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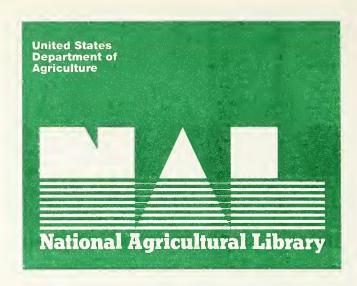EDMOND I. SWENSEN
FORESTER

MISSISSIPPI FOREST ATLAS

United States
Department of
Agriculture

National Agricultural Library

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John E. Horne
Administrator
Small Business Administration

MISSISSIPPI FOREST ATLAS

Herbert S. Sternitzke

1962

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Forest Survey regions in Mississippi.

Mississippi Forests: An Industrial Resource

In the search for resources to support industrial expansion in Mississippi, it is logical to turn to the forests. The area occupied by forests in Mississippi exceeds the combined acreage in all other land uses. Each year tremendous quantities of pine and hardwood are taken from these forests and made into a wide variety of products.

This report provides information to assist managers of wood-using industries and consulting foresters in appraising locations and categories of standing timber that may offer possibilities for development. It is based mainly upon data gathered during the most recent Forest Survey of Mississippi, which was completed in 1957 by the Southern Forest Experiment Station. It also draws upon the previous survey of 1948 in order to show the changes that have been occurring. The information is largely in the form of generalized maps that describe various aspects of the forest situation, such as the geographic distribution of timber volume, woodland area, and output of timber products.

TIMBER RESOURCES

Forests predominantly of longleaf and slash pine characterize the lower Coastal Plain and comprise 2 million of Mississippi's 17.2 million woodland acres. Extending north from the coastal region, loblolly and shortleaf pine cover 4.6 million acres. Another 2.7 million acres of uplands are occupied by oak, hickory, and other hardwoods in mixture with various pines. In the Delta and along rivers and streams throughout the State are stands of bottom-land hardwoods that aggregate 3.8 million acres. Upland hardwood forests, largely concentrated in a zone bordering the eastern edge of the Mississippi River alluvial plain, total 4.1 million acres.

As is shown in table 1, pine makes up 51 percent of the sawtimber inventory in Mississippi forests. Other softwoods—cypress and redcedar—total scarcely 2 percent. Of the hardwood volume, oaks account for 36 percent, gums 27 percent, hickories 9 percent; and the remaining 28 percent consists of other hardwoods, with yellow-poplar, elm, cottonwood, magnolia, willow, ash, beech, sycamore, and hackberry ranking in the order named.

Table 1. *Sawtimber volume by species*

Species	Volume
	Million board feet
Pine	12,972.3
Other softwoods	565.1
Red oaks	2,544.6
White oaks	1,730.0
Pecan	354.7
Other hickories	781.0
Sweetgum	1,934.8
Tupelo and blackgum	1,318.2
Cottonwood	453.5
Willow	318.5
Soft maples	89.5
Yellow-poplar	498.9
Sweetbay and magnolia	327.6
White elm	258.9
Other elms	228.1
Ash	271.8
Hackberry	161.7
Beech	241.5
Sycamore	240.5
Other hardwoods	255.5
Total	25,546.7

In general, quality specifications are more demanding for hardwood than for pine. Among the several industrial uses of hardwoods, the manufacture of standard factory lumber predominates. Suitability of logs for this purpose, therefore, may be taken as one measure of the

variability as well as the utility of the current hardwood inventory.

Nearly 9 billion board feet of Mississippi's standing hardwood is in logs of standard factory lumber grade. Of this, some 30 percent is in grades 1 and 2—the logs most generally in demand by sawmills, veneer plants, and other industries needing clear material. The 6 billion board feet of grade 3 volume simply consist of the lowest grade of logs that are suitable for conversion into standard lumber, in the sense that they are capable of yielding practical proportions of clear cuttings.

These grades, developed by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, take into account the diameter, length, and amount of defects in individual logs.[1] Studies have shown that they dependably predict the lumber grade outturn of logs of specified grade. For nearly all species tested, the yield of No. 1 Common and better lumber in grade 1 logs varies from 65 to 80 percent; in grade 2 logs from 40 to 64 percent; and in grade 3 logs from 13 to 36 percent.

The remaining 3 billion board feet of hardwood inventory is in tie and timber logs—logs with so many sound defects that they will not produce worthwhile amounts of clear material, when sawn wholly into lumber. They are presently suited, however, for such uses as heavy structural material, crating, and crossties.

Both the relative density and the dispersion of the timber within the State vary widely by species (see figs. 6-22). Broadly speaking, the greatest concentration of pine sawtimber is in the southeastern and southwestern sections. Among hardwoods, oaks greatly exceed all others not only in volume but in extent of distribution. Hickory, sweetgum, and blackgum also range widely, the latter two attaining their best development in the bottom lands. Yellow-poplar is thinly scattered east of the Delta. Ash and white elm, though widely dispersed, are most common in the western part of the State. Cottonwood, willow, pecan, sycamore, and hackberry are most prominent in the Mississippi River bottoms. Magnolia is found mainly in the southeastern counties, beech, in the southwest.

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[1] For detailed specifications of log grades, see **Hardwood log grades for standard lumber: proposals and results.** U. S. Forest Serv. Forest Prod. Lab. Rpt. D1737. 1949.

That Mississippi timber is suitable for many useful and marketable products is partly demonstrated by the number and variety of timber-connected industries operating in the State— about 1,000 sawmills, 7 woodpulp mills, and some 100 other plants manufacturing such items as veneer, cooperage, poles, handle stock, shuttle blocks, furniture dimension, and charcoal.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FOREST INDUSTRY EXPANSION

What about opportunities for new industrial development based upon utilization of current timber resources?

Pulp and paper is presently the fastest growing segment of Mississippi's forest industry. In response to plant expansion within the State and in peripheral areas, pulpwood production (mainly pine) has risen to 2 million cords annually; 25 years ago the State's output was less than 300,000 cords. Opportunities for further increasing the pulpwood cut are promising. Not only is pine in measurably greater supply today than it was a decade ago, but current growth is well in excess of the annual harvest. Moreover, a 75-percent increase since 1948 in numbers of pines 2 to 4 inches in diameter points to further improvement in pulpwood supplies, if fire protection and other essential forestry programs are continued and strengthened.

Mississippi is also a top-ranking producer of southern pine poles. Most of the annual pole harvest is shipped to the 16 pressure treating plants in the State. One recent study indicated that more than two-thirds of the poles received at treating plants in the South are 16 to 35 feet in length. These lengths can be readily cut from pines 8 to 20 inches in diameter— size classes that are now increasing in number in Mississippi. Nationwide, the number of utility poles in service has been rising and is expected to increase further. Too, in recent years a growing market has developed for poles used in barns, storage sheds, and other types of structures. Though demand for poles is expected to heighten, it will probably be met by greater output from existing firms rather than by new installations.

For the immediate future, possibilities for development of new industry based upon pri-

mary conversion of sawtimber are obviously more limited for hardwood than for pine, in view of the heavy use already being made of such material. Nevertheless there are still localities where some slack can be found.

In the north Mississippi area embracing Calhoun, Itawamba, Lafayette, Lee, Marshall, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, and Union Counties, hardwood sawtimber volume has increased some 36 percent since 1948. More than half of the 2.9 million acres in these nine counties is forested. The area, which displays considerable physiographic variation, encompasses some excellent hardwood sites such as the brown loam soils in Lafayette, Tate, and Marshall Counties, as well as the alluvial soils along the Coldwater, Tallahatchie, Yacona, Yalabusha, and other waterways.

The 752 thousand acres of hardwood forests in the 9 counties average 1,300 board feet per acre. But in the bottom lands, which support two-fifths of the hardwood sawtimber, the average is over 2,200 board feet. By way of contrast, the statewide average of bottom-land sawtimber volume is only 1,700 board feet per acre. Of the 1.2 billion board feet of hardwood sawtimber in the 9 counties, 44 percent is oak, 27 percent is gum, and the rest is mainly in a variety of firm-textured species like hickory and ash.

Hardwood sawtimber volume has also risen during the past decade in Forrest, George, Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Pearl River, Perry, and Stone Counties. Forests occupy 78 percent of the 3 million acres of land area in these 8 southeast counties. Hardwood sawtimber volume—up 46 percent since 1948—now totals one billion board feet; two-thirds is on the 325 thousand acres of bottom-land forests, which average 2,400 board feet per acre. The bottoms are chiefly along the Pearl and Pascagoula Rivers and their tributaries.

The hardwood volume in the southeast is predominantly in soft-textured species that are suitable for conversion into veneer as well as lumber. Some 45 percent of the volume is gum, 26 percent other soft-textured species, and 29 percent firm-textured species, largely red oak.

The ownership pattern of the 8-county hardwood resource affords an indication of its relative availability. Some 9 percent of the volume is on public lands (chiefly national forest), while 13 percent is on forest industry holdings, and 78 percent on other types of private ownerships. Except for a somewhat lower proportion of public stumpage, this ownership pattern is much like that of the 9-county area cited earlier.

In sections where hardwoods are already being heavily used, near-term expanion of wood-using industry can come in part through more intensive utilization of the available raw material. Where it can be done economically, one means is by increasing secondary manufacture, so as to produce more finished products. Another is by making use of lower quality timber and perhaps of the leavings of sawmills, planing mills, and other plants.

Long-range possibilities for growth in secondary industry appear favorable. The movement, in fact, is already under way. Primary manufacturers have advanced it in the process of diversification and in undertaking further manufacture of their products. Independent secondary manufacture, too, has expanded, as witness the growth of the furniture industry at New Albany, Tupelo, Okolona, Eupora, Leland, Meridian, and elsewhere.

In conjunction with the expansion of the State's furniture industry, the particle-board market gives promise of continuing to grow. Manufacture of particle board involves mixing small fractions of wood with resins and compressing the mixture into boards of various thicknesses. These boards, which can be made from available low-grade hardwood, are used for a number of purposes, including wall panelling and core stock for furniture.

Basic to the security and expansion of both primary and secondary manufacture is good management of the timber resource. In anticipation of greater long-term demand for timber, pine management programs have already been expanded and intensified in many parts of the State, especially on forest-industry lands and public holdings. An additional motivation for the programs on industrial ownerships is the need for assured supplies of raw material to protect capital investments. Both public agencies and forest industries are also sponsoring programs of technical assistance to stimulate forestry on small ownerships. Although management is progressing more rapidly in pine

than in hardwoods, educational efforts are developing a wider appreciation of the outstanding opportunities for managing industrial hardwoods on suitable sites. The recent increase in demand for pulping hardwoods may stimulate management too.

Mississippi's forest soils have the capacity to produce a much greater volume of wood than they are currently growing. It can be reasonably assumed that, with application of minimum forestry practices on all commercial timberlands, net annual growth might be raised eventually from 0.5 cord per acre to nearly 1 cord. This would permit the State to enjoy an even greater forest industry than it now does. A still higher average growth can probably be attained under intensive management. The prescription for continued forward movement includes minimizing wildfire, restocking idle land, and removing trees that have little or no utility. Given good timber resources, wood-using industry will thrive, and the two will perpetuate each other.

ACCURACY OF THE SURVEY

The data on forest acreage and timber volume in this report were secured in 1956-57 with a systematic sampling method involving a forest-nonforest classification on aerial photographs and on-the-ground measurements of trees at sample points. The sample points were taken in pairs at and near the intersections of a grid of lines spaced 3 miles apart. Tally trees were selected with a 3.03 diopter prism.

Accuracy of the estimates may be affected by two types of errors. The first stems from the use of a sample to estimate the whole and from variability of the items being sampled. This type is termed sampling error; it is susceptible to a mathematical evaluation of the probability of error. The second type—often referred to as reporting or estimating error— derives from mistakes in measurement, judgment, arithmetic, or recording, and limitations of method or equipment. Effects cannot be appraised mathematically, but the Forest Survey constantly attempts to hold such error to a minimum by proper training and good supervision, and by emphasis on careful work.

Statistical analysis of the data indicates a sampling error of plus or minus 0.3 percent for the estimate of total forest area, 1.4 percent

for total cubic volume, and 1.9 percent for total board-foot volume. When acreage and volume totals for the State are broken down by county and other subdivisions of the data, the possibility of error increases and is greatest for the smallest items. The order of this increase is suggested in the following tabulation, which shows the sampling error to which the estimates are liable two chances out of three.

Forest area		Cubic volume		Board-foot volume	
Size of area sampled	Sampling error [1]	Volume sampled	Sampling error [2]	Volume sampled	Sampling error [2]
Thousand acres	Percent	Million cu. ft.	Percent	Million bd. ft.	Percent
17,000	0.3	7,600	1.4	26,000	1.9
10,000	.4	6,000	1.6	20,000	2.1
5,000	.6	3,000	2.2	10,000	3.0
2,000	.9	1,000	3.8	5,000	4.3
500	1.8	500	5.5	2,000	6.8
100	3.9	100	12.2	300	17.5

[1] By random-sampling formula.
[2] Estimated by use of a procedure described by D. B. DeLury in Values and Integrals of the Orthogonal Polynomials up to n = 26. Univ. Toronto Press, 33 pp. Toronto, Ont. 1950.

County data on timber volumes have been included in the report in order to permit adding counties totalling enough volume to meet a desired degree of reliability. To obtain an estimate of growing stock with a sampling error of plus or minus 10 percent, data for enough counties must be added together to total about 150 million cubic feet. A comparable sampling error for sawtimber volume requires about 1,000 million board feet.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Forest Land Class

Forest land.—Includes: (a) land which is at least 10 percent stocked by trees of any size and capable of producing timber or other wood products, or of exerting an influence on the climate or on the water regime; (b) land from which the trees have been removed to less than 10 percent stocking and which has not been developed for other use; (c) afforested areas.

Commercial forest land.—Forest land which is (a) producing, or is physically capable of producing, usable crops of wood (usually sawtimber), (b) economically available now or prospectively, and (c) not withdrawn from timber utilization.

