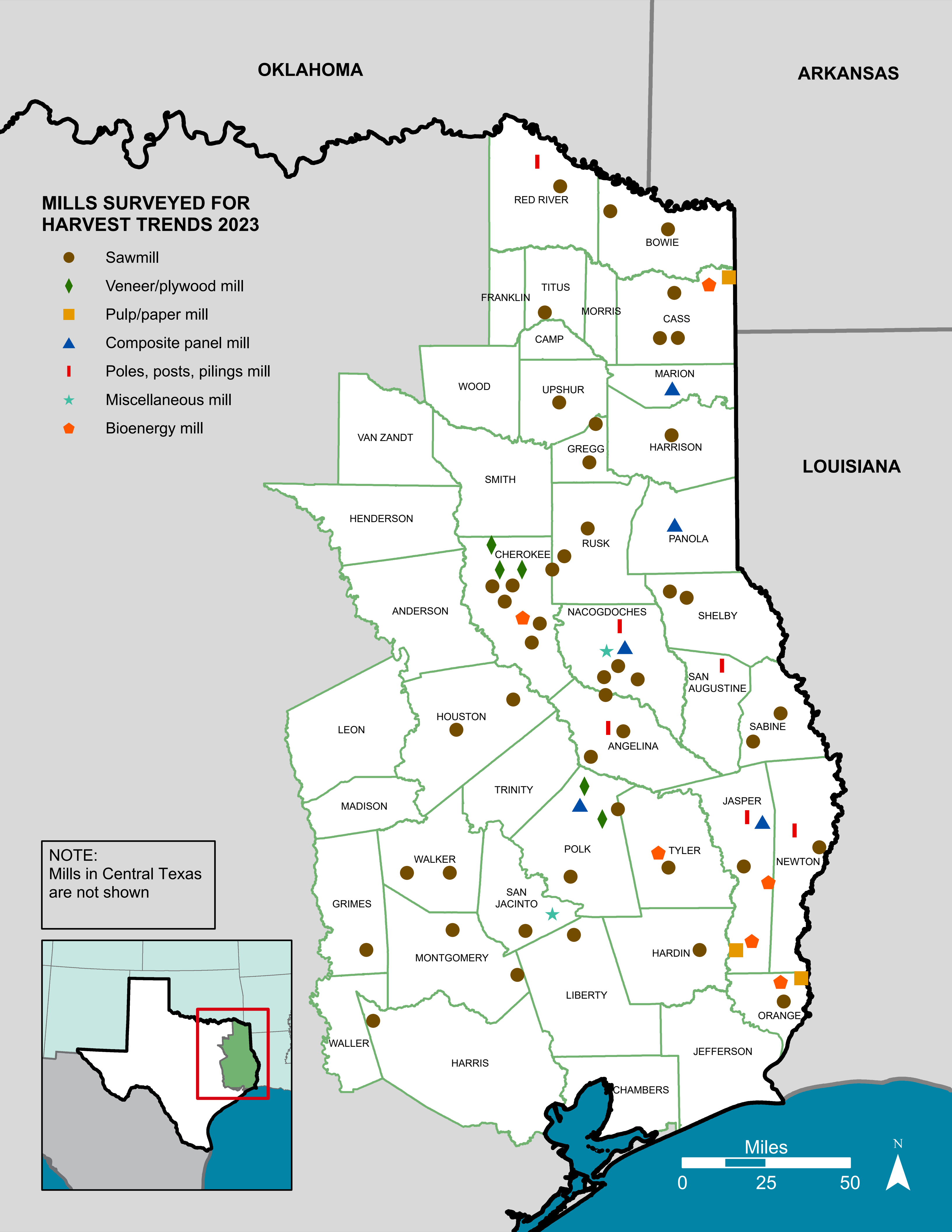
Harvest Trends 2023

May 2025

Texas A&M Forest Service


OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MILLS SURVEYED FOR HARVEST TRENDS 2023
Sawmill
Veneer/plywood mill
Pulp/paper mill
Composite panel mill
Poles, posts, pilings mill
Miscellaneous mill
Bioenergy mill
NOTE: Mills in Central Texas are not shown
RED RIVER
BOWIE
FRANKLIN
TITUS
MORRIS
CASS
CAMP
WOOD
UPSHUR
MARION
VAN ZANDT
GREGG
HARRISON
SMITH
HENDERSON
RUSK
PANOLA
CHEROKEE
ANDERSON
NACOGDOCHES
SHELBY
SAN AUGUSTINE
LEON
HOUSTON
SABINE
ANGELINA
TRINITY
MADISON
JASPER
POLK
TYLER
WALKER
NEWTON
SAN JACINTO
GRIMES
MONTGOMERY
HARDIN
LIBERTY
ORANGE
WALLER
HARRIS
JEFFERSON
CHAMBERS
Miles
0
25
50
N

