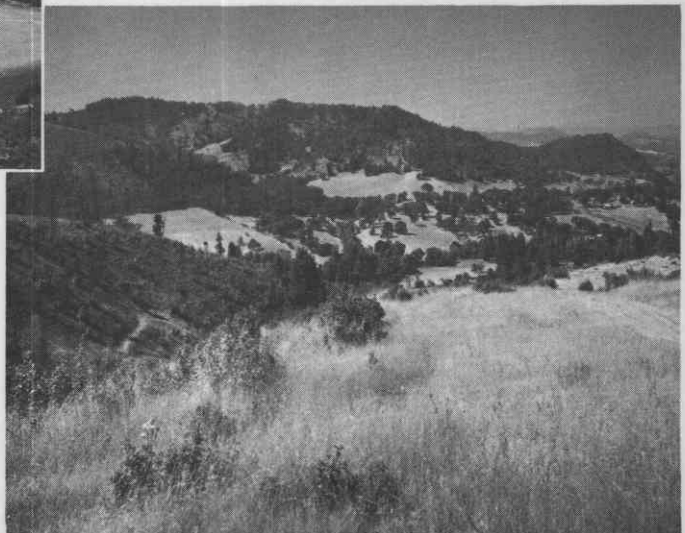


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TIMBER RESOURCES OF SOUTHWEST OREGON



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The county assessors and several private timber companies furnished ownership information. The southwest Oregon Forest Protective Associations, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and several private timber companies provided maps and information on access to forest lands as well as general information related to forest management practices in southwest Oregon.

### METRIC CONVERSIONS

1,000 acres = 404.69 hectares  
1,000 cubic feet = 28.3 cubic meters  
1 cubic foot per acre = 0.070 0 cubic meter per hectare  
1 square-foot basal area per acre = 0.229 6 square meter per hectare  
1 foot = 30.48 centimeters  
1 inch = 2.54 centimeters  
1 mile = 1 609.344 meters

# **TIMBER RESOURCES OF SOUTHWEST OREGON**

## **REFERENCE ABSTRACT**

Bassett, Patricia M.

1977. Timber resources of southwest Oregon. USDA For. Serv. Resour. Bull. PNW-72, 29 p. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon.

This report presents statistics from a 1973 inventory of timber resources of Douglas County and from a 1974 inventory of timber resources of Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine Counties, Oregon. Tables presented are of forest area and of timber volume, growth, and mortality.

**KEYWORDS:** Forest surveys, statistics (forest), resources (timber), Oregon (southwest).

## **RESEARCH SUMMARY**

**Resource Bulletin PNW-72**

1977

The southwest Oregon resource area of Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine Counties has a total land area of 8,147,000 acres, with 7,022,000 acres forested, and 6,129,000 acres in commercial forest land. The area has approximately 105 billion board feet of sawtimber (Scribner rule)--nearly 75 percent of it federally owned.

## **PREFACE**

This report presents statistics from the latest inventory of the timber resources of five counties in southwest Oregon: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine.

Field data for all lands except National Forests and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management were collected by the Renewable Resources Evaluation Work Unit of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. Renewable Resources Evaluation (formerly Forest Survey) is a nationwide project of the Forest Service authorized by the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of 1928 and amended by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-378).

Renewable resources evaluations are conducted throughout the 50 States by the U.S. Forest Service Experiment Stations. The Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station at Portland, Oregon, is responsible for resources evaluation in the States of Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

The basic inventory data for lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) were collected by that agency in 1966 for the Medford District and 1968-69 for other BLM lands. Current (1974) data were furnished by BLM for all field plots silviculturally treated or cutover since inventory, including the status of all plantations.

National Forest inventory data were collected by personnel of Region 6, Forest Service, at each National Forest. Dates of the basic inventories were: 1963 for the Siuslaw National Forest, 1966-67 for the Klamath National Forest, 1967 for the Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forests, 1967-68 for the Umpqua National Forest, and 1970-71 for the Willamette National Forest. All except the Willamette were updated to 1974 in the same manner as the BLM inventories. Field data for other ownerships were collected by Renewable Resources Evaluation personnel during the summers of 1973 for Douglas County and 1974 for Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine Counties.

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## INTRODUCTION

The southwest Oregon resource area, comprised of Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine Counties, has a total land area of 8,147,000 acres. Forest land covers approximately 7,022,000 acres, of which 87 percent (6,129,000 acres) is classified as commercial forest land. The area can be divided into five distinct geographic regions--the Cascade Range, the Coast Ranges, the Klamath Mountains, the dry interior valley of Douglas County, and the Rogue River Valley. Precipitation ranges from less than 18 inches in the "Agate Desert" north of Medford to 80 inches near Coos Bay. The hot summers of the interior contrast sharply with the cool summers along the coast.

Natural vegetation varies from near-rain forest along the coast to arid grassland in the interior valleys. Over 30 species of trees grow in the area, although by far the most abundant is Douglas-fir, ranging from the wet coastal forests to the dry interior grasslands. The coastal forests also include stands of western hemlock and Sitka spruce. Redwoods in the northern portion of their range are found in the southwestern part of the area; a mixture of Douglas-fir and the unique Port-Orford-cedar is also found. Extensive hardwood stands are scattered throughout the area on burned or cutover sites formerly stocked with conifers. Natural undisturbed stands of hardwoods form a major component in the western Klamath Mountains and southern Coast Ranges and in lower elevations of the interior.

Red alder is the major hardwood in coastal Coos County; tanoak predominates in the southern coastal and Klamath Mountains; and Oregon white oak, California black oak, and madrone are the most common hardwoods in the interior. Canyon live oak occurs on some of the harsher sites.

Interior stands often consist of white and grand firs, incense-cedar, and sugar and ponderosa

pinus, although Douglas-fir usually predominates. Stands of noble and Shasta red firs, mountain hemlock, and western white and lodgepole pines are found at higher elevations.

Cutting patterns have affected the natural composition of the forest. In the past, partial cutting predominated in Jackson and Josephine Counties but clearcutting occurred in most of Douglas, Coos, and coastal Curry County. In the northern coastal areas, regeneration is favored by moist conditions and is usually hampered only by brush competition. Farther south along the coast, regeneration is more difficult because of harsher sites and tanoak competition. Inland, regeneration hazards increase as sites become drier and harsher with the severest conditions for regeneration occurring in the valley margins.

This five county area has a population of about 270,000 people, comprising 13 percent of the State's total population. Major cities include Coos Bay, a seaport for forest products shipping; Roseburg, the "timber capital" of the Nation; Grants Pass, the Rogue River tourist center; Medford, near Crater Lake, an important industrial and service center for the Rogue River Valley; and the college town of Ashland whose Shakespearean festival is a major attraction each summer.

Important industries in southwest Oregon are mining, ranching, farming, tourism, and timber. Communities in the area rely heavily on the timber industry for employment. The industry provides jobs for approximately 21,000 people; two-thirds of these jobs are associated with the sawmill and veneer and plywood industries.

The southwest Oregon area plays a major role in the local, regional, and national timber supply situation. In the 5 years from 1970 to 1974, the forests in these five counties produced nearly one-third of the State's timber harvest. Approximately 5 percent of the Nation's lumber and one-fifth of its veneer and plywood are produced in the area.

The forest statistics in this report will be of special interest to planners and policymakers involved with such problems as increased timber demands, regenerations, and timber

harvesting, as well as to resource users and others interested in the current and future status of the timber of this area.

## **HIGHLIGHTS**

### COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND

- Covers 6,129,000 acres, 87 percent of the forest land, and 75 percent of the total land area;
- Has sawtimber stands on 62 percent of its area; and
- Is composed of 55-percent Douglas-fir type, 19-percent other softwood types, and 22-percent hardwood types; 4-percent is nonstocked.

### GROWING STOCK VOLUME

- Totals 23,251 million cubic feet;
- Is comprised of 91-percent softwoods, 9-percent hardwoods;
- Is over 92-percent sawtimber-size trees.

