

CURRENT U.S. FOREST DATA AND MAPS

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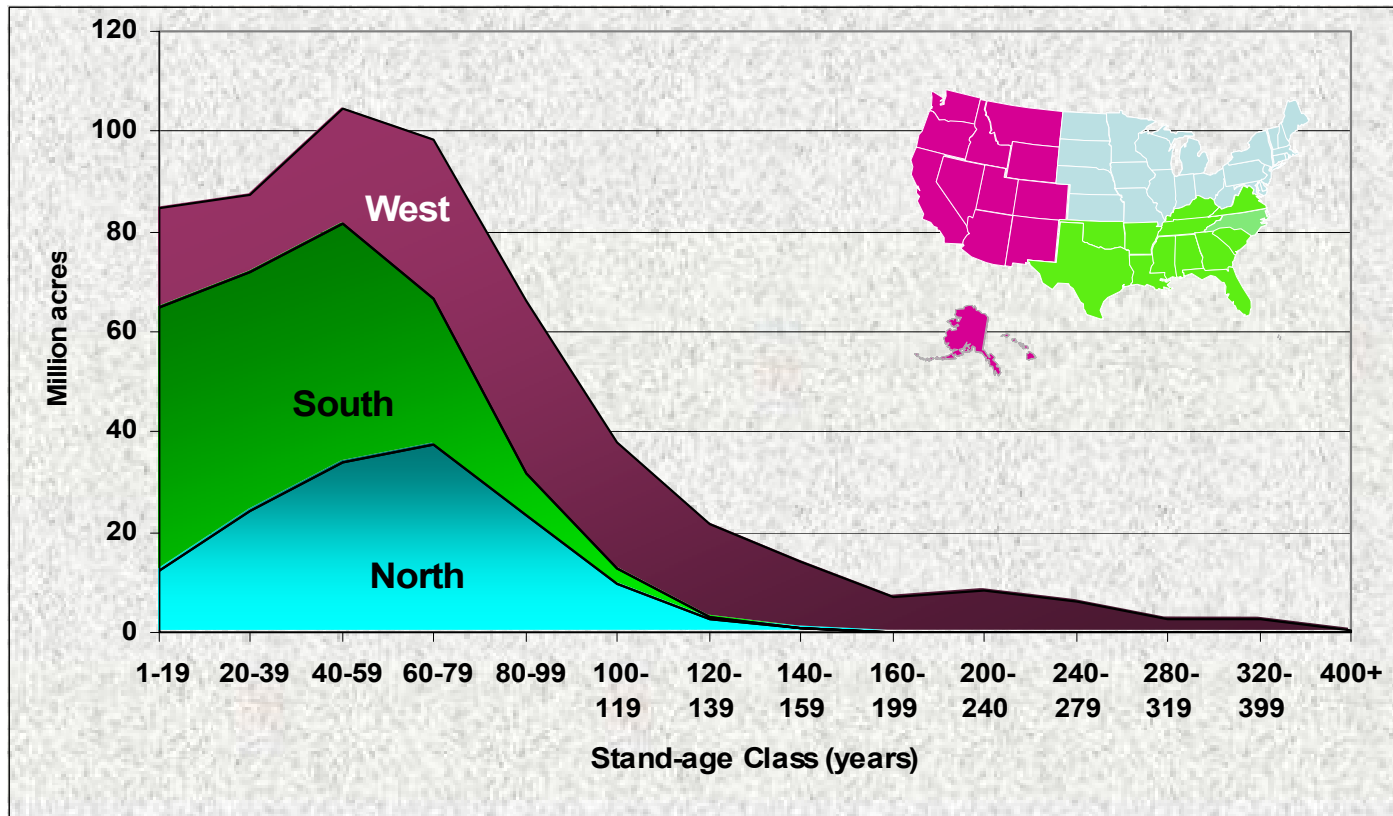
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Productive unreserved forest area (timberland) in the U.S. by region and stand age class, 2002

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Forests in the South, where timber production is highest, have the lowest average age. Northern forests, predominantly hardwoods, are of slightly older in average age and Western forests have the largest concentration of older stands.

