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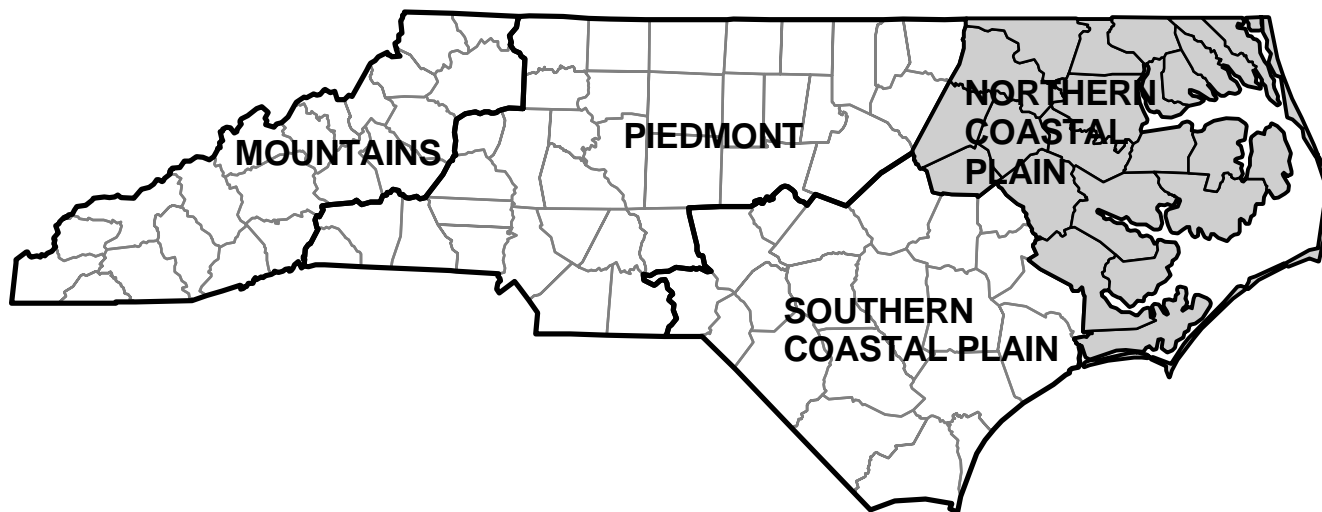


Forest Statistics for the Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Southern
Research Station

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Foreword

This report highlights principal findings of the seventh forest survey of the Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina. Field work began in February 1999 and was completed in March 2002. Six previous surveys, completed in 1937, 1955, 1963, 1974, 1984, and 1990, provide statistics for measuring changes and trends over the past 63 years. This report primarily emphasizes changes and trends since 1990. It discusses the extent and condition of forest land, associated timber volumes, and rates of timber growth, mortality, and removals.

Periodic surveys of forest resources are authorized by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978. These surveys are a continuing, nationwide undertaking by the regional experiment stations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. In the Southern United States, the Forest Inventory and Analysis Research Work Unit (FIA) at the Southern Research Station conducts these surveys in 13 Southern States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The FIA unit operates from its headquarters in Knoxville, TN, and offices in Asheville, NC, and Starkville, MS. The primary objective of these surveys is to periodically inventory and evaluate all forest and related resources. These multiresource data help provide a basis for formulating forest policies and programs and for the orderly development and use of the resources.

Additional information about any aspect of this survey may be obtained from:

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Acknowledgments

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Table of Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Highlights	1
Inventory Methods	2
Statistical Reliability	3
Definitions	5
Metric Equivalents	9
Graphs	10
Cross Reference of Eastern Core Tables	15
Index of Tables	15
Tables 1–49 ^a	17

^a All tables in this report are available in Microsoft® Excel workbook files. Upon request, these files will be supplied on 3½-inch diskettes.

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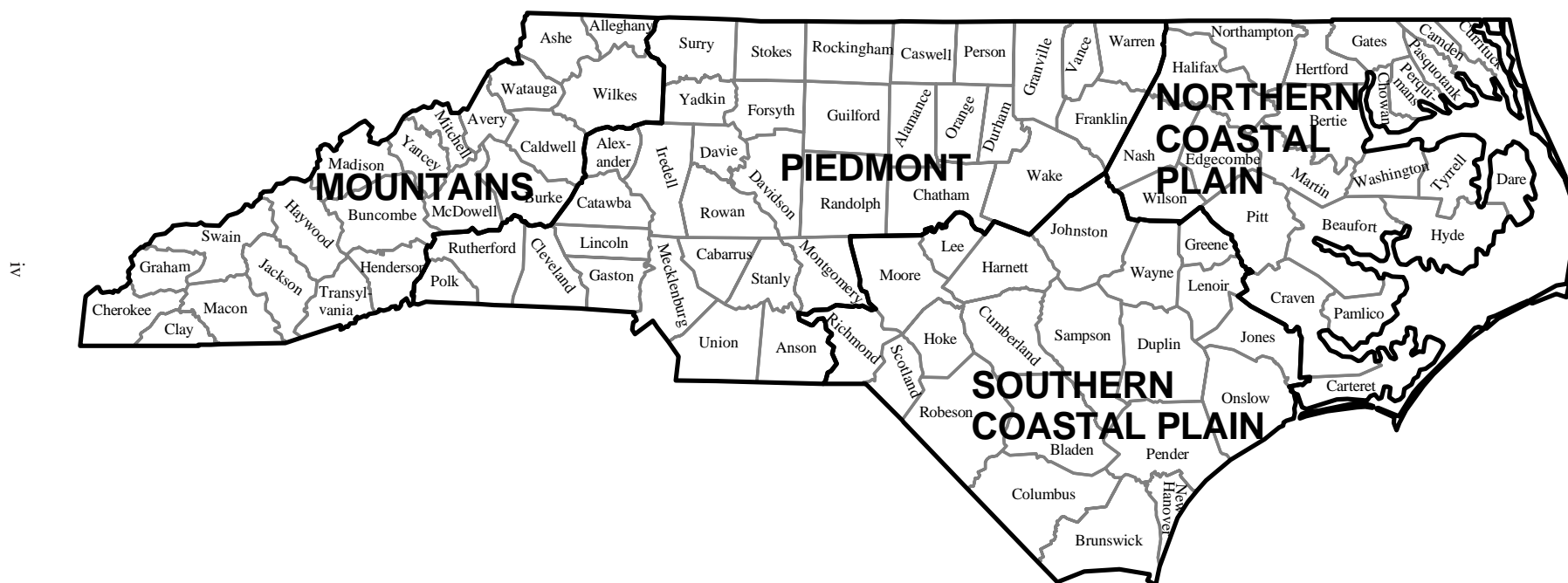


Figure 1—Forest survey regions in North Carolina.

Forest Statistics for the Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

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Highlights

This report summarizes results from a 2000 inventory of the forest resources of the Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina (fig. 1). Current estimates of forest area, timberland area, related classifications such as ownership and forest type, and timber volumes are presented and compared with previous values. It summarizes the average annual rates of growth, removals, and mortality since 1990. Although the previous and current inventories are similar in scope, they differ in sampling design and intensity, standards and definitions, and in methods used to determine key attributes such as stocking, forest type, and stand-size class. Many of the changes in methods, plot design, and sampling intensity were necessary to increase national consistency between Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) Research Work Units. These changes complicate the comparison of data between surveys and make detection of genuine resource trends difficult. However, some general comparisons are possible where differences between inventories can be reconciled or are considered minimal. Resource data are presented in 49 tables and 9 graphs. A summary of major findings follows.

Timberland area—The area of timberland in this 23-county region declined by 270,000 acres to 3.5 million acres. In 2000, 53 percent of North Carolina's Northern Coastal Plain was forested. Land use changes involving forests occurred on 403,000 acres, including 337,000 acres diverted to other land uses. A total of 94,000 acres were cleared for agriculture, and another 233,000 acres of timberland were diverted to urban and other uses. Some of the loss was offset by 66,000 acres added to the timber base through natural regeneration or planting on nonforest land.

Ownership—Nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) landowners accounted for 68 percent of the timberland in the region. The NIPF owner group is composed of individual and corporate timberland owners. Individual ownership decreased 11 percent since 1990, from 2.1 million acres to 1.9 million acres. Timberland under corporate ownership increased 13 percent to 511,000 acres. Timberland owned by forest industry declined 27 percent, from 881,000 acres in 1990 to 641,000 acres in 2000. Public ownership increased by 153,000 acres to 476,000 acres.

Forest type—Area of timberland classed as a softwood forest type declined by 211,000 acres to 1.3 million acres in 2000. Softwood forest types accounted for 38 percent of the timberland in the region, down from 40 percent in 1990. The decline was evident in all pine forest types. The area occupied by loblolly pine, the predominant softwood, declined by 115,000 acres to 1.1 million acres. The area of pond pine dropped to 182,000 acres, down by 30 percent since 1990. Planted pine and planted oak-pine stands combined totaled 768,000 acres, an increase of 37,000 acres. Planted stands occupied 22 percent of the total area of timberland as of 2000. Area of oak-hickory forest types increased from 605,000 acres in 1990 to 715,000 acres in 2000. The gain in area of oak-hickory was not enough to offset losses in other forest types. Overall, area of hardwoods declined by 8,700 acres to 2.1 million acres. Area of oak-gum-cypress declined by 195,000 acres to 804,000 acres.

Stand-size—A shift toward smaller stands was evident in the distribution of timberland by stand-size class. The area of both sawtimber and poletimber stands declined since 1990. Sawtimber stands decreased 26 percent to 1.2 million acres, and area of poletimber declined 32 percent to 672,000 acres. Sapling-seedling stands occupied 1.6 million acres, an increase of 525,000 acres since 1990. As of 2000, nearly one out of every 2 acres of timberland in the Northern Coastal Plain was predominantly stocked by saplings and seedlings.

Stand treatment—Final harvest occurred on 72,000 acres annually since 1990; 76 percent of the annual harvest occurred on NIPF land. Thirty-eight percent of the final harvest acres were natural pine, and another 14 percent were planted pine. Hardwoods combined accounted for 30 percent, or 22,000 acres, of the area undergoing a final harvest. Partial harvests, seed tree cutting, and commercial thinning occurred annually on an additional 36,000 acres of timberland since 1990. New stands were established on nearly 77,000 acres each year through reforestation and afforestation. Natural regeneration occurred on 61 percent of the regenerated acres, and the remainder were regenerated through planting or seeding. Weather-related damage occurred on 20,000 acres annually since the previous

survey. Hardwoods took the brunt of the weather-related damage, accounting for 71 percent of the affected area. Fire damaged another 8,000 acres annually over the past decade.

Softwood volume—Merchantable volume of softwood live trees declined from 3.1 billion cubic feet in 1990 to 2.8 billion cubic feet in 2000, a drop of 9 percent. Consistent with the reduction in forest industry acreage, softwood volume on forest industry timberland fell 17 percent to 725.3 million cubic feet. Softwood live-tree volume on NIPF land also declined since 1990, from 1.9 billion cubic feet to 1.7 billion cubic feet. Pond pine volume decreased 40 percent to 245 million cubic feet. Volume of loblolly pine declined also, down 4 percent to 2.3 billion cubic feet. Loblolly pine is still the predominate softwood species and accounted for 79 percent of the total softwood volume

Hardwood volume—The decline in volume was not limited to softwoods. Hardwood live-tree volume declined 20 percent—from 4.0 billion cubic feet in 1990 to 3.2 billion cubic feet in 2000. The decline was greatest on NIPF land in terms of a cubic-foot reduction. Hardwood inventory on NIPF land fell 609.2 million cubic feet to 2.5 billion cubic feet as of 2000. Forest industry timberland experienced a 55-percent reduction in volume of hardwood live trees coinciding with the loss of forest industry acreage. All oak species combined accounted for 32 percent of the decline in total hardwood inventory as oak volume fell from 777.3 million cubic feet to 518.5 million cubic feet. Volume of tupelo and blackgum live trees decreased 15 percent to 900.5 million cubic feet.

Growth—Net annual growth of softwood live trees increased 10 percent, from 178.4 million cubic feet to 196.4 million cubic feet. Softwood net annual growth on forest industry increased 4 percent to 86.0 million cubic feet, and was up 21 percent to 103.2 million cubic feet per year on NIPF land. Net annual growth of hardwood live trees decreased 11 percent to 109.0 million cubic feet, attributable to increased mortality for hardwoods. Hardwood net growth reductions were recorded for all ownerships, including a 44-percent decline on forest industry timberland.

Mortality—Major increases in tree mortality were recorded for this inventory period due, in part, to weather-related damage from hurricanes occurring in the region since 1990. Annual mortality of softwood live trees increased 93 percent, from 19.1 million cubic feet to 36.7 million cubic feet. Loblolly pine accounted for 82 percent of the softwood mortality. Hardwood mortality in the region was up substantially also, increasing 25 percent to 40.6 million cubic feet per year. Mortality for all oak species combined, amounted to 9.3 million cubic feet per year since 1990.

Removals—Annual removals of softwood live-tree volume increased 50 percent to 229.2 million cubic feet. Between 1990 and 1999, annual softwood removals exceeded net annual growth by 32.8 million cubic feet. Sixty-one percent, or 139.5 million cubic feet of softwood removals came from NIPF land. Forest industry timberland contributed 39 percent, or 88.7 million cubic feet, of the annual softwood removals. Public timberland averaged just 960,000 cubic feet of softwood removals annually, down from an annual average of 4.8 million cubic feet during the previous inventory period. Removals of hardwood live trees decreased 3 percent to 137.0 million cubic feet per year. NIPF owners also provided most of the hardwood removals, accounting for 89 percent, or 121.5 million cubic feet. Hardwood removals from forest industry timberland fell 31 percent to 14.5 million cubic feet per year. Public timberland accounted for less than 1 percent, or 1.0 million cubic feet, of the hardwood removals.

Inventory Methods

The Southern Research Station, FIA unit secured data on forest acreage and timber volume using a three-step process. A forest-nonforest classification using aerial photographs was accomplished using points representing approximately 201 acres. These photo classifications were adjusted based on ground observations at sample locations representing approximately 3,483 acres. Finally, field measurements were made at each of the sample locations where the plot design sampled forest land.

The plot installed at each ground sample location was a cluster of four points spaced 120 feet apart. Each point served as the center of a 1/24-acre circular subplot used to sample trees 5.0 inches diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) and larger. A 1/300-acre microplot, located at the subplot center, was used to sample trees 1.0 to 4.9 inches d.b.h. and seedlings (trees less than 1.0 inch d.b.h.). These fixed-radius sample plots were established without regard to land use or land cover. Forest and nonforest condition classes were delineated and recorded. Condition classes were defined by six attributes: land use, forest type, stand origin, stand size, forest density, and major ownership class. All trees tallied were assigned to their respective condition class.

The cluster of four fixed plots sampled timberland at 837 ground sample locations in this unit. Estimates of timber volume and forest classifications were derived from tree measurements and classifications made at these locations. Volumes for individual tally trees were computed using equations for each of the major species in the survey unit. The equations were developed from detailed measurements collected from standing trees throughout the region.

Estimates of growth, removals, and mortality were determined from the remeasurement of 724 permanent sample plots established in the previous inventory. The plot design for the previous inventory was based on a cluster of 10 points. Variable plots were systematically spaced within a single forest condition at three to five points. At each point, trees 5.0 inches d.b.h and larger were selected for measurement on a variable-radius plot defined by a 37.5-factor prism. Trees less than 5.0 inches d.b.h. were tallied on a fixed-radius plot around points 1 through 3.

Statistical Reliability

FIA inventories employ sampling methods designed to achieve reliable statistics at the survey unit and State levels. A measure of reliability of inventory statistics is provided by sampling errors. These sampling errors mean that the chances are two out of three that the true population value is within the limits indicated by a confidence interval. Sampling errors (in percent) and associated confidence intervals around the sample estimates for timberland area, inventory volumes, and components of change are presented in the following table.

Item	Sample estimate and confidence interval		Sampling error
	Percent		
Timberland (1,000 acres)	3,497.5 ±	23.4	0.67
All live ($M ft^3$)			
Inventory	6,082.1 ±	221.4	3.64
Net annual growth	305.4 ±	13.2	4.32
Annual removals	366.2 ±	23.3	6.37
Annual mortality	77.3 ±	5.6	7.22
Growing stock ($M ft^3$)			
Inventory	5,633.5 ±	212.3	3.77
Net annual growth	299.5 ±	12.9	4.32
Annual removals	358.3 ±	23.0	6.42
Annual mortality	65.0 ±	5.3	8.08
Sawtimber ($M fbm$)			
Inventory	19,808.7 ±	949.4	4.79
Net annual growth	1,259.0 ±	59.8	4.75
Annual removals	1,297.5 ±	97.6	7.52
Annual mortality	194.4 ±	22.5	11.57

Sampling error increases as the area or volume considered decreases in magnitude. Sampling errors and associated confidence intervals are often unacceptably high for small components of the total resource. Statistical confidence may be computed for any subdivision of survey unit or State totals using the following formula. Sampling errors obtained from this method are only approximations of reliability because this process assumes constant variance across all subdivisions of totals.

$$SE_s = SE_t \frac{\sqrt{X_t}}{\sqrt{X_s}}$$

where

SE_s = sampling error for subdivision of survey unit or State total,

SE_t = sampling error for survey unit or State total,

X_s = sum of values for the variable of interest (area or volume) for subdivision of survey unit or State,

X_t = total area or volume for survey unit or State.

For example, the estimate of sampling error for softwood live-tree volume on forest industry land is computed as:

$$SE_s = 3.64 \frac{\sqrt{6,082.1}}{\sqrt{725.3}} = 10.54$$

Thus, the sampling error is 10.54 percent, and the resulting confidence interval (two times out of three) for softwood live-tree inventory on forestry industry land is 725.3 ± 76.5 million cubic feet.

County statistics are provided, but users are cautioned that the accuracy of individual county data is highly variable. Individual county statistics are provided so any combination of counties may be added together until the totals are large enough to meet the desired degree of reliability. Sampling errors for key resource items for individual counties are provided in the following table.