Harvest Trends 2023

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FOREST SERVICE

May 2025

HIGHLIGHTS

Harvest Trends 2023

TIMBER REMOVAL

- ♦ Total growing stock timber removal was 580.0 million cubic feet, a decrease of 4.3 percent from last year.
  - Pine removal was 541.3 million cubic feet, down 3.7 percent from last year.
  - Hardwood removal was down 11.3 percent to 38.7 million cubic feet.
- ♦ Harvest of timber for industrial use in the production of wood products was 591.2 million cubic feet.
  - 553.5 million cubic feet of pine were harvested for industrial consumption.
  - 37.7 million cubic feet of hardwood were harvested for industrial consumption.
- ♦ Stumpage value increased 4.6 percent to $370.3 million, and delivered value was down 2.4 percent to $821.1 million.
- ♦ Harvest of sawlogs was up 4.9 percent from last year to 1.8 billion board feet.
- ♦ Harvest for veneer and structural panel production decreased 0.1 percent from last year to 236.6 million board feet.
- ♦ Pulpwood and pellet roundwood harvest was 2.9 million cords, down 12.9 percent from last year.
- ♦ Total timber volume imported from other states was 72.0 million cubic feet while the total volume exported was 51.2 million cubic feet. The net import was 20.7 million cubic feet.

MILL AND LOGGING RESIDUES

- ♦ Total production of mill residue was 8.2 million green tons, a decrease of 0.5 percent.
- ♦ Total production of logging residue was 3.8 million green tons, up 4.4 percent from last year.

Harvest Trends 2023

INTRODUCTION

Forests are vital economic and environmental assets in East Texas. In 2024, the wood-based industry in Texas employed over 73,000 people. The wood-based sector ranked seventh among manufacturing sector employers in the state. In 33 of 43 East Texas counties, the wood-based sector was among the top five manufacturing employers.[1] The value of harvested timber ranked ninth among Texas' top agricultural commodities behind cattle and calves, milk, broilers, cotton lint, miscellaneous crops, chicken eggs, corn, and hay.[2]

To gather the most current information on the status of this valuable resource, Texas A&M Forest Service conducts an annual survey of the state's forest products industry. This 56th annual report provides information on the volume and value of timber harvested in East Texas in 2023, and reports the production of logging and mill residues. Data on forest management activities are also presented. The information for this report comes from a survey of 80 mills in Texas. Texas A&M Forest Service appreciates the cooperation of these companies that make this report possible.

2023 ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The United States economy remained steady in 2023. The real Gross Domestic Product increased 2.5 percent, which was higher than the 2022 annual increase of 1.9 percent.[3] The increase in real GDP growth from 2022 to 2023 was primarily due to increases in consumer spending, non-residential fixed investment, state and local government spending, exports, and federal government spending. In 2023, the total real GDP amounted to about $28.0 trillion.[3] The economy was on a path of recovery with unemployment rates remaining stable at 3.6 percent between 2022 and 2023.[4] Given the considerable improvement in realized and expected labor market conditions and inflation, the Federal Reserve raised the target range for the federal funds rate to 5-1/4 to 5-1/2 percent in December 2023. The target range was 4-1/4 to 4-1/2 percent in 2022.[5]

The Consumer Price Index, the most closely watched indicator for U.S. inflation, increased 3.4 percent in 2023, which was lower than the 6.5 percent rise in 2022. The energy index decreased 2.0 percent in 2023. The gasoline index fell 1.9 percent, and the food index rose 2.7 percent over the 12 months of 2023.[6]

The U.S. housing market experienced a downturn in 2023. Compared to 2022, housing starts fell 8.5 percent to 1,420,000 units in 2023.[7] Single-family housing starts decreased 5.7 percent to 947,700 units. The share of single-family starts was 66.7 percent, slightly higher than 64.7 percent the previous year. Multi-family housing starts declined 13.7 percent. National residential housing permits, the best indicator of future housing starts activity, fell 10.0 percent to 1,511,100 units in 2023. A large share of this gain (60.8 percent) was due to single-family permits. Multi-family building permits decreased 19.5 percent to 591,100 units in 2023.[7]