Noncommercial forest land.—Forest land (a) withdrawn from timber utilization through statute, ordinance, or administrative order but which otherwise qualifies as commercial forest land, and (b) incapable of yielding usable wood products (usually sawtimber) because of adverse site conditions, or so physically inaccessible as to be unavailable economically in the foreseeable future.

Tree Species

Commercial species.—Includes species that normally have value for commercial timber products; excludes so-called weed or noncommercial species such as blackjack oak, scrub post oak, blue beech, and sourwood.

Softwoods.—Coniferous species, of which the most numerous are loblolly pine *(Pinus taeda),* shortleaf pine *(P. echinata),* and longleaf pine *(P. palustris).*

Hardwoods.—Broadleaved species, of which the most numerous are the oaks *(Quercus* spp.) and sweetgum *(Liquidambar styraciflua).*

Softwood Forest Types

Longleaf-slash pine.—Forests in which 50 percent or more of the stand is longleaf or slash pine, singly or in combination. Common associates include other southern pines, oak, and gum.

Loblolly-shortleaf pine.—Forests in which 50 percent or more of the stand is loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, or other southern yellow pines excepting longleaf or slash pine, singly or in combination. Common associates include oak, hickory, and gum.

Oak-pine.—Forests in which 50 percent or more of the stand is hardwoods, usually upland oaks, but in which southern pines make up 25-49 percent of the stand. Common associates include gum, hickory, and yellow-poplar.

Hardwood Forest Types

Oak-hickory.—Forests in which 50 percent or more of the stand is upland oaks or hickory, singly or in combination, except where pines comprise 25-49 percent in which case the stand would be classified oak-pine. Common associates include yellow-poplar, elm, maple, and black walnut.

Oak-gum-cypress.—Bottom-land forests in which 50 percent or more of the stand is tu-

pelo, blackgum, sweetgum, oaks, or southern cypress, singly or in combination, except where pines comprise 25-49 percent, in which case the stand would be classified oak-pine. Common associates include cottonwood, willow, ash, elm, hackberry, and maple.

Elm-ash-cottonwood.—Forests in which 50 percent or more of the stand is elm, ash, or cottonwood, singly or in combination. Common associates include willow, sycamore, beech, and maple.

Diameter

D.b.h. (Diameter breast high).—Tree diameter in inches, outside bark, measured at 4-½ feet above ground.

Diameter class.—The 2-inch diameter classes extend from 1.0 inch below to 0.9 inch above the stated midpoint. Thus, the 12-inch class takes in trees 11.0 inches to and including 12.9 inches d.b.h.

Class of Timber

Sawtimber trees.—Live trees of commercial species, at least 9.0 inches d.b.h. in softwoods and 11.0 inches d.b.h. in hardwoods, and containing at least a 12-foot merchantable butt log—or, if the butt log is a cull, at least 50 percent of the gross sawlog volume is in merchantable logs. To be merchantable, a log must meet the following requirements:

(a) In softwoods, logs that have a minimum 6-inch small-end diameter inside bark and that are at least one-third sound, with sweep or crook not exceeding two-thirds the small-end diameter.

(b) In hardwoods, logs that have a minimum 8-inch small-end diameter inside bark and that meet the specifications of a standard lumber log or a tie and timber log.

Poletimber trees.—Trees of commercial species which meet regional specifications of soundness and form, and which are of the following diameters at breast height: softwoods 5.0 to 9.0 inches, hardwoods 5.0 to 11.0 inches. Such trees will usually become sawtimber trees if left to grow.

Seedling and sapling trees.—Live trees of commercial species less than 5.0 inches in

diameter at breast height and of good form and vigor.

Cull trees.—Live trees of sawtimber or poletimber size that are unmerchantable for sawlogs now or prospectively because of defect, rot, or species.

Volume

Sawtimber volume.—Net volume in board feet, International ¼-inch rule, of live sawtimber trees to a specified merchantable top.

Growing stock.—Net volume in cubic feet of live sawtimber and live poletimber trees from stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top diameter (of central stem) inside bark.

Miscellaneous Definitions

Net annual growth of sawtimber.—The change, resulting from natural causes, in net board-foot volume of live sawtimber on commercial forest land during a specified year.

Net annual growth of growing stock.—The change, resulting from natural causes, in net cubic-foot volume of growing stock on commercial forest land during a specified year.

Annual cut of sawtimber.—The net board-foot volume of live sawtimber trees cut or killed by logging, and by cultural operations, on commercial forest land during a specified year.

Annual cut of growing stock.—The net cubic-foot volume of live sawtimber and poletimber trees cut or killed by logging, or by cultural operations, on commercial forest land during a specified year.

Timber products output.—The volume of timber products cut from both growing stock and other sources.

Forest Resource Maps

Percent

☐	0-24
(stippled)	25-49
(dotted dense)	50-74
(solid green)	75 and up
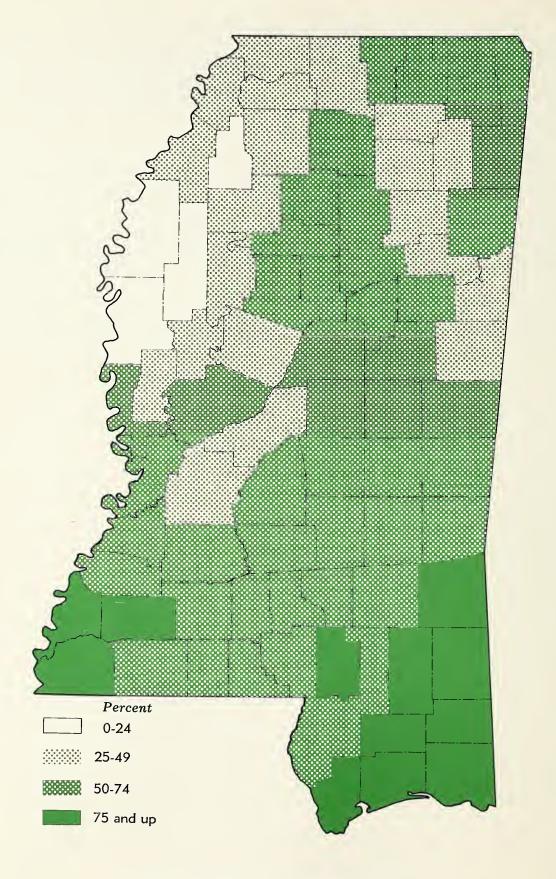
Figure 1. *Proportion of commercial forest land.*
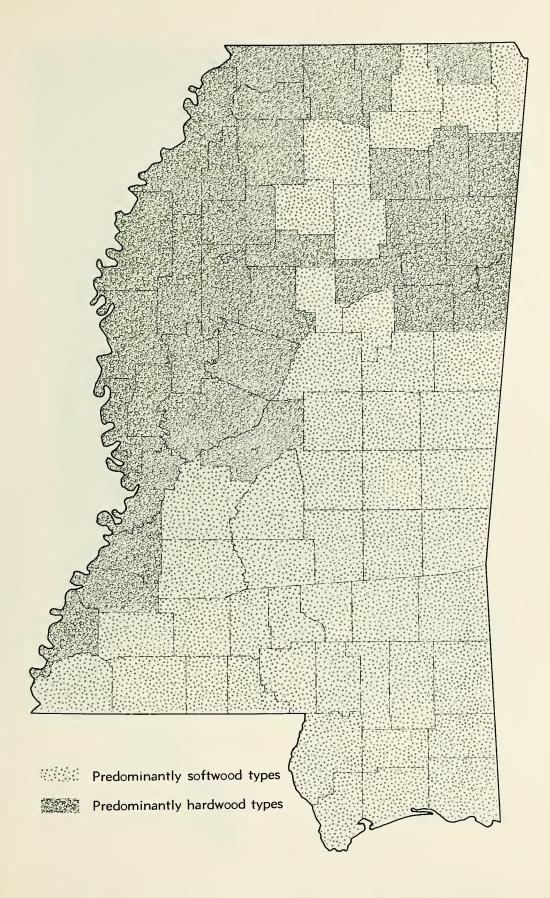
Figure 2. *Distribution of major forest-type groups.*
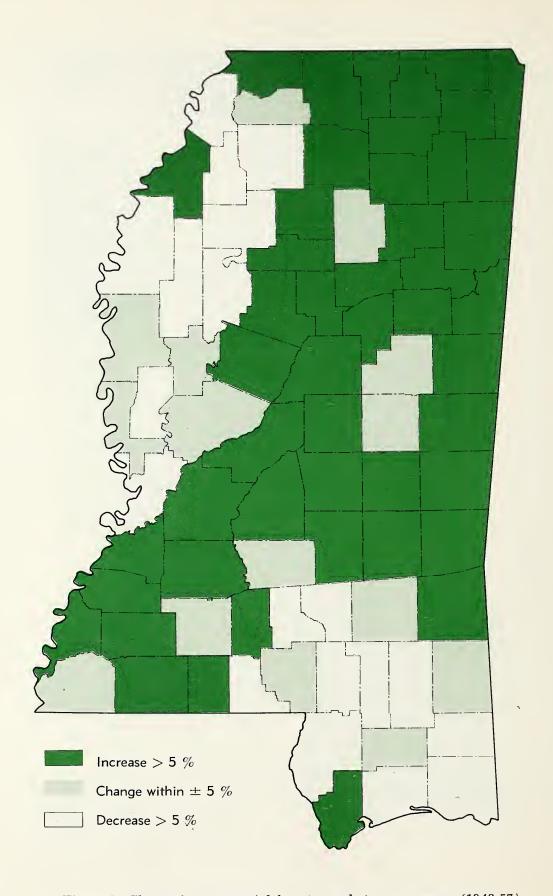
Figure 3. *Change in commercial forest area between surveys (1948-57).*
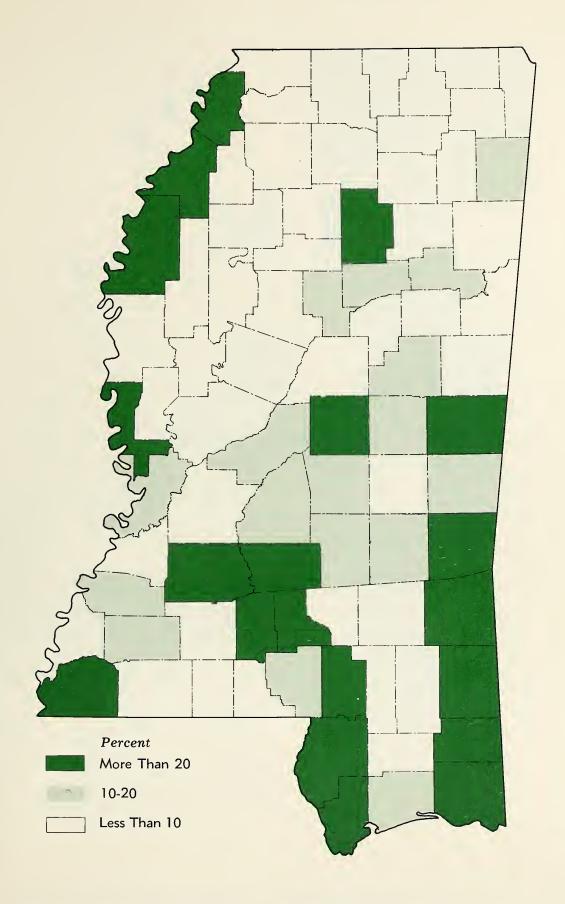
Figure 4. *Proportion of commercial forest land in forest industry ownership.*
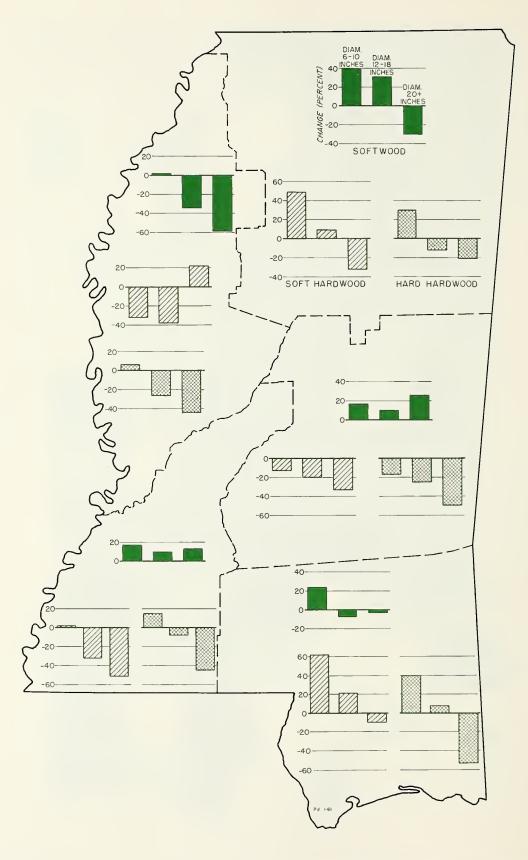
Figure 5. *Change in number of growing stock trees between surveys (1948-57), by survey region, species group, and tree diameter class.*

Each dot represents an average of 2,000,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.
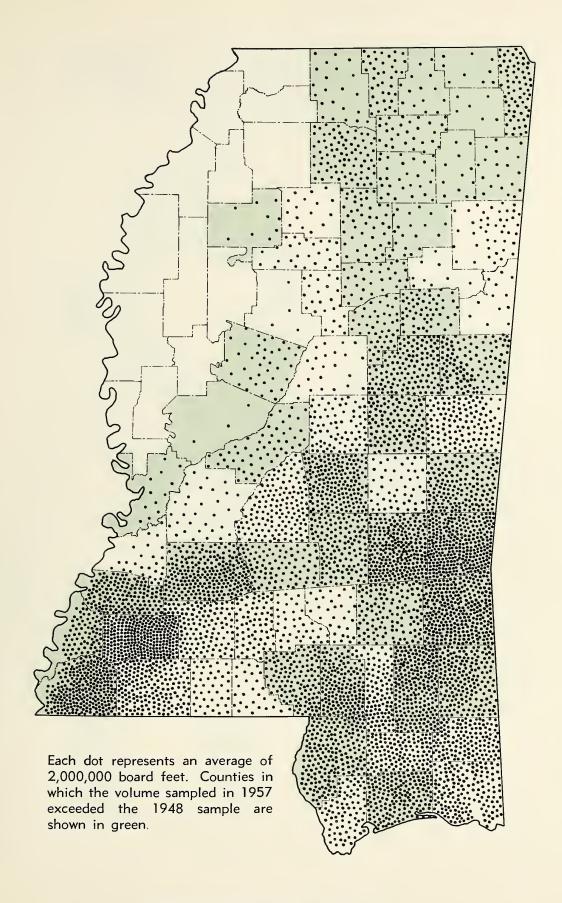
Figure 6. *Pine sawtimber volume.*