Source: [National Report on Forest Resources](#)

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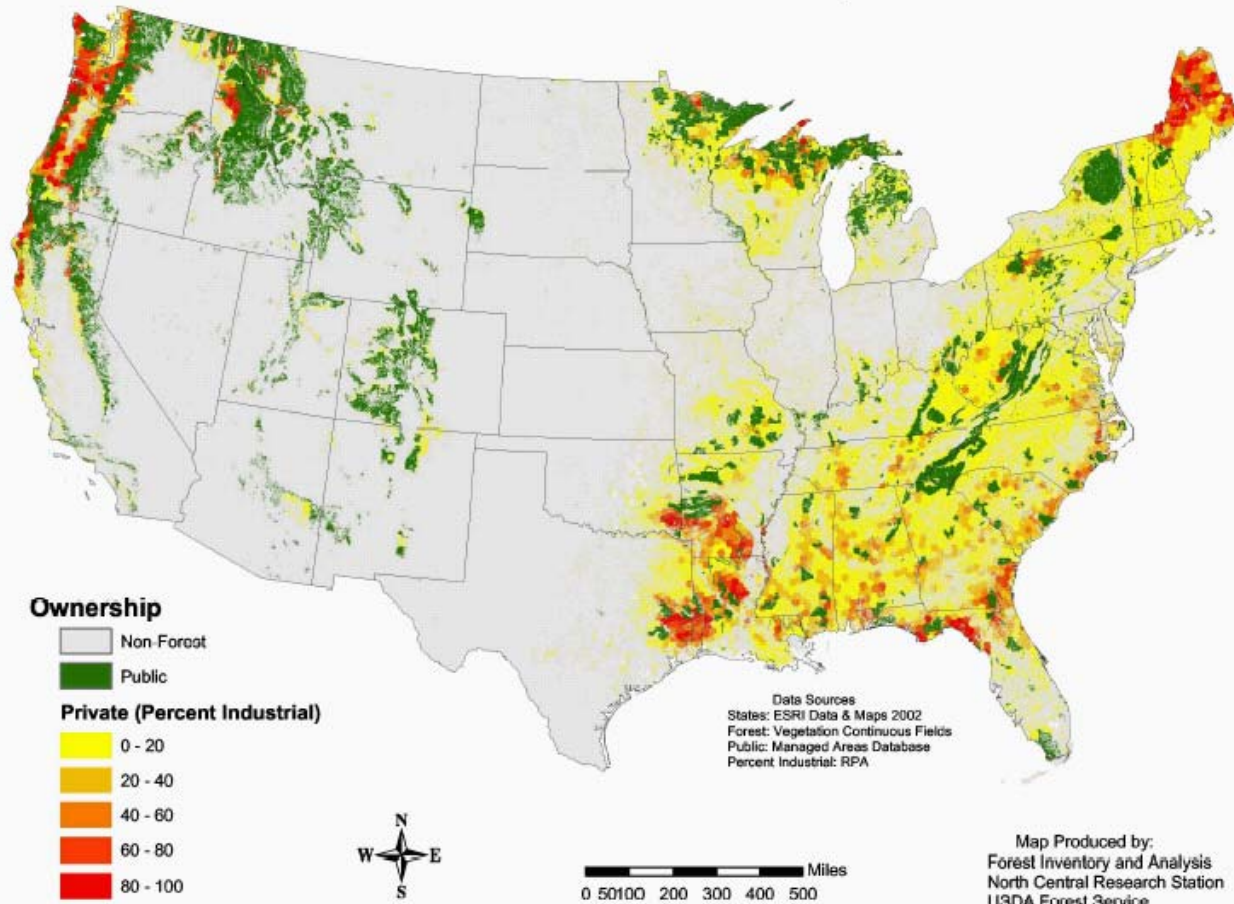
Forest ownership

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Eastern forests are predominantly private and western forests are predominantly public.

Industrial forests are concentrated in Maine, the Lake States, the lower South and Pacific Northwest regions.