The housing affordability index was 96.9 in 2023, meaning that a family earning the median family income has 96.9 percent of the income necessary to qualify for a conventional loan covering 80 percent of a median-priced existing single-family home, assuming a 20 percent down payment.[8] The median sale price of existing homes averaged $394,100 in 2023, up 0.3 percent from 2022.[8] This small increase could be due to the rise in mortgage and federal funds rates. Total existing home sales in 2023 were $4.09 million, down 18.7 percent from 5.03 million in 2022.[8]

The average annual 30-year fixed mortgage rate was 6.8 percent in 2023, which was higher than the 2022 average of 5.3 percent. The national monthly average 30-year fixed mortgage rate ranged from 6.3 percent in January to 6.8 percent in December.[9]

The Texas economy continued to improve in 2023. Real GDP (GDP-State) in Texas grew 5.7 percent in 2023 compared to 3.4 percent in 2022.[10] Texas gained 369,600 additional jobs in 2023 with additions in major sectors, including construction, mining and logging, professional and business, leisure and hospitality, trade, transportation and utilities, education and health services, financial activities, information, and government.[11] The unemployment rate in Texas was 4.0 percent in 2023, which was 0.1 percent higher than in 2022.[4]

Compared to 2022, the total number of residential building permits in Texas decreased 11.6 percent in 2023 to 232,373 units. Single-family housing building permits decreased 3.1 percent to 149,860. Multi-family building permits decreased 23.7 percent to 82,513 units in 2023.[12]

The U.S. softwood lumber market experienced a downward trend in 2023. Softwood lumber consumption fell to 48.2 billion board feet (bbf), indicating reduced demand.[13] The U.S. South remained the leading softwood lumber production region, contributing 22.1 bbf in 2023. This marked a 0.5 percent decline in production compared to 2022.[14] Structural panel production in the U.S. was 22.4 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis) in 2023, decreasing about a 3.5 percent from the previous year.[15]

