--	0.6	--	--	0.6	--	0.2	--	--	0.2		
Total	0.7	0.8	6.1	0.2	7.9	1.5	0.6	32.7	--	34.9		
All counties	0.7	0.9	11.4	1.2	14.2	1.5	0.6	45.0	0.2	47.4		

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 0.1 million cubic or board feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table NE-65.—Sampling errors, in percent, for net volume, average annual net growth, average annual removals, and average annual mortality on timberland, and forest and timberland area by inventory unit and county, Nebraska, 2010

Inventory unit and county	Forest area	Timberland area	Growing stock				Sawtimber						
			Volume	Average annual net growth	Average annual removals	Average annual mortality	Volume	Average annual net growth	Average annual removals	Average annual mortality			
Eastern													
Adams	95.93	95.93	95.93	95.28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boone	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.61	--	--	98.61	100.00	98.61	--	--	--	--
Buffalo	53.35	53.35	89.19	100.00	--	--	95.28	93.54	87.50	--	--	--	--
Burt	47.39	54.63	55.14	77.20	--	--	100.00	56.77	62.61	--	--	--	--
Cass	47.67	47.67	50.03	100.00	83.32	66.89	66.89	49.82	100.00	--	--	67.53	--
Cedar	58.19	58.19	68.40	72.25	--	--	--	75.62	73.57	--	--	--	--
Colfax	61.01	61.01	71.20	61.90	--	--	--	78.91	66.32	--	--	--	--
Cuming	71.93	71.93	--	83.32	--	--	83.32	--	83.32	--	--	83.32	--
Custer	33.26	34.19	72.03	91.08	77.38	100.00	100.00	77.38	100.00	--	--	100.00	--
Dakota	69.55	69.55	81.28	92.96	--	--	98.61	82.62	93.04	--	--	--	--
Dawson	68.68	68.68	95.93	92.42	100.00	--	--	95.93	100.00	--	--	100.00	--
Dixon	75.65	75.65	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.61	98.61	100.00	100.00	--	--	98.61	--
Dodge	57.67	57.67	92.19	87.56	--	--	--	98.52	83.32	--	--	--	--
Douglas	63.60	63.60	73.92	76.69	71.94	98.61	98.61	76.85	73.36	--	--	98.61	--
Fillmore	95.93	95.93	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Franklin	52.54	52.54	59.37	64.32	--	--	95.28	58.13	69.04	--	--	--	--
Frontier	95.93	95.93	95.93	95.28	--	--	--	95.93	95.28	--	--	--	--
Furnas	60.27	60.27	100.00	100.00	--	--	--	100.00	100.00	--	--	--	--
Gage	95.93	95.93	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gosper	100.00	100.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hamilton	100.00	100.00	100.00	--	--	--	--	100.00	--	--	--	--	--
Harlan	42.70	42.70	51.34	50.56	--	--	98.61	52.58	54.37	--	--	--	--
Hitchcock	95.93	95.93	95.93	95.28	--	--	95.28	95.93	95.28	--	--	--	--
Howard	61.90	61.90	100.00	100.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	39.40	40.95	71.80	51.17	--	--	--	79.65	58.53	--	--	--	--
Johnson	54.03	63.67	85.12	83.32	--	--	83.32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Keamey	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.61	--	--	98.61	100.00	98.61	--	--	--	--
Lancaster	46.23	46.23	62.51	62.63	--	--	--	70.27	70.84	--	--	--	--
Madison	80.68	80.68	98.52	69.05	83.32	--	--	98.52	98.60	--	--	--	--
Merrick	95.93	95.93	95.93	95.28	--	--	--	95.93	95.28	--	--	--	--
Nance	36.84	39.54	72.64	84.45	--	--	--	77.11	90.56	--	--	--	--
Nemaha	63.68	63.68	75.16	93.20	--	--	98.61	73.26	100.00	--	--	98.61	--
Nuckolls	66.03	66.03	80.37	65.60	--	--	--	83.81	64.83	--	--	--	--

(Table NE-65 continued on next page)