Source: [National Report on Forest Resources](#)

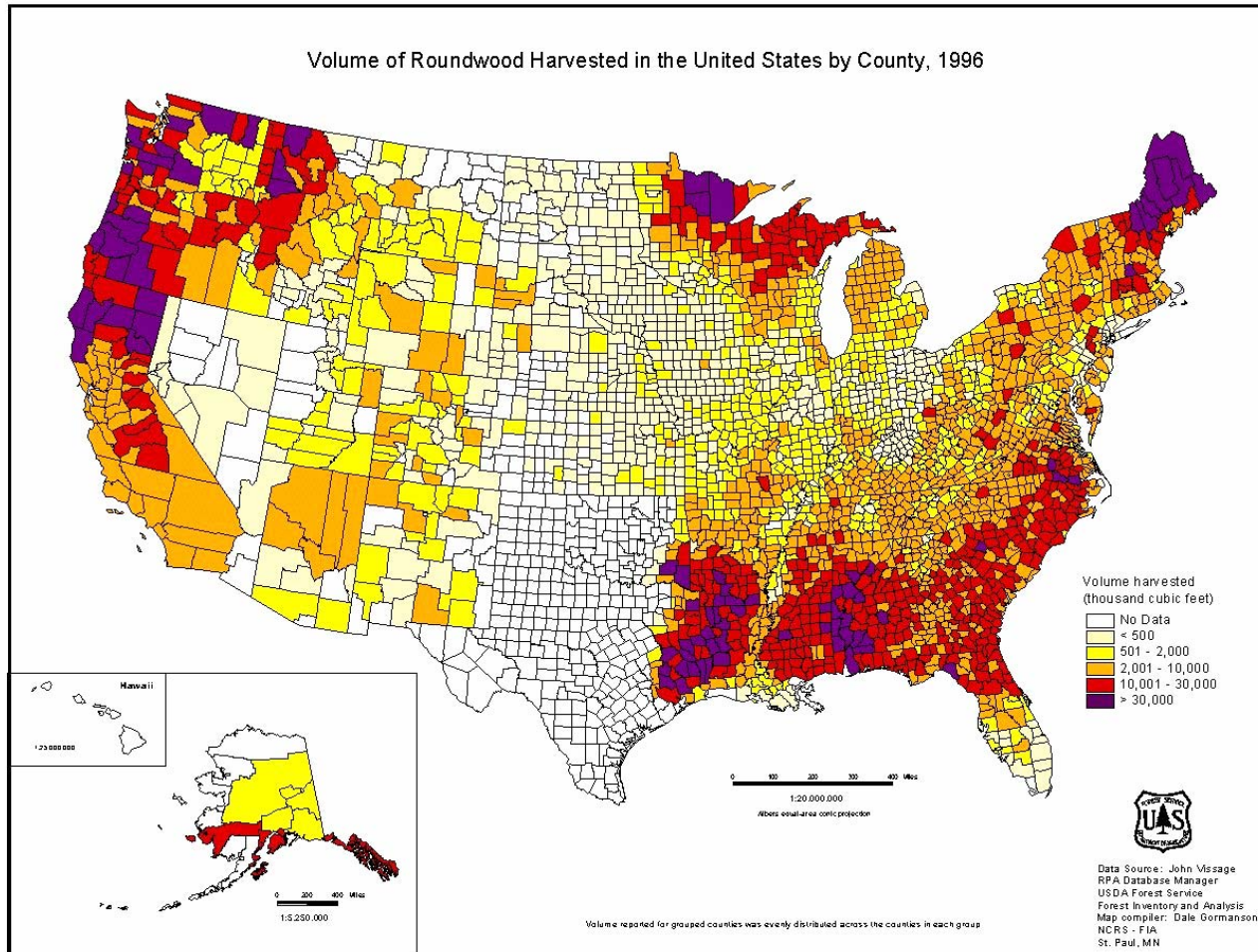
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Timber harvest by county

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Timber harvests are concentrated in Maine, the Lake States, the lower South and Pacific Northwest regions.

The South is the largest timber producing region in the country accounting for nearly 62% of all U.S. timber harvest.