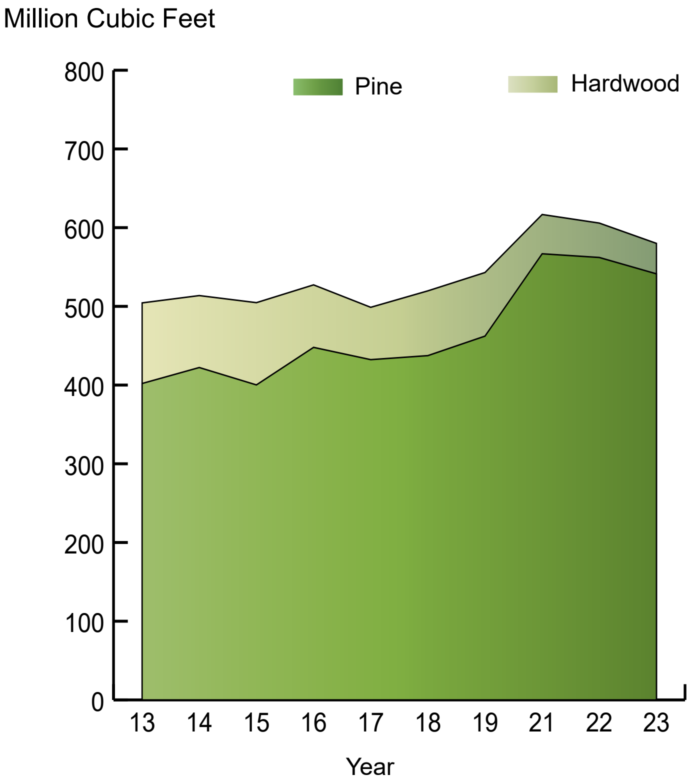


*Figure 1. Total Timber Removal, 2013-2023**

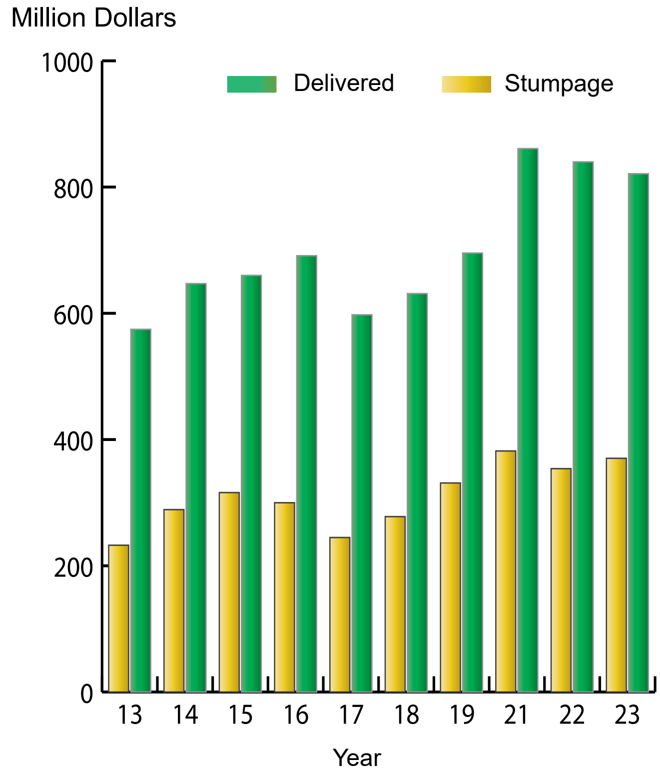


*Figure 2. Value of Timber Harvest, 2013-2023**

U.S. lumber prices decreased in 2023. The average annual Random Lengths framing lumber composite price in 2023 was $411 per thousand board feet (mbf), a 47.3 percent decrease from 2022.[14] Similarly, the average annual Random Lengths structural panel composite price decreased 32.9 percent to $561 per thousand square feet in 2023.[14]

U.S. total exports of softwood lumber dropped to 1,076 million board feet (mmbf) in 2023 from 1,088 mmbf in 2022, and U.S. imports of softwood lumber from Canada decreased 7.0 percent to 11.9 bbf in 2023.[14] Since the expiration of the 2006 U.S.-Canada Softwood Lumber Agreement in October 2015, the everlasting softwood lumber trade debate between the U.S. and Canada has been active once again. In response to surging Canadian softwood lumber shipments to the U.S., the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) levied heavy countervailing duties and antidumping tariffs against Canadian lumber flows to the U.S. starting in November 2017. In November 2023, the USITC concluded that revoking the existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders on certain softwood lumber products from Canada would likely result in the continuation or recurrence of material harm in the foreseeable future. Therefore, the existing orders on these imports from Canada remain in effect.[16]

U.S. paper and paperboard production posted a slight decline in 2023, dropping about 1.6 percent to 79.7 million short tons. This compares to an average annual decline of 0.9 percent since 2014. A lower level of paper production is considered the primary reason behind this decline.[17]

STUMPAGE PRICES

Across the U.S. South, average annual prices for pine chip-n-saw and pulpwood in 2023 decreased 6.2 percent and 20.2 percent, respectively. Average annual pine sawtimber prices decreased 3.4 percent. Average south-wide hardwood sawtimber and pulpwood prices were down 3.7 percent and 23.1 percent, respectively.[18] Along with usual demand and supply factors, weather, competition, mill inventories, tract size and location, and tree size and quality are the major causes of stumpage price variation in the U.S. South.

According to the Texas Timber Price Trends bimonthly timber market report, average annual pine sawtimber price in Texas increased 1.5 percent to $244.8 per mbf (Doyle log scale) in 2023, compared to the previous year's average annual price of $241.2 per mbf. The average annual mixed hardwood sawtimber price increased 2.5 percent from a year earlier to $306.0 per mbf. Pine pulpwood price increased 0.7 percent to $17.9 per cord. Mixed hardwood pulpwood price increased 1.4 percent to $23.5 per cord. Table 6 provides historical data on stumpage prices.[19]

TIMBER REMOVALS

Growing Stock Removals

Total removals of growing stock in East Texas, including pine and hardwood, decreased 4.3 percent from the

*Data for 2020 is unavailable.

previous year (Figure 1). The total volume of growing stock removed was 580.0 million cubic feet, compared to 605.8 million cubic feet a year earlier. Included in the total growing stock removals are timber harvested for industrial use and an estimate of logging residue. Growing stock removals are based on the latest East Texas Harvest and Utilization Study. [20]

By species group, growing stock removals were comprised of 541.3 million cubic feet of pine and 38.7 million cubic feet of hardwood. Pine removals were down 3.7 percent and hardwood removals were down 11.3 percent from a year earlier. Figure 3 and Table 12 illustrate the harvest volume by species group and year.