(Table NE-65 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Forest area	Timberland area	Growing stock				Sawtimber			
			Volume	Average annual net growth	Average annual removals	Average annual mortality	Volume	Average annual net growth	Average annual removals	Average annual mortality
Otoe	48.81	48.81	58.78	50.86	98.61	81.16	58.29	100.00	--	98.61
Pawnee	57.08	57.08	69.59	63.68	95.28	--	77.48	67.54	--	--
Pierce	60.39	60.39	61.34	59.18	98.61	98.61	60.97	59.68	--	--
Polk	100.00	100.00	100.00	64.10	83.32	100.00	100.00	100.00	--	--
Red Willow	100.00	100.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Richardson	48.10	57.45	68.78	61.80	--	--	75.98	63.30	--	--
Saline	46.08	46.08	48.97	46.08	--	--	53.49	49.94	--	--
Sarpy	60.69	60.69	86.32	85.69	--	--	100.00	100.00	--	--
Saunders	57.51	57.51	78.10	100.00	--	70.80	83.62	70.12	--	98.61
Seward	64.35	71.34	100.00	100.00	--	--	100.00	100.00	--	--
Sherman	72.08	72.08	100.00	100.00	--	100.00	100.00	100.00	--	--
Stanton	58.93	58.93	73.04	80.47	--	--	76.48	82.33	--	--
Thayer	53.06	53.06	81.74	59.66	--	98.61	85.09	62.54	--	98.61
Thurston	41.47	41.47	52.15	100.00	--	64.50	53.56	100.00	--	67.16
Valley	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	--	--	100.00	100.00	--	--
Washington	41.98	41.98	55.94	68.45	--	98.60	57.99	72.13	--	98.60
Webster	45.80	52.01	69.90	64.23	--	--	72.02	68.95	--	--
Total	6.48	6.68	12.77	20.28	64.81	23.46	14.22	20.81	100.00	29.41

(Table NE-65 continued on next page)

(Table NE-65 continued)

Inventory unit and county	Forest area	Timberland area	Growing stock				Sawtimber			
			Volume	Average annual net growth	Average annual removals	Average annual mortality	Volume	Average annual net growth	Average annual removals	Average annual mortality
Western										
Antelope	76.06	76.06	100.00	100.00	--	100.00	100.00	100.00	--	100.00
Banner	56.29	60.66	73.99	91.11	100.00	--	75.78	80.21	100.00	--
Blaine	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boyd	34.49	34.49	54.87	52.41	--	81.92	64.79	49.48	--	--
Brown	57.22	57.22	89.09	74.24	--	--	85.64	71.75	--	--
Chase	97.59	97.59	97.59	97.66	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cherry	35.87	35.87	55.67	100.00	97.66	67.62	60.94	98.05	97.66	77.71
Dawes	22.51	22.51	29.51	100.00	--	44.58	31.18	100.00	--	55.06
Dundy	83.39	83.39	100.00	100.00	--	--	98.55	100.00	--	--
Garden	67.63	67.63	92.24	91.63	--	--	92.24	91.63	--	--
Garfield	76.14	76.14	76.14	76.20	--	--	76.14	76.20	--	--
Holt	29.97	31.64	66.50	100.00	94.53	65.81	66.17	100.00	98.67	66.48
Hooker	100.00	100.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Keith	49.22	56.42	100.00	100.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Keya Paha	32.43	32.43	39.45	100.00	100.00	71.47	42.97	100.00	100.00	77.08
Knox	22.89	26.35	55.86	55.70	--	71.91	57.29	47.54	--	--
Lincoln	23.23	25.88	56.86	100.00	--	84.00	80.48	89.27	--	91.63
Loup	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morrill	62.20	62.20	98.96	78.73	--	--	100.00	100.00	--	--
Scotts Bluff	38.29	38.90	67.62	100.00	--	84.63	73.15	100.00	--	91.63
Sheridan	27.98	27.98	41.58	94.17	--	56.93	44.75	100.00	--	58.74
Sioux	30.39	31.80	59.49	69.05	--	57.17	63.01	75.80	--	70.78
Thomas	57.42	57.42	100.00	97.50	100.00	78.47	100.00	81.13	100.00	72.42
Wheeler	52.39	61.34	73.45	87.74	--	87.08	92.24	84.22	--	82.46
Total	5.79	6.11	16.99	100.00	82.91	22.84	19.53	100.00	93.51	28.39
All counties	4.32	4.51	10.96	22.42	54.37	16.39	12.36	21.96	73.80	20.54

Sampling errors that exceed 100% are reported as 100%.

Appendix A. Tree Species in Nebraska

Tree species measured on field plots in Nebraska's 2010 inventory.

Common name	Scientific name
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Silver maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Bitternut hickory	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>
Northern catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Russian-olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Kentucky coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>
Black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Rocky Mountain juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Eastern redcedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Osage-orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>
Red mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>
Mulberry spp.	<i>Morus</i> spp.
Eastern hophornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Jack pine	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>
Austrian pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Scotch pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Eastern cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Plains cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>
American plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Cherry and plum spp.	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Overcup oak	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>
Bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
Chinkapin oak	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Northern red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Black oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Peachleaf willow	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>
Black willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>
American basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>
American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Siberian elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>
Slippery elm	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>



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