**Sampling errors^a by counties and survey unit for timberland, live trees, growing stock, and sawtimber,
Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000**

Counties and survey unit	Timberland area	Live trees			Growing stock			Sawtimber		
		Volume	Growth	Removals	Volume	Growth	Removals	Volume	Growth	Removals
<i>Percent</i>										
Beaufort	2.4	11.8	10.5	14.4	12.0	10.6	14.5	13.7	12.1	17.3
Bertie	3.0	10.8	13.4	21.3	11.0	13.1	21.4	14.3	13.2	25.0
Camden	3.3	23.9	17.4	49.3	27.3	15.3	49.7	31.0	31.8	63.4
Carteret	3.1	17.6	28.1	64.0	18.1	27.1	64.0	23.8	24.3	65.4
Chowan	2.1	22.1	98.5	32.4	23.8	89.2	32.4	36.2	104.2	39.4
Craven	2.1	12.1	21.4	26.8	12.5	20.7	26.9	15.5	22.4	31.5
Currituck	4.3	35.2	25.5	39.4	35.8	23.5	39.5	43.7	31.4	46.4
Dare	4.5	16.5	26.9	100.1	17.5	30.7	100.1	23.0	40.8	100.1
Edgecombe	3.6	17.5	16.6	33.1	18.4	14.9	33.5	23.8	16.2	36.8
Gates	1.5	16.2	14.5	31.1	16.4	14.6	31.5	22.8	17.0	32.6
Halifax	1.9	16.0	12.4	21.4	16.8	13.0	21.6	22.4	14.2	27.3
Hertford	2.0	18.4	15.0	34.1	18.3	14.9	34.4	23.2	22.7	39.9
Hyde	3.8	20.7	26.4	29.8	20.8	26.3	29.8	25.8	27.5	34.1
Martin	2.7	13.2	17.2	30.2	13.5	17.5	30.7	15.6	17.7	31.4
Nash	3.5	20.3	29.3	23.7	21.9	29.2	23.7	35.6	32.1	25.5
Northampton	2.4	14.3	13.6	21.1	14.1	13.6	21.1	17.4	13.1	21.2
Pamlico	4.5	21.5	22.3	40.8	22.4	22.6	41.0	28.3	23.1	46.3
Pasquotank	2.8	28.3	37.1	100.0	30.2	26.4	100.0	39.4	32.9	100.0
Perquimans	3.2	14.7	26.5	53.4	14.8	26.1	53.6	21.1	35.6	55.9
Pitt	2.8	16.2	14.1	28.8	16.8	14.8	29.0	20.5	19.0	32.0
Tyrrell	2.6	21.1	28.7	41.7	22.0	26.8	41.7	25.7	27.5	51.7
Washington	3.9	22.1	23.6	46.4	23.6	24.6	47.6	30.6	28.5	57.6
Wilson	4.4	24.1	32.2	35.3	24.4	31.4	35.4	31.1	29.7	50.8
Survey unit	0.7	3.6	4.3	6.4	3.8	4.3	6.4	4.8	4.8	7.5

^a By random-sampling formula.

Definitions

Afforestation. Area of land previously classified as nonforest that is converted to forest by planting trees or by natural reversion to forest.

Average annual mortality. Average annual volume of trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger that died from natural causes during the intersurvey period.

Average annual removals. Average annual volume of trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger removed from the inventory by harvesting, cultural operations (such as timber-stand improvement), land clearing, or changes in land use during the intersurvey period.

Average net annual growth. Average annual net change in volume of trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger in the absence of cutting (gross growth minus mortality) during the intersurvey period.

Basal area. The area in square feet of the cross section at breast height of a single tree or of all the trees in a stand, usually expressed in square feet per acre.

Biomass. The aboveground fresh weight of solid wood and bark in live trees 1.0 inch d.b.h. and larger from the ground to the tip of the tree. All foliage is excluded. The weight of wood and bark in lateral limbs, secondary limbs, and twigs under 0.5 inch in diameter at the point of occurrence on sapling-size trees is included but is excluded on pole timber and sawtimber-size trees.

Bole. That portion of a tree between a 1-foot stump and a 4-inch top d.o.b. in trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger.

Census water. Streams, sloughs, estuaries, canals, and other moving bodies of water 200 feet wide and greater, and lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and other permanent bodies of water 4.5 acres in area and greater.

Commercial species. Tree species currently or potentially suitable for industrial wood products.

D.b.h. Tree diameter in inches (outside bark) at breast height (4.5 feet aboveground).

Diameter class. A classification of trees based on tree d.b.h. Two-inch diameter classes are commonly used by Forest

Inventory and Analysis, with the even inch as the approximate midpoint for a class. For example, the 6-inch class includes trees 5.0 through 6.9 inches d.b.h.

D.o.b. (diameter outside bark). Stem diameter including bark.

Forest land. Land at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees of any size, or formerly having had such tree cover, and not currently developed for nonforest use. The minimum area considered for classification is 1 acre. Forested strips must be at least 120 feet wide.

Forest management type. A classification of timberland based on forest type and stand origin.

Pine plantation. Stands that (a) have been artificially regenerated by planting or direct seeding, (b) are classed as a pine or other softwood forest type, and (c) have at least 10 percent stocking.

Natural pine. Stands that (a) have not been artificially regenerated, (b) are classed as a pine or other softwood forest type, and (c) have at least 10 percent stocking.

Oak-pine. Stands that have at least 10 percent stocking and classed as a forest type of oak-pine.

Upland hardwood. Stands that have at least 10 percent stocking and classed as an oak-hickory or maple-beech-birch forest type.

Lowland hardwood. Stands that have at least 10 percent stocking with a forest type of oak-gum-cypress, elm-ash-cottonwood, palm, or other tropical.

Nonstocked stands. Stands less than 10 percent stocked with live trees.

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

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

Spruce-fir. Forests in which spruce or true firs, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include maple, birch, and hemlock).

Longleaf-slash pine. Forests in which longleaf or slash pine, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include oak, hickory, and gum).

Loblolly-shortleaf pine. Forests in which loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, or other southern yellow pines, except longleaf or slash pine, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include oak, hickory, and gum).

Oak-pine. Forests in which hardwoods (usually upland oaks) constitute a plurality of the stocking but in which pines account for 25 to 50 percent of the stocking. (Common associates include gum, hickory, and yellow-poplar).

Oak-hickory. Forests in which upland oaks or hickory, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking, except where pines account for 25 to 50 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 tupelo, blackgum, sweetgum, oaks, or southern cypress, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking, except where pines account for 25 to 50 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 elm, ash, or cottonwood, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. (Common associates include willow, sycamore, beech, and maple).

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

Nonstocked stands. Stands less than 10 percent stocked with live trees.

Forested tract size. The area of forest within the contiguous tract containing each Forest Inventory and Analysis sample plot.

Fresh weight. Mass of tree component at time of cutting.

Gross growth. Annual increase in volume of trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger in the absence of cutting and mortality. (Gross growth includes survivor growth, ingrowth, growth on ingrowth, growth on removals before removal, and growth on mortality before death).

Growing-stock trees. Living trees of commercial species classified as sawtimber, poletimber, saplings, and seedlings. Trees must contain at least one 12-foot or two 8-foot logs in the saw-log portion, currently or potentially (if too small to qualify), to be classed as growing stock. The log(s) must meet dimension and merchantability standards to qualify. Trees must also have, currently or potentially, one-third of the gross board-foot volume in sound wood.

Growing-stock volume. The cubic-foot volume of sound wood in growing-stock trees at least 5.0 inches d.b.h. from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top d.o.b. of the central stem.

Hardwoods. Dicotyledonous trees, usually broadleaf and deciduous.

Soft hardwoods. Hardwood species with an average specific gravity of 0.50 or less, such as gums, yellow-poplar, cottonwoods, red maple, basswoods, and willows.

Hard hardwoods. Hardwood species with an average specific gravity greater than 0.50 such as oaks, hard maples, hickories, and beech.

Industrial wood. All roundwood products except fuelwood.

Land area. The area of dry land and land temporarily or partly covered by water, such as marshes, swamps, and river floodplains (omitting tidal flats below mean high tide), streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than 200 feet wide, and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds less than 4.5 acres in area.

Live trees. All living trees. All size classes, all tree classes, and both commercial and noncommercial species are included.

Log grade. A classification of logs based on external characteristics indicating quality or value.

Logging residues. The unused merchantable portion of growing-stock trees cut or destroyed during logging operations.

Net annual change. Increase or decrease in volume of live trees at least 5.0 inches d.b.h. Net annual change is equal to net annual growth minus average annual removals.

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

Nonforest land. Land that has never supported forests and land formerly forested where timber production is precluded by development for other uses.

Nonstocked stands. Stands less than 10 percent stocked with live trees.

Other forest land. Forest land other than timberland and productive reserved forest land. It includes available and reserved forest land which is incapable of producing annually 20 cubic feet per acre of industrial wood under natural conditions, because of adverse site conditions such as sterile soils, dry climate, poor drainage, high elevation, steepness, or rockiness.

Other removals. The growing-stock volume of trees removed from the inventory by cultural operations such as timber stand improvement, land clearing, and other changes in land use, resulting in the removal of the trees from timberland.

Ownership. The property owned by one ownership unit, including all parcels of land in the United States.

National forest land. Federal land that has been legally designated as national forests or purchase units, and other land under the administration of the Forest Service, including experimental areas and Bankhead-Jones Title III land.

Forest industry land. Land owned by companies or individuals operating primary wood-using plants.

Nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) land. Privately owned land excluding forest industry land.

Corporate. Owned by corporations, including incorporated farm ownerships.

Individual. All lands owned by individuals, including farm operators.

Other public. An ownership class that includes all public lands except national forests.

Miscellaneous Federal land. Federal land other than national forests.

State, county, and municipal land. Land owned by States, counties, and local public agencies or municipalities or land leased to these governmental units for 50 years or more.

Plant residues. Wood material generated in the production of timber products at primary manufacturing plants.

Coarse residues. Material, such as slabs, edgings, trim, veneer cores and ends, suitable for chipping.

Fine residues. Material, such as sawdust, shavings, and veneer chippings, not suitable for chipping.

Plant byproducts. Residues (coarse or fine) used in the manufacture of industrial products or for consumer use or as fuel.

Unused plant residues. Residues (coarse or fine) not used for any product, including fuel.

Poletimber-size trees. Softwoods 5.0 to 8.9 inches d.b.h. and hardwoods 5.0 to 10.9 inches d.b.h.

Primary wood-using plants. Industries receiving roundwood or chips from roundwood for the manufacture of products, such as veneer, pulp, and lumber.

Productive-reserved forest land. Forest land sufficiently productive to qualify as timberland but withdrawn from timber utilization through statute or administrative regulation.

Reforestation. Area of land previously classified as forest that is regenerated by planting trees or natural regeneration.

Rotten trees. Live trees of commercial species not containing at least one 12-foot saw log, or two noncontiguous saw logs, each 8 feet or longer, now or prospectively, primarily because of rot or missing sections, and with less than one-third of the gross board-foot tree volume in sound material.

Rough trees. Live trees of commercial species not containing at least one 12-foot saw log, or two noncontiguous saw logs, each 8 feet or longer, now or prospectively, primarily because of roughness, poor form, splits, and cracks, and with less than

one-third of the gross board-foot tree volume in sound material; and live trees of noncommercial species.

Roundwood (roundwood logs). Logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from trees for industrial or consumer uses.

Roundwood chipped. Any timber cut primarily for pulpwood, delivered to nonpulp mills, chipped, and then sold to pulp mills as residues, including chipped tops, jump sections, whole trees, and pulpwood sticks.

Roundwood products. Any primary product such as lumber, poles, pilings, pulp, or fuelwood, that is produced from roundwood.

Salvable dead trees. Standing or downed dead trees that were formerly growing stock and considered merchantable. Trees must be at least 5.0 inches d.b.h. to qualify.

Saplings. Live trees 1.0 to 5.0 inches d.b.h.

Saw log. A log meeting minimum standards of diameter, length, and defect, including logs at least 8 feet long, sound and straight, with a minimum diameter inside bark for softwoods of 6 inches (8 inches for hardwoods).

Saw-log portion. The part of the bole of sawtimber trees between a 1-foot stump and the saw-log top.

Saw-log top. The point on the bole of sawtimber trees above which a conventional saw log cannot be produced. The minimum saw-log top is 7.0 inches d.o.b. for softwoods and 9.0 inches d.o.b. for hardwoods.

Sawtimber-size trees. Softwoods 9.0 inches d.b.h. and larger and hardwoods 11.0 inches d.b.h. and larger.

Sawtimber volume. Growing-stock volume in the saw-log portion of sawtimber-size trees in board feet (International 1/4-inch rule).

Seedlings. Trees less than 1.0 inch d.b.h. and greater than 1 foot tall for hardwoods, greater than 6 inches tall for softwood, and greater than 0.5 inch in diameter at ground level for longleaf pine.

Select red oaks. A group of several red oak species composed of cherrybark, Shumard, and northern red oaks. Other red oak species are included in the "other red oaks" group.

Select white oaks. A group of several white oak species composed of white, swamp chestnut, swamp white, chinkapin, Durand, and bur oaks. Other white oak species are included in the "other white oaks" group.

Site class. A classification of forest land in terms of potential capacity to grow crops of industrial wood based on fully stocked natural stands.

Softwoods. Coniferous trees, usually evergreen, having leaves that are needles or scalelike.

Yellow pines. Loblolly, longleaf, slash, pond, shortleaf, pitch, Virginia, sand, spruce, and Table Mountain pines.

Other softwoods. Cypress, eastern redcedar, white-cedar, eastern white pine, eastern hemlock, spruce, and fir.

Stand age. The average age of dominant and codominant trees in the stand.

Stand origin. A classification of forest stands describing their means of origin.

Planted. Planted or artificially seeded.

Natural. No evidence of artificial regeneration.

Stand-size class. A classification of forest land based on the diameter class distribution of live trees in the stand.

Sawtimber stands. Stands at least 10 percent stocked with live trees, with half or more of total stocking in sawtimber and poletimber trees, and with sawtimber stocking at least equal to poletimber stocking.

Poletimber stands. Stands at least 10 percent stocked with live trees, of which half or more of total stocking is in poletimber and sawtimber trees, and with poletimber stocking exceeding that of sawtimber.

Sapling-seedling stands. Stands at least 10 percent stocked with live trees of which more than half of total stocking is saplings and seedlings.

Nonstocked stands. Stands less than 10 percent stocked with live trees.

Stocking. The degree of occupancy of land by trees, measured by basal area or the number of trees in a stand and spacing in the stand, compared with a minimum standard, depending on tree size, required to fully utilize the growth potential of the land.

Density of trees and basal area per acre required for full stocking

D.b.h. class	Trees per acre for full stocking	Basal area per acre
Seedlings	600	—
2	560	—
4	460	—
6	340	67
8	240	84
10	155	85
12	115	90
14	90	96
16	72	101
18	60	106
20	51	111

Timberland. Forest land capable of producing 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre per year and not withdrawn from timber utilization.

Timber products. Roundwood products and byproducts.

Tree. Woody plants having one erect perennial stem or trunk at least 3 inches d.b.h., a more or less definitely formed crown of foliage, and a height of at least 13 feet (at maturity).

Tree grade. A classification of the saw-log portion of sawtimber trees based on: (1) the grade of the butt log or (2) the ability to produce at least one 12-foot or two 8-foot logs in the upper section of the saw-log portion. Tree grade is an indicator of quality; grade 1 is the best quality.

Upper-stem portion. The part of the main stem or fork of sawtimber trees above the saw-log top to minimum top diameter 4.0 inches outside bark or to the point where the main stem or fork breaks into limbs.

Volume of live trees. The cubic-foot volume of sound wood in live trees at least 5.0 inches d.b.h. from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top d.o.b. of the central stem.

Volume of saw-log portion of sawtimber trees. The cubic-foot volume of sound wood in the saw-log portion of sawtimber trees. Volume is the net result after deductions for rot, sweep, and other defects that affect use for lumber.

Metric Equivalents

1 acre = 4,046.86 square meters or 0.404686 hectare
1 cubic foot = 0.028317 cubic meter
1 inch = 2.54 centimeters or 0.0254 meter
Breast height = 1.4 meters above the ground
1 square foot = 929.03 square centimeters or 0.0929 square meter
1 square foot per acre basal area = 0.229568 square meter per hectare
1 pound = 0.454 kilogram
1 ton = 0.907 metric ton

Graphs

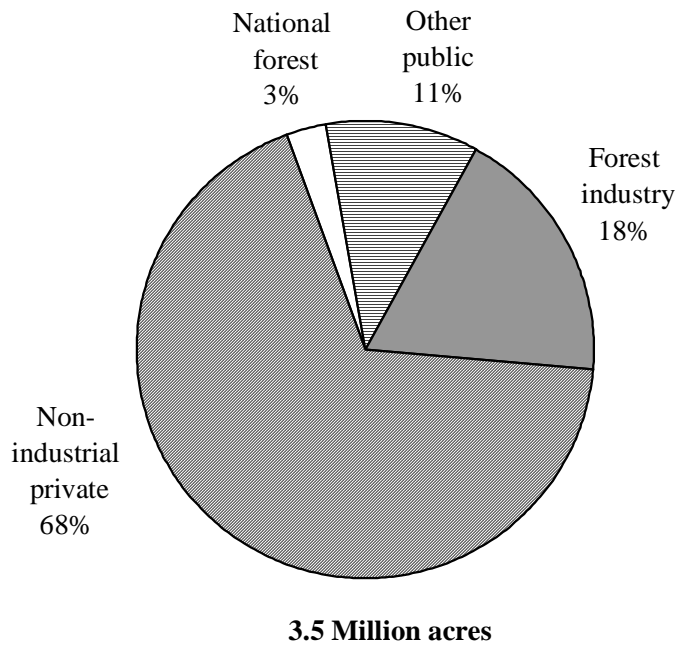


Figure 2—Distribution of timberland by ownership class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000.