### SAWTIMBER VOLUME

- Totals 104,986 million board feet, Scribner rule (130,200 million board feet, International 1/4-inch rule);
- Is 71-percent Douglas-fir species;
- Contains only 5-percent hardwoods;
- Is 79 percent in trees over 21 inches in d.b.h.

### OWNERSHIP DISTRIBUTION

<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Percent of commercial forest land area</u>	<u>Percent of cubic-foot growing stock volume</u>	<u>Percent of sawtimber volume</u>
National Forest	33	45	17
Bureau of Land Management	22	26	26
Other public	3	3	3
Forest industry	27	19	19
Other private	15	7	5

### NET ANNUAL GROWTH

- Totals 272,000,000 cubic feet (1,341,900,000 board feet, International 1/4-inch rule);
- Totals 81 percent in softwoods.

### NET ANNUAL MORTALITY

- Totals 136,000,000 cubic feet (671,700,000 board feet, International 1/4-inch rule);
- Contains 87-percent softwoods.

## TABLES FOR SOUTHWEST OREGON, JANUARY 1, 1975

Table 1--Area by land class and county, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975

(In thousand acres)

Land class	All counties	Coos	Curry	Douglas	Jackson	Josephine
Forest land:						
Commercial	6,129	847	753	2,641	1,157	731
Deferred	19	--	9	--	10	--
Productive reserved	79	8	47	7	5	12
Unproductive	795	13	140	150	310	182
Total	7,022	868	949	2,798	1,482	925
Nonforest land <sup>1/</sup>	1,125	159	92	442	318	114
Total area <sup>2/</sup>	8,147	1,027	1,041	3,240	1,800	1,039

<sup>1/</sup>Includes cropland, pasture and range, swampland, industrial and urban areas, power-line clearings, railroads, and all improved roads and highways, and water as classified by Forest Survey standards but defined by the Bureau of Census as land.

<sup>2/</sup>Source: United States Bureau of the Census, Land and Water Area of the United States, 1970.

Table 2--Area of commercial forest land, by ownership class and county, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975

(In thousand acres)

Ownership class	All counties <sup>1/</sup>	Coos	Curry	Douglas	Jackson	Josephine
National Forest	2,019	64	412	897	388	258
Bureau of Land Management	1,329	156	57	609	277	230
Other public	178	78	2	56	6	36
Total public <sup>1/</sup>	3,526	298	471	1,562	671	524
Private:						
Forest industry	1,657	343	165	773	331	45
Other private:						
Farmer-owned	522	109	60	235	73	45
Miscellaneous	424	97	58	71	82	116
Total private <sup>1/</sup>	2,604	549	283	1,079	487	206
All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	6,129	847	753	2,641	1,157	731

<sup>1/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

Table 3--Area of commercial forest land, by cubic-foot site and ownership classes, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975

(In thousand acres)

Site class <sup>1/</sup> (cubic feet)	All ownerships <sup>2/</sup>	National Forest	Bureau of Land Manage.	Other public	Forest industry	Other private
225 or more	59	11	3	--	24	21
165 to 224	605	107	141	38	222	97
120 to 164	1966	494	496	67	694	215
85 to 119	1516	570	340	16	423	167
50 to 84	1496	749	335	25	173	213
20 to 49	487	87	14	30	121	233
All classes <sup>2/</sup>	6,129	2,019	1,329	178	1,657	946

<sup>1/</sup>A classification in terms of capacity for cubic-foot annual growth per acre at culmination of mean annual growth in fully stocked stands.

<sup>2/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

Table 4--Area of commercial forest land, by stand-size and ownership classes, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975

(In thousand acres)

Stand-size class	All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	National Forest	Bureau of Land Manage.	Other public	Forest industry	Other private
Sawtimber stands:						
Large sawtimber <sup>2/</sup>	2,423	1,220	728	42	364	69
Small sawtimber <sup>3/</sup>	1,402	351	248	77	412	314
Total <sup>1/</sup>	3,826	1,572	976	119	776	383
Poletimber stands	492	111	25	12	172	172
Sapling and seedling stands	1,317	291	268	32	541	185
Nonstocked areas <sup>4/</sup>	497	46	60	15	168	208
All classes <sup>1/</sup>	6,129	2,019	1,329	178	1,657	946

<sup>1/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup>Large sawtimber includes stands with the majority of the sawtimber stocking in trees 21.0-inch d.b.h. and larger.

<sup>3/</sup>Small sawtimber includes stands with the majority of the sawtimber stocking in conifer trees 9.0 to 20.9-inch d.b.h. and hardwood trees 11.0 to 20.9-inch d.b.h.

<sup>4/</sup>Less than 10 percent stocked with growing stock trees.

Table 5--Area of commercial forest land, by forest type and ownership class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975

(In thousand acres)

Forest type	All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	National Forest	Bureau of Land Manage.	Other public	Forest industry	Other private
Douglas-fir	3,392	1,164	1,003	85	879	261
White fir	236	133	54	--	37	12
Grand fir	106	20	10	2	36	38
Shasta red fir	70	70	--	--	--	--
Subalpine fir	5	5	--	--	--	--
Pacific silver fir	14	14	--	--	--	--
Noble fir	20	18	2	--	--	--
Ponderosa pine	90	33	27	--	9	21
Jeffrey pine	25	2	--	--	23	--
Sugar pine	25	9	16	--	--	--
Western white pine	17	17	--	--	--	--
Lodgepole pine	82	68	--	--	--	14
Knobcone pine	14	14	<u>2/</u>	--	--	--
Engelmann spruce	1	1	--	--	--	--
Sitka spruce	29	4	--	--	12	13
Redwood	11	5	--	--	6	--
Mountain hemlock	85	60	25	--	--	--
Western hemlock	85	36	--	--	41	8
Incense-cedar	111	11	22	2	39	37
Port-Orford-cedar	76	19	4	9	29	15
Western redcedar	51	7	7	--	31	6
Red alder	350	16	15	44	170	105
Maple	37	--	8	--	21	8
Black oak	104	6	15	--	32	51
Oregon white oak	78	--	1	9	6	62
Canyon live oak	22	22	--	--	--	--
Tanoak	162	162	--	--	--	--
California laurel	2	2	--	--	--	--
Chinkapin	30	29	1	--	--	--
Madrone	316	28	38	13	67	170
Other hardwoods	215	1	25	12	109	68
Noncommercial hardwoods	34	--	2	--	10	22
Nonstocked	232	46	54	--	99	33
All types <sup>1/</sup>	6,129	2,019	1,329	178	1,657	946

<sup>1/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup>Less than 500 acres.

Table 6--Area of noncommercial forest land, by ownership class, forest type, and land class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975

(In thousand acres)

Forest type and land class	All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	National Forest	Bureau of Land Manage.	Other public	Forest industry	Other private
RESERVED						
Productive: <sup>2/</sup>						
Douglas-fir	45	27	14	4	--	--
True firs	3/	3/	--	--	--	--
Fir-hemlock	3/	3/	--	--	--	--
Ponderosa pine	3	1	3/	2	--	--
Jeffrey pine	3/	3/	--	--	--	--
Sugar pine	12	12	3/	3/	--	--
Western white pine	1	1	--	--	--	--
Lodgepole pine	3	1	--	2	--	--
Sitka spruce	5	1	--	4	--	--
Port-Orford-cedar	3/	--	--	3/	--	--
Alder	3/	--	--	3/	--	--
Cottonwood	3/	--	3/	--	--	--
Hardwood	6	6	--	3/	--	--
Unclassified	2	2	--	--	--	--
Total <sup>1/</sup>	79	52	15	12	--	--
Unproductive: <sup>4/</sup>						
Rocky <sup>2/</sup>	21	21	--	--	--	--
Low site <sup>6/</sup>	4	3	1	--	--	--
Oak-madrone	1	--	3/	1	--	--
Chaparral	2	--	3/	2	--	--
Cottonwood	3/	--	--	3/	--	--
Unclassified	3/	--	--	3/	--	--
Total <sup>1/</sup>	28	24	1	3	--	--
Total reserved <sup>1/</sup>	107	76	16	15	--	--
UNRESERVED						
Unproductive:						
Rocky <sup>2/</sup>						
Douglas-fir	65	19	46	--	--	--
White fir	3	--	3	--	--	--
Grand fir	1	--	1	--	--	--
Shasta red fir	2	2	--	--	--	--
Ponderosa pine	10	--	10	--	--	--
Jeffrey pine	8	--	8	--	--	--
Lodgepole pine	3	3	--	--	--	--
Mountain hemlock	3	3	--	--	--	--
Western hemlock	9	2	--	--	--	7
Incense-cedar	1	--	1	--	--	--
Black oak	3	--	3	--	--	--
Oregon white oak	1	3/	1	--	--	--
Madrone	1	--	1	--	--	--
Other hardwoods	1	--	1	--	--	--
Nonstocked	9	--	9	--	--	--
Unclassified	101	101	--	--	--	--
Total rocky <sup>1/</sup>	222	130	85	--	--	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6--Area of noncommercial forest land, by ownership class, forest type, and land class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975--Continued