Industrial Roundwood Harvest

Industrial roundwood harvest in Texas, the portion of the total removals that was subsequently utilized in the manufacture of wood products, totaled 553.5 and 37.7 million cubic feet for pine and hardwood, respectively. Pine industrial roundwood harvest was down 4.4 percent, and hardwood roundwood harvest was down 12.6 percent from a year earlier. The combined harvest decreased 5.0 percent to 591.2 million cubic feet. Ninety-four percent of the industrial roundwood was from growing stock and six percent of the industrial roundwood was from non-growing stock (Table 10).

Table 1 lists the harvest of pine and hardwood by county. The top five timber producing counties were Tyler, Jasper, Angelina, Newton, and Polk.

Figure 4 on the next page illustrates the intensity of timber harvest expressed in cubic feet of harvest per acre of timberland. Angelina, San Augustine, Tyler, Nacogdoches, and Cherokee counties had the five highest relative timber harvesting intensities.

Value of Timber Harvest

Stumpage value of East Texas timber harvest increased 4.6 percent to $370.3 million (Figure 2). The delivered value was down 2.2 percent to $821.1 million. Pine timber accounted for 93 percent of the total stumpage value. Figure 3 depicts delivered value by product category. Table 7 lists stumpage and delivered value by product category.

Sawlogs

Harvest of sawlogs for lumber production increased 4.9 percent to 1.8 billion board feet, which accounted for 51.4 percent of the total timber harvest. The pine sawlog cut totaled 1.7 billion board feet, up 4.3 percent. Hardwood sawlog harvest increased 18.8 percent to 87.3 million board feet. Nacogdoches, Tyler, Angelina, Cherokee, and Polk were the top five producers of sawlogs. Table 2 lists sawlog harvest by county.

Veneer and Panel Roundwood

Harvest of timber for the production of structural panels, including plywood, oriented strand board, and hardwood veneer, was 236.6 million board feet, down 0.1 percent from a year ago. The timber harvest for structural panels was 7 percent of the total timber harvest. All of the veneer and panel roundwood was pine. Polk, Trinity, Tyler, Angelina, and San Jacinto counties were the top five producers of veneer and panel roundwood. Table 3 lists the harvest of veneer and panel roundwood by county.

Pulpwood and Pellet Roundwood

The harvest of timber for pulp and paper products and pellets was 2.9 million cords, a decrease of 12.9 percent from a year earlier. Pulpwood and pellet roundwood harvest accounted for 37.1 percent of the total timber harvest. Pine made up 89 percent of the total production. Jasper, Newton, Cass, Tyler, and Polk counties were the top five producers. Table 4 lists the pulpwood and pellet roundwood harvest by county.

Other Roundwood

Other roundwood harvest included posts, poles, and pilings that totaled 28.0 million cubic feet, a decrease of 31.5 percent from a year earlier. Nacogdoches, Tyler, Angelina, Polk, and Cass counties were the top five producers. Table 5 lists harvest of these products by county.

Import-Export Trends

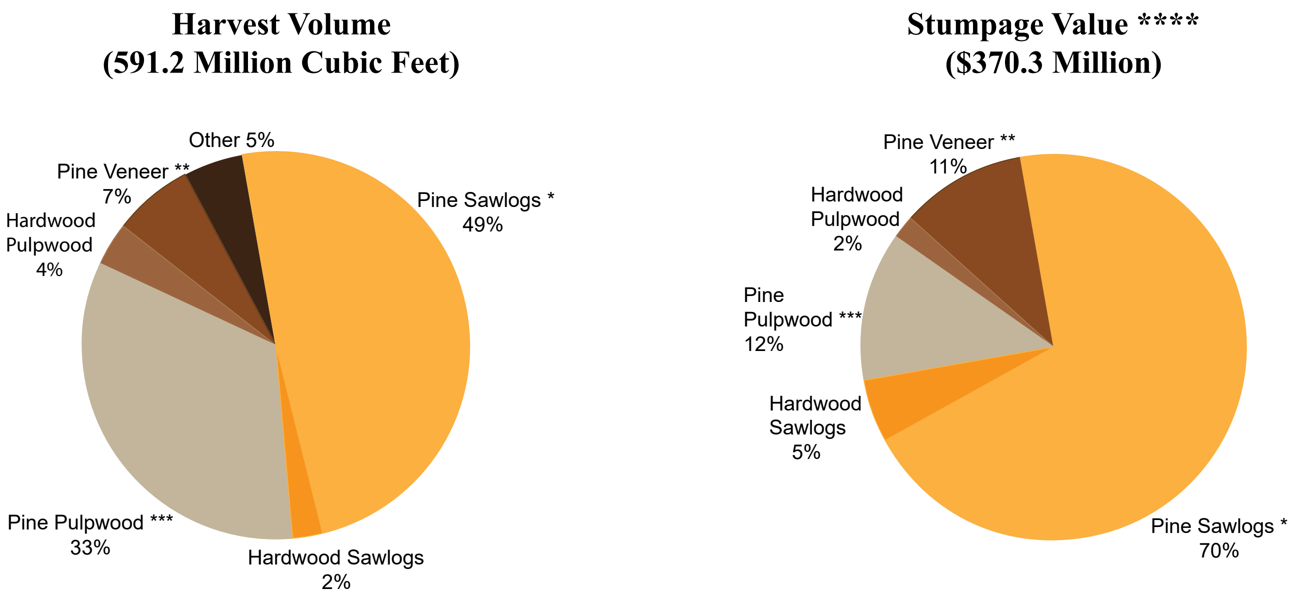
Texas imported more timber from surrounding states than exported to surrounding states. Exports of roundwood from Texas were 51.2 million cubic feet, while imports totaled 72.0 million cubic feet. The net import of roundwood was 20.7 million cubic feet. Table 8 details the interstate movement of roundwood.