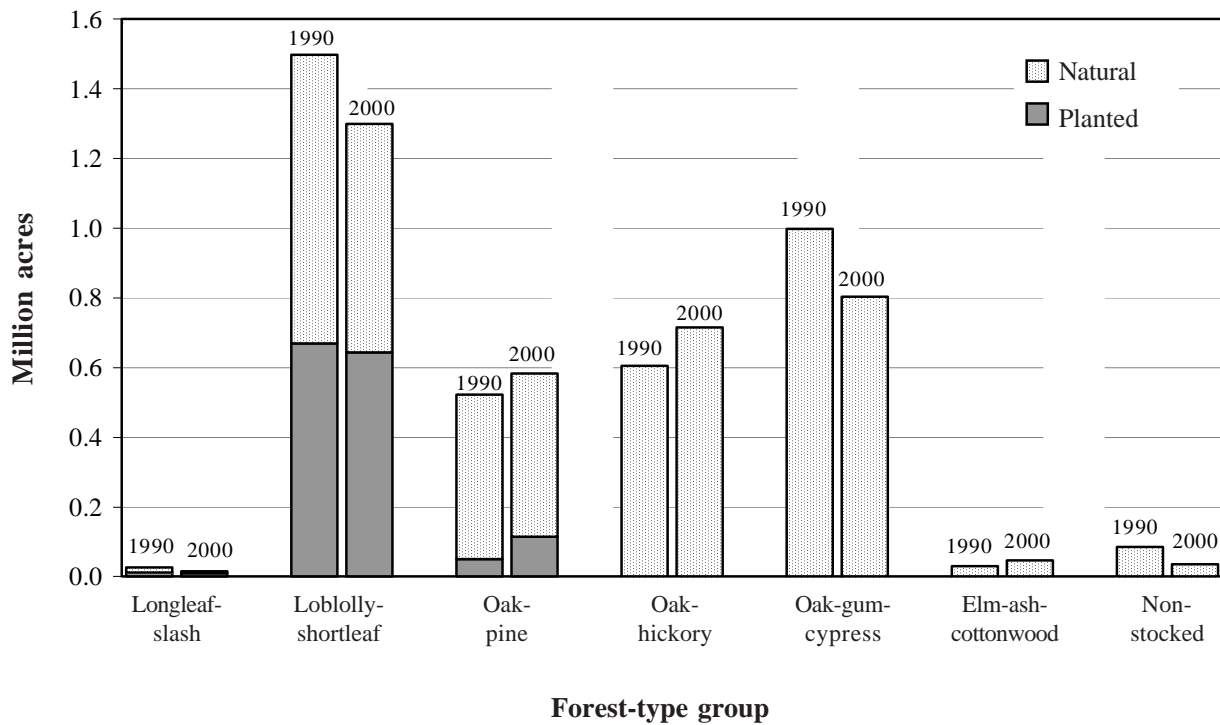


Figure 3—Area of timberland by forest-type group and stand origin, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990 and 2000.

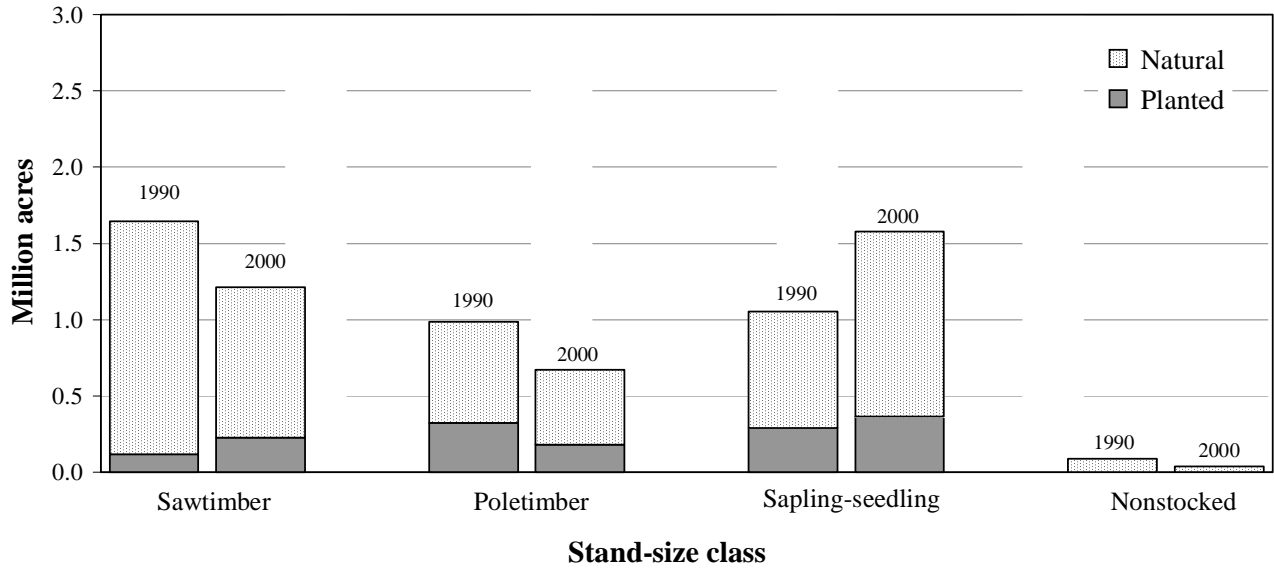


Figure 4—Area of timberland by stand-size class and stand origin, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990 and 2000.

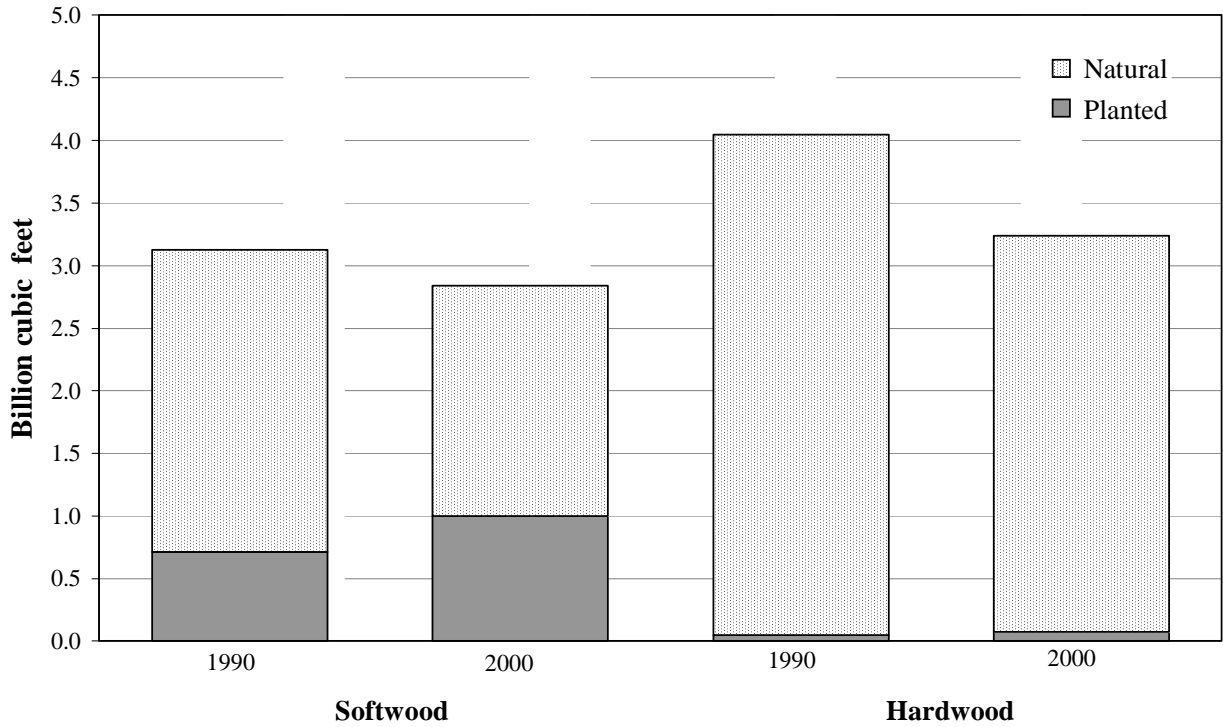


Figure 5—Volume of live trees on timberland by species group and stand origin, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990 and 2000.

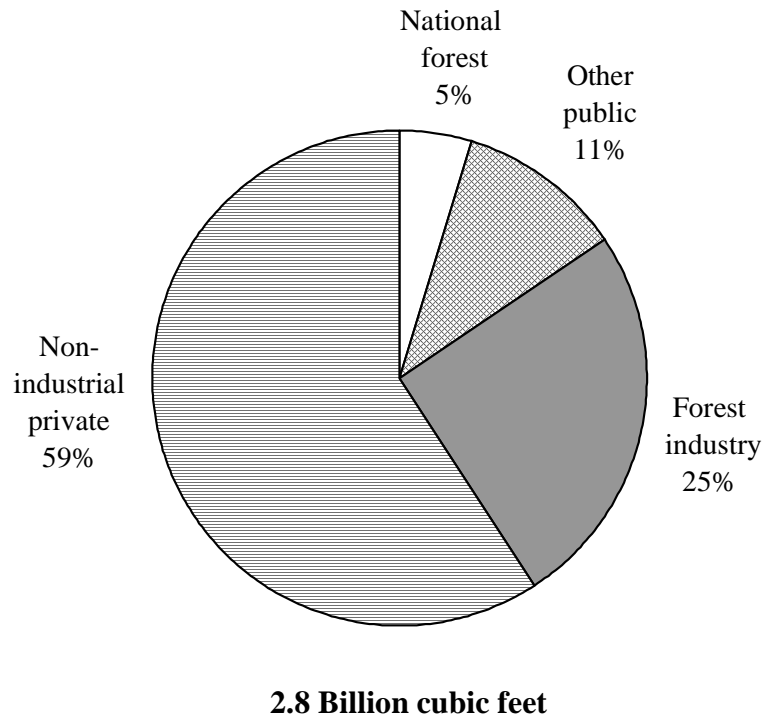


Figure 6—Distribution of softwood live tree volume by ownership class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000.

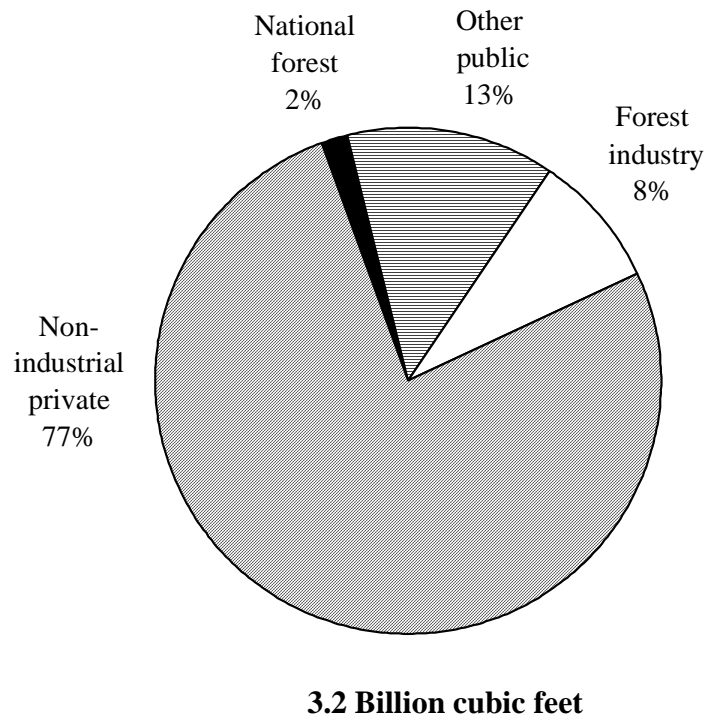


Figure 7—Distribution of hardwood live tree volume by ownership class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000.

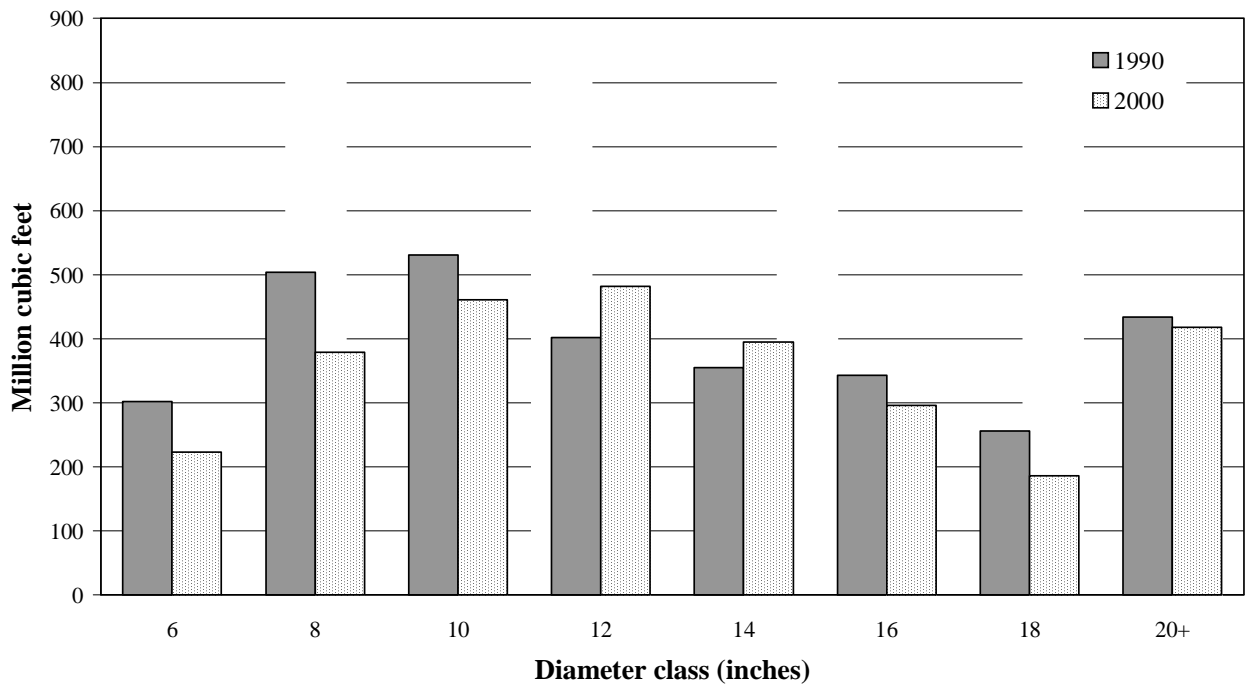


Figure 8—Volume of softwood live trees on timberland by diameter class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990 and 2000.

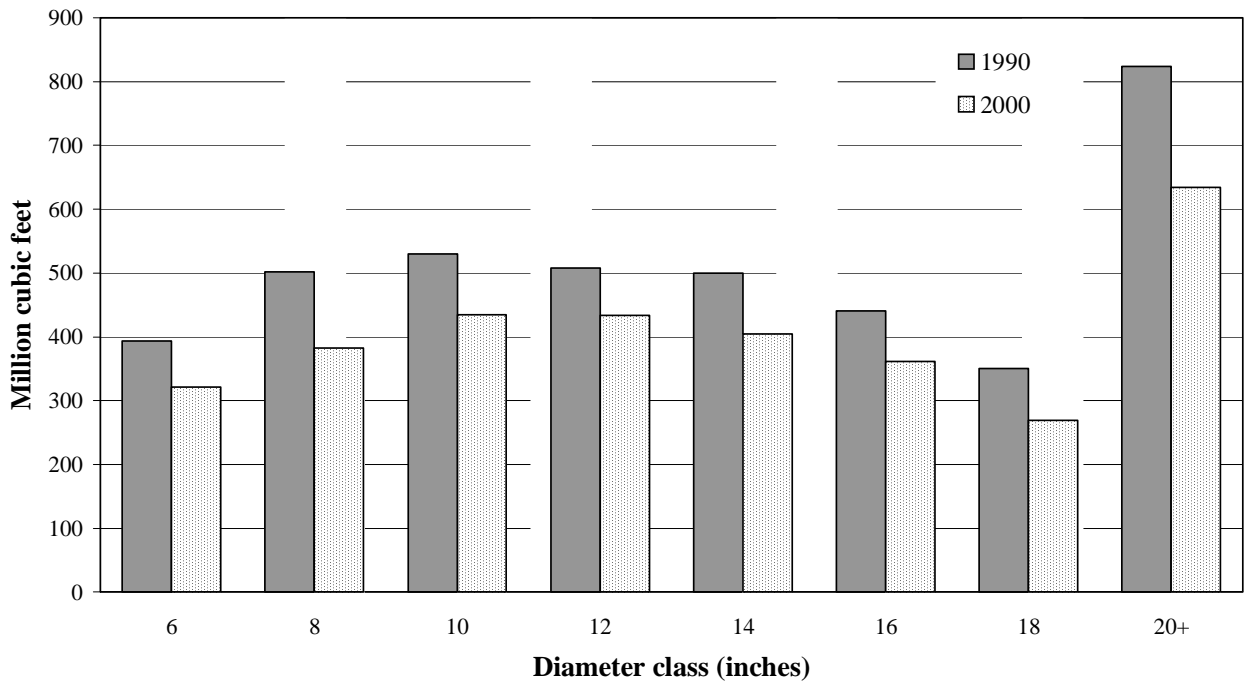


Figure 9—Volume of hardwood live trees on timberland by diameter class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990 and 2000.

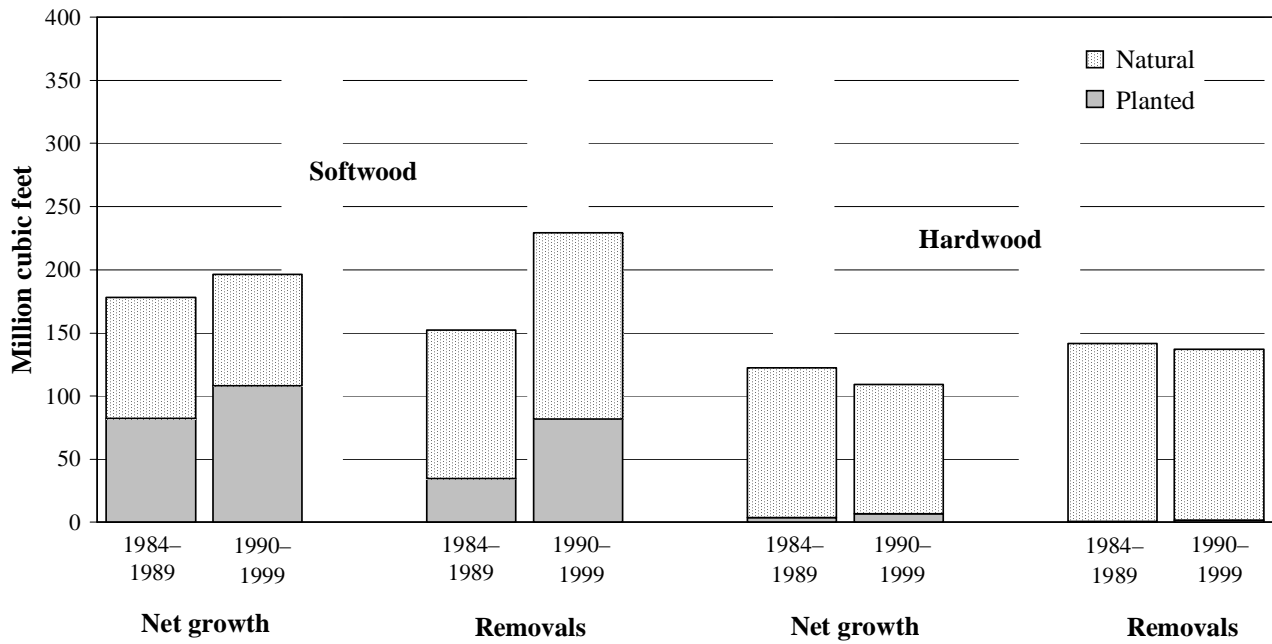


Figure 10—Average net annual growth and removals of live trees on timberland by species group and stand origin, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1984–1989 and 1990–1999.