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Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.
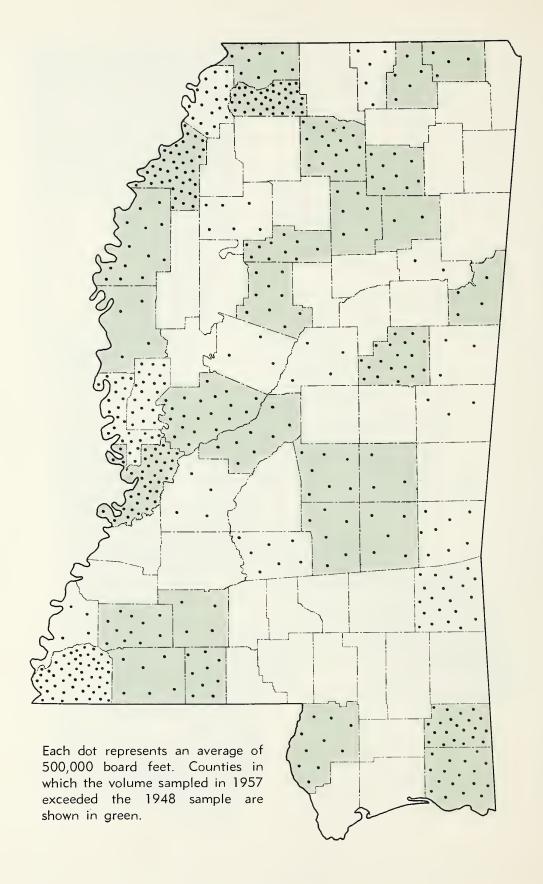
Figure 7. *Ash sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.

Figure 8. *Cottonwood sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.

Figure 9. *Willow sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.
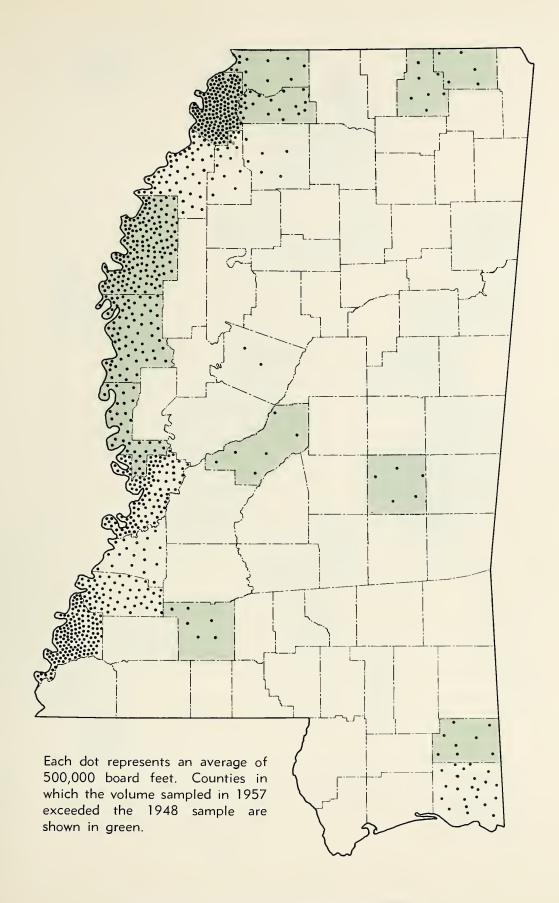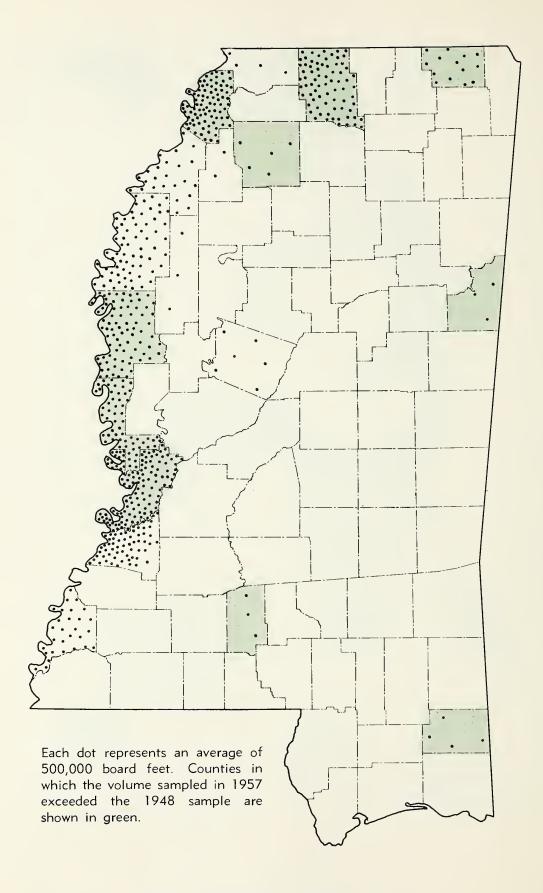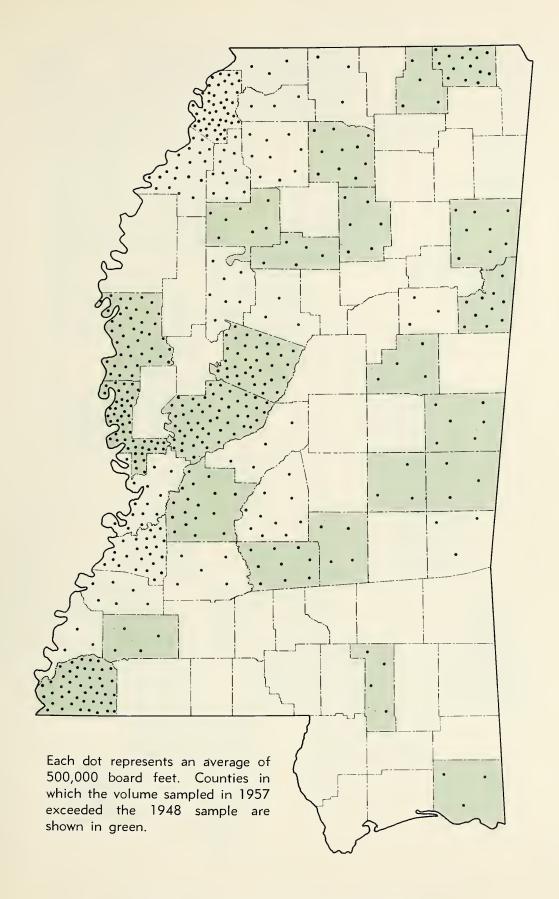
Figure 10. *White elm sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.
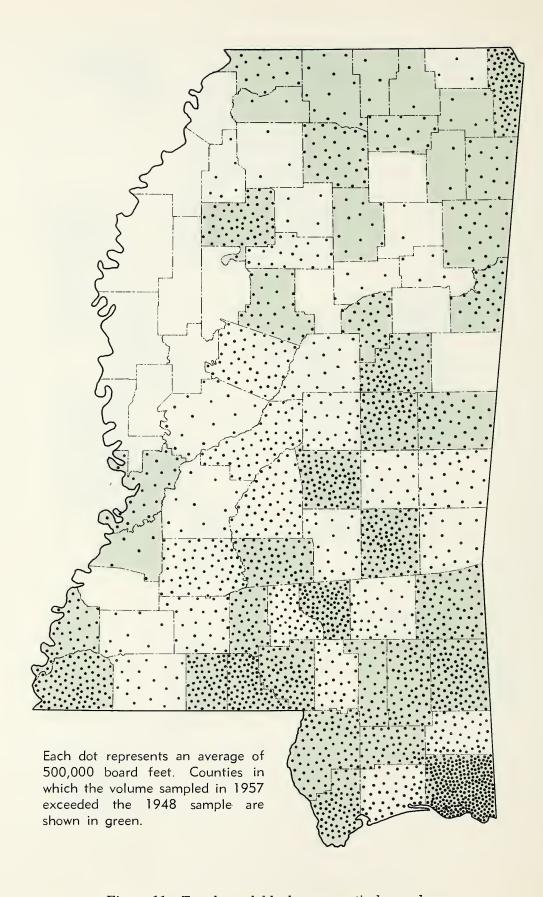
Figure 11. *Tupelo and blackgum sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.
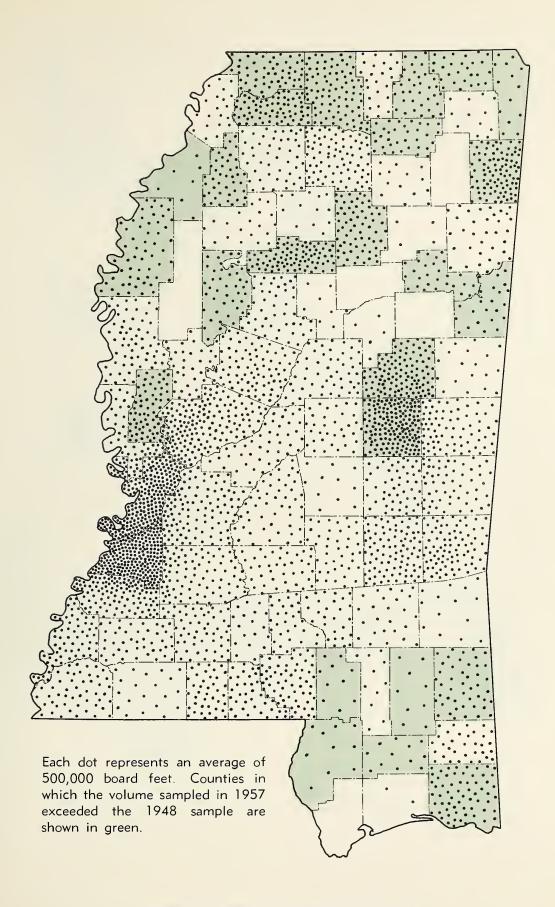
Figure 12. *Sweetgum sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.
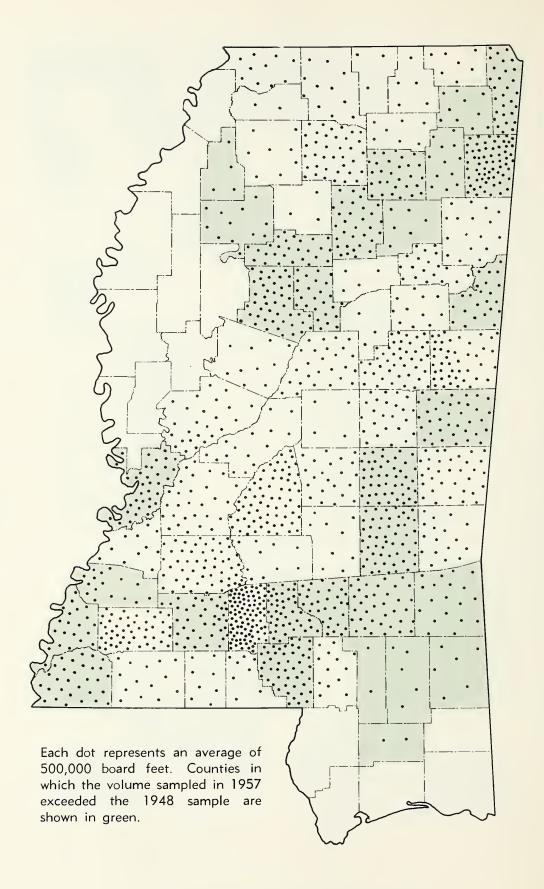
Figure 13. *Hickory sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.
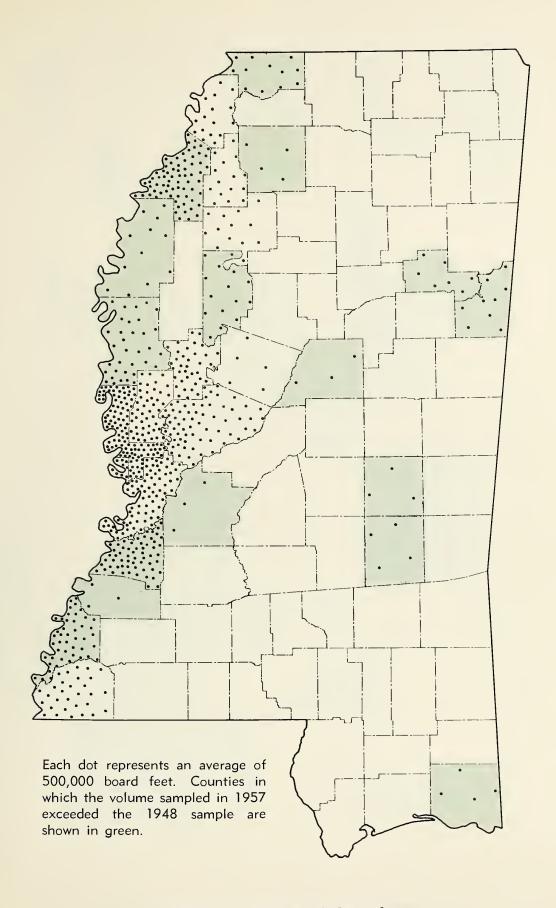
Figure 14. *Pecan sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.
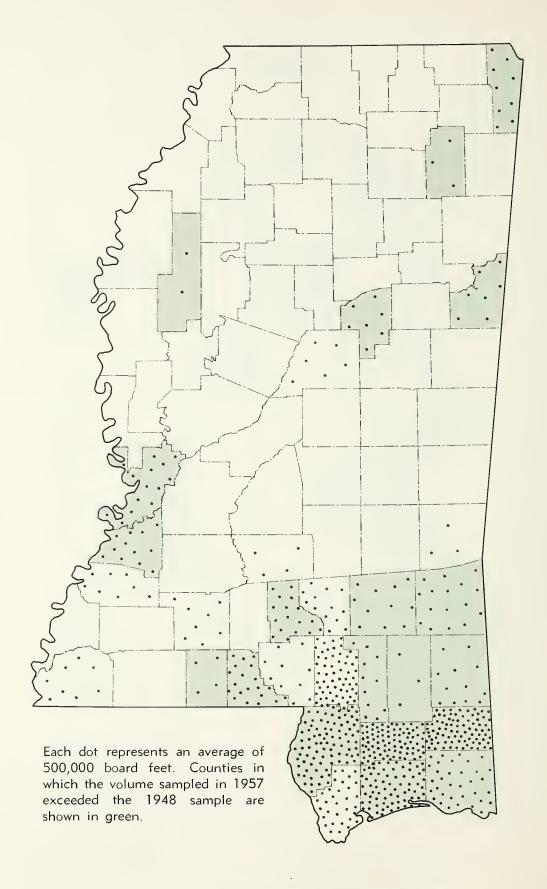
Figure 15. *Sweetbay and magnolia sawtimber volume.*