Texas mills utilized 91.3 percent of the timber harvested in the state. The remainder was processed mainly by mills in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. Details are listed in Table 8.

RESIDUES

Primary Mill Residue

Total mill residue, including chips, sawdust, shavings, and bark in primary mills such as sawmills, panel mills, and chip mills was 8.2 million green tons (Table 9). Ninety-five percent of the mill residue was from pine species and five percent was from hardwood species. Chips accounted for 44.6 percent of mill residue, followed by sawdust (25.3 percent), bark (20.6 percent), and shavings (9.5 percent) (Figure 5).



* Includes chip-n-saw
** Includes panel roundwood (pulpwood sized material chipped for panel production)
*** Includes pellet roundwood, posts, poles, and pilings
**** Products with stumpage value less than 1% of total are not included

Figure 3. Volume and Value of Timber Harvest, 2023

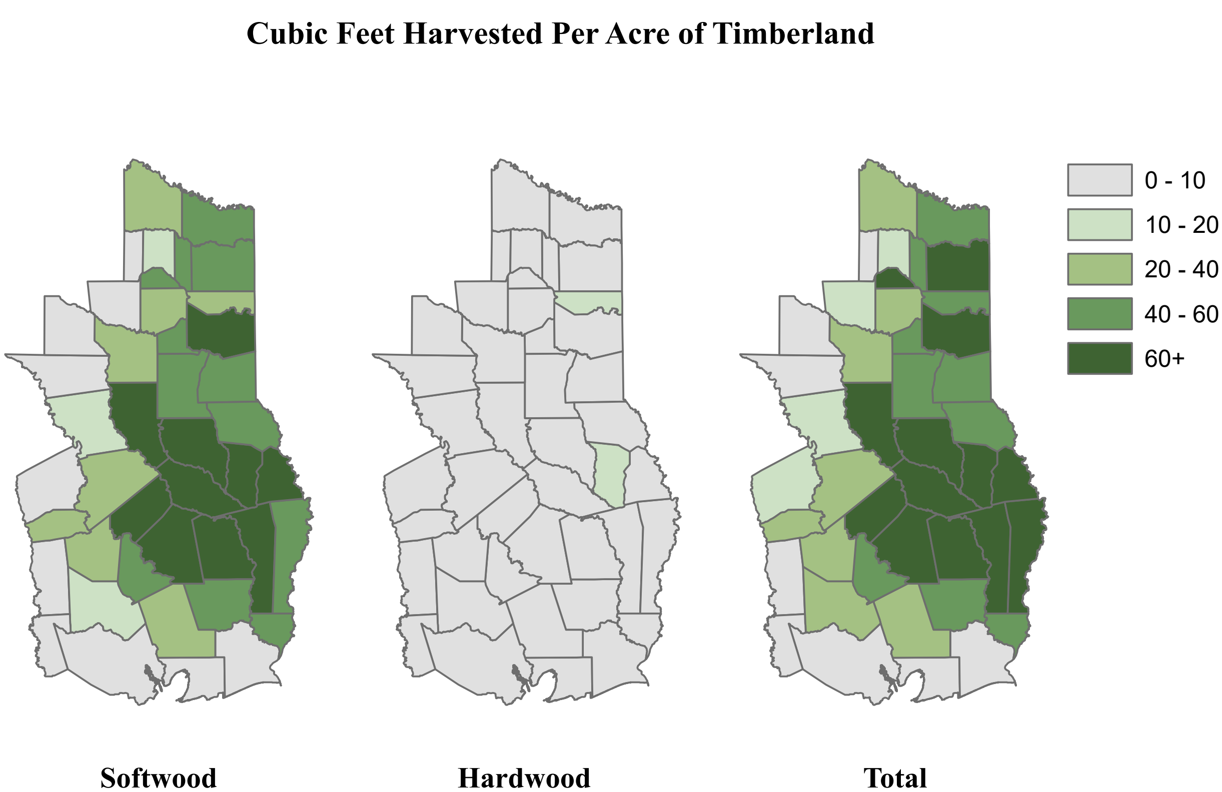


Figure 4. Intensity of Timber Harvest by County, 2023

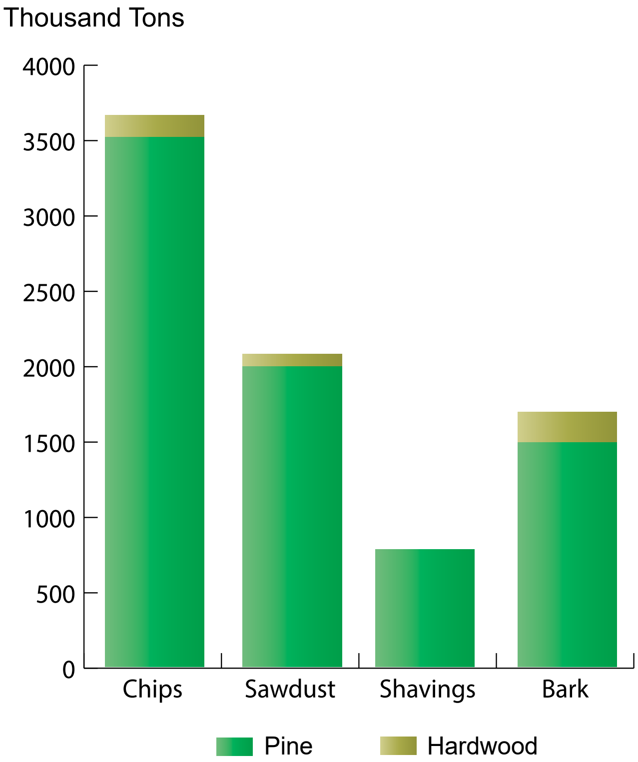


Figure 5. Texas Primary Mill Residue, 2023

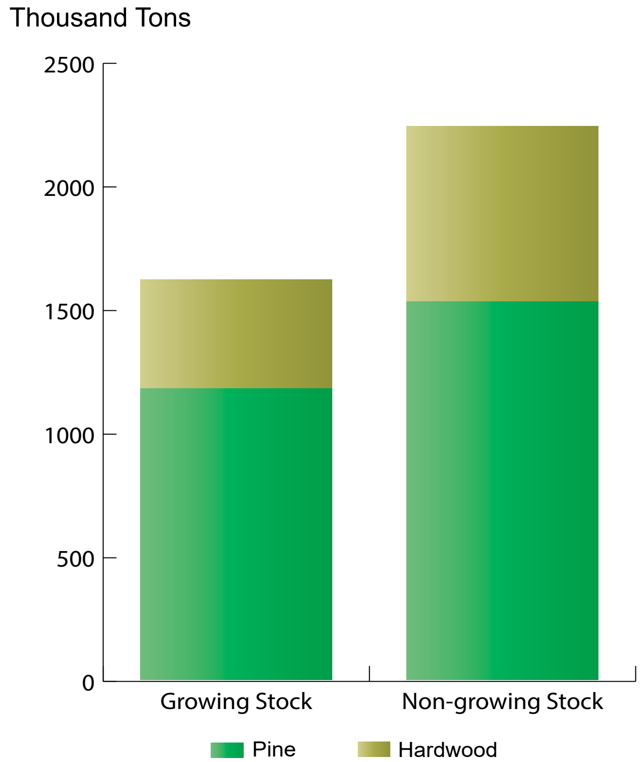


Figure 6. Texas Logging Residue, 2023

Logging Residue

Logging residue includes stumps, tops, limbs, and unutilized cull trees. Total logging residue produced was 3.8 million green tons. In 2023, 41.9 percent of the logging residue was from growing stock, and 58.1 percent was from non-growing stock trees. Seventy-two percent of the residue was from pine and 28 percent was from hardwood (Table 10, Figure 6). Table 11 lists the logging residue by county.