Cross Reference of Eastern Core Tables

Core table	Corresponding table number in this report	Core table	Corresponding table number in this report
1	1	14	22
2	3	15	24, 26
3	4	16	27
4	5	17	28
5	6	18	32, 34
6	7	19	35, 37
7	8	20	38
8	10	21	38
9	11	22	40
10	17	23	41
11	18	24	43
12	20	25	23
13	21		

Index of Tables

1. Land area by county and land class
2. Area of forest land by forest-type group and ownership class
3. Area of timberland by county and ownership class
4. Area of timberland by county and forest-type group
5. Area of timberland by county and stand-size class
6. Area of timberland by county and site class
7. Area of timberland by county and stocking class of growing-stock trees
8. Area of timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and ownership class
9. Area of timberland by forest-type group, detailed forest type, and ownership class
10. Area of timberland by ownership and stocking class of growing-stock trees
11. Area of timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and stand-size class
12. Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, all ownerships
13. Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, public ownerships
14. Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, forest industry ownerships
15. Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, nonindustrial private ownerships
16. Area of nonindustrial private timberland by ownership, forested tract-size class, and forest management type
17. Number of live trees on timberland by species and diameter class
18. Number of growing-stock trees on timberland by species and diameter class
19. Volume of live trees on timberland by species and diameter class
20. Volume of growing-stock trees on timberland by species and diameter class

21. Volume in the saw-log portion of sawtimber trees on timberland by species and diameter class
22. Volume of sawtimber on timberland by species and diameter class
23. Volume of sawtimber on timberland by species, size class, and tree grade
24. Volume of growing stock on timberland by county and species group
25. Volume of live trees on timberland by county and species group
26. Volume of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group
27. Volume of timber on timberland by class of timber and species group
28. Volume of live and growing-stock trees on timberland by ownership class and species group
29. Volume of sawtimber on timberland by ownership class, species group, and size class
30. Volume of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group
31. Average basal area of live trees per acre on timberland by ownership class, species group, and d.b.h.
32. Average net annual growth of growing stock on timberland by county and species group
33. Average net annual growth of live trees on timberland by county and species group
34. Average net annual growth of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group
35. Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by county and species group
36. Average annual removals of live trees on timberland by county and species group
37. Average annual removals of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group
38. Average net annual growth and average annual removals of live trees, growing stock, and sawtimber on timberland by species
39. Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by species and diameter class
40. Average annual mortality of live trees, growing stock, and sawtimber on timberland by species
41. Average net annual growth and average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by ownership class and species group
42. Average net annual growth and average annual removals of live trees on timberland by ownership class and species group
43. Average net annual growth and average annual removals of sawtimber on timberland by ownership class and species group
44. Average net annual growth of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group
45. Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group
46. Fresh weight of live trees on timberland by ownership class, species group, and tree component
47. Area of timberland treated or disturbed annually and retained in timberland by treatment or disturbance and ownership class
48. Area of timberland treated or disturbed annually and retained in timberland by treatment or disturbance and forest management type
49. Area of timberland regenerated annually by type of regeneration and forest management type

Table 1—Land area by county and land class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

County	Total land area ^a	Forest land				Other land ^b
		Total forest	Timberland	Productive reserved	Other	
<i>Thousand acres</i>						
Beaufort	529.7	277.3	271.6	1.6	4.1	252.4
Bertie	447.5	304.9	304.9	—	—	142.7
Camden	154.0	70.7	56.3	14.4	—	83.3
Carteret	340.1	154.0	141.6	12.4	—	186.1
Chowan	110.5	44.6	44.6	—	—	65.9
Craven	445.2	291.6	275.1	11.2	5.3	153.6
Currituck	167.5	51.6	51.6	—	—	115.9
Dare	244.3	131.6	120.6	0.8	10.2	112.7
Edgecombe	323.2	173.6	173.6	—	—	149.6
Gates	218.0	142.4	133.9	8.4	—	75.6
Halifax	464.3	254.9	252.5	2.4	—	209.4
Hertford	226.3	136.4	136.4	—	—	90.0
Hyde	392.2	235.8	230.6	—	5.2	156.4
Martin	296.1	177.2	177.2	—	—	118.8
Nash	345.8	199.2	199.2	—	—	146.6
Northampton	343.1	188.0	188.0	—	—	155.1
Pamlico	215.6	106.9	106.9	—	—	108.8
Pasquotank	145.2	41.0	41.0	—	—	104.2
Perquimans	158.2	67.7	67.7	—	—	90.5
Pitt	417.0	181.9	181.9	—	—	235.1
Tyrrell	249.6	153.4	147.5	5.8	—	96.2
Washington	222.6	84.2	83.2	1.0	—	138.4
Wilson	237.5	111.6	111.6	—	—	125.9
Total	6,693.6	3,580.4	3,497.5	58.1	24.8	3,113.1

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

^a From the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990.

^b Includes 25.5 thousand acres of water according to Forest Inventory and Analysis standards of area classification, but defined by the Bureau of Census as land.

Table 2—Area of forest land by forest-type group and ownership class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Forest-type group	All classes	Ownership class					
		National forest	Miscellaneous Federal	State	County and municipal	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
<i>Thousand acres</i>							
Longleaf-slash pine	15.3	2.5	—	—	—	4.1	8.6
Loblolly-shortleaf pine	1,317.8	40.6	117.0	10.3	5.4	436.1	708.4
Oak-pine	612.9	51.2	25.3	10.5	—	71.6	454.3
Oak-hickory	715.4	11.7	13.4	3.4	2.2	35.3	649.3
Oak-gum-cypress	836.9	15.3	147.1	87.5	2.9	86.5	497.6
Elm-ash-cottonwood	46.3	—	4.2	—	—	5.3	36.8
Nonstocked	35.9	—	4.2	—	—	6.5	25.2
Total	3,580.4	121.2	311.2	111.8	10.5	645.4	2,380.3

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 3—Area of timberland by county and ownership class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

County	All classes	Ownership class					
		National forest	Miscellaneous Federal	State	County and municipal	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private Corporate Individual
<i>Thousand acres</i>							
Beaufort	271.6	—	—	0.2	—	106.8	42.2 122.4
Bertie	304.9	—	18.0	—	—	55.3	76.2 155.3
Camden	56.3	—	4.1	—	—	4.1	8.2 39.9
Carteret	141.6	44.1	0.9	—	—	32.6	27.2 36.8
Chowan	44.6	—	—	—	—	6.7	7.0 30.9
Craven	275.1	48.6	18.6	—	2.6	117.3	15.0 72.9
Currituck	51.6	—	4.4	17.6	4.4	—	8.8 16.5
Dare	120.6	—	106.7	—	—	—	— 13.9
Edgecombe	173.6	—	—	—	—	14.1	14.5 145.1
Gates	133.9	—	4.4	1.2	—	8.7	48.8 70.8
Halifax	252.5	—	—	3.4	—	48.3	13.8 187.0
Hertford	136.4	—	—	2.6	1.3	10.3	30.7 91.5
Hyde	230.6	—	64.1	5.2	—	35.3	28.8 97.1
Martin	177.2	—	—	17.1	—	42.7	30.0 87.4
Nash	199.2	—	—	—	2.2	12.5	30.6 153.9
Northampton	188.0	—	—	—	—	26.3	21.9 139.9
Pamlico	106.9	—	—	5.0	—	14.9	23.1 63.9
Pasquotank	41.0	—	5.3	—	—	13.6	5.3 16.8
Perquimans	67.7	—	—	—	—	10.3	9.9 47.5
Pitt	181.9	—	—	—	—	39.2	23.4 119.3
Tyrrell	147.5	—	50.3	27.9	—	19.7	31.4 18.3
Washington	83.2	—	12.6	3.2	—	22.8	1.1 43.5
Wilson	111.6	—	—	—	—	—	13.1 98.5
Total	3,497.5	92.7	289.3	83.4	10.5	641.3	511.0 1,869.3

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 4—Area of timberland by county and forest-type group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

County	Forest-type group							
	All groups	Longleaf-slash	Loblolly-shortleaf	Oak-pine	Oak-hickory	Oak-gum-cypress	Elm-ash-cottonwood	Nonstocked
<i>Thousand acres</i>								
Beaufort	271.6	4.1	129.3	43.0	61.6	33.6	—	—
Bertie	304.9	—	115.8	44.0	52.9	78.1	4.5	9.6
Camden	56.3	—	7.2	8.2	16.3	24.6	—	—
Carteret	141.6	6.6	68.3	31.4	23.9	11.5	—	—
Chowan	44.6	—	23.1	11.4	3.2	6.7	—	0.2
Craven	275.1	—	113.3	50.4	28.3	77.8	5.3	—
Currituck	51.6	—	13.6	13.2	—	24.9	—	—
Dare	120.6	—	53.0	16.5	—	46.0	—	5.1
Edgecombe	173.6	—	46.1	38.1	60.9	18.2	10.3	—
Gates	133.9	—	52.0	9.3	31.4	36.9	—	4.4
Halifax	252.5	—	81.1	42.1	81.6	46.9	0.1	0.8
Hertford	136.4	—	39.5	31.1	32.2	23.4	—	10.3
Hyde	230.6	—	120.2	10.5	24.7	73.9	—	1.3
Martin	177.2	—	58.8	19.1	38.2	54.6	6.4	—
Nash	199.2	—	43.1	55.9	67.3	28.3	4.7	—
Northampton	188.0	—	78.8	34.3	49.6	15.4	9.9	—
Pamlico	106.9	—	53.9	14.4	15.6	23.0	—	—
Pasquotank	41.0	—	5.5	5.3	19.5	10.7	—	—
Perquimans	67.7	—	25.2	3.9	16.0	22.6	—	—
Pitt	181.9	4.6	57.5	34.5	40.4	45.0	—	—
Tyrrell	147.5	—	37.4	27.8	3.0	79.3	—	—
Washington	83.2	—	33.8	9.2	15.5	16.2	4.2	4.2
Wilson	111.6	—	41.6	29.8	33.3	5.9	1.0	—
Total	3,497.5	15.3	1,298.1	583.1	715.4	803.5	46.3	35.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 5—Area of timberland by county and stand-size class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

County	All classes	Stand-size class			
		Sawtimber	Poletimber	Sapling-seedling	Nonstocked
<i>Thousand acres</i>					
Beaufort	271.6	108.6	36.7	126.2	—
Bertie	304.9	135.7	56.3	103.3	9.6
Camden	56.3	17.2	16.5	22.6	—
Carteret	141.6	44.8	29.9	66.9	—
Chowan	44.6	16.3	9.9	18.2	0.2
Craven	275.1	111.9	27.2	136.0	—
Currituck	51.6	14.6	4.4	32.6	—
Dare	120.6	40.2	46.0	29.4	5.1
Edgecombe	173.6	53.2	32.1	88.2	—
Gates	133.9	61.9	40.5	27.2	4.4
Halifax	252.5	58.4	71.2	122.1	0.8
Hertford	136.4	46.1	30.5	49.5	10.3
Hyde	230.6	50.4	45.5	133.4	1.3
Martin	177.2	85.3	25.0	66.9	—
Nash	199.2	31.1	44.0	124.0	—
Northampton	188.0	63.6	37.3	87.1	—
Pamlico	106.9	35.1	14.3	57.5	—
Pasquotank	41.0	21.4	5.4	14.2	—
Perquimans	67.7	31.4	16.3	20.0	—
Pitt	181.9	66.1	43.4	72.4	—
Tyrrell	147.5	55.7	12.9	78.9	—
Washington	83.2	29.3	16.1	33.6	4.2
Wilson	111.6	34.3	10.8	66.5	—
Total	3,497.5	1,212.7	672.1	1,576.8	35.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 6—Area of timberland by county and site class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

County	All classes	Site class (<i>cubic feet/acre/year</i>)				
		20–49	50–84	85–119	120–164	>165
<i>Thousand acres</i>						
Beaufort	271.6	21.9	86.4	105.5	46.3	11.4
Bertie	304.9	25.6	105.4	139.6	34.2	—
Camden	56.3	4.1	32.8	15.4	4.0	—
Carteret	141.6	61.4	33.1	35.5	11.6	—
Chowan	44.6	5.7	1.0	27.4	10.5	—
Craven	275.1	32.3	111.0	86.7	35.7	9.3
Currituck	51.6	12.1	22.0	13.2	4.4	—
Dare	120.6	74.6	34.6	6.3	5.1	—
Edgecombe	173.6	11.6	56.2	76.2	22.1	7.6
Gates	133.9	5.5	39.4	70.2	19.0	—
Halifax	252.5	10.6	84.9	109.6	47.4	—
Hertford	136.4	16.2	51.4	63.6	5.1	—
Hyde	230.6	105.1	61.2	44.5	19.8	—
Martin	177.2	7.3	79.3	49.1	28.7	12.9
Nash	199.2	10.0	100.6	78.9	9.7	—
Northampton	188.0	7.4	78.8	88.6	13.1	0.1
Pamlico	106.9	27.9	32.5	40.8	1.2	4.4
Pasquotank	41.0	11.3	—	29.6	—	—
Perquimans	67.7	5.1	36.5	6.7	14.2	5.1
Pitt	181.9	13.7	67.1	90.9	10.3	—
Tyrrell	147.5	53.2	47.2	36.0	11.2	—
Washington	83.2	14.1	14.9	27.0	27.2	—
Wilson	111.6	6.6	24.9	57.1	16.4	6.6
Total	3,497.5	543.4	1,201.1	1,298.3	397.4	57.3

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

**Table 7—Area of timberland by county and stocking class of growing-stock trees,
Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000**

County	All classes	Stocking class (<i>percent</i>)				
		<16.7	16.7–59	60–99	100–130	>130
<i>Thousand acres</i>						
Beaufort	271.6	8.8	31.3	43.8	121.2	66.4
Bertie	304.9	14.9	22.3	74.5	101.4	91.8
Camden	56.3	—	7.2	16.3	8.2	24.5
Carteret	141.6	2.6	1.4	51.8	56.0	29.8
Chowan	44.6	0.2	1.3	23.8	14.6	4.8
Craven	275.1	12.3	26.8	86.8	97.3	51.9
Currituck	51.6	—	—	12.1	20.5	19.0
Dare	120.6	11.5	13.3	38.2	44.1	13.5
Edgecombe	173.6	11.8	22.6	44.8	72.4	22.1
Gates	133.9	5.2	3.3	31.4	42.6	51.4
Halifax	252.5	10.1	27.1	74.5	87.1	53.7
Hertford	136.4	6.1	17.7	16.6	55.6	40.3
Hyde	230.6	26.7	43.6	81.4	46.6	32.4
Martin	177.2	2.1	20.7	27.8	80.4	46.1
Nash	199.2	2.2	9.2	83.4	52.6	51.8
Northampton	188.0	10.1	21.8	17.8	84.9	53.4
Pamlico	106.9	0.1	17.4	36.0	38.7	14.6
Pasquotank	41.0	—	5.3	13.6	10.6	11.5
Perquimans	67.7	—	—	10.1	32.9	24.7
Pitt	181.9	6.3	20.9	42.0	77.8	35.0
Tyrrell	147.5	19.5	27.9	47.6	31.7	20.7
Washington	83.2	8.7	4.2	19.0	19.6	31.6
Wilson	111.6	5.3	11.5	38.2	14.1	42.5
Total	3,497.5	164.4	356.8	931.7	1,211.0	833.5

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 8—Area of timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and ownership class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Forest-type group and stand origin	All classes	Ownership class			
		National forest	Other public	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
<i>Thousand acres</i>					
Softwood types					
Longleaf-slash pine					
Planted	8.7	—	—	4.1	4.6
Natural	6.6	2.5	—	—	4.1
Total	15.3	2.5	—	4.1	8.6
Loblolly-shortleaf pine					
Planted	644.2	3.9	1.5	358.5	280.3
Natural	653.9	32.9	115.3	77.6	428.2
Total	1,298.1	36.9	116.8	436.1	708.4
Total softwoods	1,313.4	39.3	116.8	440.2	717.1
Hardwood types					
Oak-pine					
Planted	114.9	3.1	—	44.7	67.2
Natural	468.2	23.3	30.9	26.9	387.1
Total	583.1	26.4	30.9	71.6	454.3
Oak-hickory	715.4	11.7	19.0	35.3	649.3
Oak-gum-cypress	803.5	15.3	208.2	82.4	497.6
Elm-ash-cottonwood	46.3	—	4.2	5.3	36.8
Total hardwoods	2,148.3	53.3	262.3	194.6	1,638.0
Nonstocked	35.9	—	4.2	6.5	25.2
All groups	3,497.5	92.7	383.3	641.3	2,380.3