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Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.
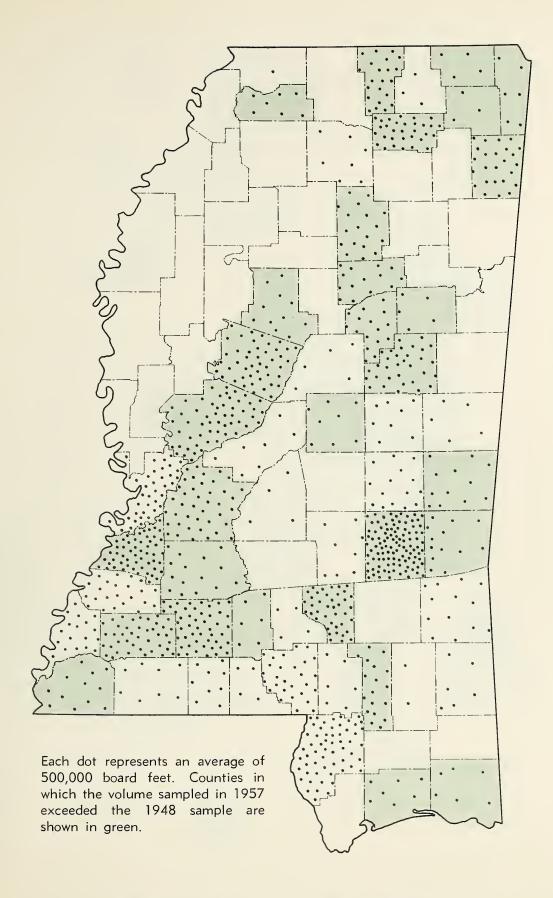
Figure 16. *Yellow-poplar sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.
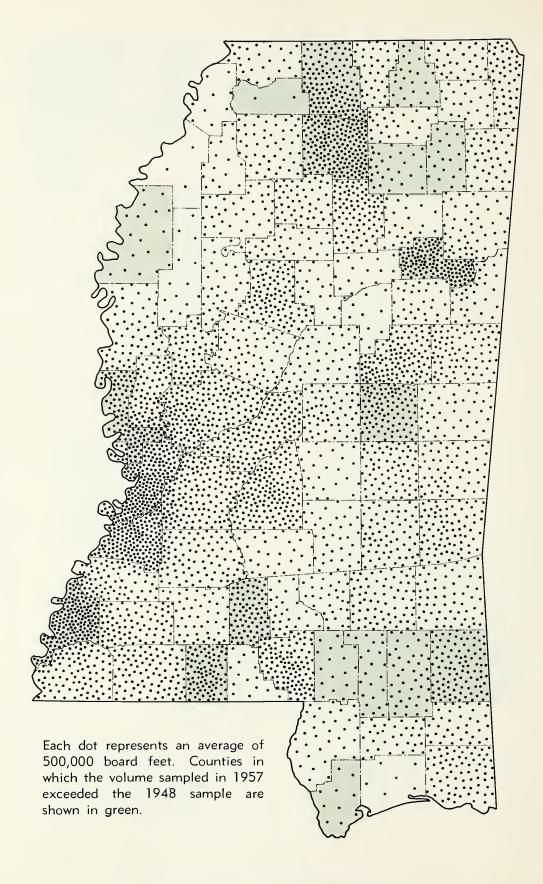
Figure 17. *Red oak sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.
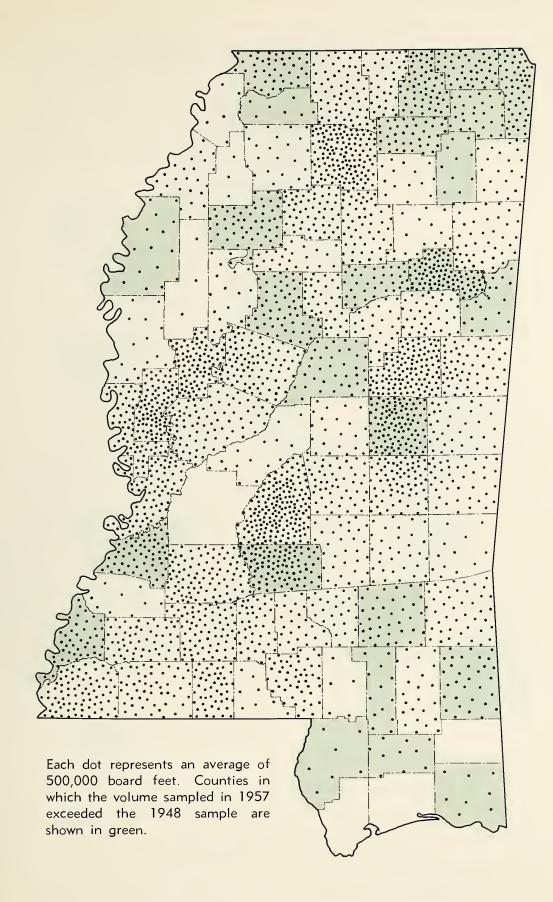
Figure 18. *White oak sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.
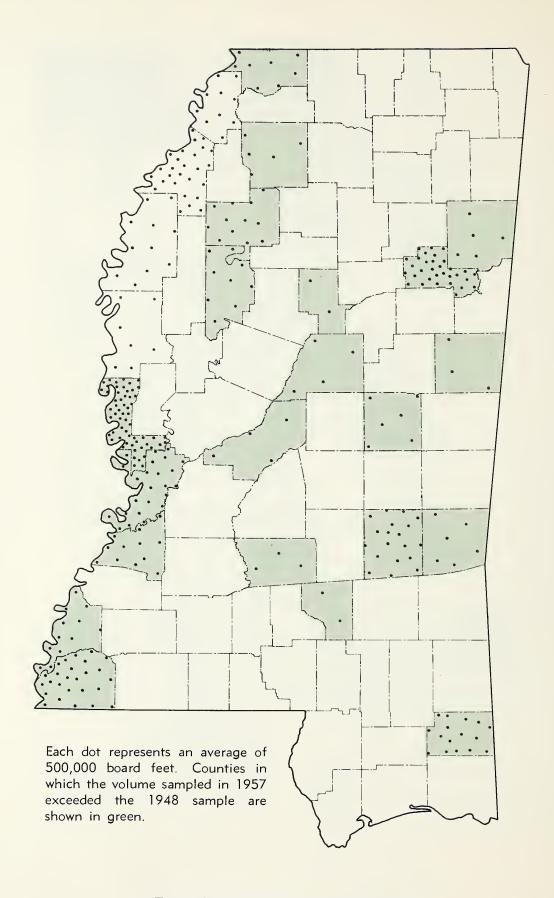
Figure 19. *Hackberry sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.
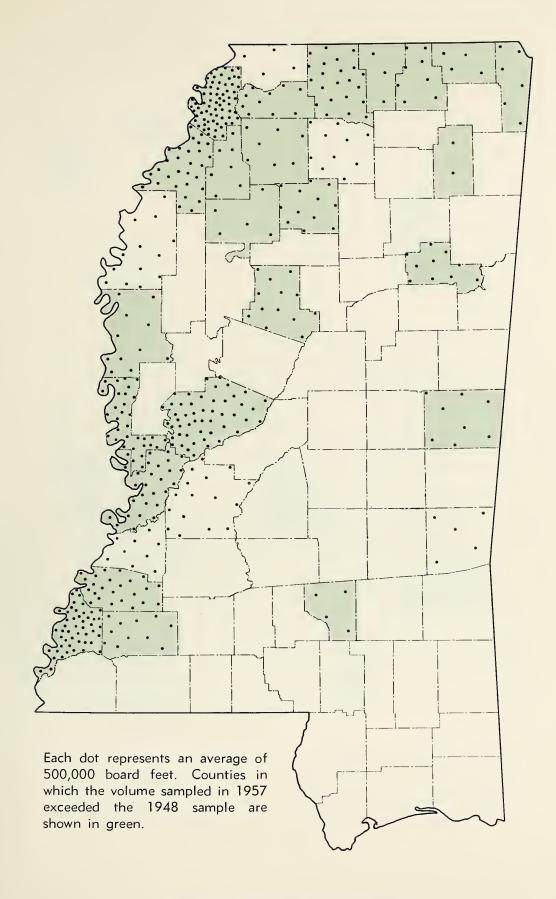
Figure 20. *Sycamore sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of 500,000 board feet. Counties in which the volume sampled in 1957 exceeded the 1948 sample are shown in green.

Figure 21. *Beech sawtimber volume.*

Each dot represents an average of
2,000,000 board feet
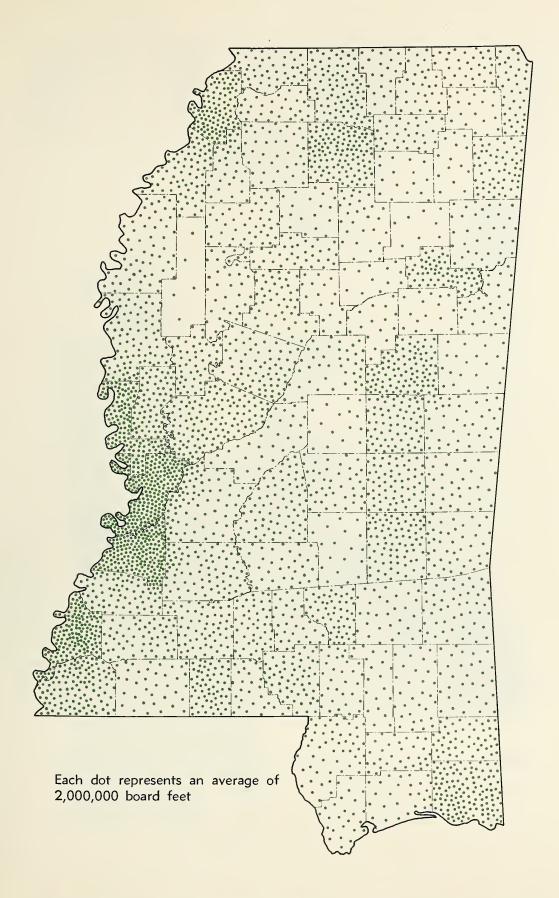
Figure 22. *Hardwood sawtimber volume in standard factory lumber logs.*   29
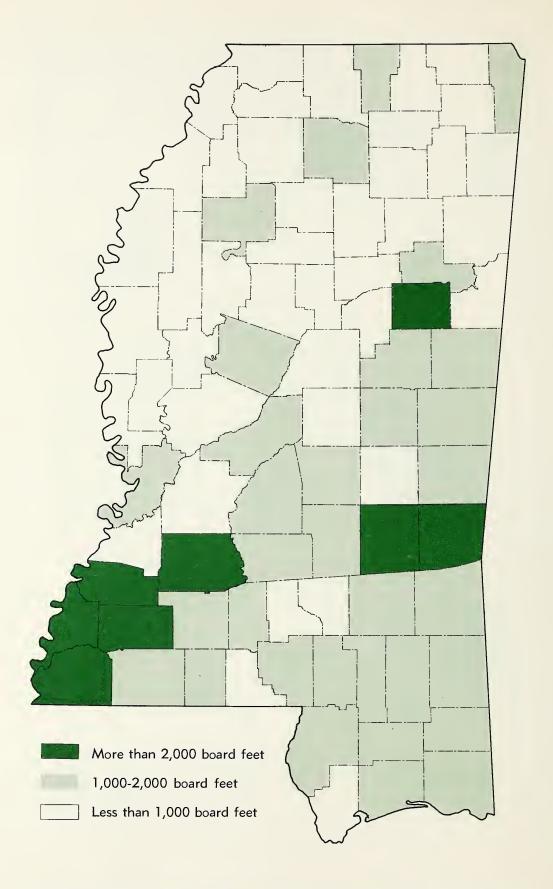
Figure 23. *Average volume per acre of softwood sawtimber in softwood types.*