(In thousand acres)

Forest type and land class	All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	National Forest	Bureau of Land Manage.	Other public	Forest industry	Other private
Low site <sup>6/</sup>						
Douglas-fir	26	--	9	--	--	17
White fir	3/	3/	--	--	--	--
Ponderosa pine	12	--	4	--	--	8
Jeffrey pine	5	--	4	1	--	--
Lodgepole pine	1	--	1	--	--	--
Oregon white oak	6	--	1	3	2	--
Noncommercial hardwoods	3	1	2	--	--	--
Nonstocked	11	--	--	3	--	8
Unclassified	83	83	--	--	--	--
Total low site <sup>1/</sup>	146	84	20	6	2	34
Critical watershed <sup>7/</sup>						
Douglas-fir	6	4	2	--	--	--
Ponderosa pine	4	--	4	--	--	--
Madrone	1	--	1	--	--	--
Nonstocked	2	--	2	--	--	--
Total critical watershed <sup>1/</sup>	14	4	10	--	--	--
Adverse location <sup>7/</sup>						
Douglas-fir	17	2	15	--	--	--
Lodgepole pine	2	2	--	--	--	--
Black oak	3	--	3	--	--	--
Oregon white oak	2	--	2	--	--	--
Madrone	3	--	3	--	--	--
Nonstocked	1	--	1	--	--	--
Total adverse location <sup>1/</sup>	29	4	25	--	--	--
Junipers	8	--	1	--	7	--
Oak-madrone	224	--	43	4	16	161
Chaparral	112	74	35	2	1	--
Willow	10	--	--	--	2	8
Total unreserved <sup>1/</sup>	767	296	220	13	29	211
Total noncommercial forest <sup>1/</sup>	874	372	236	28	29	211

<sup>1/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup>Includes forest land estimated to be capable of growing 20 cubic feet or more per acre primarily in the Rogue River Wild River Area, Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area, and various State and county parks.

<sup>3/</sup>Less than 500 acres.

<sup>4/</sup>Forest types not determined.

<sup>5/</sup>Includes areas capable of growing merchantable trees but too steep or rocky for timber management.

<sup>6/</sup>Areas stocked with commercial tree species but incapable of growing 20 cubic feet per acre because of soil and climatic factors; forest types not determined.

<sup>7/</sup>Includes unstable areas that cannot be logged without seriously affecting the watershed and small isolated patches of commercial forest land on steep mountainsides; forest types not determined.

Table 7--Volume of timber on commercial forest land, by class of timber and by softwoods and hardwoods, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975

(In million cubic feet)

Class of timber	All species <sup>1/</sup>	Softwoods	Hardwoods
Sawtimber trees:			
Saw-log portion	19,917	18,833	1,084
Upper-stem portion	1,403	1,277	126
Total <sup>1/</sup>	21,320	20,110	1,210
Poletimber trees	1,931	1,153	778
All growing stock trees <sup>1/</sup>	23,251	21,263	1,988
Sound cull trees	496	105	391
Rotten cull trees	1,018	815	204
Salvable dead trees	489	485	4
All timber <sup>1/</sup>	25,254	22,668	2,587

<sup>1/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

Table 8--Volume of growing stock and sawtimber on commercial forest land, by ownership class and by softwoods and hardwoods, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975

Ownership class	Average volume per acre	Total volume		
		All species <sup>1/</sup>	Softwoods	Hardwoods
	<u>Cubic feet</u>	<u>Million cubic feet</u>		
Growing stock: <sup>2/</sup>				
National Forest	5,241	10,581	10,156	425
Bureau of Land Management	4,473	5,945	5,535	410
Other public	3,921	698	514	185
Forest industry	2,678	4,438	3,897	540
Other private	1,680	1,589	1,161	428
All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	3,794	23,251	21,263	1,988
	<u>Board feet</u>	<u>Million board feet</u>		
Sawtimber (International 1/4-inch rule): <sup>3/</sup>				
National Forest	30,211	60,995	59,410	1,585
Bureau of Land Management	25,059	33,303	32,018	1,284
Other public	22,646	4,031	3,119	912
Forest industry	15,147	25,098	23,493	1,605
Other private	7,163	6,776	5,756	1,021
All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	21,243	130,200	123,795	6,405
Sawtimber (Scribner rule): <sup>4/</sup>				
National Forest	23,723	47,897	46,632	1,265
Bureau of Land Management	23,035	30,613	29,353	1,260
Other public	16,933	3,014	2,286	728
Forest industry	11,398	18,887	17,571	1,316
Other private	4,839	4,578	3,745	833
All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	17,129	104,986	99,585	5,401

<sup>1/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup>Includes trees 5.0-inch d.b.h. and larger.

<sup>3/</sup>Includes softwood trees 9.0-inch d.b.h. and larger and hardwood trees 11.0-inch d.b.h. and larger.

<sup>4/</sup>Includes trees 11.0-inch d.b.h. and larger.

Table 9--Volume of growing stock and sawtimber on commercial forest land, by county and ownership class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975

County	Total <sup>1/</sup>	National Forest	Bureau of Land Management	Other public	Forest industry	Other private
<u>Million cubic feet</u>						
Growing stock <sup>2/</sup>						
Coos	3,268	327	1,012	441	998	490
Curry	2,521	1,782	252	11	213	261
Douglas	11,291	5,537	2,859	189	2,290	416
Jackson	3,896	1,833	988	13	855	207
Josephine	2,275	1,102	833	44	81	215
Total <sup>1/</sup>	23,251	10,581	5,945	698	4,438	1,589
<u>Million board feet</u>						
Sawtimber (International 1/4-inch rule): <sup>3/</sup>						
Coos	18,614	2,108	6,215	2,592	5,285	2,414
Curry	13,885	10,511	1,309	75	875	1,115
Douglas	65,875	32,689	16,514	1,099	13,977	1,596
Jackson	20,156	9,622	4,925	66	4,586	956
Josephine	11,674	6,065	4,340	199	375	695
Total <sup>1/</sup>	130,200	60,995	33,303	4,031	25,098	6,776
<u>Million board feet</u>						
Sawtimber (Scribner rule): <sup>4/</sup>						
Coos	15,370	1,904	5,767	1,931	4,019	1,749
Curry	11,057	8,303	1,220	63	649	822
Douglas	53,442	25,488	15,306	843	10,772	1,033
Jackson	15,642	7,433	4,405	45	3,208	551
Josephine	9,479	4,769	3,916	131	240	423
Total <sup>1/</sup>	104,986	47,897	30,613	3,014	18,887	4,578

<sup>1/</sup> Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes trees 5.0-inch d.b.h. and larger.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes softwood trees 9.0-inch d.b.h. and larger and hardwood trees 11.0-inch d.b.h. and larger.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes trees 11.0-inch d.b.h. and larger.