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 9—Area of timberland by forest-type group, detailed forest type, and ownership class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Forest-type group and detailed forest type	All classes	Ownership class			
		National forest	Other public	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
<i>Thousand acres</i>					
Softwood types					
Longleaf-slash					
Longleaf pine	11.1	2.5	—	—	8.6
Slash pine	4.1	—	—	4.1	—
Total	15.3	2.5	—	4.1	8.6
Loblolly-shortleaf					
Loblolly pine	1,116.6	17.8	26.7	417.9	654.2
Pond pine	181.6	19.0	90.1	18.2	54.3
Total	1,298.1	36.9	116.8	436.1	708.4
Total softwoods	1,313.4	39.3	116.8	440.2	717.1
Hardwood types					
Oak-pine					
Loblolly pine-hardwood	502.9	3.1	15.1	71.6	413.2
Other oak-pine	80.2	23.3	15.8	—	41.1
Total	583.1	26.4	30.9	71.6	454.3
Oak-hickory					
White oak-red oak-hickory	34.0	—	—	0.6	33.4
Yellow-poplar-white oak-n. red oak	15.3	4.1	—	—	11.2
Sweetgum-yellow-poplar	299.7	—	15.0	18.3	266.4
Mixed hardwood	366.4	7.6	4.0	16.4	338.4
Total	715.4	11.7	19.0	35.3	649.3
Oak-gum-cypress					
Swamp chestnut oak-cherrybark oak	1.1	—	—	—	1.1
Sweetgum-water oak-willow oak	172.2	4.1	13.4	13.2	141.5
Sugarberry-elm-green ash	43.6	—	9.0	14.0	20.6
Overcup oak-water hickory	1.1	—	—	—	1.1
Atlantic white-cedar	5.1	—	5.1	—	—
Cypress-water tupelo	178.1	1.6	32.4	12.6	131.4
Sweetbay-blackgum-red maple	402.3	9.6	148.3	42.6	201.9
Total	803.5	15.3	208.2	82.4	497.6
Elm-ash-cottonwood					
River birch-sycamore	11.3	—	—	—	11.3
Cottonwood	4.3	—	—	—	4.3
Willow	25.6	—	4.2	5.3	16.1
Sycamore-pecan-elm	5.0	—	—	—	5.0
Total	46.3	—	4.2	5.3	36.8
Total hardwoods	2,148.3	53.3	262.3	194.6	1,638.0
Nonstocked	35.9	—	4.2	6.5	25.2
All groups	3,497.5	92.7	383.3	641.3	2,380.3

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 10—Area of timberland by ownership and stocking class of growing-stock trees, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Ownership class	All classes	Stocking class (percent)				
		<16.7	16.7–59	60–99	100–130	>130
<i>Thousand acres</i>						
National forest	92.7	0.3	4.1	23.0	40.3	25.0
Other public	383.3	37.8	66.9	82.1	125.1	71.4
Forest industry	641.3	22.3	44.4	191.3	242.2	141.0
Nonindustrial private	2,380.3	104.0	241.4	635.4	803.4	596.1
All ownerships	3,497.5	164.4	356.8	931.7	1,211.0	833.5

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 11—Area of timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and stand-size class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Forest-type group and stand origin	All classes	Stand-size class			
		Sawtimber	Poletimber	Sapling-seedling	Nonstocked
<i>Thousand acres</i>					
Softwood types					
Longleaf-slash pine					
Planted	8.7	4.1	4.6	—	—
Natural	6.6	5.6	—	1.0	—
Total	15.3	9.7	4.6	1.0	—
Loblolly-shortleaf pine					
Planted	644.2	214.3	174.1	255.8	—
Natural	653.9	277.9	128.1	248.0	—
Total	1,298.1	492.2	302.2	503.7	—
Total softwoods	1,313.4	501.9	306.8	504.7	—
Hardwood types					
Oak-pine					
Planted	114.9	7.6	—	107.3	—
Natural	468.2	130.7	70.9	266.5	—
Total	583.1	138.4	70.9	373.8	—
Oak-hickory	715.4	209.5	105.0	400.8	—
Oak-gum-cypress	803.5	350.7	171.7	281.2	—
Elm-ash-cottonwood	46.3	12.2	17.7	16.3	—
Total hardwoods	2,148.3	710.8	365.4	1,072.1	—
Nonstocked	35.9	—	—	—	35.9
All groups	3,497.5	1,212.7	672.1	1,576.8	35.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 12—Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, all ownerships, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Stand-age class	All types	Forest management type					Nonstocked
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak-pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	
<i>Years</i>		<i>Thousand acres</i>					
0–10	839.7	182.6	111.2	165.1	245.2	104.1	31.5
11–20	659.5	198.0	138.6	106.9	128.6	87.4	—
21–30	504.6	207.4	72.4	101.9	61.7	56.9	4.4
31–40	316.2	61.6	72.3	44.2	45.8	92.3	—
41–50	247.7	3.2	95.6	31.8	70.6	46.5	—
51–60	247.9	—	76.1	50.5	51.0	70.2	—
61–70	257.6	—	51.5	33.0	63.1	110.1	—
71–80	181.1	—	26.2	18.3	26.3	110.3	—
81+	243.2	—	16.6	31.3	23.3	171.9	—
All classes	3,497.5	652.9	660.5	583.1	715.4	849.8	35.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 13—Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, public ownerships, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Stand-age class	All types	Forest management type					Nonstocked
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak-pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	
<i>Years</i>		<i>Thousand acres</i>					
0–10	26.8	—	1.0	4.1	8.1	9.3	4.2
11–20	57.7	—	11.9	2.6	8.1	35.0	—
21–30	23.3	3.9	5.1	4.1	—	10.2	—
31–40	59.1	1.3	20.3	10.7	—	26.8	—
41–50	61.3	0.2	54.5	—	—	6.6	—
51–60	58.7	—	27.2	12.2	5.2	14.0	—
61–70	64.9	—	11.7	15.4	7.6	30.1	—
71–80	44.0	—	8.7	2.6	1.6	31.2	—
81+	80.2	—	10.2	5.6	—	64.4	—
All classes	475.9	5.4	150.7	57.2	30.7	227.7	4.2

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 14—Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, forest industry ownerships, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Stand-age class	All types	Forest management type					Nonstocked
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak-pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	
<i>Years</i>		<i>Thousand acres</i>					
0–10	197.9	94.4	20.4	34.2	20.5	22.0	6.5
11–20	111.2	90.9	3.4	8.4	8.5	—	—
21–30	161.3	131.1	19.8	9.2	1.3	—	—
31–40	59.6	43.2	5.2	4.6	—	6.6	—
41–50	23.4	3.0	10.9	4.1	2.8	2.5	—
51–60	22.3	—	5.3	5.3	—	11.7	—
61–70	9.2	—	8.7	—	—	0.6	—
71–80	32.5	—	4.0	3.4	0.6	24.5	—
81+	23.9	—	—	2.4	1.6	19.9	—
All classes	641.3	362.6	77.6	71.6	35.3	87.7	6.5

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 15—Area of timberland by stand-age class and forest management type, nonindustrial private ownerships, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Stand-age class	All types	Forest management type					Nonstocked
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak-pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	
<i>Years</i>		<i>Thousand acres</i>					
0–10	615.0	88.2	89.8	126.8	216.5	72.9	20.8
11–20	490.6	107.1	123.2	95.9	111.9	52.4	—
21–30	320.0	72.4	47.5	88.7	60.4	46.7	4.4
31–40	197.5	17.1	46.7	28.9	45.8	58.9	—
41–50	163.0	—	30.2	27.7	67.7	37.4	—
51–60	166.9	—	43.7	33.0	45.8	44.5	—
61–70	183.5	—	31.2	17.5	55.4	79.4	—
71–80	104.6	—	13.6	12.4	24.0	54.6	—
81+	139.1	—	6.4	23.3	21.7	87.6	—
All classes	2,380.3	284.8	432.2	454.3	649.3	534.4	25.2

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 16—Area of nonindustrial private timberland by ownership, forested tract-size class, and forest management type, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Ownership and forested tract-size class	All types	Forest management type					
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak-pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
<i>Acres</i>		<i>Thousand acres</i>					
Individual							
≤10	92.0	5.2	19.2	16.3	24.2	27.0	—
11–50	455.6	42.6	104.8	83.2	137.2	87.8	—
51–100	351.5	28.1	64.8	82.2	110.4	60.8	5.1
101–200	427.2	38.9	65.0	98.8	144.6	70.3	9.6
201–500	337.8	45.8	30.0	57.0	111.2	89.3	4.5
≥501	205.2	33.2	50.3	45.3	29.9	45.8	0.8
Total	1,869.3	193.8	334.1	382.8	557.5	381.0	20.1
Corporate							
≤10	3.7	—	2.1	—	—	1.6	—
11–50	52.7	5.0	12.0	11.0	23.8	1.0	—
51–100	59.2	12.0	10.0	11.9	14.2	11.1	—
101–200	38.8	8.4	3.6	3.1	9.1	14.6	—
201–500	53.7	9.4	10.8	4.6	4.2	19.5	5.1
≥501	302.9	56.1	59.6	41.0	40.5	105.6	—
Total	511.0	91.0	98.1	71.5	91.9	153.4	5.1
All nonindustrial private							
≤10	95.6	5.2	21.3	16.3	24.2	28.6	—
11–50	508.4	47.6	116.7	94.2	161.0	88.8	—
51–100	410.7	40.2	74.8	94.1	124.6	71.9	5.1
101–200	466.0	47.3	68.6	101.9	153.7	84.9	9.6
201–500	391.6	55.3	40.8	61.5	115.5	108.8	9.7
≥501	508.0	89.3	109.9	86.3	70.4	151.3	0.8
Total	2,380.3	284.8	432.2	454.3	649.3	534.4	25.2

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 17—Number of live trees on timberland by species and diameter class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height)											
		1.0–2.9	3.0–4.9	5.0–6.9	7.0–8.9	9.0–10.9	11.0–12.9	13.0–14.9	15.0–16.9	17.0–18.9	19.0–20.9	21.0–28.9	29.0 and larger
<i>Thousand trees</i>													
Softwood													
Longleaf pine	3,831	—	646	686	970	524	396	340	164	48	25	32	—
Slash pine	1,805	1,240	—	114	75	50	100	150	76	—	—	—	—
Shortleaf pine	1,079	482	—	311	65	104	92	25	—	—	—	—	—
Loblolly pine	645,204	293,444	139,335	85,866	53,706	31,963	19,529	10,701	5,282	2,408	1,580	1,351	39
Pond pine	79,293	24,091	24,238	12,248	8,163	5,168	3,277	1,119	650	163	88	88	—
Virginia pine	894	739	—	98	32	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	13,363	5,535	658	1,386	1,153	620	920	748	749	517	397	569	111
Pondcypress	5,510	2,191	802	883	662	371	174	87	57	62	26	139	56
Atlantic white-cedar	7,389	4,137	1,948	352	191	210	213	92	92	86	—	68	—
Redcedars	2,225	2,111	—	25	—	25	32	32	—	—	—	—	—
Total softwoods	760,593	333,970	167,627	101,969	65,017	39,060	24,733	13,294	7,070	3,284	2,116	2,247	206
Hardwood													
Select white oaks	40,987	23,167	6,302	3,674	2,788	1,590	948	651	765	504	227	371	—
Select red oaks	9,478	5,894	1,465	511	420	219	287	270	142	78	52	108	32
Other white oaks	7,402	4,590	771	694	524	341	224	202	30	26	—	—	—
Other red oaks	123,935	88,707	15,535	7,158	4,187	3,118	2,043	1,020	791	520	284	546	26
Hickory	20,179	16,676	1,059	939	590	413	289	187	—	26	—	—	—
Hard maple	321	321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	555,310	411,528	85,066	27,916	13,829	7,110	4,324	2,374	1,537	887	223	491	25
Beech	15,411	10,796	2,207	905	257	423	245	172	273	27	27	79	—
Sweetgum	502,916	371,860	77,779	24,951	11,856	6,482	3,572	2,828	1,617	972	476	437	86
Tupelo and blackgum	182,628	87,483	33,981	18,948	11,981	10,066	7,555	5,424	3,553	1,425	969	1,096	147
Ash	57,700	34,632	12,646	4,271	2,821	1,152	622	558	381	314	130	173	—
Cottonwood	3,485	2,032	386	240	264	215	26	111	106	53	—	52	—
Basswood	384	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow-poplar	81,549	52,956	13,338	5,847	3,303	2,062	1,250	718	388	461	283	773	170
Bay and magnolia	143,164	103,244	25,933	8,595	2,832	1,894	486	116	64	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	23,288	17,424	3,787	1,505	306	181	62	23	—	—	—	—	—
Black walnut	114	—	—	—	59	—	—	28	27	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	1,628	337	276	245	280	164	78	28	60	52	52	28	28
Elm	23,144	15,906	2,819	1,820	1,173	368	417	252	190	62	25	85	27
Other Eastern hardwoods	380,752	303,049	51,398	16,243	5,572	2,551	1,064	369	236	116	87	67	—
Total hardwoods	2,173,775	1,550,986	334,748	124,462	63,042	38,349	23,492	15,331	10,160	5,523	2,835	4,306	541
All species	2,934,368	1,884,956	502,375	226,431	128,059	77,409	48,225	28,625	17,230	8,807	4,951	6,553	747

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell.

Table 18—Number of growing-stock trees on timberland by species and diameter class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Species	Diameter class (inches at breast height)												
	All classes	1.0–2.9	3.0–4.9	5.0–6.9	7.0–8.9	9.0–10.9	11.0–12.9	13.0–14.9	15.0–16.9	17.0–18.9	19.0–20.9	21.0–28.9	29.0 and larger
<i>Thousand trees</i>													
Softwood													
Longleaf pine	3,750	—	646	659	916	524	396	340	164	48	25	32	—
Slash pine	1,185	620	—	114	75	50	100	150	76	—	—	—	—
Shortleaf pine	1,053	482	—	285	65	104	92	25	—	—	—	—	—
Loblolly pine	518,656	191,980	120,513	82,764	52,168	30,791	19,133	10,701	5,282	2,408	1,554	1,323	39
Pond pine	58,722	14,494	16,957	9,698	7,204	5,016	3,277	1,087	650	163	88	88	—
Virginia pine	552	397	—	98	32	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	11,777	4,212	658	1,303	1,121	562	920	748	749	486	397	510	111
Pondcypress	5,406	2,191	802	883	635	344	174	87	57	62	26	114	31
Atlantic white-cedar	6,624	3,447	1,948	326	191	185	213	92	68	86	—	68	—
Redcedars	410	410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total softwoods	608,135	218,233	141,524	96,130	62,407	37,601	24,305	13,230	7,046	3,253	2,090	2,135	181
Hardwood													
Select white oaks	21,507	7,239	3,833	3,129	2,546	1,409	890	651	765	472	227	346	—
Select red oaks	4,947	2,088	1,061	459	339	166	261	244	114	50	25	108	32
Other white oaks	2,784	745	289	694	358	311	168	163	30	26	—	—	—
Other red oaks	46,534	20,317	10,056	5,799	3,327	2,781	1,574	797	713	415	234	521	—
Hickory	8,578	5,620	1,059	611	428	385	289	160	—	26	—	—	—
Hard maple	321	321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft maple	160,373	81,820	39,067	17,998	9,635	5,180	2,901	1,634	1,132	591	197	218	—
Beech	3,308	1,011	665	582	257	261	192	145	89	—	27	79	—
Sweetgum	340,436	231,950	60,245	22,250	10,684	5,986	3,460	2,574	1,449	972	427	385	54
Tupelo and blackgum	107,032	29,966	23,493	15,502	10,535	9,127	6,988	5,083	3,292	1,343	862	787	54
Ash	25,105	10,757	6,394	2,970	2,130	827	556	532	381	314	130	114	—
Cottonwood	2,023	1,037	—	213	237	188	26	111	106	53	—	52	—
Yellow-poplar	67,087	41,738	11,086	5,307	3,079	1,945	1,199	718	360	461	283	741	170
Bay and magnolia	70,866	41,768	17,798	6,873	2,254	1,599	486	56	32	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	8,935	5,857	1,945	791	163	156	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black walnut	55	—	—	—	27	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	1,231	—	276	245	280	164	78	28	28	52	52	—	28
Elm	7,077	2,816	1,093	1,239	765	255	389	220	164	31	25	53	27
Other Eastern hardwoods	66,863	46,647	10,072	5,343	2,418	1,121	584	234	174	116	87	67	—
Total hardwoods	945,062	531,697	188,432	90,005	49,462	31,861	20,064	13,378	8,829	4,922	2,576	3,471	365
All species	1,553,197	749,930	329,956	186,135	111,869	69,462	44,369	26,608	15,875	8,175	4,666	5,606	546

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell.