Legend:
- More than 2,000 board feet
- 1,000-2,000 board feet
- Less than 1,000 board feet
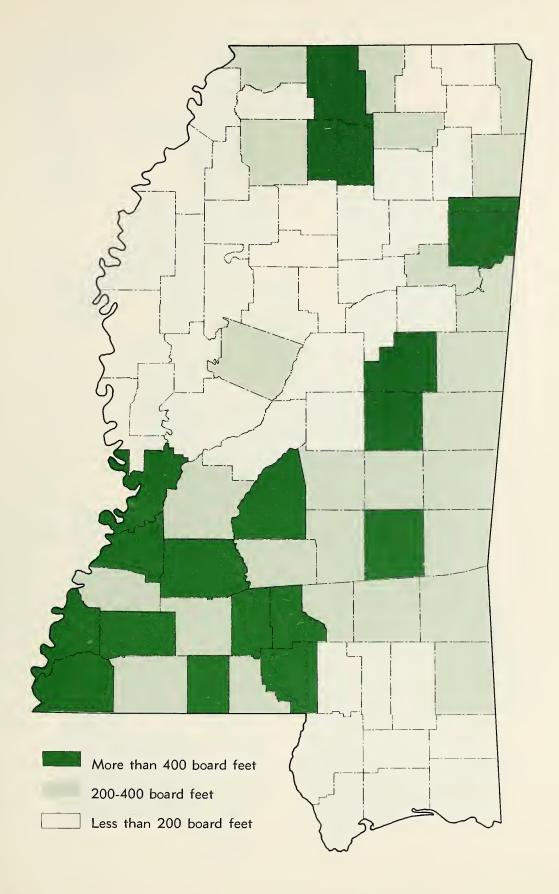
Figure 24. *Average volume per acre of hardwood sawtimber in softwood types.*
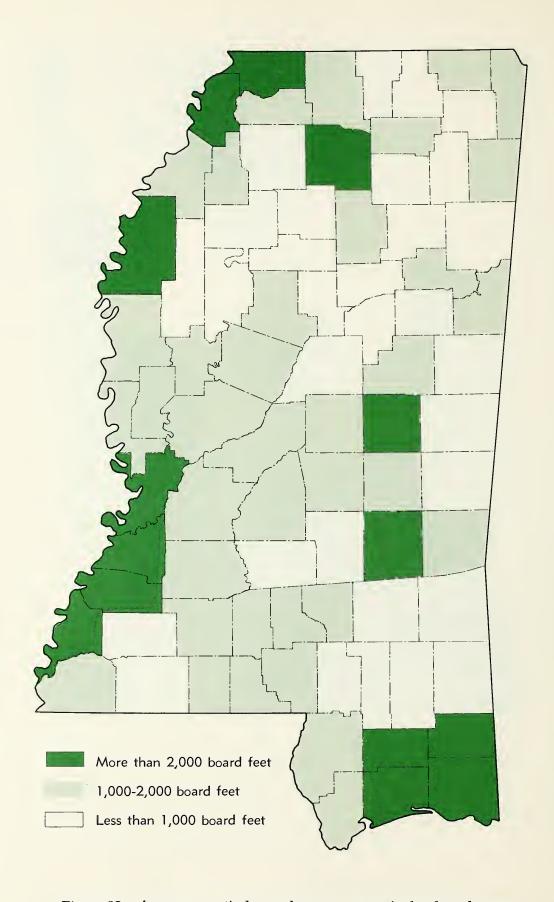
Figure 25. *Average sawtimber volume per acre in hardwood types.*
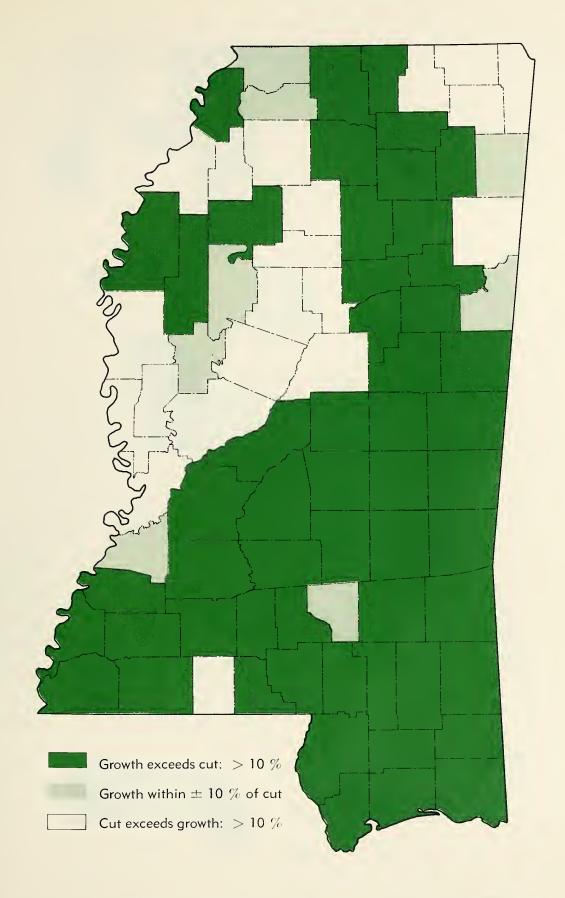
Figure 26. *Relationship of growth and cut of softwood sawtimber volume, 1956.*
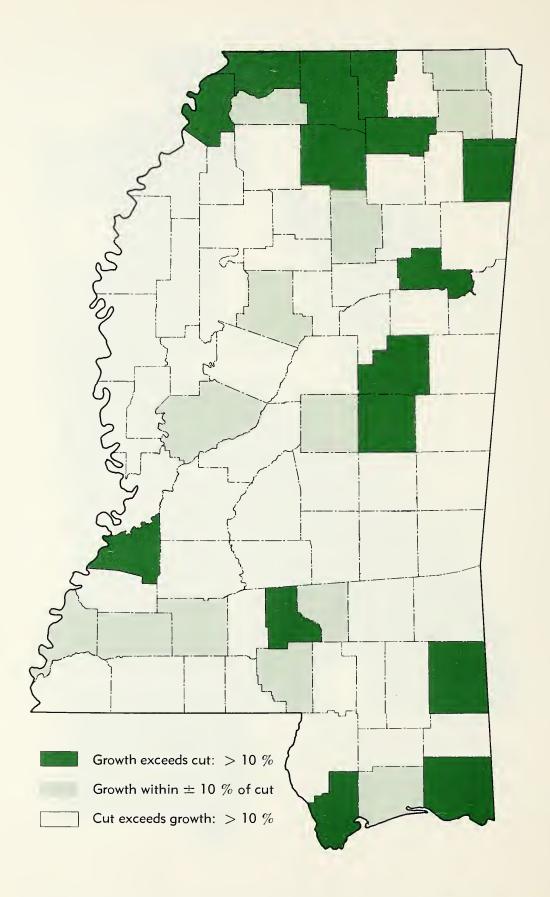
Figure 27. *Relationship of growth and cut of hardwood sawtimber volume, 1956.*

Growth exceeds cut: > 10 %

Growth within ± 10 % of cut

Cut exceeds growth: > 10 %

Each dot represents an average
of 1,000 cords
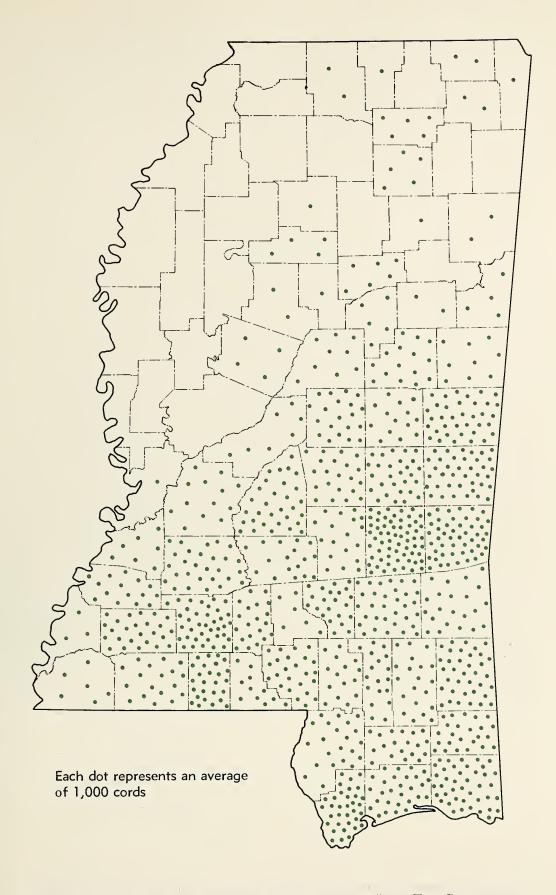
Figure 28. *Output of pine pulpwood, 1959.* Source: State Tax Commission.

Each dot represents an average
of 500,000 board feet
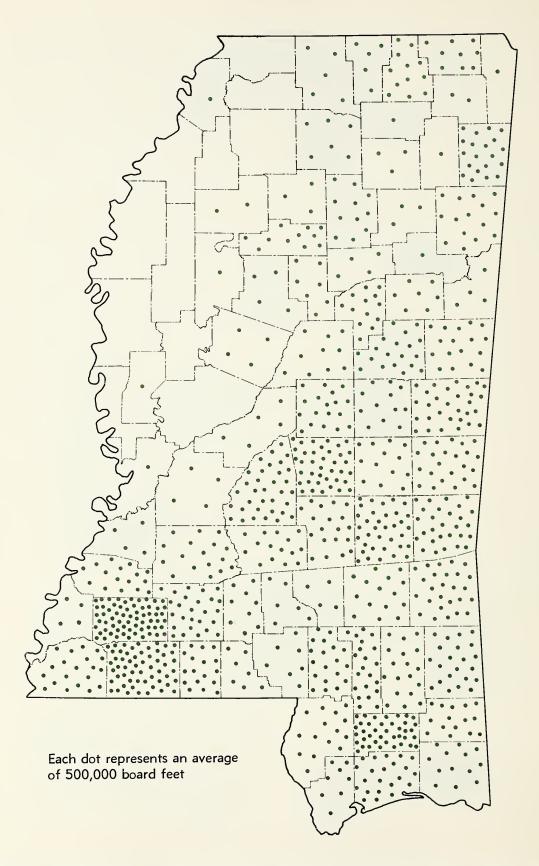
Figure 29. *Output of industrial softwood products (except pulpwood), 1959.* Source: State Tax
   Commission.

Each dot represents an average
of 1,000 cords
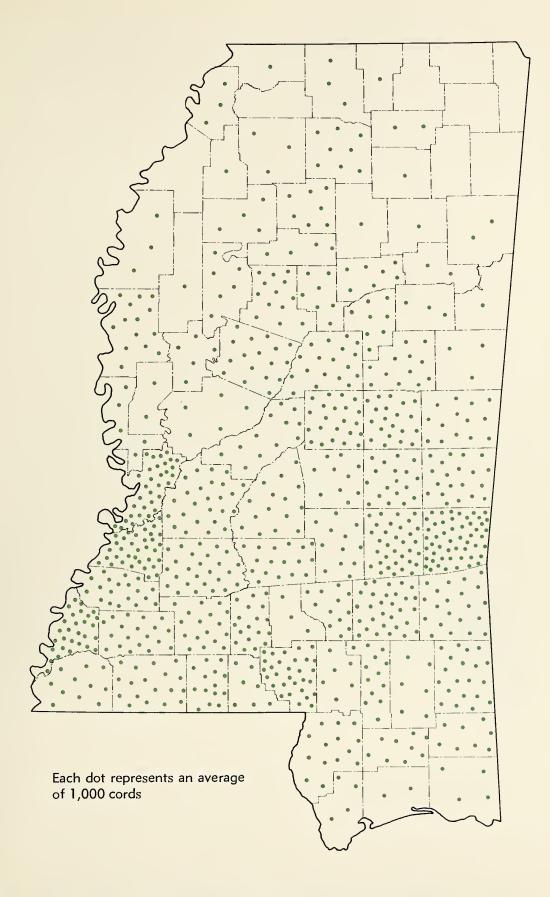
Figure 30. *Output of hardwood pulpwood, 1959.* Source: State Tax Commission.

Each dot represents an average
of 500,000 board feet
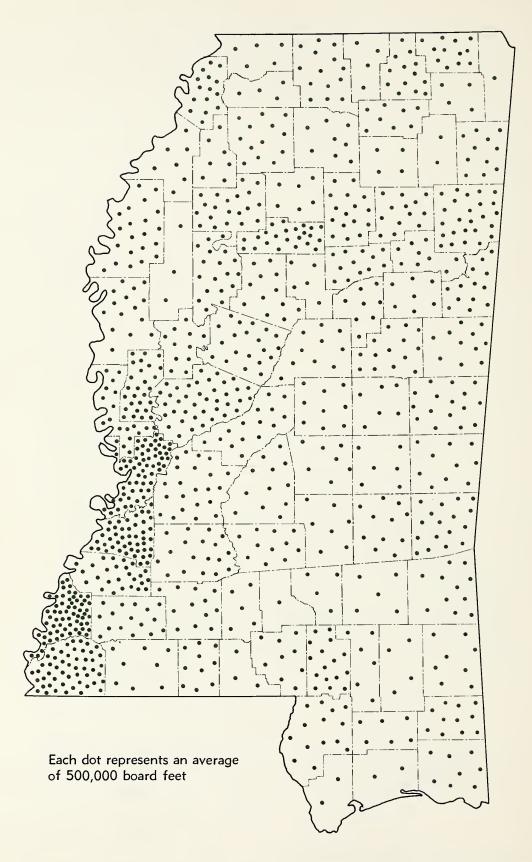
Figure 31. *Output of industrial hardwood products (except pulpwood), 1959.* Source: State Tax
Commission.