Table 10--Volume of growing stock on commercial forest land, by species and ownership class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975

(In million cubic feet)

Species	All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	National Forest	Bureau of Land Manage.	Other public	Forest industry	Other private
Softwoods:						
Douglas-fir	15,067	6,632	4,375	439	2,891	730
Shasta red fir	248	247	--	--	--	1
True firs	1,784	1,212	253	4	254	61
Ponderosa and Jeffrey pines	560	187	185	6	124	58
Sugar pine	616	389	155	--	65	7
Western white pine	168	165	3	--	--	--
Lodgepole pine	122	111	--	--	--	11
Spruces	102	7	--	24	13	58
Hemlocks	1,436	763	315	16	279	63
Redwood	53	37	--	--	16	--
Incense-cedar	452	155	112	8	80	97
Western redcedar	366	74	110	--	144	38
Other softwoods <sup>2/</sup>	286	177	26	17	31	35
Total <sup>1/</sup>	21,263	10,156	5,535	514	3,897	1,161
Hardwoods:						
Red alder	680	54	63	160	247	156
Tanoak	358	219	50	--	43	46
Other hardwoods <sup>3/</sup>	949	152	297	25	250	225
Total <sup>1/</sup>	1,988	425	410	185	540	428
All species <sup>1/</sup>	23,251	10,581	5,945	698	4,438	1,589

<sup>1/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup>Includes knobcone pine, Port-Orford-cedar, and Alaska cedar.

<sup>3/</sup>Includes bigleaf maple, madrone, golden chinkapin, Oregon ash, cottonwood, oaks, and California laurel (Oregon myrtle).

Table 11--Volume of sawtimber on commercial forest land, by species and ownership class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975, International 1/4-inch rule

(In million board feet)

Species	All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	National Forest	Bureau of Land Manage.	Other public	Forest industry	Other private
<b>Softwoods:</b>						
Douglas-fir	91,316	41,082	25,907	2,783	17,920	3,624
Shasta red fir	1,464	1,457	--	--	--	7
True firs	9,185	6,324	1,259	20	1,323	259
Ponderosa and Jeffrey pines	3,224	1,112	1,031	37	735	309
Sugar pine	3,845	2,500	891	--	415	39
Western white pine	890	874	16	--	--	--
Lodgepole pine	266	221	--	--	--	45
Spruces	591	40	--	111	78	362
Hemlocks	6,931	3,404	1,722	59	1,456	290
Redwood	340	253	--	--	87	--
Incense-cedar	2,306	831	509	44	416	506
Western redcedar	2,043	342	553	--	930	218
Other softwoods <sup>2/</sup>	1,392	969	129	65	133	97
<b>Total<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>123,795</b>	<b>59,410</b>	<b>32,018</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>23,493</b>	<b>5,756</b>
<b>Hardwoods:</b>						
Red alder	2,530	358	259	838	710	366
Tanoak	1,256	898	130	--	84	144
Other hardwoods <sup>3/</sup>	2,619	329	895	74	811	509
<b>Total<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>6,405</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>1,021</b>
<b>All species<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>130,200</b>	<b>60,995</b>	<b>33,303</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>25,098</b>	<b>6,776</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes knobcone pine, Port-Orford-cedar, and Alaska cedar.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes bigleaf maple, madrone, golden chinkapin, Oregon ash, cottonwood, oaks, and California laurel (Oregon myrtle).

Table 12--Volume of sawtimber on commercial forest land, by species and ownership class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975, Scribner rule

(In million board feet)

Species	All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	National Forest	Bureau of Land Manage.	Other public	Forest industry	Other private
Softwoods:						
Douglas-fir	74,776	32,673	23,860	2,113	13,740	2,391
Shasta red fir	1,126	1,124	--	--	--	2
True firs	6,999	4,894	1,124	8	825	148
Ponderosa and Jeffrey pines	2,542	883	938	20	510	191
Sugar pine	3,143	1,970	833	--	313	27
Western white pine	681	667	14	--	--	--
Lodgepole pine	181	155	--	--	--	26
Spruces	382	28	--	42	51	261
Hemlocks	5,247	2,581	1,492	37	966	171
Redwood	276	203	--	--	73	--
Incense-cedar	1,677	560	463	29	297	329
Western redcedar	1,631	263	500	--	721	147
Other softwoods <sup>2/</sup>	924	632	129	37	74	52
Total <sup>1/</sup>	99,585	46,632	29,353	2,286	17,571	3,745
Hardwoods:						
Red alder	2,024	234	257	667	575	291
Tanoak	955	635	129	--	70	121
Other hardwoods <sup>3/</sup>	2,421	396	874	61	670	420
Total <sup>1/</sup>	5,401	1,265	1,260	728	1,316	833
All species <sup>1/</sup>	104,986	47,897	30,613	3,014	18,887	4,578

<sup>1/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup>Includes knobcone pine, Port-Orford-cedar, and Alaska cedar.

<sup>3/</sup>Includes bigleaf maple, madrone, golden chinkapin, Oregon ash, cottonwood, oaks, and California laurel (Oregon myrtle).

Table 13--Volume of growing stock on commercial forest land, by species and diameter class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975

Species	Diameter class (inches at breast height)											
	All classes <sup>1/</sup>	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	21.0-28.9	29.0-38.9	39.0 and larger
<b>Softwoods:</b>												
Douglas-fir	15,067	285	378	412	498	520	533	603	605	2,548	3,267	5,418
Shasta red fir	248	5	7	9	13	14	14	14	17	61	50	46
True firs	1,784	56	81	99	111	131	133	120	135	414	264	239
Ponderosa and Jeffrey pines	560	7	13	18	23	23	43	32	35	117	119	128
Sugar pine	616	8	4	8	12	15	13	13	25	94	164	263
Western white pine	168	5	6	8	6	10	7	13	11	56	22	24
Lodgepole pine	122	17	23	24	26	14	9	5	3	2	--	--
Spruces	102	2	2	12	8	5	7	11	3	29	22	1
Hemlocks	1,436	73	97	98	127	111	130	114	108	324	146	111
Redwood	53	--	--	1	--	2	2	2	3	6	15	24
Incense-cedar	452	10	12	12	14	23	19	32	21	91	108	108
Western redcedar	366	4	12	13	15	12	12	18	15	59	78	125
Other softwoods <sup>2/</sup>	286	22	21	15	18	17	13	21	9	49	40	62
<b>Total<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>21,263</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>3,852</b>	<b>4,296</b>	<b>6,549</b>
<b>Hardwoods:</b>												
Red alder	680	65	70	87	78	88	87	77	57	64	5	--
Tanoak	358	62	56	46	36	35	25	20	16	40	21	1
Other hardwoods <sup>3/</sup>	949	120	148	124	130	93	67	63	54	99	36	12
<b>Total<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>All species<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>23,251</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>4,055</b>	<b>4,357</b>	<b>6,563</b>

<sup>1/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup>Includes knobcone pine, Port-Orford-cedar, and Alaska cedar.

<sup>3/</sup>Includes bigleaf maple, madrone, golden chinkapin, Oregon ash, cottonwood, oaks, and California laurel (Oregon myrtle).