Table 19—Volume of live trees on timberland by species and diameter class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height)									
		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 and larger
<i>Million cubic feet</i>											
Softwood											
Longleaf pine	48.0	1.5	5.3	6.0	7.8	11.3	7.7	2.1	2.0	4.5	—
Slash pine	11.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.4	4.7	2.9	—	—	—	—
Shortleaf pine	5.6	0.8	0.5	1.3	2.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
Loblolly pine	2,257.7	189.2	317.9	384.3	386.9	324.8	228.0	142.7	121.0	152.3	10.6
Pond pine	244.8	22.6	40.5	53.3	57.3	26.8	22.4	9.3	5.1	7.4	—
Virginia pine	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	210.7	4.8	8.1	8.3	18.7	21.7	30.9	26.5	26.5	48.1	17.2
Pondcypress	40.1	2.9	4.3	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.9	10.0	6.8
Atlantic white-cedar	21.1	1.2	1.4	2.6	3.5	2.0	2.4	3.5	—	4.4	—
Redcedars	1.4	0.0	—	0.2	0.5	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Total softwoods	2,841.7	223.5	378.6	461.3	482.2	395.4	296.4	186.4	156.5	226.7	34.6
Hardwood											
Select white oaks	182.9	9.9	17.5	18.0	16.8	17.4	28.3	25.4	16.3	33.5	—
Select red oaks	50.5	1.8	2.6	2.6	5.2	7.2	4.9	4.0	3.3	12.5	6.6
Other white oaks	19.9	1.8	3.1	3.6	3.9	5.3	0.9	1.3	—	—	—
Other red oaks	265.2	20.0	26.3	33.5	35.0	24.8	26.0	24.7	18.0	55.1	1.9
Hickory	22.1	2.3	3.1	5.2	5.6	4.7	—	1.2	—	—	—
Soft maple	486.9	79.2	82.9	74.0	69.1	52.8	46.8	34.1	11.8	32.1	4.1
Beech	37.0	2.2	1.6	4.9	4.8	4.5	8.6	1.3	1.7	7.5	—
Sweetgum	574.2	56.7	71.7	77.1	74.9	81.7	65.8	55.8	33.4	40.7	16.4
Tupelo and blackgum	900.5	53.8	78.8	124.1	148.6	147.8	128.1	65.7	55.6	78.9	19.0
Ash	119.4	12.0	17.4	12.8	11.6	15.7	13.7	15.5	8.0	12.7	—
Cottonwood	20.7	0.7	1.9	2.7	0.4	3.2	3.6	3.1	—	5.1	—
Yellow-poplar	279.1	15.9	21.7	25.7	25.4	20.6	16.3	25.9	19.7	80.0	27.9
Bay and magnolia	71.1	22.4	17.0	20.4	7.8	2.0	1.5	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	8.3	3.5	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
Black walnut	1.7	—	0.3	—	—	0.7	0.7	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	23.3	1.0	2.2	2.1	1.6	0.7	1.9	2.7	3.1	1.7	6.4
Elm	49.1	4.5	6.7	3.5	7.2	6.5	7.3	2.6	1.6	5.5	3.7
Other Eastern hardwoods	128.7	33.6	26.1	22.6	15.1	8.1	7.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	—
Total hardwoods	3,240.5	321.0	382.4	434.6	433.8	404.3	361.5	268.6	177.7	370.5	86.0
All species	6,082.1	544.5	761.0	895.9	916.0	799.7	657.9	455.1	334.2	597.2	120.5

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 20—Volume of growing-stock trees on timberland by species and diameter class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height)									
		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 and larger
<i>Million cubic feet</i>											
Softwood											
Longleaf pine	47.7	1.4	5.1	6.0	7.8	11.3	7.7	2.1	2.0	4.5	—
Slash pine	11.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.4	4.7	2.9	—	—	—	—
Shortleaf pine	5.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
Loblolly pine	2,226.8	184.6	310.8	375.2	381.7	324.8	228.0	142.7	119.3	149.2	10.6
Pond pine	236.5	19.3	37.1	52.1	57.3	26.4	22.4	9.3	5.1	7.4	—
Virginia pine	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	206.2	4.6	7.9	7.7	18.7	21.7	30.9	26.1	26.5	44.9	17.2
Pondcypress	37.3	2.9	4.2	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.9	9.3	5.0
Atlantic white-cedar	20.4	1.1	1.4	2.3	3.5	2.0	2.0	3.5	—	4.4	—
Total softwoods	2,792.9	215.3	367.6	449.8	476.4	394.3	296.1	186.0	154.8	219.8	32.8
Hardwood											
Select white oaks	175.7	8.7	16.3	16.1	15.9	17.4	28.3	24.2	16.3	32.5	—
Select red oaks	45.6	1.6	2.2	2.2	4.8	6.7	4.0	3.0	2.1	12.5	6.6
Other white oaks	16.6	1.8	2.1	3.4	3.2	4.0	0.9	1.3	—	—	—
Other red oaks	230.9	17.0	21.9	30.3	28.6	20.1	24.3	19.6	15.1	54.0	—
Hickory	19.6	1.6	2.4	4.9	5.6	4.0	—	1.2	—	—	—
Soft maple	356.7	54.5	61.7	58.0	50.1	38.6	37.9	25.9	10.4	19.5	—
Beech	26.3	1.5	1.6	3.1	4.0	3.9	3.0	—	1.7	7.5	—
Sweetgum	540.1	52.5	66.4	73.1	72.8	76.5	60.1	55.8	31.5	39.2	12.3
Tupelo and blackgum	828.7	46.2	71.4	115.8	139.5	140.8	122.5	62.7	50.8	67.6	11.4
Ash	106.4	8.8	14.0	10.0	10.9	15.4	13.7	15.5	8.0	10.0	—
Cottonwood	20.2	0.6	1.7	2.4	0.4	3.2	3.6	3.1	—	5.1	—
Yellow-poplar	271.3	14.8	20.4	24.6	24.6	20.6	15.1	25.9	19.7	77.7	27.9
Bay and magnolia	60.6	18.7	14.1	18.0	7.8	1.1	0.8	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	5.1	2.1	0.9	1.7	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black walnut	0.8	—	0.1	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	20.8	1.0	2.2	2.1	1.6	0.7	1.0	2.7	3.1	—	6.4
Elm	40.7	3.1	4.7	2.7	6.6	6.1	6.2	2.1	1.6	3.9	3.7
Other Eastern hardwoods	74.6	13.5	13.1	11.1	9.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	—
Total hardwoods	2,840.6	247.9	317.2	379.7	386.6	365.4	326.9	248.4	165.5	334.8	68.2
All species	5,633.5	463.2	684.8	829.4	863.0	759.8	623.0	434.4	320.3	554.6	101.1

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 21—Volume in the saw-log portion of sawtimber trees on timberland by species and diameter class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height)							
		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 and larger
<i>Million cubic feet</i>									
Softwood									
Longleaf pine	38.7	4.9	7.1	10.7	7.5	2.0	1.9	4.4	—
Slash pine	10.2	0.6	2.2	4.5	2.9	—	—	—	—
Shortleaf pine	3.9	1.1	2.0	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Loblolly pine	1,580.9	293.1	342.3	307.3	221.4	140.5	118.1	147.8	10.5
Pond pine	163.4	42.4	52.4	25.2	21.8	9.2	5.1	7.3	—
Virginia pine	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	178.5	5.5	15.7	19.5	28.5	24.5	25.1	43.0	16.6
Pondcypress	27.9	3.0	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.9	9.0	4.9
Atlantic white-cedar	16.8	1.9	3.2	1.9	2.0	3.4	—	4.4	—
Total softwoods	2,020.5	352.9	427.4	372.4	286.0	181.8	152.1	215.9	32.0
Hardwood									
Select white oaks	118.7	—	11.2	14.3	24.8	22.2	15.2	31.0	—
Select red oaks	35.2	—	3.4	5.4	3.4	2.8	2.0	11.9	6.5
Other white oaks	7.6	—	2.4	3.3	0.8	1.1	—	—	—
Other red oaks	141.0	—	20.8	16.4	21.2	17.6	13.9	51.0	—
Hickory	8.5	—	4.2	3.3	—	1.1	—	—	—
Soft maple	147.3	—	34.5	30.6	32.1	22.8	9.3	17.9	—
Beech	16.9	—	2.9	3.1	2.5	—	1.5	6.8	—
Sweetgum	299.7	—	51.4	63.3	53.2	51.7	29.8	38.2	12.1
Tupelo and blackgum	497.9	—	99.5	114.7	106.4	56.3	46.5	63.6	11.0
Ash	62.2	—	7.6	12.2	12.0	14.1	7.0	9.5	—
Cottonwood	13.6	—	0.3	2.5	3.1	2.9	—	4.8	—
Yellow-poplar	193.4	—	17.4	16.8	13.4	24.0	18.7	75.6	27.6
Bay and magnolia	7.0	—	5.3	0.9	0.7	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black walnut	0.5	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	13.8	—	1.1	0.6	0.9	2.3	2.8	—	6.2
Elm	24.9	—	4.5	4.9	5.2	1.9	1.4	3.5	3.4
Other Eastern hardwoods	29.4	—	6.5	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	—
Total hardwoods	1,618.0	—	273.3	297.1	284.3	225.2	152.6	318.6	66.8
All species	3,638.4	352.9	700.7	669.5	570.2	407.0	304.7	534.5	98.9

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 22—Volume of sawtimber on timberland by species and diameter class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Species	All classes	Diameter class (inches at breast height)							
		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 and larger
<i>Million board feet</i>									
Softwood									
Longleaf pine	222.4	24.3	36.9	61.2	44.7	12.4	12.5	30.4	—
Slash pine	55.9	2.8	11.4	25.0	16.7	—	—	—	—
Shortleaf pine	19.2	5.1	10.2	3.9	—	—	—	—	—
Loblolly pine	8,770.8	1,361.7	1,720.2	1,680.8	1,294.5	862.7	756.7	1,014.2	80.1
Pond pine	852.0	196.9	261.7	134.7	124.1	55.2	31.4	47.9	—
Virginia pine	1.4	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	978.9	23.2	70.8	95.6	148.1	134.1	142.9	255.8	108.3
Pondcypress	153.3	12.4	11.4	12.4	10.0	11.6	10.5	53.9	31.2
Atlantic white-cedar	94.6	8.8	15.9	10.4	11.2	20.4	—	27.8	—
Total softwoods	11,148.6	1,636.7	2,138.4	2,024.0	1,649.3	1,096.3	954.1	1,430.1	219.6
Hardwood									
Select white oaks	635.2	—	53.7	69.7	126.4	119.6	84.4	181.5	—
Select red oaks	207.9	—	16.5	26.9	17.4	16.0	11.9	74.2	45.1
Other white oaks	38.4	—	11.8	16.4	4.3	6.0	—	—	—
Other red oaks	802.6	—	106.6	84.5	113.6	99.9	79.8	318.1	—
Hickory	41.9	—	19.9	16.3	—	5.7	—	—	—
Soft maple	738.5	—	164.9	146.9	159.7	117.5	49.4	100.2	—
Beech	78.8	—	14.8	14.7	11.7	—	6.7	30.9	—
Sweetgum	1,671.6	—	261.7	328.0	287.2	293.1	175.5	240.0	86.2
Tupelo and blackgum	2,457.9	—	427.7	518.4	518.2	290.9	251.5	377.0	74.3
Ash	322.3	—	35.9	59.7	59.4	73.0	40.2	54.1	—
Cottonwood	75.6	—	1.4	12.6	16.4	15.9	—	29.3	—
Yellow-poplar	1,180.3	—	89.6	88.7	74.3	139.1	113.0	486.0	189.6
Bay and magnolia	33.3	—	25.5	4.2	3.6	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	1.4	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black walnut	2.4	—	—	2.4	—	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	80.4	—	5.4	2.7	4.5	12.3	15.0	—	40.5
Elm	129.7	—	22.3	23.7	26.5	9.9	7.7	19.2	20.5
Other Eastern hardwoods	161.8	—	33.9	22.6	23.5	26.7	27.4	27.6	—
Total hardwoods	8,660.2	—	1,292.8	1,438.5	1,446.6	1,225.6	862.5	1,938.0	456.1
All species	19,808.7	1,636.7	3,431.3	3,462.5	3,095.9	2,322.0	1,816.6	3,368.1	675.7

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 23—Volume of sawtimber on timberland by species, size class, and tree grade, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Species	All size classes						Trees ≥15.0 inches d.b.h.					
	All grades	Tree grade					All grades	Tree grade				
		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
<i>Million board feet</i>												
Softwood												
Longleaf pine	222.4	67.1	46.6	108.7	—	—	100.0	64.2	6.6	29.2	—	—
Slash pine	55.9	—	19.8	36.2	—	—	16.7	—	5.8	10.9	—	—
Shortleaf pine	19.2	6.4	5.9	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loblolly pine	8,770.8	2,355.2	1,721.0	4,690.6	—	4.0	4,008.2	1,692.1	1,008.7	1,307.4	—	—
Pond pine	852.0	128.4	218.2	503.8	—	1.6	258.6	64.3	91.3	103.0	—	—
Virginia pine	1.4	—	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldcypress	978.9	583.3	204.9	169.6	—	21.1	789.2	517.9	146.4	103.9	—	21.1
Pondcypress	153.3	77.8	53.8	21.7	—	—	117.2	52.7	51.7	12.8	—	—
Atlantic white-cedar	94.6	16.1	42.0	36.4	—	—	59.5	9.7	39.9	9.9	—	—
Total softwoods	11,148.6	3,234.3	2,312.1	5,575.4	—	26.7	5,349.4	2,400.8	1,350.4	1,577.1	—	21.1
Hardwood												
Select white oaks	635.2	130.6	162.0	215.7	112.1	14.8	511.8	130.6	146.1	160.6	62.2	12.3
Select red oaks	207.9	34.6	94.4	46.5	32.4	—	164.5	34.6	87.0	27.4	15.5	—
Other white oaks	38.4	6.0	3.5	22.4	2.1	4.4	10.2	6.0	—	4.3	—	—
Other red oaks	802.6	58.7	189.0	239.0	283.6	32.3	611.5	58.7	175.8	168.5	189.6	18.9
Hickory	41.9	—	18.9	12.6	10.3	—	5.7	—	5.7	—	—	—
Soft maple	738.5	83.7	118.5	293.5	224.3	18.5	426.8	83.7	72.2	129.3	132.9	8.7
Beech	78.8	—	—	39.0	39.7	—	49.3	—	—	33.0	16.3	—
Sweetgum	1,671.6	368.3	599.6	558.8	79.9	65.0	1,082.0	368.3	417.5	217.9	27.2	51.1
Tupelo and blackgum	2,457.9	621.9	926.5	841.7	33.4	34.5	1,511.9	621.9	537.6	314.9	18.3	19.2
Ash	322.3	125.5	89.7	82.4	20.4	4.4	226.7	125.5	53.7	35.0	12.6	—
Cottonwood	75.6	34.9	15.8	25.0	—	—	61.6	34.9	9.5	17.2	—	—
Yellow-poplar	1,180.3	250.7	336.9	339.6	224.3	28.7	1,002.1	250.7	316.6	259.5	156.3	19.1
Bay and magnolia	33.3	—	6.2	22.8	4.3	—	3.6	—	3.6	—	—	—
Black cherry	1.4	—	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black walnut	2.4	—	—	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	80.4	18.8	7.4	4.6	9.1	40.5	72.3	18.8	7.4	—	5.6	40.5
Elm	129.7	7.7	16.8	61.4	43.9	—	83.8	7.7	13.5	29.2	33.4	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	161.8	24.0	52.5	37.0	42.2	6.1	105.2	24.0	44.7	14.0	18.2	4.3
Total hardwoods	8,660.2	1,765.4	2,637.8	2,845.8	1,161.9	249.2	5,928.9	1,765.4	1,890.7	1,410.7	688.1	173.9
All species	19,808.7	4,999.7	4,949.9	8,421.2	1,161.9	276.0	11,278.3	4,166.2	3,241.1	2,987.9	688.1	195.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 24—Volume of growing stock on timberland by county and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

County	Softwoods				Hardwoods		
	All species	All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
<i>Million cubic feet</i>							
Beaufort	429.3	276.2	255.6	20.7	153.0	115.4	37.6
Bertie	566.7	236.7	194.0	42.7	330.0	266.5	63.4
Camden	116.5	27.3	15.7	11.7	89.2	79.4	9.8
Carteret	217.7	154.7	152.5	2.2	63.0	56.5	6.5
Chowan	49.6	28.6	25.7	2.9	21.0	20.1	1.0
Craven	432.0	266.1	258.9	7.2	165.9	126.9	39.0
Currituck	73.2	42.0	29.6	12.3	31.3	31.0	0.3
Dare	185.1	117.6	98.4	19.2	67.5	66.9	0.6
Edgecombe	218.8	68.6	65.8	2.8	150.2	77.6	72.5
Gates	364.6	150.8	121.2	29.5	213.8	181.1	32.7
Halifax	359.1	153.1	152.4	0.7	206.0	166.4	39.7
Hertford	224.8	94.7	77.1	17.6	130.1	107.7	22.3
Hyde	243.9	152.1	143.5	8.6	91.7	90.6	1.1
Martin	366.9	130.5	108.8	21.7	236.4	199.1	37.3
Nash	216.0	106.3	95.5	10.8	109.7	68.1	41.6
Northampton	295.2	151.3	147.5	3.8	143.9	105.4	38.5
Pamlico	168.1	113.8	112.9	0.9	54.4	41.2	13.2
Pasquotank	65.7	16.8	13.6	3.1	48.9	40.7	8.2
Perquimans	189.8	78.4	62.5	15.9	111.5	101.4	10.1
Pitt	308.6	120.0	112.6	7.4	188.6	157.1	31.4
Tyrrell	187.9	115.8	94.0	21.8	72.1	70.2	1.9
Washington	130.9	84.7	84.4	0.3	46.2	37.8	8.3
Wilson	223.2	106.9	106.9	—	116.4	84.8	31.6
Total	5,633.5	2,792.9	2,529.0	263.8	2,840.6	2,291.9	548.7