Tables

Table 2. *Growing stock volume by species group and county*

County	All species	Softwood			Soft hardwood			Hard hardwood		
		Total	Pine	Other	Total	Gum	Other [1]	Total	Oak	Other [2]
— — — — — — — — — — — — *Million cubic feet* — — — — — — — — — — — —										
Adams	116.6	29.4	29.4	...	34.6	13.7	20.9	52.6	26.6	26.0
Alcorn	42.1	9.6	9.0	.6	9.3	5.1	4.2	23.2	16.2	7.0
Amite	129.8	85.7	85.5	.2	11.3	9.5	1.8	32.8	27.6	5.2
Attala	68.8	22.1	21.0	1.1	22.6	19.0	3.6	24.1	15.2	8.9
Benton	60.4	21.7	21.6	.1	11.8	7.6	4.2	26.9	19.0	7.9
Bolivar	60.1	7.7	...	7.7	33.0	6.7	26.3	19.4	5.3	14.1
Calhoun	76.2	32.9	32.9	...	13.5	12.0	1.5	29.8	21.9	7.9
Carroll	67.0	4.0	4.0	...	23.4	19.3	4.1	39.6	27.2	12.4
Chickasaw	32.4	13.5	13.5	...	3.0	3.0	...	15.9	12.4	3.5
Choctaw	59.1	30.6	30.6	...	12.5	9.7	2.8	16.0	13.3	2.7
Claiborne	129.4	12.8	12.2	.6	49.8	29.8	20.0	66.8	28.7	38.1
Clarke	188.9	126.6	126.3	.3	25.7	20.9	4.8	36.6	27.3	9.3
Clay	73.5	4.4	4.1	.3	9.2	7.1	2.1	59.9	44.8	15.1
Coahoma	50.8	1.3	...	1.3	14.1	2.3	11.8	35.4	5.5	29.9
Copiah	174.6	94.9	94.5	.4	33.5	27.9	5.6	46.2	29.0	17.2
Covington	61.2	15.5	15.5	...	29.0	21.6	7.4	16.7	10.4	6.3
De Soto	43.2	1.6	...	1.6	15.8	11.3	4.5	25.8	10.9	14.9
Forrest	82.2	58.1	58.1	...	16.2	10.4	5.8	7.9	6.0	1.9
Franklin	191.8	134.5	134.5	...	19.7	15.2	4.5	37.6	23.0	14.6
George	125.3	75.3	71.8	3.5	31.6	16.9	14.7	18.4	9.7	8.7
Greene	141.0	84.5	83.6	.9	27.7	19.6	8.1	28.8	24.0	4.8
Grenada	51.2	16.2	15.8	.4	14.9	14.5	.4	20.1	10.5	9.6
Hancock	74.4	43.6	43.3	.3	27.8	20.3	7.5	3.0	3.0	...
Harrison	123.4	96.4	96.4	...	23.0	10.1	12.9	4.0	1.2	2.8
Hinds	82.6	15.2	14.5	.7	25.2	18.9	6.3	42.2	25.0	17.2
Holmes	82.1	21.6	20.8	.8	26.0	18.0	8.0	34.5	24.1	10.4
Humphreys	35.8	...	...	...	6.1	6.1	...	29.7	24.7	5.0
Issaquena	84.0	3.1	...	3.1	15.1	5.1	10.0	65.8	24.1	41.7
Itawamba	76.8	22.0	21.9	.1	22.8	15.5	7.3	32.0	16.8	15.2
Jackson	159.9	90.3	86.3	4.0	55.5	44.9	10.6	14.1	9.8	4.3
Jasper	191.2	113.7	111.9	1.8	41.0	29.7	11.3	36.5	19.8	16.7
Jefferson	165.9	101.3	63.4	37.9	28.7	17.9	10.8	35.9	16.8	19.1
Jefferson Davis	62.4	23.6	23.6	...	21.5	16.1	5.4	17.3	10.8	6.5
Jones	115.4	64.2	64.2	...	22.0	11.3	10.7	29.2	22.9	6.3
Kemper	143.9	69.3	68.2	1.1	42.7	39.9	2.8	31.9	20.7	11.2
Lafayette	117.5	38.9	38.8	.1	21.2	17.8	3.4	57.4	45.1	12.3
Lamar	109.9	76.5	76.5	...	21.5	9.3	12.2	11.9	9.5	2.4
Lauderdale	163.5	91.7	91.7	...	26.3	21.1	5.2	45.5	30.1	15.4
Lawrence	96.7	43.6	43.6	...	14.1	12.0	2.1	39.0	26.2	12.8
Leake	95.5	52.4	52.3	.1	15.6	13.5	2.1	27.5	24.8	2.7
Lee	14.4	5.2	5.2	...	1.5	.7	.8	7.7	4.9	2.8
Leflore	31.0	...	...	...	9.3	9.3	...	21.7	10.6	11.1

Table 2. *Growing stock volume by species group and county* (Continued)

County	All species	Softwood			Soft hardwood			Hard hardwood		
		Total	Pine	Other	Total	Gum	Other [1]	Total	Oak	Other [2]
					– – – – *Million cubic feet* – – – –					
Lincoln	112.1	54.2	53.8	.4	22.0	12.7	9.3	35.9	23.0	12.9
Lowndes	52.3	11.1	6.2	4.9	15.1	12.3	2.8	26.1	14.7	11.4
Madison	75.5	23.9	22.5	1.4	16.4	13.5	2.9	35.2	20.9	14.3
Marion	128.2	59.6	59.6	...	25.2	20.1	5.1	43.4	29.6	13.8
Marshall	73.5	12.8	11.3	1.5	29.2	14.1	15.1	31.5	23.6	7.9
Monroe	79.7	20.8	20.8	...	21.3	18.1	3.2	37.6	26.9	10.7
Montgomery	36.9	14.5	14.5	...	6.0	5.8	.2	16.4	12.1	4.3
Neshoba	135.4	56.2	56.2	...	40.6	36.9	3.7	38.6	30.0	8.6
Newton	89.8	37.2	37.2	...	16.4	13.0	3.4	36.2	26.3	9.9
Noxubee	102.8	52.6	52.3	.3	9.3	9.3	...	40.9	29.1	11.8
Oktibbeha	58.0	25.7	24.1	1.6	3.1	2.4	.7	29.2	23.8	5.4
Panola	33.7	.7	...	.7	14.0	10.4	3.6	19.0	11.5	7.5
Pearl River	156.2	91.0	91.0	...	53.6	24.3	29.3	11.6	9.7	1.9
Perry	152.4	113.4	112.9	.5	22.5	17.0	5.5	16.5	14.5	2.0
Pike	77.7	25.0	25.0	...	20.5	18.7	1.8	32.2	23.9	8.3
Pontotoc	38.7	14.2	14.2	...	4.5	4.3	.2	20.0	10.0	10.0
Prentiss	31.8	8.0	7.9	.1	6.9	6.0	.9	16.9	13.4	3.5
Quitman	24.6	1.8	...	1.8	11.2	8.4	2.8	11.6	5.0	6.6
Rankin	188.0	81.7	78.9	2.8	27.0	25.7	1.3	79.3	57.3	22.0
Scott	140.3	100.7	100.7	...	14.7	13.5	1.2	24.9	17.6	7.3
Sharkey	49.0	2.5	...	2.5	9.9	9.6	.3	36.6	23.7	12.9
Simpson	94.7	41.3	41.3	...	19.3	17.4	1.9	34.1	23.3	10.8
Smith	132.0	81.8	81.8	...	24.4	20.7	3.7	25.8	20.7	5.1
Stone	100.7	61.6	60.3	1.3	28.7	13.0	15.7	10.4	9.9	.5
Sunflower	8.6	2.6	...	2.6	.6	...	.6	5.4	4.7	.7
Tallahatchie	46.6	8.5	4.7	3.8	11.5	11.5	...	26.6	18.0	8.6
Tate	33.4	.1	...	.1	14.7	11.9	2.8	18.6	4.7	13.9
Tippah	51.3	14.7	14.7	...	9.8	7.1	2.7	26.8	19.5	7.3
Tishomingo	79.9	39.2	39.2	...	17.0	12.1	4.9	23.7	17.4	6.3
Tunica	59.5	2.5	...	2.5	30.6	3.2	27.4	26.4	4.0	22.4
Union	55.7	19.3	19.3	...	18.4	12.8	5.6	18.0	11.9	6.1
Walthall	48.8	14.6	12.4	2.2	24.9	18.6	6.3	9.3	7.3	2.0
Warren	153.5	6.3	3.9	2.4	67.9	33.8	34.1	79.3	38.2	41.1
Washington	55.3	.5	...	.5	27.4	7.8	19.6	27.4	10.3	17.1
Wayne	199.6	134.5	134.5	...	24.3	17.6	6.7	40.8	31.4	9.4
Webster	42.4	18.8	18.8	...	5.7	4.6	1.1	17.9	13.1	4.8
Wilkinson	215.5	124.7	116.1	8.6	27.9	23.9	4.0	62.9	25.3	37.6
Winston	154.2	62.8	62.8	...	33.2	29.1	4.1	58.2	43.5	14.7
Yalobusha	49.0	12.2	11.7	.5	9.2	6.3	2.9	27.6	23.1	4.5
Yazoo	119.8	4.2	1.5	2.7	38.6	28.0	10.6	77.0	37.4	39.6
All counties	7,589.0	3,313.3	3,198.6	114.7	1,752.6	1,216.1	536.5	2,523.1	1,595.7	927.4

[1] Includes cottonwood, willow, yellow-poplar, and the like.
[2] Includes ash, hickory, sycamore, and the like.

Table 3. *Growing stock volume by diameter group and county*

County	All species	Softwood			Soft hardwood			Hard hardwood		
		Total	6-12 inches	14 inches and up	Total	6-12 inches	14 inches and up	Total	6-12 inches	14 inches and up
					— Million cubic feet —					
Adams	116.6	29.4	6.6	22.8	34.6	10.6	24.0	52.6	17.9	34.7
Alcorn	42.1	9.6	7.7	1.9	9.3	5.2	4.1	23.2	16.7	6.5
Amite	129.8	85.7	43.0	42.7	11.3	8.2	3.1	32.8	19.7	13.1
Attala	68.8	22.1	18.4	3.7	22.6	14.4	8.2	24.1	13.2	10.9
Benton	60.4	21.7	19.0	2.7	11.8	8.1	3.7	26.9	21.4	5.5
Bolivar	60.1	7.7	2.3	5.4	33.0	8.1	24.9	19.4	8.7	10.7
Calhoun	76.2	32.9	29.5	3.4	13.5	6.1	7.4	29.8	14.9	14.9
Carroll	67.0	4.0	3.3	.7	23.4	16.3	7.1	39.6	19.1	20.5
Chickasaw	32.4	13.5	10.0	3.5	3.0	2.4	.6	15.9	11.4	4.5
Choctaw	59.1	30.6	24.4	6.2	12.5	9.3	3.2	16.0	13.9	2.1
Claiborne	129.4	12.8	7.1	5.7	49.8	11.6	38.2	66.8	28.2	38.6
Clarke	188.9	126.6	77.6	49.0	25.7	17.0	8.7	36.6	24.5	12.1
Clay	73.5	4.4	2.9	1.5	9.2	7.3	1.9	59.9	37.1	22.8
Coahoma	50.8	1.3	.	1.3	14.1	6.1	8.0	35.4	15.1	20.3
Copiah	174.6	94.9	34.2	60.7	33.5	19.5	14.0	46.2	22.8	23.4
Covington	61.2	15.5	7.5	8.0	29.0	14.3	14.7	16.7	7.7	9.0
De Soto	43.2	1.6	.6	1.0	15.8	9.3	6.5	25.8	12.2	13.6
Forrest	82.2	58.1	43.3	14.8	16.2	10.3	5.9	7.9	3.8	4.1
Franklin	191.8	134.5	63.0	71.5	19.7	13.3	6.4	37.6	18.6	19.0
George	125.3	75.3	43.9	31.4	31.6	20.6	11.0	18.4	10.7	7.7
Greene	141.0	84.5	47.6	36.9	27.7	15.1	12.6	28.8	18.4	10.4
Grenada	51.2	16.2	10.2	6.0	14.9	6.9	8.0	20.1	11.3	8.8
Hancock	74.4	43.6	32.9	10.7	27.8	21.4	6.4	3.0	2.1	.9
Harrison	123.4	96.4	74.4	22.0	23.0	13.5	9.5	4.0	3.2	.8
Hinds	82.6	15.2	9.8	5.4	25.2	12.7	12.5	42.2	22.9	19.3
Holmes	82.1	21.6	16.3	5.3	26.0	9.5	16.5	34.5	13.7	20.8
Humphreys	35.8	...	...	...	6.1	3.6	2.5	29.7	9.3	20.4
Issaquena	84.0	3.1	.3	2.8	15.1	1.6	13.5	65.8	21.0	44.8
Itawamba	76.8	22.0	20.2	1.8	22.8	12.5	10.3	32.0	18.8	13.2
Jackson	159.9	90.3	63.2	27.1	55.5	19.3	36.2	14.1	4.7	9.4
Jasper	191.2	113.7	55.0	58.7	41.0	19.4	21.6	36.5	19.3	17.2
Jefferson	165.9	101.3	32.0	69.3	28.7	11.2	17.5	35.9	17.4	18.5
Jefferson Davis	62.4	23.6	14.9	8.7	21.5	17.5	4.0	17.3	8.9	8.4
Jones	115.4	64.2	38.8	25.4	22.0	17.7	4.3	29.2	17.5	11.7
Kemper	143.9	69.3	44.0	25.3	42.7	37.4	5.3	31.9	21.4	10.5
Lafayette	117.5	38.9	26.0	12.9	21.2	11.5	9.7	57.4	20.3	37.1
Lamar	109.9	76.5	50.1	26.4	21.5	11.9	9.6	11.9	8.1	3.8
Lauderdale	163.5	91.7	69.9	21.8	26.3	20.2	6.1	45.5	33.1	12.4
Lawrence	96.7	43.6	31.2	12.4	14.1	7.7	6.4	39.0	21.3	17.7
Leake	95.5	52.4	40.9	11.5	15.6	12.1	3.5	27.5	19.0	8.5
Lee	14.4	5.2	1.7	3.5	1.5	.8	.7	7.7	3.8	3.9
Leflore	31.0	...	...	...	9.3	4.0	5.3	21.7	8.3	13.4

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Table 3. *Growing stock volume by diameter group and county* (Continued)