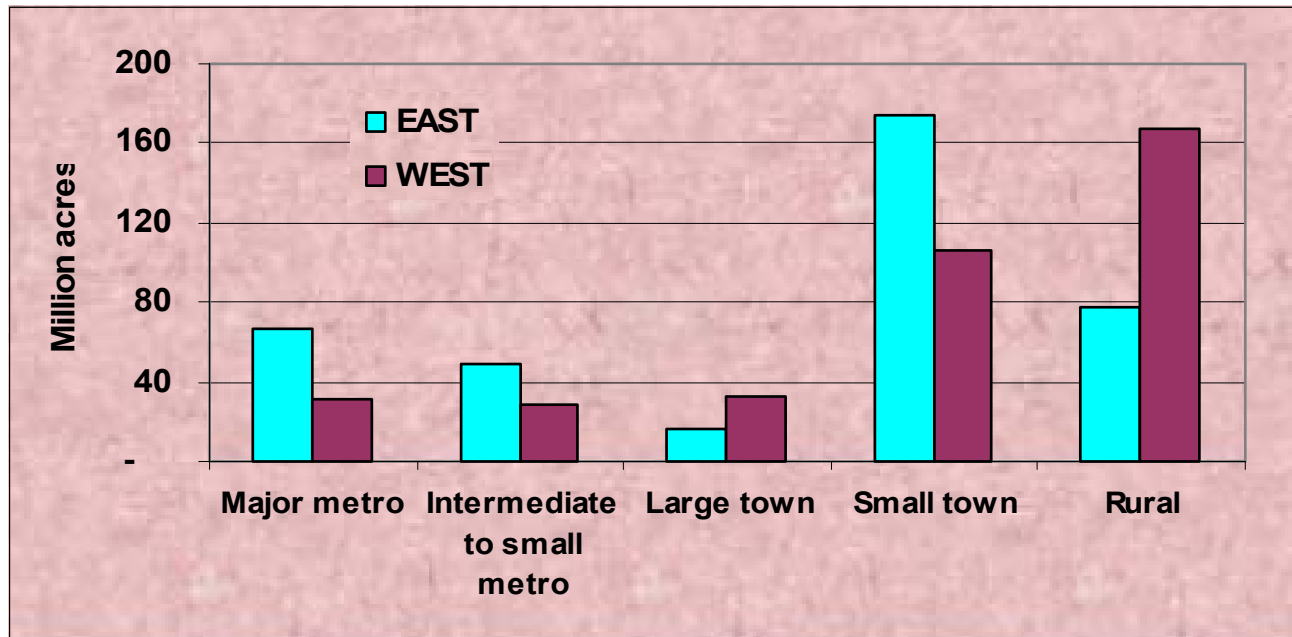
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Urban influence on forests

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In the East forests tend to be in counties with small towns or larger urban settings

In the West, forests tend to be in counties with small towns or rural settings

Source: [National Report on Forest Resources](#)

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Major forest types of the U.S.



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Top 10 species in U.S. forests

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Top 10 species by live volume in 2002

Common name	Genus	Species	Volume in cubic feet	Percent of all volume
Douglas-Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga</i>	<i>menziesii</i>	114,757,096,586	12.8%
Loblolly Pine	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>taeda</i>	59,017,744,741	6.6%
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>ponderosa</i>	36,468,201,905	4.1%
Red Maple	<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	35,335,862,859	3.9%
Western Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>	31,976,022,390	3.6%
Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>contorta</i>	28,724,432,949	3.2%
White Oak	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>alba</i>	28,653,130,630	3.2%
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer</i>	<i>saccharum</i>	23,871,411,502	2.7%
Yellow-Poplar	<i>Liriodendron</i>	<i>tulipifera</i>	23,203,250,041	2.6%
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	21,303,062,900	2.4%

Douglas-fir, in the West, is the most common tree by volume with nearly twice the volume of the next most common species, Loblolly pine, in the South.

These 10 species account for 45% of all volume.

Top 10 species by number of trees [1" dbh and larger] in 2002

Common name	Genus	Species	Number of trees	Percent of all trees
Red Maple	<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	21,834,748,401	7.6%
Loblolly Pine	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>taeda</i>	19,133,975,069	6.6%
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i>	13,153,930,093	4.6%
Douglas-Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga</i>	<i>menziesii</i>	9,962,056,987	3.5%
Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus</i>	<i>tremuloides</i>	9,065,591,863	3.2%
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer</i>	<i>saccharum</i>	8,993,035,576	3.1%
Balsam Fir	<i>Abies</i>	<i>balsamea</i>	8,918,466,178	3.1%
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i>	<i>florida</i>	8,608,168,855	3.0%
Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>contorta</i>	7,078,252,791	2.5%
White Oak	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>alba</i>	5,412,297,254	1.9%

Red maple, in the North, is the most common tree found in U.S. forests followed closely by Loblolly pine, the most commonly planted tree, in the South.

These 10 species account for 39% of all trees.

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**Special FIA issue
of the Journal
of Forestry,
December 1999**

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