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 25—Volume of live trees on timberland by county and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
<i>Million cubic feet</i>							
Beaufort	455.4	281.4	259.0	22.4	174.0	133.5	40.5
Bertie	605.9	239.6	197.0	42.7	366.2	292.8	73.4
Camden	133.5	27.7	15.8	11.9	105.8	94.0	11.8
Carteret	234.3	156.2	153.6	2.6	78.1	69.4	8.7
Chowan	59.5	29.5	26.6	2.9	30.0	25.6	4.4
Craven	464.4	269.4	259.9	9.4	195.0	149.8	45.1
Currituck	78.0	42.0	29.7	12.3	36.0	35.7	0.3
Dare	220.7	121.2	101.5	19.7	99.5	97.4	2.1
Edgecombe	250.7	74.6	70.6	4.0	176.1	99.5	76.5
Gates	370.4	151.3	121.7	29.6	219.1	185.4	33.7
Halifax	405.5	158.0	157.4	0.7	247.5	194.5	53.0
Hertford	237.7	94.9	77.3	17.6	142.9	118.8	24.1
Hyde	257.7	157.2	148.6	8.6	100.5	99.2	1.3
Martin	390.3	132.2	110.0	22.1	258.1	212.8	45.3
Nash	237.2	107.6	96.9	10.8	129.5	77.2	52.3
Northampton	318.4	154.3	150.5	3.8	164.2	120.8	43.4
Pamlico	179.7	114.0	113.1	0.9	65.8	49.5	16.3
Pasquotank	71.2	18.4	15.2	3.1	52.8	43.0	9.8
Perquimans	195.3	79.1	63.2	15.9	116.2	106.1	10.1
Pitt	333.7	121.5	113.8	7.7	212.2	173.5	38.8
Tyrrell	208.0	119.0	94.8	24.2	89.0	86.3	2.7
Washington	143.9	85.8	85.5	0.3	58.1	48.6	9.6
Wilson	230.8	107.0	107.0	—	123.8	90.1	33.8
Total	6,082.1	2,841.7	2,568.4	273.3	3,240.5	2,603.5	637.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 26—Volume of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
<i>Million board feet</i>							
Beaufort	1,579.5	1,161.3	1,062.9	98.4	418.2	307.6	110.6
Bertie	1,912.2	859.9	650.9	209.0	1,052.3	856.9	195.4
Camden	362.3	103.3	53.3	50.0	259.0	219.9	39.1
Carteret	833.1	688.5	682.6	5.8	144.6	134.7	9.9
Chowan	137.3	84.5	73.3	11.2	52.8	51.2	1.6
Craven	1,658.2	1,149.4	1,120.2	29.2	508.8	369.5	139.3
Currituck	279.7	228.0	162.4	65.5	51.7	51.7	—
Dare	640.0	505.6	420.5	85.1	134.4	134.4	—
Edgecombe	739.4	206.4	196.5	9.9	533.0	235.0	298.0
Gates	1,253.6	575.1	425.1	150.1	678.5	563.8	114.7
Halifax	1,153.4	500.2	497.9	2.4	653.2	542.8	110.4
Hertford	709.6	351.0	265.1	85.9	358.6	310.5	48.2
Hyde	801.2	555.1	508.3	46.8	246.1	246.1	—
Martin	1,277.9	514.8	413.7	101.1	763.1	631.1	131.9
Nash	699.5	416.8	366.8	49.9	282.7	145.4	137.3
Northampton	890.8	505.5	486.2	19.3	385.3	254.9	130.5
Pamlico	634.8	488.0	484.4	3.5	146.9	104.3	42.6
Pasquotank	219.6	75.8	60.3	15.5	143.8	107.1	36.7
Perquimans	598.5	331.8	267.8	64.0	266.7	240.5	26.2
Pitt	1,238.5	468.1	433.6	34.5	770.4	665.5	104.9
Tyrrell	663.0	522.0	432.3	89.7	141.1	137.1	4.0
Washington	484.5	363.4	363.4	—	121.0	89.1	32.0
Wilson	1,042.0	494.2	494.2	—	547.9	407.0	140.8
Total	19,808.7	11,148.6	9,921.8	1,226.8	8,660.2	6,806.2	1,854.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 27—Volume of timber on timberland by class of timber and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Class of timber	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
<i>Million cubic feet</i>							
Sawtimber trees							
Saw-log portion	3,638.4	2,020.5	1,797.3	223.2	1,618.0	1,281.3	336.7
Upper-stem portion ^a	467.4	189.6	171.0	18.6	277.8	226.5	51.3
Total	4,105.8	2,210.0	1,968.3	241.8	1,895.8	1,507.8	388.0
Poletimber trees							
All growing-stock trees	1,527.6	582.9	560.8	22.1	944.8	784.1	160.7
	5,633.5	2,792.9	2,529.0	263.8	2,840.6	2,291.9	548.7
Rough trees							
Sawtimber size	198.9	26.5	20.7	5.8	172.4	130.2	42.1
Poletimber size	209.2	19.2	18.6	0.6	190.0	149.0	41.0
Total	408.1	45.7	39.3	6.4	362.4	279.2	83.2
Rotten trees							
Sawtimber size	37.3	3.0	—	3.0	34.2	29.7	4.5
Poletimber size	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.2	2.6	0.6
Total	40.6	3.1	0.1	3.0	37.5	32.4	5.1
Salvable dead trees							
Sawtimber size	51.3	33.7	33.7	—	17.7	10.0	7.7
Poletimber size	13.9	11.1	11.1	—	2.8	2.0	0.8
Total	65.3	44.8	44.8	—	20.5	12.0	8.5
All classes	6,147.4	2,886.4	2,613.2	273.3	3,260.9	2,615.5	645.5

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

^a Includes cull sections in the saw-log portion.

Table 28—Volume of live and growing-stock trees on timberland by ownership class and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Ownership class	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
Live trees (million cubic feet)							
National forest	188.3	133.6	127.3	6.3	54.7	37.9	16.8
Other public	738.4	304.7	224.4	80.3	433.7	409.2	24.5
Forest industry	998.2	725.3	720.6	4.7	272.9	243.2	29.7
Nonindustrial private	4,157.2	1,678.1	1,496.1	182.0	2,479.1	1,913.2	566.0
All classes	6,082.1	2,841.7	2,568.4	273.3	3,240.5	2,603.5	637.0
Growing-stock trees (million cubic feet)							
National forest	179.0	130.9	126.7	4.2	48.2	32.9	15.2
Other public	669.3	299.2	219.5	79.7	370.1	349.1	20.9
Forest industry	954.5	715.4	710.8	4.6	239.2	214.3	24.9
Nonindustrial private	3,830.6	1,647.5	1,472.1	175.4	2,183.1	1,695.5	487.6
All classes	5,633.5	2,792.9	2,529.0	263.8	2,840.6	2,291.9	548.7

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 29—Volume of sawtimber on timberland by ownership class, species group, and size class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Ownership class	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
All size classes (million board feet)							
National forest	743.8	621.3	607.4	13.9	122.5	69.6	52.9
Other public	2,407.8	1,396.5	1,006.9	389.6	1,011.3	930.4	80.9
Forest industry	3,390.8	2,637.9	2,620.2	17.7	753.0	672.8	80.2
Nonindustrial private	13,266.3	6,492.8	5,687.3	805.5	6,773.5	5,133.4	1,640.0
All classes	19,808.7	11,148.6	9,921.8	1,226.8	8,660.2	6,806.2	1,854.0
Trees ≥ 15.0 inches d.b.h. (million board feet)							
National forest	451.8	374.6	374.6	—	77.1	33.4	43.7
Other public	1,533.2	883.7	535.6	348.1	649.5	582.3	67.2
Forest industry	1,315.1	764.4	757.9	6.5	550.8	492.3	58.4
Nonindustrial private	7,978.2	3,326.7	2,715.5	611.3	4,651.4	3,449.8	1,201.6
All classes	11,278.3	5,349.4	4,383.5	965.9	5,928.9	4,557.9	1,371.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 30—Volume of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Forest-type group and stand origin	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
<i>Million cubic feet</i>							
Softwood types							
Longleaf-slash pine							
Planted	16.0	15.6	15.6	—	0.4	0.4	—
Natural	15.9	15.8	15.8	—	0.1	0.1	—
Total	31.9	31.4	31.4	—	0.5	0.5	—
Loblolly-shortleaf pine							
Planted	959.3	909.3	909.3	—	50.0	45.1	5.0
Natural	1,179.0	1,014.4	1,014.2	0.2	164.6	114.7	49.9
Total	2,138.3	1,923.7	1,923.5	0.2	214.6	159.7	54.9
Total softwoods	2,170.2	1,955.1	1,954.9	0.2	215.1	160.2	54.9
Hardwood types							
Oak-pine							
Planted	65.3	55.4	55.4	—	9.9	7.1	2.8
Natural	586.3	330.7	324.3	6.5	255.6	161.6	94.0
Total	651.6	386.1	379.6	6.5	265.5	168.7	96.8
Oak-hickory	957.0	124.2	118.0	6.2	832.8	550.0	282.8
Oak-gum-cypress	1,796.7	323.6	75.5	248.1	1,473.1	1,367.3	105.8
Elm-ash-cottonwood	57.0	3.0	—	3.0	54.1	45.6	8.5
Total hardwoods	3,462.4	836.9	573.2	263.7	2,625.5	2,131.6	493.8
Nonstocked	0.9	0.9	0.9	—	0.0	—	—
All groups	5,633.5	2,792.9	2,529.0	263.8	2,840.6	2,291.9	548.7

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 31—Average basal area of live trees per acre on timberland by ownership class, species group, and d.b.h., Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Ownership class and species group	All tree sizes	D.b.h. (inches)			
		1.0–4.9	5.0–10.9	11.0–14.9	≥15.0
<i>Square feet/acre</i>					
National forest					
Softwood	60.0	2.7	16.4	19.8	21.1
Hardwood	39.1	12.3	16.5	5.0	5.3
Total	99.1	15.0	32.9	24.8	26.4
Other public					
Softwood	39.4	3.4	14.3	9.3	12.5
Hardwood	69.1	15.9	27.3	12.3	13.7
Total	108.5	19.2	41.6	21.5	26.2
Forest industry					
Softwood	54.5	5.4	28.5	15.4	5.3
Hardwood	34.7	12.0	10.0	5.3	7.4
Total	89.2	17.3	38.5	20.7	12.7
Nonindustrial private					
Softwood	40.9	6.4	16.4	9.3	8.8
Hardwood	68.1	15.6	22.1	12.9	17.6
Total	109.0	22.0	38.5	22.2	26.4
All classes					
Softwood	43.7	5.8	18.3	10.7	8.8
Hardwood	61.6	14.9	20.3	11.3	15.1
Total	105.2	20.7	38.6	21.9	24.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 32—Average net annual growth of growing stock on timberland by county and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990-1999

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
<i>Million cubic feet</i>							
Beaufort	38.1	28.6	28.6	0.0	9.5	7.1	2.4
Bertie	31.2	21.3	20.6	0.8	9.9	6.6	3.2
Camden	2.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.9	1.5	0.4
Carteret	5.9	3.6	3.6	—	2.2	2.1	0.2
Chowan	3.2	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Craven	17.4	12.4	12.4	0.1	4.9	3.6	1.4
Currituck	2.3	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.2
Dare	4.0	2.0	1.9	0.1	2.0	1.9	0.1
Edgecombe	8.5	3.9	3.8	0.1	4.6	2.3	2.2
Gates	14.3	8.2	8.0	0.3	6.0	4.7	1.3
Halifax	26.0	16.1	15.9	0.2	10.0	7.0	3.0
Hertford	18.5	10.6	10.4	0.2	7.9	5.8	2.1
Hyde	15.0	11.4	11.2	0.2	3.7	3.6	0.1
Martin	17.9	11.7	11.0	0.7	6.2	4.5	1.6
Nash	10.7	7.5	7.4	0.1	3.3	3.1	0.2
Northampton	25.3	18.7	18.6	0.0	6.6	4.1	2.6
Pamlico	8.1	3.5	3.4	0.1	4.6	3.9	0.7
Pasquotank	2.0	0.9	0.9	—	1.0	1.1	-0.1
Perquimans	10.1	4.7	4.3	0.4	5.4	3.5	1.9
Pitt	14.8	8.0	8.0	0.0	6.8	5.1	1.7
Tyrrell	7.9	5.6	5.5	0.1	2.3	2.0	0.3
Washington	9.1	5.8	5.8	—	3.3	3.0	0.4
Wilson	6.4	4.7	4.7	—	1.7	1.1	0.6
Total	299.5	194.5	190.5	3.9	105.0	78.7	26.3

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 33—Average net annual growth of live trees on timberland by county and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990–1999

County	Softwoods			Hardwoods			
	All species	All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
<i>Million cubic feet</i>							
Beaufort	39.0	28.8	28.8	0.0	10.2	7.5	2.7
Bertie	30.9	21.3	20.6	0.8	9.5	6.3	3.2
Camden	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.2	1.7	0.5
Carteret	6.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2	2.6	2.3	0.2
Chowan	3.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1
Craven	17.1	12.3	12.4	-0.1	4.8	3.9	0.8
Currituck	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.2
Dare	4.3	2.1	2.0	0.1	2.2	2.1	0.1
Edgecombe	8.9	4.9	4.8	0.1	4.0	2.2	1.8
Gates	14.5	8.5	8.2	0.3	6.0	4.6	1.4
Halifax	28.4	16.2	16.0	0.2	12.2	8.5	3.7
Hertford	18.7	10.7	10.5	0.2	8.1	5.8	2.3
Hyde	15.1	11.5	11.3	0.2	3.6	3.5	0.1
Martin	18.2	11.7	11.0	0.7	6.5	4.7	1.7
Nash	10.9	7.4	7.3	0.1	3.5	3.1	0.4
Northampton	25.4	18.8	18.8	0.0	6.6	4.0	2.6
Pamlico	8.4	3.5	3.4	0.1	4.9	4.1	0.8
Pasquotank	1.7	1.0	1.0	—	0.8	0.8	-0.1
Perquimans	10.1	4.7	4.3	0.4	5.4	3.6	1.8
Pitt	15.9	8.0	8.0	0.0	7.9	6.1	1.7
Tyrrell	7.7	5.6	5.5	0.1	2.1	1.8	0.3
Washington	9.4	5.8	5.8	—	3.6	3.2	0.5
Wilson	6.2	4.7	4.7	—	1.5	1.1	0.4
Total	305.4	196.4	192.8	3.6	109.0	82.0	27.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 34—Average net annual growth of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990–1999

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
<i>Million board feet</i>							
Beaufort	183.5	153.8	153.7	0.2	29.6	19.4	10.2
Bertie	127.8	81.2	76.8	4.4	46.6	30.7	16.0
Camden	9.5	4.8	3.3	1.5	4.7	2.7	2.0
Carteret	28.0	21.6	21.6	—	6.4	5.5	0.9
Chowan	13.1	12.9	12.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.0
Craven	80.4	59.4	58.7	0.6	21.0	14.2	6.8
Currituck	11.0	7.1	5.9	1.2	4.0	3.9	0.1
Dare	17.3	11.7	10.9	0.8	5.6	4.9	0.7
Edgecombe	36.5	13.4	12.7	0.7	23.1	11.6	11.5
Gates	52.3	27.2	25.1	2.1	25.1	21.0	4.2
Halifax	98.0	55.3	54.3	1.0	42.7	30.7	12.0
Hertford	66.3	39.3	38.4	0.9	27.0	18.2	8.8
Hyde	71.0	58.0	57.0	1.0	13.0	13.0	—
Martin	81.5	53.5	49.1	4.4	28.0	20.0	8.0
Nash	36.7	29.0	28.4	0.6	7.7	6.4	1.3
Northampton	96.6	73.2	72.9	0.2	23.5	12.2	11.2
Pamlico	40.1	19.9	19.1	0.8	20.2	17.1	3.1
Pasquotank	10.3	5.1	5.1	—	5.2	5.1	0.0
Perquimans	35.5	20.8	19.2	1.7	14.7	8.4	6.3
Pitt	62.2	33.8	33.5	0.3	28.3	22.7	5.6
Tyrrell	35.8	27.5	27.0	0.5	8.4	5.7	2.6
Washington	39.7	30.6	30.6	—	9.1	7.4	1.6
Wilson	25.8	15.9	15.9	—	9.9	7.9	2.0
Total	1,259.0	855.1	832.1	23.0	403.9	289.1	114.8

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 35—Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by county and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990–1999

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
<i>Million cubic feet</i>							
Beaufort	52.4	34.3	34.3	—	18.1	12.5	5.6
Bertie	26.9	15.8	15.4	0.4	11.1	7.9	3.2
Camden	6.1	3.3	3.2	0.1	2.9	2.9	—
Carteret	3.2	2.9	2.9	—	0.3	0.3	—
Chowan	10.8	6.5	6.2	0.3	4.3	3.3	1.0
Craven	23.1	18.8	18.8	—	4.4	3.3	1.1
Currituck	8.3	4.6	4.6	—	3.6	2.8	0.9
Dare	1.0	0.8	0.8	—	0.1	—	0.1
Edgecombe	14.5	5.7	5.0	0.7	8.7	5.3	3.4
Gates	11.2	8.0	7.9	0.1	3.2	2.7	0.5
Halifax	34.0	21.1	20.9	0.1	12.9	7.9	5.0
Hertford	14.3	10.3	10.3	—	4.0	1.1	2.8
Hyde	24.7	18.6	18.1	0.5	6.1	6.1	—
Martin	13.1	8.7	8.7	—	4.4	3.2	1.2
Nash	28.0	15.6	15.0	0.6	12.5	9.5	3.0
Northampton	26.0	16.9	16.9	—	9.0	2.7	6.3
Pamlico	14.1	5.4	5.4	—	8.7	7.0	1.7
Pasquotank	2.4	1.7	1.7	—	0.7	0.4	0.3
Perquimans	1.7	1.0	1.0	—	0.7	0.2	0.5
Pitt	14.2	8.7	8.6	0.1	5.5	4.3	1.1
Tyrrell	9.4	8.1	8.1	—	1.3	1.3	—
Washington	9.6	6.0	6.0	—	3.7	3.5	0.1
Wilson	9.4	6.1	6.1	—	3.3	1.0	2.2
Total	358.3	228.9	226.0	2.9	129.4	89.4	40.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 36—Average annual removals of live trees on timberland by county and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990–1999

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
<i>Million cubic feet</i>							
Beaufort	53.1	34.4	34.4	—	18.7	12.8	5.9
Bertie	27.9	15.8	15.4	0.4	12.0	8.6	3.5
Camden	6.2	3.3	3.2	0.1	2.9	2.9	0.1
Carteret	3.2	2.9	2.9	—	0.3	0.3	—
Chowan	11.0	6.5	6.2	0.3	4.6	3.4	1.2
Craven	23.5	18.8	18.8	—	4.8	3.7	1.1
Currituck	8.3	4.6	4.6	—	3.7	2.8	0.9
Dare	1.0	0.8	0.8	—	0.2	—	0.2
Edgecombe	14.9	5.7	5.0	0.7	9.2	5.5	3.6
Gates	11.5	8.0	7.9	0.1	3.5	2.9	0.6
Halifax	34.4	21.1	20.9	0.1	13.3	8.2	5.2
Hertford	14.9	10.5	10.5	—	4.4	1.4	3.0
Hyde	24.9	18.6	18.1	0.5	6.4	6.4	—
Martin	13.5	8.7	8.7	—	4.8	3.2	1.5
Nash	28.3	15.6	15.0	0.6	12.8	9.8	3.0
Northampton	26.6	17.1	17.1	—	9.5	3.0	6.5
Pamlico	14.4	5.4	5.4	—	9.0	7.3	1.7
Pasquotank	2.5	1.7	1.7	—	0.7	0.4	0.3
Perquimans	2.1	1.0	1.0	—	1.1	0.2	0.9
Pitt	14.8	8.7	8.6	0.1	6.1	4.9	1.2
Tyrrell	9.4	8.1	8.1	—	1.3	1.3	—
Washington	10.1	6.0	6.0	—	4.1	3.8	0.3
Wilson	9.6	6.1	6.1	—	3.5	1.1	2.4
Total	366.2	229.2	226.3	2.9	137.0	94.0	43.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 37—Average annual removals of sawtimber on timberland by county and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990–1999