Table 14--Volume of sawtimber on commercial forest land, by species and diameter class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975, International 1/4-inch rule

(In million board feet)

Species	Diameter class (inches at breast height)										29.0- 38.9	39.0 and larger	
	All classes <sup>1/</sup>	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- 28.9	29.0- 38.9	39.0 and larger			
<b>Softwoods:</b>													
Douglas-fir	91,316	1,902	2,466	2,787	3,044	3,568	3,654	16,006	21,131	36,760			
Shasta red fir	1,464	34	55	68	78	81	97	392	334	324			
True firs	9,185	323	506	637	709	651	727	2,443	1,682	1,507			
Ponderosa and Jeffrey pines	3,224	63	94	116	245	174	203	725	752	853			
Sugar pine	3,845	42	51	75	62	70	134	578	1,070	1,765			
Western white pine	890	31	24	50	39	63	68	328	138	149			
Lodgepole pine	266	21	98	56	39	25	17	10	--	--			
Spruces	591	51	42	33	41	63	23	185	149	5			
Hemlocks	6,931	333	626	569	699	629	610	1,896	903	664			
Redwood	340	2	--	8	9	7	17	37	96	163			
Incense-cedar	2,306	39	50	99	82	155	100	499	627	652			
Western redcedar	2,043	50	64	56	61	95	80	351	471	818			
Other softwoods <sup>2/</sup>	1,392	64	72	87	60	102	51	291	246	421			
<b>Total<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>123,795</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>4,146</b>	<b>4,642</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>5,683</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>23,740</b>	<b>27,598</b>	<b>44,082</b>			
<b>Hardwoods:</b>													
Red alder	2,530	--	353	457	492	457	343	407	22	--			
Tanoak	1,256	--	203	198	157	131	117	280	163	7			
Other hardwoods <sup>3/</sup>	2,619	--	474	391	295	313	288	547	234	78			
<b>Total<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>6,405</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>85</b>			
<b>All species<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>130,200</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>5,176</b>	<b>5,688</b>	<b>6,113</b>	<b>6,584</b>	<b>6,529</b>	<b>24,974</b>	<b>28,018</b>	<b>44,167</b>			

<sup>1/</sup> Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes knobcone pine, Port-Orford-cedar, and Alaska cedar.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes bigleaf maple, madrone, golden chinkapin, Oregon ash, cottonwood, oaks, and California laurel (Oregon myrtle).

Table 15--Volume of sawtimber on commercial forest land; by species and diameter class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975, Scribner rule

(In million board feet)

Species	Diameter class (inches at breast height)									
	All classes <sup>1/</sup>	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0-38.9	39.0 and larger	
<b>Softwoods:</b>										
Douglas-fir	74,776	1,537	1,906	2,190	2,657	2,828	13,085	18,056	32,520	
Shasta red fir	1,126	35	44	52	56	70	305	280	284	
True firs	6,999	320	420	480	469	545	1,980	1,446	1,339	
Ponderosa and Jeffrey pines	2,542	51	75	160	127	152	589	648	739	
Sugar pine	3,143	36	50	46	51	101	460	881	1,519	
Western white pine	681	18	33	26	47	49	262	116	129	
Lodgepole pine	181	72	42	30	18	12	7	--	--	
Spruces	382	23	20	25	41	16	135	116	4	
Hemlocks	5,247	403	399	500	475	480	1,569	812	609	
Redwood	276	--	6	6	6	15	28	79	138	
Incense-cedar	1,677	27	53	51	95	70	363	496	522	
Western redcedar	1,631	41	37	42	66	62	295	392	694	
Other softwoods <sup>2/</sup>	924	31	50	37	67	32	205	176	325	
<b>Total<sup>1/</sup></b>	99,585	2,594	3,135	3,645	4,175	4,431	19,283	23,498	38,821	
<b>Hardwoods:</b>										
Red alder	2,024	267	350	389	371	283	342	20	--	
Tanoak	955	140	144	116	100	73	232	143	7	
Other hardwoods <sup>3/</sup>	2,421	412	349	270	287	257	531	247	71	
<b>Total<sup>1/</sup></b>	5,401	819	843	775	758	613	1,104	410	78	
<b>All species<sup>1/</sup></b>	104,986	3,413	3,979	4,420	4,933	5,044	20,387	23,904	38,899	

<sup>1/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup>Includes knobcone pine, Port-Orford-cedar, and Alaska cedar.

<sup>3/</sup>Includes bigleaf maple, madrone, golden chinkapin, Oregon ash, cottonwood, oaks, and California laurel (Oregon myrtle).

Table 16--*Net annual growth of growing stock on commercial forest land, by species and ownership class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975*

(In million cubic feet)

Species	All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	National Forest	Bureau of Land Manage.	Other public	Forest industry	Other private
<b>Softwoods:</b>						
Douglas-fir	138.1	38.5	27.7	8.4	38.6	24.9
Shasta red fir	1.7	1.6	--	--	--	.1
True firs	29.1	13.1	3.8	.3	8.8	3.1
Ponderosa and Jeffrey pines	5.8	1.8	1.5	<u>2/</u> -.1	1.3	1.3
Sugar pine	2.3	1.6	.2	<u>2/</u> -.2	.5	.2
Western white pine	.8	.8	<u>3/</u>	--	--	--
Lodgepole pine	1.5	1.1	--	--	--	.4
Spruces	3.4	<u>3/</u>	--	.8	.3	2.3
Hemlocks	24.6	8.7	2.3	1.1	8.4	4.1
Redwood	.3	.3	--	--	--	--
Incense-cedar	4.1	1.3	.7	<u>3/</u>	.6	1.5
Western redcedar <sup>4/</sup>	4.2	1.2	1.0	--	.9	1.1
Other softwoods <sup>4/</sup>	4.8	.3	.6	.5	1.6	1.8
Total <sup>1/</sup>	220.7	70.3	37.8	10.8	61.0	40.8
<b>Hardwoods:</b>						
Red alder	22.8	.4	.7	<u>3/</u>	13.3	8.4
Tanoak	2.1	--	1.6	--	<u>2/</u> -.2	.7
Other hardwoods <sup>5/</sup>	26.4	6.4	9.1	.2	3.5	7.1
Total <sup>1/</sup>	51.3	6.8	11.5	.3	16.5	16.2
All species <sup>1/</sup>	272.0	77.1	49.3	11.1	77.5	57.0

<sup>1/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup>Negative net annual growth is the result of net annual mortality exceeding gross annual growth.

<sup>3/</sup>Less than 0.05 million cubic feet.

<sup>4/</sup>Includes knobcone pine, Port-Orford-cedar, and Alaska cedar.

<sup>5/</sup>Includes bigleaf maple, madrone, golden chinkapin, Oregon ash, cottonwood, oaks, and California laurel (Oregon myrtle).

Table 17--Net annual growth of sawtimber on commercial forest land, by species and ownership class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975, International 1/4-inch rule

(In million board feet)

Species	All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	National Forest	Bureau of Land Manage.	Other public	Forest industry	Other private
Softwoods:						
Douglas-fir	721.1	217.7	135.8	43.8	199.6	124.3
Shasta red fir	11.4	10.6	--	--	--	.8
True firs	158.2	68.3	18.7	1.2	56.3	13.7
Ponderosa and Jeffrey pines	35.7	10.2	6.3	.3	9.0	10.0
Sugar pine	13.6	8.7	2.1	<u>2/</u> -1.3	3.2	.9
Western white pine	<u>2/</u> -4.0	<u>2/</u> -4.2	.2	--	--	--
Lodgepole pine	5.3	4.8	--	--	--	.5
Spruces	28.3	.3	--	7.6	3.4	17.0
Hemlocks	118.7	33.1	12.2	3.8	52.3	17.3
Redwood	5.6	1.9	--	--	3.7	--
Incense-cedar	18.9	4.8	2.3	.2	3.3	8.2
Western redcedar	25.9	4.6	4.8	--	8.7	7.8
Other softwoods <sup>3/</sup>	24.8	8.0	2.2	2.8	7.1	4.7
Total <sup>1/</sup>	1,163.3	368.8	184.5	58.4	346.5	205.1
Hardwoods:						
Red alder	67.2	4.0	6.4	6.2	36.5	14.1
Tanoak	9.3	--	5.0	--	1.0	3.3
Other hardwoods <sup>4/</sup>	102.0	25.0	30.8	1.5	29.0	15.8
Total <sup>1/</sup>	178.6	29.0	42.2	7.6	66.5	33.2
All species <sup>1/</sup>	1,341.9	397.8	226.8	66.0	413.1	238.2

<sup>1/</sup> Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup> Negative net annual growth is the result of net annual mortality exceeding gross annual growth.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes knobcone pine, Port-Orford-cedar, and Alaska cedar.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes bigleaf maple, madrone, golden chinkapin, Oregon ash, cottonwood, oaks, and California laurel (oregon myrtle).