County	All species	Softwood			Soft hardwood			Hard hardwood		
		Total	6-12 inches	14 inches and up	Total	6-12 inches	14 inches and up	Total	6-12 inches	14 inches and up
					— — — — — — — — — — — Million cubic feet — — — — — — — — — — — — — —					
Lincoln	112.1	54.2	24.5	29.7	22.0	11.3	10.7	35.9	17.2	18.7
Lowndes	52.3	11.1	5.0	6.1	15.1	10.7	4.4	26.1	18.8	7.3
Madison	75.5	23.9	10.7	13.2	16.4	7.9	8.5	35.2	19.0	16.2
Marion	128.2	59.6	31.3	28.3	25.2	13.6	11.6	43.4	24.8	18.6
Marshall	73.5	12.8	7.0	5.8	29.2	15.9	13.3	31.5	11.0	20.5
Monroe	79.7	20.8	9.0	11.8	21.3	16.3	5.0	37.6	26.5	11.1
Montgomery	36.9	14.5	9.8	4.7	6.0	5.6	.4	16.4	8.6	7.8
Neshoba	135.4	56.2	38.0	18.2	40.6	27.5	13.1	38.6	22.3	16.3
Newton	89.8	37.2	30.8	6.4	16.4	11.3	5.1	36.2	16.5	19.7
Noxubee	102.8	52.6	30.2	22.4	9.3	8.0	1.3	40.9	28.2	12.7
Oktibbeha	58.0	25.7	11.1	14.6	3.1	2.7	.4	29.2	21.6	7.6
Panola	33.7	.7	.7	...	14.0	7.4	6.6	19.0	8.1	10.9
Pearl River	156.2	91.0	57.1	33.9	53.6	30.5	23.1	11.6	6.4	5.2
Perry	152.4	113.4	70.6	42.8	22.5	16.3	6.2	16.5	9.9	6.6
Pike	77.7	25.0	18.4	6.6	20.5	9.7	10.8	32.2	12.9	19.3
Pontotoc	38.7	14.2	12.2	2.0	4.5	2.8	1.7	20.0	15.4	4.6
Prentiss	31.8	8.0	7.8	.2	6.9	5.1	1.8	16.9	12.2	4.7
Quitman	24.6	1.8	...	1.8	11.2	2.6	8.6	11.6	6.8	4.8
Rankin	188.0	81.7	49.8	31.9	27.0	18.3	8.7	79.3	40.8	38.5
Scott	140.3	100.7	61.4	39.3	14.7	8.5	6.2	24.9	17.5	7.4
Sharkey	49.0	2.5	...	2.5	9.9	1.9	8.0	36.6	9.3	27.3
Simpson	94.7	41.3	19.9	21.4	19.3	14.5	4.8	34.1	23.8	10.3
Smith	132.0	81.8	59.7	22.1	24.4	19.6	4.8	25.8	18.9	6.9
Stone	100.7	61.6	36.5	25.1	28.7	19.8	8.9	10.4	6.8	3.6
Sunflower	8.6	2.6	.7	1.9	.6	...	.6	5.4	4.2	1.2
Tallahatchie	46.6	8.5	6.9	1.6	11.5	4.1	7.4	26.6	9.0	17.6
Tate	33.4	.1	.1	...	14.7	6.4	8.3	18.6	13.1	5.5
Tippah	51.3	14.7	14.1	.6	9.8	6.3	3.5	26.8	16.2	10.6
Tishomingo	79.9	39.2	30.4	8.8	17.0	8.2	8.8	23.7	14.5	9.2
Tunica	59.5	2.5	.2	2.3	30.6	5.9	24.7	26.4	8.4	18.0
Union	55.7	19.3	16.2	3.1	18.4	12.3	6.1	18.0	9.2	8.8
Walthall	48.8	14.6	8.2	6.4	24.9	13.6	11.3	9.3	6.4	2.9
Warren	153.5	6.3	1.8	4.5	67.9	20.3	47.6	79.3	25.2	54.1
Washington	55.3	.5	...	.5	27.4	7.4	20.0	27.4	9.7	17.7
Wayne	199.6	134.5	85.7	48.8	24.3	18.1	6.2	40.8	29.8	11.0
Webster	42.4	18.8	16.6	2.2	5.7	4.4	1.3	17.9	14.0	3.9
Wilkinson	215.5	124.7	52.2	72.5	27.9	15.9	12.0	62.9	24.0	38.9
Winston	154.2	62.8	41.5	21.3	33.2	16.6	16.6	58.2	35.9	22.3
Yalobusha	49.0	12.2	7.7	4.5	9.2	7.0	2.2	27.6	17.0	10.6
Yazoo	119.8	4.2	1.6	2.6	38.6	14.3	24.3	77.0	25.4	51.6
Total	7,589.0	3,313.3	2,009.1	1,304.2	1,752.6	954.1	798.5	2,523.1	1,326.7	1,196.4

Table 4. *Sawtimber volume by species group and county*

County	All species	Softwood			Soft hardwood			Hard hardwood		
		Total	Pine	Other	Total	Gum	Other [1]	Total	Oak	Other [2]
					Million board feet					
Adams	493.2	155.2	155.2	. . .	141.7	47.4	94.3	196.3	106.6	89.7
Alcorn	102.5	21.1	17.2	3.9	31.0	15.0	16.0	50.4	36.1	14.3
Amite	501.8	394.6	394.6	. . .	23.0	19.0	4.0	84.2	70.9	13.3
Attala	160.3	50.9	45.2	5.7	43.7	34.8	8.9	65.7	44.5	21.2
Benton	147.3	78.0	78.0	. . .	24.6	13.8	10.8	44.7	38.9	5.8
Bolivar	240.7	39.7	. . .	39.7	143.3	28.3	115.0	57.7	17.4	40.3
Calhoun	234.6	92.1	92.1	. .	48.7	39.6	9.1	93.8	71.7	22.1
Carroll	176.8	7.5	7.5	. . .	44.7	37.8	6.9	124.6	84.0	40.6
Chickasaw	72.1	44.3	44.3	. .	2.9	2.9	. . .	24.9	19.8	5.1
Choctaw	140.7	91.7	91.7	. . .	28.1	16.7	11.4	20.9	18.0	2.9
Claiborne	501.8	56.6	53.8	2.8	220.3	121.8	98.5	224.9	111.6	113.3
Clarke	735.9	597.5	596.0	1.5	65.5	50.3	15.2	72.9	46.0	26.9
Clay	192.5	19.6	18.0	1.6	15.7	15.7	. . .	157.2	116.9	40.3
Coahoma	173.6	6.5	. . .	6.5	49.0	3.4	45.6	118.1	13.9	104.2
Copiah	701.7	480.2	479.4	.8	86.7	68.6	18.1	134.8	92.8	42.0
Covington	201.3	63.7	63.7	. . .	85.5	57.5	28.0	52.1	28.8	23.3
De Soto	130.3	5.6	. . .	5.6	41.8	32.8	9.0	82.9	36.1	46.8
Forrest	280.2	221.1	221.1	. . .	37.4	22.7	14.7	21.7	18.6	3.1
Franklin	768.7	606.4	606.4	. . .	45.9	25.6	20.3	116.4	67.4	49.0
George	430.2	299.2	281.4	17.8	87.9	37.0	50.9	43.1	18.4	24.7
Greene	545.7	377.1	372.5	4.6	89.3	73.1	16.2	79.3	65.6	13.7
Grenada	154.2	51.3	51.3	. . .	52.0	52.0	. . .	50.9	28.2	22.7
Hancock	220.8	166.4	166.4	. . .	49.6	33.3	16.3	4.8	4.8	.
Harrison	422.1	352.5	352.5	. . .	63.8	22.8	41.0	5.8	2.9	2.9
Hinds	258.3	63.4	61.4	2.0	78.0	56.4	21.6	116.9	78.3	38.6
Holmes	275.6	78.2	75.5	2.7	90.1	62.1	28.0	107.3	78.6	28.7
Humphreys	110.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	16.2	16.2	. . .	94.4	76.6	17.8
Issaquena	308.5	16.2	. . .	16.2	69.5	22.7	46.8	222.8	82.1	140.7
Itawamba	192.3	40.3	39.9	.4	77.6	53.7	23.9	74.4	31.3	43.1
Jackson	623.5	349.8	325.7	24.1	218.8	174.0	44.8	54.9	40.3	14.6
Jasper	755.5	512.2	501.9	10.3	147.0	93.0	54.0	96.3	48.3	48.0
Jefferson	717.7	521.2	310.6	210.6	102.0	54.6	47.4	94.5	41.3	53.2
Jefferson Davis	177.3	79.3	79.3	. . .	48.4	35.5	12.9	49.6	26.5	23.1
Jones	367.2	260.6	260.6	. . .	33.6	28.3	5.3	73.0	52.9	20.1
Kemper	380.2	255.6	255.6	. . .	58.7	56.4	2.3	65.9	38.7	27.2
Lafayette	430.5	162.8	162.8	. . .	61.7	55.1	6.6	206.0	160.1	45.9
Lamar	388.8	318.4	318.4	. . .	52.4	19.5	32.9	18.0	11.3	6.7
Lauderdale	454.2	323.7	323.7	. . .	49.0	40.2	8.8	81.5	49.1	32.4
Lawrence	295.9	144.4	144.4	. . .	34.8	30.0	4.8	116.7	61.4	55.3
Leake	234.8	155.3	155.3	. . .	33.6	29.7	3.9	45.9	40.3	5.6
Lee	51.5	24.3	24.3	. . .	3.0	1.7	1.3	24.2	16.9	7.3
Leflore	80.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	21.3	21.3	. . .	58.7	27.5	31.2
Lincoln	418.5	245.8	244.3	1.5	70.0	39.1	30.9	102.7	58.9	43.8
Lowndes	128.5	47.6	24.7	22.9	31.4	25.4	6.0	49.5	25.0	24.5

Table 4. *Sawtimber volume by species group and county* (Continued)

County	All species	Softwood			Soft hardwood			Hard hardwood		
		Total	Pine	Other	Total	Gum	Other [1]	Total	Oak	Other [2]
				— — — — — — — — — — — — *Million board feet* — — — — — — — — — — — — — —						
Madison	268.5	112.9	107.1	5.8	51.7	45.4	6.3	103.9	69.8	34.1
Marion	474.7	271.2	271.2	...	86.7	67.4	19.3	116.8	78.9	37.9
Marshall	257.2	49.1	43.8	5.3	88.2	47.1	41.1	119.9	98.4	21.5
Monroe	185.8	85.3	85.3	...	29.1	27.1	2.0	71.4	48.5	22.9
Montgomery	96.4	48.5	48.5	...	4.1	4.1	...	43.8	29.1	14.7
Neshoba	471.2	220.2	220.2	...	120.5	113.5	7.0	130.5	103.3	27.2
Newton	245.7	100.2	100.2	...	44.4	33.2	11.2	101.1	69.7	31.4
Noxubee	342.7	233.0	231.5	1.5	9.3	9.3	...	100.4	69.2	31.2
Oktibbeha	162.0	117.0	111.8	5.2	2.5	...	2.5	42.5	34.1	8.4
Panola	89.5	1.0	...	1.0	31.9	24.7	7.2	56.6	36.4	20.2
Pearl River	556.2	412.6	412.6	...	117.9	43.0	74.9	25.7	20.6	5.1
Perry	565.6	482.7	479.9	2.8	43.3	38.5	4.8	39.6	32.6	7.0
Pike	242.6	86.4	86.4	...	56.2	50.3	5.9	100.0	69.4	30.6
Pontotoc	101.3	53.8	53.8	...	6.9	6.9	...	40.6	20.8	19.8
Prentiss	53.6	11.7	11.7	...	10.4	8.8	1.6	31.5	26.6	4.9
Quitman	77.4	11.5	...	11.5	36.2	25.6	10.6	29.7	10.4	19.3
Rankin	597.7	314.2	297.1	17.1	51.1	49.1	2.0	232.4	160.2	72.2
Scott	471.4	369.8	369.8	...	49.2	49.2	...	52.4	38.1	14.3
Sharkey	167.8	11.7	...	11.7	33.9	33.9	...	122.2	86.1	36.1
Simpson	312.1	182.5	182.5	...	51.0	48.9	2.1	78.6	59.7	18.9
Smith	347.7	270.4	270.4	...	33.9	29.9	4.0	43.4	34.1	9.3
Stone	360.6	265.9	261.3	4.6	71.7	30.3	41.4	23.0	22.1	.9
Sunflower	26.1	15.1	...	15.1	2.2	...	2.2	8.8	8.8	...
Tallahatchie	145.7	28.7	18.3	10.4	38.1	38.1	...	78.9	49.6	29.3
Tate	80.3	...	...	...	48.4	34.7	13.7	31.9	4.7	27.2
Tippah	105.9	27.4	27.4	...	23.6	19.0	4.6	54.9	42.1	12.8
Tishomingo	263.1	138.5	138.5 ·	...	54.8	43.2	11.6	69.8	52.4	17.4
Tunica	252.5	14.3	...	14.3	145.4	10.0	135.4	92.8	7.2	85.6
Union	145.4	57.3	57.3	...	42.0	24.2	17.8	46.1	33.7	12.4
Walthall	156.3	72.1	58.2	13.9	68.7	56.5	12.2	15.5	11.4	4.1
Warren	597.3	30.7	24.4	6.3	286.6	125.9	160.7	280.0	136.3	143.7
Washington	206.8	2.5	...	2.5	109.5	30.1	79.4	94.8	38.4	56.4
Wayne	732.5	598.2	598.2	...	59.5	44.9	14.6	74.8	53.5	21.3
Webster	99.3	63.1	63.1	...	8.8	1.8	7.0	27.4	25.2	2.2
Wilkinson	869.1	588.1	545.2	42.9	78.5	68.4	10.1	202.5	84.6	117.9
Winston	524.2	261.3	261.3	...	111.1	90.7	20.4	151.8	119.1	32.7
Yalobusha	107.1	32.9	31.9	1.0	10.0	8.2	1.8	64.2	54.4	9.8
Yazoo	409.0	17.7	6.7	11.0	116.3	84.3	32.0	275.0	129.8	145.2
All counties	25,546.7	13,537.4	12,972.3	565.1	5,052.8	3,253.0	1,799.8	6,956.5	4,274.6	2,681.9

[1] Includes cottonwood, willow, yellow-poplar, and the like.
[2] Includes ash, hickory, sycamore, and the like.