County	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
<i>Million board feet</i>							
Beaufort	181.1	130.6	130.6	—	50.6	30.8	19.8
Bertie	88.3	52.5	50.3	2.3	35.8	23.2	12.6
Camden	22.1	19.3	18.9	0.4	2.8	2.8	—
Carteret	13.6	13.6	13.6	—	0.0	—	—
Chowan	48.2	30.7	29.3	1.3	17.6	12.8	4.8
Craven	70.4	60.3	60.3	—	10.2	5.5	4.7
Currituck	34.8	24.8	24.8	—	10.1	8.7	1.3
Dare	4.0	3.3	3.3	—	0.8	—	0.8
Edgecombe	48.7	19.7	15.9	3.8	29.0	16.1	12.9
Gates	26.3	20.3	19.9	0.4	6.0	6.0	—
Halifax	124.2	82.5	81.7	0.8	41.7	25.6	16.1
Hertford	49.6	37.2	37.2	—	12.4	2.0	10.4
Hyde	96.7	81.5	79.3	2.2	15.1	15.1	—
Martin	45.5	33.1	33.1	—	12.3	8.5	3.9
Nash	123.6	73.2	70.1	3.1	50.4	37.7	12.6
Northampton	89.5	61.5	61.5	—	28.1	8.1	19.9
Pamlico	62.8	26.2	26.2	—	36.6	30.1	6.5
Pasquotank	14.3	11.3	11.3	—	3.0	2.0	1.0
Perquimans	4.1	2.2	2.2	—	1.9	—	1.9
Pitt	54.7	39.6	39.0	0.6	15.1	11.1	4.1
Tyrrell	31.7	28.8	28.8	—	2.9	2.9	—
Washington	37.5	26.0	26.0	—	11.6	10.8	0.7
Wilson	25.6	19.8	19.8	—	5.8	1.7	4.1
Total	1,297.5	897.9	883.0	14.8	399.6	261.6	138.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 38—Average net annual growth and average annual removals of live trees, growing stock, and sawtimber on timberland by species, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990–1999

Species	Live trees		Growing stock		Sawtimber	
	Net annual growth	Annual removals	Net annual growth	Annual removals	Net annual growth	Annual removals
	<i>Million cubic feet</i>				<i>Million board feet</i>	
Softwood						
Longleaf pine	1.4	0.2	1.5	0.2	8.3	1.2
Slash pine	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.7	2.6
Shortleaf pine	0.2	3.4	0.2	3.4	1.0	10.3
Loblolly pine	184.8	211.4	182.7	211.1	784.0	831.1
Pond pine	5.7	10.5	5.4	10.5	34.0	37.8
Baldecypress	2.8	1.9	3.1	1.9	17.8	9.6
Pondcypress	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.9	2.3	4.8
Atlantic white-cedar	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.0	0.4
Total softwoods	196.4	229.2	194.5	228.9	855.1	897.9
Hardwood						
Select white oaks	8.3	13.2	8.1	13.0	31.0	46.8
Select red oaks	2.1	3.2	2.1	3.2	13.6	14.9
Other white oaks	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.6	2.5	5.0
Other red oaks	11.9	20.1	12.4	19.1	57.6	62.0
Hickory	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	3.2	3.0
Soft maple	16.0	17.7	14.5	16.3	37.0	32.3
Beech	1.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	6.3	1.9
Sweetgum	23.1	32.8	21.9	31.3	72.1	77.5
Tupelo and blackgum	14.3	10.9	15.2	10.5	65.9	28.3
Ash	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	6.9	5.3
Cottonwood	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.4	2.3
Yellow-poplar	20.5	26.5	19.5	26.5	90.5	113.4
Bay and magnolia	2.9	2.0	2.8	1.7	7.3	0.6
Black cherry	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	—
Black walnut	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—
Sycamore	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.5	2.8	1.3
Black locust	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—
Elm	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	2.6
Other Eastern hardwoods	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.8	2.6	2.6
Total hardwoods	109.0	137.0	105.0	129.4	403.9	399.6
All species	305.4	366.2	299.5	358.3	1,259.0	1,297.5

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 39—Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by species and diameter class, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990–1999

Species	All classes	Diameter class (<i>inches at breast height</i>)									
		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 and larger
<i>Million cubic feet</i>											
Softwood											
Longleaf pine	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—
Slash pine	0.8	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Shortleaf pine	3.4	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	—
Loblolly pine	211.1	9.8	36.1	40.1	34.6	27.9	21.5	17.1	9.0	14.4	0.6
Pond pine	10.5	0.8	1.6	2.6	2.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	—
Baldcypress	1.9	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1
Pondeypress	0.9	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.6	—	—
Atlantic white-cedar	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total softwoods	228.9	10.7	38.9	44.0	38.6	29.5	23.0	18.1	10.2	15.2	0.7
Hardwood											
Select white oaks	13.0	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.7	1.0	2.7	0.1
Select red oaks	3.2	—	—	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2
Other white oaks	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.4	—	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other red oaks	19.1	1.5	2.2	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.1	0.3
Hickory	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	—
Soft maple	16.3	3.3	2.5	3.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	—
Beech	0.8	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	—
Sweetgum	31.3	3.8	4.2	6.0	5.8	4.3	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.2	—
Tupelo and blackgum	10.5	0.5	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ash	1.5	0.1	—	0.1	0.6	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—
Cottonwood	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.2	—
Yellow-poplar	26.5	0.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.3	4.9	4.1	1.1	5.0	0.9
Bay and magnolia	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black cherry	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sycamore	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Elm	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.1	—
Other Eastern hardwoods	0.8	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	—
Total hardwoods	129.4	11.6	14.4	18.6	18.0	15.0	14.6	11.6	7.4	16.1	1.9
All species	358.3	22.3	53.3	62.6	56.6	44.6	37.6	29.7	17.6	31.3	2.6

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 40—Average annual mortality of live trees, growing stock, and sawtimber on timberland by species, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990–1999

Species	Live trees	Growing stock	Sawtimber
	<i>Million cubic feet</i>		<i>Million board feet</i>
Softwood			
Longleaf pine	0.4	0.3	0.9
Slash pine	0.1	—	—
Shortleaf pine	0.5	0.5	2.2
Loblolly pine	30.1	30.1	81.6
Pond pine	4.7	4.5	11.9
Baldcypress	0.5	0.2	1.1
Pondcypress	0.2	—	—
Atlantic white-cedar	0.2	0.2	1.2
Total softwoods	36.7	35.8	98.7
Hardwood			
Select white oaks	3.5	3.3	14.7
Select red oaks	0.1	0.1	0.4
Other white oaks	0.9	0.4	1.5
Other red oaks	4.8	3.5	11.0
Hickory	0.5	0.5	2.2
Soft maple	6.2	3.0	6.5
Beech	0.1	—	—
Sweetgum	6.7	6.0	22.8
Tupelo and blackgum	5.9	3.6	9.6
Ash	2.2	1.5	2.9
Cottonwood	1.1	1.1	2.3
Yellow-poplar	3.3	3.1	12.6
Bay and magnolia	1.1	0.5	0.4
Black cherry	0.3	0.2	0.4
Sycamore	0.2	0.2	1.0
Elm	1.1	0.9	3.4
Other Eastern hardwoods	2.7	1.3	4.2
Total hardwoods	40.6	29.2	95.7
All species	77.3	65.0	194.5

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 41—Average net annual growth and average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by ownership class and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990–1999

Ownership class	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
Average net annual growth (million cubic feet)							
National forest	3.2	1.8	1.8	-0.0	1.5	1.0	0.5
Other public	13.9	5.9	4.8	1.0	8.0	7.0	1.1
Forest industry	95.8	85.5	85.4	0.1	10.3	8.2	2.2
Nonindustrial private	186.5	101.3	98.5	2.8	85.2	62.6	22.6
All classes	299.5	194.5	190.5	3.9	105.0	78.7	26.3
Average annual removals (million cubic feet)							
National forest	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	—	—
Other public	2.0	1.0	1.0	—	1.0	0.6	0.4
Forest industry	102.3	88.7	88.7	—	13.7	9.3	4.4
Nonindustrial private	254.0	139.2	136.3	2.9	114.7	79.6	35.2
All classes	358.3	228.9	226.0	2.9	129.4	89.4	40.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 42—Average net annual growth and average annual removals of live trees on timberland by ownership class and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990–1999

Ownership class	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
Average net annual growth (million cubic feet)							
National forest	2.8	1.3	1.7	-0.4	1.5	1.1	0.4
Other public	13.3	5.9	4.9	1.0	7.5	6.6	0.9
Forest industry	97.9	86.0	85.9	0.1	11.9	9.6	2.4
Nonindustrial private	191.3	103.2	100.3	2.9	88.2	64.7	23.4
All classes	305.4	196.4	192.8	3.6	109.0	82.0	27.0
Average annual removals (million cubic feet)							
National forest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other public	2.0	1.0	1.0	—	1.0	0.6	0.4
Forest industry	103.2	88.7	88.7	—	14.5	9.9	4.6
Nonindustrial private	261.1	139.5	136.6	2.9	121.5	83.6	38.0
All classes	366.2	229.2	226.3	2.9	137.0	94.0	43.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 43—Average net annual growth and average annual removals of sawtimber on timberland by ownership class and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990–1999

Ownership class	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
Average net annual growth (million board feet)							
National forest	17.9	12.1	12.1	—	5.8	4.1	1.7
Other public	63.9	33.5	27.8	5.7	30.4	25.0	5.4
Forest industry	414.6	385.2	384.4	0.8	29.4	19.0	10.4
Nonindustrial private	762.6	424.3	407.7	16.5	338.3	241.0	97.3
All classes	1,259.0	855.1	832.1	23.0	403.9	289.1	114.8
Average annual removals (million board feet)							
National forest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other public	5.9	3.2	3.2	—	2.6	2.3	0.3
Forest industry	324.5	291.6	291.6	—	32.9	13.4	19.6
Nonindustrial private	967.1	603.0	588.2	14.8	364.1	245.9	118.1
All classes	1,297.5	897.9	883.0	14.8	399.6	261.6	138.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 44—Average net annual growth of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990–1999

Forest-type group and stand origin ^a	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
<i>Million cubic feet</i>							
Softwood types							
Longleaf-slash pine							
Planted	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—
Natural	0.6	0.6	0.6	—	—	—	—
Total	1.7	1.7	1.7	—	—	—	—
Loblolly-shortleaf pine							
Planted	106.7	101.8	101.8	—	4.9	4.8	0.1
Natural	69.6	53.2	53.1	0.1	16.4	12.4	4.0
Total	176.3	155.1	155.0	0.1	21.3	17.2	4.1
Total softwoods	178.0	156.8	156.7	0.1	21.3	17.2	4.1
Hardwood types							
Oak-pine							
Planted	4.0	3.6	3.6	—	0.4	0.3	0.1
Natural	27.8	18.3	18.2	0.0	9.5	6.8	2.7
Total	31.8	21.9	21.9	0.0	9.9	7.1	2.8
Oak-hickory	43.4	8.6	8.7	-(0.1)	34.8	21.6	13.2
Oak-gum-cypress	44.1	7.1	3.3	3.7	37.1	31.0	6.0
Elm-ash-cottonwood	2.2	0.1	—	0.1	2.0	1.8	0.2
Total hardwoods	121.4	37.7	33.9	3.8	83.7	61.5	22.2
Nonstocked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All groups	299.5	194.5	190.5	3.9	105.0	78.7	26.3

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

^a Classifications at the beginning of the remeasurement period.

Table 45—Average annual removals of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, stand origin, and species group, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990–1999

Forest-type group and stand origin ^a	All species	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
		All softwood	Yellow pine	Other softwood	All hardwood	Soft hardwood	Hard hardwood
<i>Million cubic feet</i>							
Softwood types							
Longleaf-slash pine							
Planted	0.8	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	—
Natural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.8	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	—
Loblolly-shortleaf pine							
Planted	82.0	80.1	80.1	—	1.9	1.9	—
Natural	138.2	111.7	111.3	0.5	26.5	20.0	6.5
Total	220.3	191.9	191.4	0.5	28.4	21.9	6.5
Total softwoods	221.0	192.6	192.1	0.5	28.4	21.9	6.5
Hardwood types							
Oak-pine							
Planted	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—
Natural	43.9	23.1	22.9	0.3	20.8	14.3	6.5
Total	45.0	24.2	23.9	0.3	20.8	14.3	6.5
Oak-hickory	51.4	5.6	5.5	0.1	45.8	30.0	15.8
Oak-gum-cypress	40.2	6.4	4.4	2.1	33.8	22.7	11.1
Elm-ash-cottonwood	0.6	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	—
Total hardwoods	137.2	36.2	33.8	2.4	101.0	67.5	33.5
Nonstocked							
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All groups	358.3	228.9	226.0	2.9	129.4	89.4	40.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

^a Classifications at the beginning of the remeasurement period.

Table 46—Fresh weight of live trees on timberland by ownership class, species group, and tree component, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 2000

Ownership class and species group	All components	All live saplings	Component					
			Growing-stock trees			Cull trees		
			Total	Boles	Stumps, tops, and limbs	Total	Boles	Stumps, tops, and limbs
<i>Thousand tons</i>								
National forest								
Softwood	5,794.0	98.2	5,529.1	4,801.1	728.0	166.8	113.4	53.5
Hardwood	3,167.9	565.5	2,289.0	1,845.3	443.7	313.4	233.0	80.5
Total	8,961.9	663.7	7,818.1	6,646.4	1,171.7	480.2	346.3	133.9
Other public								
Softwood	13,794.0	438.5	13,082.6	11,119.1	1,963.6	273.0	211.4	61.6
Hardwood	22,796.1	3,226.4	16,518.8	13,295.3	3,223.5	3,051.0	2,314.5	736.5
Total	36,590.1	3,664.9	29,601.4	24,414.4	5,187.0	3,323.9	2,525.9	798.0
Forest industry								
Softwood	32,432.1	1,108.9	30,854.9	26,312.4	4,542.5	468.3	378.7	89.7
Hardwood	16,446.2	3,772.6	11,048.6	8,879.7	2,168.9	1,625.1	1,245.1	380.1
Total	48,878.3	4,881.4	41,903.5	35,192.1	6,711.4	2,093.4	1,623.7	469.7
Nonindustrial private								
Softwood	78,442.7	5,489.3	71,521.2	60,681.6	10,839.6	1,432.3	1,157.3	275.0
Hardwood	137,397.0	21,155.0	101,303.2	82,490.4	18,812.8	14,938.8	11,285.3	3,653.5
Total	215,839.7	26,644.3	172,824.4	143,172.0	29,652.4	16,371.1	12,442.6	3,928.5
All ownerships								
Softwood	130,462.8	7,134.7	120,987.8	102,914.2	18,073.6	2,340.3	1,860.7	479.7
Hardwood	179,807.2	28,719.5	131,159.5	106,510.7	24,648.8	19,928.3	15,077.8	4,850.5
Total	310,270.0	35,854.2	252,147.3	209,424.9	42,722.4	22,268.6	16,938.5	5,330.1

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

Table 47—Area of timberland treated or disturbed annually and retained in timberland by treatment or disturbance and ownership class Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990 to 2000

Treatment or disturbance	All classes	Ownership class		
		Public	Forest industry	Nonindustrial private
<i>Thousand acres</i>				
Final harvest	71.8	0.3	17.3	54.2
Partial harvest ^a	12.4	0.1	1.1	11.1
Seed tree/shelterwood	2.2	0.1	0.4	1.6
Commercial thinning	21.0	—	16.4	4.6
Other stand improvement	3.0	0.4	1.5	1.1
Site preparation	31.4	0.5	16.6	14.3
Artificial regeneration ^b	30.0	0.1	15.0	14.9
Natural regeneration ^b	46.9	1.3	4.2	41.4
Other treatment	12.6	1.0	2.3	9.3
Natural disturbance				
Disease	0.9	0.5	0.4	—
Insects	1.0	—	0.5	0.5
Fire	7.9	1.9	0.7	5.2
Weather	20.0	4.9	3.8	11.2
Animals	1.9	—	—	1.9
Other disturbances				
Grazing	0.9	—	—	0.9
Other human-caused disturbance	2.8	—	1.0	1.7

Since some acres experience more than one treatment or disturbance, there are no column totals. Numbers in rows may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of >0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

^a Includes high-grading and some selective cutting.

^b Includes establishment of trees for timber production on forest and nonforest land.

Table 48—Area of timberland treated or disturbed annually and retained in timberland by treatment or disturbance and forest management type, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990 to 2000

Treatment or disturbance	All types	Forest management type ^a					
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak-pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
<i>Thousand acres</i>							
Final harvest	71.8	10.0	27.1	12.6	12.8	8.9	0.4
Partial harvest ^b	12.4	1.5	1.7	2.2	4.1	2.9	—
Seed tree/shelterwood	2.2	—	2.2	—	—	—	—
Commercial thinning	21.0	18.9	0.4	1.4	—	0.3	—
Other stand improvement	3.0	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	—	—
Site preparation	31.4	8.3	8.7	5.2	4.6	3.0	1.6
Other treatment	12.6	0.4	3.0	0.6	2.7	5.9	—
Natural disturbance							
Disease	0.9	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	—
Insects	1.0	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—
Fire	7.9	2.4	1.8	3.2	0.4	0.0	—
Weather	20.0	1.8	2.4	1.1	4.8	9.4	0.5
Animals	1.9	—	—	—	0.5	1.4	—
Other disturbances							
Grazing	0.9	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	—
Other human-caused disturbance	2.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	—

Since some acres experience more than one treatment or disturbance, there are no column totals. Numbers in rows may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

^a Classification before treatment or disturbance.

^b Includes high-grading and some selective cutting.

Table 49—Area of timberland regenerated annually by type of regeneration and forest management type, Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, 1990 to 2000

Type of regeneration	All types	Forest management type ^a					
		Pine plantation	Natural pine	Oak-pine	Upland hardwood	Lowland hardwood	Nonstocked
<i>Thousand acres</i>							
Artificial regeneration following harvest	20.0	14.5	—	3.5	0.6	1.4	—
Natural regeneration following harvest	35.8	—	6.7	8.8	16.3	3.6	0.5
Other artificial regeneration on forest land	6.5	5.9	—	0.6	—	—	—
Other natural regeneration on forest land	6.3	0.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.1	—
Artificial regeneration on former nonforest land	3.5	2.3	—	0.7	0.5	—	—
Natural reversion of former nonforest land	4.4	—	2.1	1.4	0.9	—	—
Total	76.5	23.0	10.5	16.6	19.8	6.1	20.0

Numbers in rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

A dash (—) indicates no sample for the cell; 0.0 indicates a value of > 0.0 but < 0.05 for the cell.

^a Classification after regeneration.



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This report summarizes a 2000 inventory of the forest resources of a 23-county area of North Carolina. Major findings are highlighted in text and graphics; detailed data are presented in 49 tables.

Keywords: Forest ownership, timberland, timber growth, timber removals, timber volume.

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