Table 18--Average annual mortality of growing stock on commercial forest land,  
by species and ownership class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975

(In million cubic feet)

Species	All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	National Forest	Bureau of Land Manage.	Other public	Forest industry	Other private
Softwoods:						
Douglas-fir	80.4	26.9	32.8	0.9	16.1	3.8
Shasta red fir	1.6	1.6	--	--	--	--
True firs	11.5	5.8	2.8	--	2.6	.4
Ponderosa and Jeffrey pines	4.7	1.7	1.4	.2	1.0	.5
Sugar pine	5.3	2.9	1.7	.2	.5	--
Western white pine	2.3	2.2	.1	--	--	--
Lodgepole pine	1.2	1.1	--	--	--	.2
Spruces	.9	<sup>2/</sup>	--	.2	.5	.2
Hemlocks	6.4	2.9	1.5	.3	1.4	.2
Redwood	.1	.1	--	--	--	--
Incense-cedar	1.4	.2	.7	.1	.3	.1
Western redcedar	1.3	<sup>1/</sup>	.3	--	.9	--
Other softwoods <sup>3/</sup>	1.1	.5	--	.2	--	.4
Total <sup>1/</sup>	118.3	45.9	41.3	2.0	23.2	5.9
Hardwoods:						
Red alder	7.2	.6	.6	2.6	1.8	1.6
Tanoak	2.4	--	.1	--	1.8	.5
Other hardwoods <sup>4/</sup>	8.1	.6	1.5	.4	3.2	2.4
Total <sup>1/</sup>	17.7	1.2	2.2	3.0	6.8	4.6
All species <sup>1/</sup>	136.0	47.1	43.4	5.0	30.0	10.4

<sup>1/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup>Less than 0.05 million cubic feet.

<sup>3/</sup>Includes knobcone pine, Port-Orford-cedar, and Alaska cedar.

<sup>4/</sup>Includes bigleaf maple, madrone, golden chinkapin, Oregon ash, cottonwood, oaks, and California laurel (Oregon myrtle).

Table 19--Average annual mortality of sawtimber on commercial forest land, by species and ownership class, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975, International 1/4-inch rule

(In million board feet)

Species	All ownerships <sup>1/</sup>	National Forest	Bureau of Land Manage.	Other public	Forest industry	Other private
Softwoods:						
Douglas-fir	458.7	167.7	183.4	5.7	91.2	10.8
Shasta red fir	10.4	10.4	--	--	--	--
True firs	58.1	31.1	14.6	--	11.0	1.4
Ponderosa and Jeffrey pines	16.8	4.0	6.8	1.0	4.3	.7
Sugar pine	32.5	19.3	8.7	1.4	3.1	--
Western white pine	13.0	12.2	.8	--	--	--
Lodgepole pine	3.1	2.0	--	--	--	1.1
Spruces	1.6	.2	--	--	1.4	--
Hemlocks	26.1	11.7	8.1	--	5.2	1.1
Redwood	.7	.7	--	--	--	--
Incense-cedar	5.2	1.0	2.6	.4	.9	.4
Western redcedar	4.1	.1	1.5	--	2.5	--
Other softwoods <sup>2/</sup>	3.8	2.4	.3	.5	--	.6
Total <sup>1/</sup>	634.1	262.8	226.7	8.9	119.6	16.0
Hardwoods:						
Red alder	21.4	3.9	2.0	10.6	2.4	2.4
Tanoak	2.7	--	.3	--	1.0	1.3
Other hardwoods <sup>3/</sup>	13.6	3.1	2.9	.1	4.3	3.2
Total <sup>1/</sup>	37.7	7.0	5.3	10.8	7.7	6.9
All species <sup>1/</sup>	671.7	269.8	232.0	19.7	127.3	22.7

<sup>1/</sup>Totals may be off because of rounding.

<sup>2/</sup>Includes knobcone pine, Port-Orford-cedar, and Alaska cedar.

<sup>3/</sup>Includes bigleaf maple, madrone, golden chinkapin, Oregon ash, cottonwood, oaks, and California laurel (Oregon myrtle).

Table 20--*Timber harvest by ownership class, southwest Oregon, 1950-74*

(In thousand board feet, Scribner rule)

Year	All ownerships	Private	State	National Forest	Bureau of Land Manage. <sup>1/</sup>	Other public
1950	2,653,927	2/	2,392,627	252,300	--	9,000
1951	3,181,033	2/	2,903,833	277,200	--	--
1952	3,887,385	2/	3,616,585	270,800	--	--
1953	3,222,276	2/	2,928,776	293,500	--	--
1954	3,550,143	2/	3,151,343	398,800	--	--
1955	4,087,349	2/	3,702,323	385,026	--	--
1956	3,498,667	2/	2,821,526	398,000	279,141	--
1957	2,824,519	2/	2,200,086	326,200	298,233	--
1958	2,873,112	1,990,426	11,549	480,037	391,100	--
1959	3,498,474	2,272,729	20,541	688,335	516,869	--
1960	3,244,003	2,256,604	29,061	511,721	446,617	--
1961	2,440,052	1,378,802	54,381	550,522	456,347	--
1962	2,922,115	1,570,415	52,796	705,300	593,604	--
1963	2,937,111	1,333,207	51,130	821,300	731,474	--
1964	3,283,185	1,462,333	92,730	892,000	836,122	--
1965	3,175,631	1,491,340	97,561	890,000	692,958	3,772
1966	2,994,991	1,486,372	79,145	763,700	660,461	5,313
1967	2,844,245	1,382,837	51,684	787,600	618,426	3,698
1968	3,236,433	1,471,202	38,561	889,052	833,194	4,424
1969	2,969,011	1,538,927	79,689	722,655	624,114	3,626
1970	2,583,868	1,353,710	58,582	608,270	556,500	6,806
1971	2,966,022	1,377,967	64,268	769,930	747,250	6,607
1972	3,165,962	1,405,344	63,911	969,799	722,298	4,610
1973	2,943,344	1,165,273	99,258	902,701	766,683	9,429
1974	2,692,159	1,302,454	99,040	699,262	580,626	10,777

<sup>1/</sup>BLM figures prior to 1974 have been converted from short log to long log and may not agree with previously published figures.

<sup>2/</sup>Separate data for private and State ownership not available.

## ACCURACY OF CURRENT INVENTORY DATA

### FOREST-LAND AREA AND TIMBER VOLUME

The estimates of forest-land area and timber volume in southwest Oregon for all owners other than National Forest and Bureau of Land Management were derived by sampling and consequently have sampling errors. Area and volume statistics for National Forests and BLM were updated with a stand projection model (Larson and Goforth 1970), and therefore, sampling errors were not computed. Since sampling intensities were greater on these lands, the accuracy of these inventories probably exceeded the accuracies shown below for the other owners.

Sampling errors have been computed for the estimates of commercial and noncommercial forest-land area, net cubic-foot volume of growing stock, and net board-foot volume (International 1/4-inch scale) of sawtimber. These sampling errors are presented in table 21 as a percent of the estimated total at 68- and 95-percent probability. They may be interpreted

as meaning that the odds are two out of three for 68-percent probability, or 19 out of 20 for 95-percent probability, and that the ranges shown include the true value (i.e., the results of a 100-percent inventory). For example, we can expect, with 95-percent confidence, that the estimate of total commercial forest-land area--2,781,000 acres + 3.1 percent (86,211 acres)--includes the true value.

In addition to measurable sampling errors, there may be other nonsampling errors caused by mistakes in judgment, measurement, and compilation. The magnitude of errors from these sources cannot be determined. Such errors are controlled by training, supervising, and field checking of field crews, and complete editing when compiling the data.

The sampling error of any breakdown of these totals will be substantially greater than the sampling error for the total; the smaller the breakdown, the larger the sampling error. An approximation of the increasing sampling error can be obtained from table 22, which shows the sampling error associated with smaller estimates.