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Table 5. *Sawtimber volume by diameter group and county*

County	All species	Softwood			Soft hardwood			Hard hardwood		
		Total	10-14 inches	16 inches and up	Total	12-14 inches	16 inches and up	Total	12-14 inches	16 inches and up
				— — — — — — — *Million board feet* — — — — — — — —						
Adams	493.2	155.2	45.7	109.5	141.7	20.6	121.1	196.3	63.2	133.1
Alcorn	102.5	21.1	17.2	3.9	31.0	20.8	10.2	50.4	30.7	19.7
Amite	501.8	394.6	190.6	204.0	23.0	17.6	5.4	84.2	35.8	48.4
Attala	160.3	50.9	40.1	10.8	43.7	20.9	22.8	65.7	38.7	27.0
Benton	147.3	78.0	78.0	...	24.6	13.1	11.5	44.7	31.9	12.8
Bolivar	240.7	39.7	12.5	27.2	143.3	23.1	120.2	57.7	11.8	45.9
Calhoun	234.6	92.1	83.8	8.3	48.7	30.5	18.2	93.8	35.4	58.4
Carroll	176.8	7.5	5.2	2.3	44.7	31.6	13.1	124.6	51.9	72.7
Chickasaw	72.1	44.3	26.5	17.8	2.9	1.1	1.8	24.9	13.8	11.1
Choctaw	140.7	91.7	65.5	26.2	28.1	23.3	4.8	20.9	17.1	3.8
Claiborne	501.8	56.6	23.6	33.0	220.3	60.6	159.7	224.9	101.6	123.3
Clarke	735.9	597.5	382.2	215.3	65.5	42.2	23.3	72.9	36.1	36.8
Clay	192.5	19.6	16.3	3.3	15.7	8.0	7.7	157.2	93.4	63.8
Coahoma	173.6	6.5	2.2	4.3	49.0	22.3	26.7	118.1	36.8	81.3
Copiah	701.7	480.2	129.6	350.6	86.7	41.9	44.8	134.8	46.4	88.4
Covington	201.3	63.7	32.6	31.1	85.5	38.8	46.7	52.1	25.2	26.9
De Soto	130.3	5.6	2.5	3.1	41.8	17.3	24.5	82.9	35.2	47.7
Forrest	280.2	221.1	159.6	61.5	37.4	22.7	14.7	21.7	12.0	9.7
Franklin	768.7	606.4	307.8	298.6	45.9	15.6	30.3	116.4	54.6	61.8
George	430.2	299.2	202.3	96.9	87.9	42.8	45.1	43.1	18.4	24.7
Greene	545.7	377.1	252.9	124.2	89.3	50.3	39.0	79.3	38.4	40.9
Grenada	154.2	51.3	30.4	20.9	52.0	29.8	22.2	50.9	18.3	32.6
Hancock	220.8	166.4	125.6	40.8	49.6	36.6	13.0	4.8	4.8	...
Harrison	422.1	352.5	274.0	78.5	63.8	31.0	32.8	5.8	4.1	1.7
Hinds	258.3	63.4	39.3	24.1	78.0	48.7	29.3	116.9	48.6	68.3
Holmes	275.6	78.2	64.0	14.2	90.1	20.3	69.8	107.3	49.3	58.0
Humphreys	110.6	...	...	...	16.2	5.0	11.2	94.4	24.1	70.3
Issaquena	308.5	16.2	1.3	14.9	69.5	6.7	62.8	222.8	45.7	177.1
Itawamba	192.3	40.3	36.5	3.8	77.6	34.1	43.5	74.4	37.2	37.2
Jackson	623.5	349.8	274.6	75.2	218.8	67.4	151.4	54.9	18.4	36.5
Jasper	755.5	512.2	280.4	231.8	147.0	57.7	89.3	96.3	44.4	51.9
Jefferson	717.7	521.2	212.8	308.4	102.0	40.4	61.6	94.5	25.2	69.3
Jefferson Davis	177.3	79.3	48.4	30.9	48.4	35.9	12.5	49.6	24.6	25.0
Jones	367.2	260.6	156.1	104.5	33.6	29.6	4.0	73.0	47.7	25.3
Kemper	380.2	255.6	160.5	95.1	58.7	47.3	11.4	65.9	35.4	30.5
Lafayette	430.5	162.8	125.0	37.8	61.7	25.2	36.5	206.0	65.1	140.9
Lamar	388.8	318.4	235.4	83.0	52.4	30.2	22.2	18.0	7.2	10.8
Lauderdale	454.2	323.7	274.4	49.3	49.0	34.2	14.8	81.5	54.9	26.6
Lawrence	295.9	144.4	102.8	41.6	34.8	26.0	8.8	116.7	44.4	72.3
Leake	234.8	155.3	99.5	55.8	33.6	27.6	6.0	45.9	19.4	26.5
Lee	51.5	24.3	7.5	16.8	3.0	...	3.0	24.2	11.8	12.4
Leflore	80.0	...	...	...	21.3	3.3	18.0	58.7	15.3	43.4

Table 5. *Sawtimber volume by diameter group and county* (Continued)

County	All species	Softwood			Soft hardwood			Hard hardwood		
		Total	10-14 inches	16 inches and up	Total	12-14 inches	16 inches and up	Total	12-14 inches	16 inches and up
				— — — — — — — — — — — — — Million board feet — — — — — — — — — — — — —							
Lincoln	418.5	245.8	115.8	130.0	70.0	45.0	25.0	102.7	42.2	60.5
Lowndes	128.5	47.6	21.8	25.8	31.4	19.4	12.0	49.5	29.4	20.1
Madison	268.5	112.9	69.0	43.9	51.7	11.0	40.7	103.9	52.1	51.8
Marion	474.7	271.2	170.6	100.6	86.7	50.4	36.3	116.8	48.1	68.7
Marshall	257.2	49.1	31.3	17.8	88.2	41.6	46.6	119.9	49.1	70.8
Monroe	185.8	85.3	36.2	49.1	29.1	21.9	7.2	71.4	48.2	23.2
Montgomery	96.4	48.5	27.7	20.8	4.1	4.1	...	43.8	25.4	18.4
Neshoba	471.2	220.2	184.4	35.8	120.5	83.9	36.6	130.5	66.6	63.9
Newton	245.7	100.2	81.0	19.2	44.4	29.5	14.9	101.1	36.2	64.9
Noxubee	342.7	233.0	155.3	77.7	9.3	9.3	...	100.4	60.6	39.8
Oktibbeha	162.0	117.0	64.4	52.6	2.5	...	2.5	42.5	15.2	27.3
Panola	89.5	1.0	1.0	...	31.9	10.8	21.1	56.6	21.5	35.1
Pearl River	556.2	412.6	341.0	71.6	117.9	60.2	57.7	25.7	6.0	19.7
Perry	565.6	482.7	286.9	195.8	43.3	30.4	12.9	39.6	24.3	15.3
Pike	242.6	86.4	56.8	29.6	56.2	14.8	41.4	100.0	37.4	62.6
Pontotoc	101.3	53.8	48.4	5.4	6.9	...	6.9	40.6	24.3	16.3
Prentiss	53.6	11.7	10.8	.9	10.4	10.4	...	31.5	17.6	13.9
Quitman	77.4	11.5	...	11.5	36.2	11.3	24.9	29.7	13.3	16.4
Rankin	597.7	314.2	191.7	122.5	51.1	17.0	34.1	232.4	103.1	129.3
Scott	471.4	369.8	217.6	152.2	49.2	39.7	9.5	52.4	34.2	18.2
Sharkey	167.8	11.7	...	11.7	33.9	11.3	22.6	122.2	24.2	98.0
Simpson	312.1	182.5	108.9	73.6	51.0	35.1	15.9	78.6	53.1	25.5
Smith	347.7	270.4	182.5	87.9	33.9	20.2	13.7	43.4	22.8	20.6
Stone	360.6	265.9	173.5	92.4	71.7	48.6	23.1	23.0	11.9	11.1
Sunflower	26.1	15.1	2.3	12.8	2.2	2.2	...	8.8	4.8	4.0
Tallahatchie	145.7	28.7	25.7	3.0	38.1	20.3	17.8	78.9	16.9	62.0
Tate	80.3	...	...	...	48.4	22.8	25.6	31.9	18.5	13.4
Tippah	105.9	27.4	27.4	...	23.6	5.1	18.5	54.9	28.3	26.6
Tishomingo	263.1	138.5	102.7	35.8	54.8	31.4	23.4	69.8	37.8	32.0
Tunica	252.5	14.3	3.7	10.6	145.4	39.7	105.7	92.8	18.7	74.1
Union	145.4	57.3	57.3	...	42.0	31.2	10.8	46.1	23.8	22.3
Walthall	156.3	72.1	38.5	33.6	68.7	47.4	21.3	15.5	5.4	10.1
Warren	597.3	30.7	4.3	26.4	286.6	76.6	210.0	280.0	79.2	200.8
Washington	206.8	2.5	.9	1.6	109.5	26.0	83.5	94.8	19.7	75.1
Wayne	732.5	598.2	420.0	178.2	59.5	40.6	18.9	74.8	42.7	32.1
Webster	99.3	63.1	52.0	11.1	8.8	4.1	4.7	27.4	15.2	12.2
Wilkinson	869.1	588.1	264.3	323.8	78.5	38.6	39.9	202.5	53.4	149.1
Winston	524.2	261.3	181.3	80.0	111.1	48.9	62.2	151.8	87.4	64.4
Yalobusha	107.1	32.9	14.9	18.0	10.0	6.5	3.5	64.2	36.3	27.9
Yazoo	409.0	17.7	5.3	12.4	116.3	31.4	84.9	275.0	66.6	208.4
Total	25,546.7	13,537.4	8,402.4	5,135.0	5,052.8	2,300.8	2,752.0	6,956.5	2,895.8	4,060.7

Table 6. *Land area and commercial forest by county*

County	All land	Commercial forest		County	All land	Commercial forest	
	Thousand acres	*Thousand acres*	*Percent*		*Thousand acres*	*Thousand acres*	*Percent*
Adams	286.7	216.8	75.6	Lincoln	375.0	234.4	62.5
Alcorn	259.2	134.3	51.8	Lowndes	325.1	144.4	44.4
Amite	466.6	304.2	65.2				
Attala	463.4	276.4	59.6	Madison	480.6	197.6	41.1
				Marion	352.0	239.4	68.0
Benton	263.7	174.7	66.2	Marshall	443.6	184.7	41.6
Bolivar	586.9	107.7	18.4	Monroe	492.2	264.7	53.8
				Montgomery	257.9	154.0	59.7
Calhoun	369.2	209.1	56.6				
Carroll	408.3	213.5	52.3	Neshoba	363.5	199.6	54.9
Chickasaw	323.8	150.4	46.4	Newton	371.2	226.1	60.9
Choctaw	266.9	185.6	69.5	Noxubee	444.8	214.4	48.2
Claiborne	311.0	223.5	71.9				
Clarke	446.1	332.5	74.5	Oktibbeha	290.6	150.8	51.9
Clay	265.0	121.0	45.7				
Coahoma	364.8	94.1	25.8	Panola	436.5	135.3	31.0
Copiah	499.9	338.4	67.7	Pearl River	530.0	348.7	65.8
Covington	266.2	149.1	56.0	Perry	417.9	327.6	78.4
				Pike	262.4	142.0	54.1
De Soto	283.5	74.7	26.3	Pontotoc	320.6	143.1	44.6
				Prentiss	267.5	137.0	51.2
Forrest	300.2	210.4	70.1				
Franklin	363.5	288.2	79.3	Quitman	263.7	64.3	24.4
George	307.8	251.5	81.7	Rankin	512.0	359.9	70.3
Greene	465.9	390.4	83.8				
Grenada	251.0	165.8	66.1	Scott	393.6	253.8	64.5
				Sharkey	279.0	132.1	47.3
Hancock	310.4	249.3	80.3	Simpson	375.7	252.8	67.3
Harrison	374.4	285.4	76.2	Smith	410.9	258.0	62.8
Hinds	561.3	241.9	43.1	Stone	286.7	247.2	86.2
Holmes	489.0	222.9	45.6	Sunflower	443.5	49.3	11.1
Humphreys	262.4	101.0	38.5				
				Tallahatchie	412.2	150.7	36.6
Issaquena	265.6	160.7	60.5	Tate	245.1	68.7	28.0
Itawamba	346.2	226.7	65.5	Tippah	297.0	162.4	54.7
				Tishomingo	288.6	195.2	67.6
Jackson	476.2	380.2	79.8	Tunica	293.1	91.4	31.2
Jasper	437.1	288.1	65.9				
Jefferson	332.8	231.4	69.5	Union	270.1	122.5	45.4
Jefferson Davis	265.0	145.2	54.8				
Jones	451.8	300.5	66.5	Walthall	257.9	133.6	51.8
				Warren	362.2	233.2	64.4
Kemper	484.5	332.3	68.6	Washington	465.9	108.3	23.2
				Wayne	529.3	434.6	82.1
				Webster	266.2	176.5	66.3
Lafayette	387.8	236.3	60.9	Wilkinson	432.0	328.3	76.0
Lamar	320.0	248.3	77.6	Winston	387.8	244.2	63.0
Lauderdale	461.4	329.9	71.5				
Lawrence	277.1	192.0	69.3	Yalobusha	282.9	184.2	65.1
Leake	375.0	224.4	59.8	Yazoo	600.4	307.1	51.1
Lee	291.2	88.4	30.4				
Leflore	376.3	94.3	25.1	All counties	30,152.3	17,193.6	57.0