Table 21--*Sampling error of estimate of forest area and timber volume, other than National Forest and Bureau of Land Management ownerships, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975*

Item	Estimated total	Sampling error in percent	
		68-percent probability	95-percent probability
Commercial forest land	2,781,000 acres	+ 1.6	+ 3.1
Noncommercial forest land	251,000 acres	+13.3	+26.1
Volume			
Growing stock	6,725 million cubic feet	+ 5.8	+ 7.8
Sawtimber (International 1/4-inch rule)	35,902 million board feet	+ 7.1	+13.92

Table 22--Approximate sampling error by size of area and volume, other than National Forest and Bureau of Land Management, southwest Oregon, January 1, 1975

Commercial forest land		Noncommercial forest land		Growing stock		Sawtimber	
Area	Sampling error <sup>1/</sup>	Area	Sampling error <sup>1/</sup>	Volume	Sampling error <sup>1/</sup>	Volume	Sampling error <sup>1/</sup>
Thousand acres	Percent	Thousand acres	Percent	Million cubic feet	Percent	Million board feet <sup>2/</sup>	Percent
4,000	1.3	400	10.5	8,000	5.3	36,000	7.1
2,000	1.9	200	14.9	6,000	6.1	34,000	7.3
1,000	2.7	100	21.1	4,000	7.5	32,000	7.5
800	3.0	50	29.8	2,000	10.63	30,000	7.8
600	3.4	25	42.1	1,000	15.0	25,000	8.5
400	4.2	10	66.6	800	16.8	20,000	9.5
200	6.0	5	94.2	600	19.4	10,000	13.5
100	8.4	3	121.7	400	23.8	5,000	19.0
50	11.9	1	210.7	200	33.6	1,000	42.5
25	16.7			100	47.6	800	47.6
10	26.7			50	67.3	600	54.9
5	37.7			25	95.1	400	67.3
3	48.7			10	150.4	200	95.1
1	84.4					100	134.5
						50	190.3
						25	269.1
						10	425.4

<sup>1/</sup>By random sampling formula; 68-percent probability.

<sup>2/</sup>International 1/4-inch rule.

## INVENTORY PROCEDURES

This report of southwest Oregon's forest resources combines data from six National Forest inventories, four BLM inventories, and an inventory of the private, State, county, and municipal lands conducted by the Renewable Resources Evaluation Work Unit of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. All volumes for the BLM inventories and for five of the National Forest inventories have been updated to 1974 to account for cut, reforestation, growth, and mortality since the dates of inventory. Table 23 summarizes the various inventories.

### NATIONAL FOREST AND BLM

The National Forest (except the Klamath) and BLM inventories were all simple systematic samples with field plots distributed on a square grid. For all forests except the Willamette, the volume, area, and growth data were expanded from

field plots, with each plot having equal weight.

On the Willamette National Forest, nonforest, noncommercial forest, and clearcut areas were mapped and the field sample was restricted to commercial forest land, exclusive of clearcuts. Inventory data on clearcuts came from forest records based on plantation and compartment examinations.

The Siuslaw National Forest inventory consisted of three 1/5-acre plots established at each field location. For the other National Forest and BLM inventories, each field plot consisted of a cluster of 10 variable-radius points sampling an acre. Seedlings and saplings were sampled on small fixed-radius plots located at each of the 10 points.

The Klamath National Forest was sampled by a double sampling design. Photo points, distributed over the entire forest, were classified to stratify the land into commercial, noncommercial, and nonforest land

Table 23--Summary of inventories in southwest Oregon

Inventories	Number of field plots	Field plot grid	Inventory date	Area updated to--	Volume updated to--
<u>Miles</u>					
Bureau of Land Management					
Districts:					
Coos Bay	302	1.2	1968	1974	1974
	71	.85	1968	1974	1974
Eugene	21	1.2	1968	1973	1974
Medford	512	1.7	1966	1974	1974
Roseburg	428	1.2	1969	1973	1974
National Forests:					
Klamath	25	random selection	1967	--	1974
Rogue River	1/248	1.7	1967	1973	1974
Siskiyou	1/400	1.7	1967	1974	1974
Siuslaw	1/29	1.7	1963	1973	1974
Umpqua	463	1.7	1968	1973	1974
Willamette	23	1.7	1971	--	--
Private, State, county and municipal lands:					
Douglas County, timber zone	141	3.4	1973	--	--
Douglas County, agriculture zone	27	6.8	1973	--	--
Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine Counties	344	3.4	1974	--	--

<sup>1</sup>/Commercial forest land.

classes. Commercial photo points were further stratified into volume classes. A random sample of field plots was selected, proportional to the photo points in each land and volume class.

For all but the Willamette National Forest inventory, growth, and mortality were updated by stand projection (Larson and Goforth 1970). In addition, all plots cut since inventory were identified and assigned new area classifications based on data furnished by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service.

#### PRIVATE AND OTHER PUBLIC LANDS

The sampling design used was double sampling for stratification (Cochran 1963). Approximately 8,300 photo points were classified by: (1) owner group; (2) major land class (commercial forest, non-commercial forest, and nonforest); and (3) stand volume class. In addition, the inventory in Douglas County was divided into two zones: the timber and agricultural zones.

Permanent field plots were remeasured on a 3.4-mile grid in the timber zone and on a 6.8-mile grid in the agricultural zone. Field plot weights were calculated separately for each owner-land class-volume stratum for each zone. In Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine Counties there was only one zone; field plot weights were calculated separately for each owner-land class-volume stratum. A total of 41 supplemental plots were added so that there were at least 2 field plots for each stratum.

As with the National Forest and BLM inventories, each field plot in this inventory consisted of a cluster of 10 variable-radius points sampling an acre. However, unlike those inventories, most plots were originally established in 1962 and were remeasured for this inventory. Growth and mortality were estimated from comparisons of old tree tallies with current tallies on remeasurement plots and from increment cores and ocular mortality estimates on supplemental plots.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

### Land Area

*Total land area* is that reported by the Bureau of the Census: Total land area includes dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water, such as marshes, swamps, and river flood plains; streams, sloughs, and canals less than one-eighth mile wide; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds less than 40 acres in area.

*Forest land* is land at least 10 percent stocked by live trees or land formerly having such tree cover and not currently developed for nonforest use. Minimum area of forest land recognized is 1 acre.

*Nonforest land* is land that has never supported forests or land that was formerly forested and is currently developed for nonforest uses. Included are lands used for agricultural crops, improved pasture, residential areas, city parks, improved roads, and operating railroads and their right-of-way clearings, powerline and pipeline clearings, and 1- to 40-acre areas of water classified by the Bureau of the Census as land. If intermingled in forest areas, unimproved roads and other nonforest strips must be more than 120 feet wide, and clearings, etc., more than 1 acre in size, to qualify as nonforest land.

### Forest-land Classes

*Commercial forest land* is land capable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre per year of industrial wood and is not withdrawn from timber utilization.

*Deferred forest land* is productive land that has been administratively identified for study as possible additions to the Wilderness System or other withdrawal from timber utilization.

*Noncommercial forest land* is land incapable of yielding crops of industrial wood because of adverse site conditions, or it is productive public forest land withdrawn from commercial timber use through statute or administrative regulation.

*Productive-reserved forest land* is public land withdrawn from timber utilization through statute, ordinance, or administrative order but which otherwise qualifies as commercial forest land.

*Unproductive forest land* is land incapable of yielding crops of industrial wood products because of adverse site conditions such as sterile soils, poor drainage, high elevation, steepness, and rockiness.

### Forest Types

Stands with 50 percent or more stocking in live conifer trees are called softwood types. Stands with a majority of stocking in live hardwood trees are classed as hardwood types. Within these two type groups, the individual forest type is determined by plurality of stocking by species of live softwood or hardwood trees.

### Tree Classes

#### Growing Stock

*Growing stock trees* are live trees of commercial species which meet the minimum merchantability standards for sawtimber, poletimber, or seedling and sapling trees.

*Sawtimber trees* are growing stock trees at least 9.0 inches in d.b.h. if they are softwoods and at least 11.0 inches in d.b.h. if they are hardwoods. At least 25 percent of the board-foot volume in a sawtimber tree must be free from defect. Softwood trees must contain at least one 12-foot saw log with a top diameter of not less than 6 inches inside the bark; hardwood trees must contain at least one 8-foot saw log with a top diameter of not less than 8 inches inside the bark.

*Poletimber trees* are growing stock trees 5.0 to 8.9 inches in d.b.h. if they are softwoods and 5.0 to 10.9 inches in d.b.h. if they are hardwoods with a cubic-foot volume of wood at least 50 percent free from defect. They are free from any disease, defect, or deformity which is likely to prevent their becoming sawtimber trees.

*Sapling and seedling trees* are growing stock trees less than 5.0 inches in d.b.h. that have no disease, defects, or deformities likely to prevent their becoming growing stock poletimber trees.

### Nongrowing Stock

*Cull trees* are noncommercial species or commercial species which are too defective or which are unlikely to become growing stock trees because of deformity, disease, log vigor, etc.

*Sound cull trees* are noncommercial species or commercial species with excessive defect caused by form, roughness, etc.

*Rotten cull trees* have excessive defect primarily caused by rot.

*Mortality trees* are commercial species which died from natural causes within a specified period and which were growing stock trees at the time of death.

*Salvable dead trees* are standing or down trees of commercial species, 9.0 inches or more in diameter for softwoods and 11.0 inches or more in diameter for hardwoods, containing 25 percent or more of sound volume and at least one merchantable 16-foot log if softwood or one merchantable 8-foot log if hardwood.

### Stand-size Classes

*Sawtimber stands* are at least 10 percent stocked with growing stock trees, with half or more of this stocking in sawtimber and poletimber trees and with sawtimber stocking equal to or greater than poletimber stocking. In *large sawtimber stands*, the majority of the sawtimber stocking is in trees 21.0 inches and larger at breast height. In *small sawtimber stands*, the majority of the sawtimber stocking is in trees from 9.0 to 20.9 inches at breast height.

*Poletimber stands* are at least 10 percent stocked with growing stock trees, with half or more of this stocking in sawtimber and poletimber trees, and with poletimber stocking exceeding sawtimber stocking.

*Sapling and seedling stands* are at least 10 percent stocked with growing stock trees, with more than half of this stocking in saplings, seedlings, or both.

*Nonstocked areas* of commercial forest land are less than 10 percent stocked with growing stock trees.

### Stocking

Stocking is a measure of how well the productive potential of the site is being utilized by trees. For stands with a mean d.b.h. of at least 8 inches, the measure of stocking is relative density expressed as a percent of normal stocking; i.e., the current number of trees per acre expressed as a percent of the normal number indicated for a stand of the same mean diameter and species. For stands with a mean diameter of less than 8 inches, stocking does not indicate the current level of site utilization but instead suggests the degree of site utilization that is expected when the stand reaches 8 inches in mean diameter. For such stands, the stocking standard is the normal number of trees for an 8-inch stand, discounted for expected mortality. In stands of mixed size and species, the density standard used is a weighted average for the various species and sizes of trees present.

### Timber Volume

#### Live Sawtimber

Net volume of live sawtimber trees of commercial species is measured in board feet. Net volume equals gross volume less deduction for rot, sweep, crook, and other defects that affect use for lumber.

*Scribner rule* is the common board-foot log rule used locally in determining volume of sawtimber. Scribner volume is measured in terms of 32-foot logs.

*International 1/4-inch rule* is the standard board-foot log rule adopted nationally by the Forest Service for the presentation of Renewable Resources Evaluation volume statistics.

*Saw-log portion* is the bole of sawtimber trees between the stump and the saw-log top.

*Upper-stem portion* includes the bole of sawtimber trees above the saw-log top of 7.0 inches outside bark for softwoods and 8.0 inches outside bark for hardwoods to a minimum top diameter of 4.0 inches outside bark, or to the point where the central stem breaks into limbs.

#### Growing Stock

Net volume of growing stock is measured in cubic feet of live sawtimber trees and live poletimber trees from stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top (of central stem) outside bark. Net volume equals gross volume less deduction for rot and missing bole sections.

#### All Timber

All timber includes the net volume in cubic feet of live growing-stock poletimber and sawtimber trees and salvable dead sawtimber trees of commercial species and the gross volume in cubic feet of cull trees of all species. Volume is measured from stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top outside bark.

#### Net Annual Growth

Components of net annual growth include: (a) the increment in net volume of trees at the beginning of the specified year surviving to the year's end plus (b) the net volume of trees reaching the size class during the year minus (c) the net volume of trees that died during the year minus (d) the net volume of trees that became culls during the year.

#### Ownership Classes

*National Forest lands* are Federal lands which have been 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 and Bankhead-Jones title III lands.

*Other public lands* are Federal lands other than National Forests or lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and lands owned by States, counties, and local public agencies or leased by these governmental units for more than 50 years.

*Forest industry lands* are lands owned by companies or individuals operating wood-using plants.

*Other private lands* include all private lands except those classed as forest industry lands.

#### Miscellaneous Definitions

A *short log* is a standard 16-foot log.

A *long log* is a standard 32-foot log.

*Plantation examination* is the examination of an artificially reforested area established by planting or direct seeding.

*Compartment examination* is the examination of a small subdivision of forest area defined by permanent boundaries and used for orientation, administration, and silvicultural operations.

## PLANT SPECIES

This list includes the important tree species occurring in southwest Oregon. The source for scientific names is Little (1953).

<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>Common name</u>
<b>Softwood trees:</b>	
<i>Abies amabilis</i> (Dougl.) Forbes	Pacific silver fir
<i>Abies concolor</i> (Gord. & Glend.) Lindl.	white fir
<i>Abies grandis</i> (Dougl.) Lindl.	grand fir
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> (Hook.) Nutt.	subalpine fir
<i>Abies magnifica</i> var. <i>shastensis</i> Lemm.	Shasta red fir
<i>Abies procera</i> Rehd.	noble fir
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (A. Murr.) Parl.	Port-Orford-cedar
<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> (D. Don) Spach	Alaska-cedar
<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	western juniper
<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>	incense-cedar
<i>Picea breweriana</i> S. Wats.	Brewer spruce
<i>Picea engelmannii</i> Parry	Engelmann spruce
<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Bong.) Carr.	Sitka spruce
<i>Pinus albicaulis</i> Engelm.	whitebark pine
<i>Pinus attenuata</i> Lemm.	knobcone pine
<i>Pinus contorta</i> Dougl.	lodgepole pine
<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> Grev. & Balf.	Jeffrey pine
<i>Pinus lambertiana</i> Dougl.	sugar pine
<i>Pinus monticola</i> Dougl.	western white pine
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Laws.	ponderosa pine
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Mirb.) Franco	Douglas-fir
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> (D. Don) Engl.	redwood
<i>Thuja plicata</i> Donn	western redcedar
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> (Raf.) Sarg.	western hemlock
<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> (Bong.) Carr.	mountain hemlock
<b>Hardwood trees:</b>	
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh	bigleaf maple
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> Nutt.	white alder
<i>Alnus rubra</i> Bong.	red alder
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i> Pursh	Pacific madrone
<i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i> Dougl. A. DC.	golden chinkapin

<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> Benth.	Oregon ash
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd.	tanoak
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> Torr. & Gray	black cottonwood
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> Liebm.	canyon live oak
<i>Quercus garryana</i> Dougl.	Oregon white oak
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> Newb.	California black oak
<i>Umbellularia californica</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt.	California-laurel (Oregon myrtle)

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KEYWORDS: Forest surveys, statistics (forest), resources (timber), Oregon (southwest).

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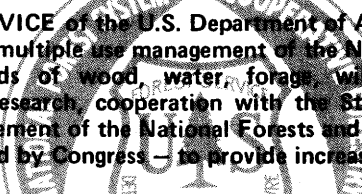
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KEYWORDS: Forest surveys, statistics (forest), resources (timber), Oregon (southwest).

The seal of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, is circular. It features a central shield with a tree and a plow. The shield is surrounded by the words "FOREST SERVICE" and "U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE". The outer ring of the seal contains the words "SYSTEM COOPERATION" at the top and "FORESTRY RESEARCH" at the bottom.

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