REFORESTATION

Accomplishments in reforestation by funding source and ownership are presented in Table 13. A total of 127,969 acres were planted during the winter 2022/spring 2023 planting season. Industrial landowners planted 75,428 acres. Family forest owners planted 51,815 acres. Public landowners planted 726 acres. Family forest owners received $4.3 million in cost share assistance for reforestation through federal cost share programs.

REFERENCES

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[19]https://tfsweb.tamu.edu/timberpricetrends/

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Table 1. Total Industrial Timber Harvest Volume and Value by County in Texas, 2023

County	Volume Harvested			Value of Harvest	
	Pine	Hardwood	Total	Stumpage Value	Delivered Value
	– – – – – – – – – – – thousand cubic feet – – – – – – – – – – –			– – – – – thousand dollars – – – – –	
Anderson	7,864	267	8,131	6,085	12,141
Angelina	34,347	2,210	36,557	23,345	49,783
Bowie	11,971	2,313	14,285	7,704	19,969
Camp	2,099	367	2,466	1,591	3,583
Cass	23,965	4,076	28,041	14,573	37,656
Chambers	196	2	198	48	264
Cherokee	25,681	2,540	28,220	20,753	42,249
Franklin	307	280	588	419	956
Gregg	3,372	444	3,816	3,049	5,952
Grimes	1,291	18	1,310	1,185	2,009
Hardin	24,930	889	25,819	14,628	35,608
Harris	521	523	1,044	1,111	1,984
Harrison	17,418	1,477	18,895	10,713	26,605
Henderson	654	125	779	604	1,254
Houston	13,978	144	14,122	9,868	20,388
Jasper	38,969	683	39,652	20,422	54,960
Jefferson	59	44	103	72	156
Leon	2,352	1,164	3,516	2,517	5,029
Liberty	9,975	1,874	11,849	7,062	16,851
Madison	1,194	18	1,212	1,120	1,868
Marion	6,210	2,510	8,720	4,078	11,977
Montgomery	6,496	824	7,320	6,243	11,205
Morris	3,392	450	3,841	2,727	5,670
Nacogdoches	32,747	1,225	33,972	22,759	45,697
Newton	35,309	450	35,759	20,157	50,021
Orange	2,865	44	2,909	1,911	4,043
Panola	19,520	846	20,365	12,993	28,987
Polk	35,038	440	35,478	20,486	46,609
Red River	9,447	1,644	11,091	5,983	15,353
Rusk	18,023	866	18,889	13,464	26,961
Sabine	17,669	169	17,837	13,084	25,162
San Augustine	24,264	3,268	27,532	17,388	37,585
San Jacinto	13,027	239	13,266	11,230	19,727
Shelby	18,873	464	19,337	12,802	26,434
Smith	4,649	217	4,866	3,193	7,005
Titus	1,434	518	1,953	823	2,525
Trinity	25,009	682	25,691	17,647	36,291
Tyler	39,970	729	40,699	24,496	54,238
Upshur	4,135	794	4,929	2,880	7,061
Van Zandt	104	142	245	76	300
Walker	9,041	21	9,062	6,599	12,968
Waller	227	49	275	194	419
Wood	2,224	556	2,780	1,571	3,937
Other Counties	2,680	1,082	3,762	651	1,611
Total Production	553,497	37,684	591,182	370,299	821,051

Table 2. Sawlog Harvest by County in Texas, 2023

County	Pine	Hardwood	Total
	––––––––––thousand board feet[1]––––––––––		
Anderson	27,778	1,602	29,380
Angelina	107,468	9,348	116,817
Bowie	34,113	2,366	36,479
Camp	7,871	663	8,534
Cass	66,889	3,518	70,407
Chambers	0	4	4
Cherokee	92,446	14,824	107,269
Franklin	962	883	1,845
Gregg	15,488	2,373	17,862
Grimes	5,159	112	5,271
Hardin	62,558	1,304	63,862
Harris	1,940	2,981	4,922
Harrison	53,912	1,172	55,084
Henderson	2,519	768	3,287
Houston	48,327	884	49,211
Jasper	84,097	1,338	85,435
Jefferson	288	67	355
Leon	9,101	0	9,101
Liberty	26,245	2,179	28,424
Madison	4,783	109	4,892
Marion	14,321	1,215	15,536
Montgomery	28,087	3,034	31,120
Morris	14,808	883	15,692
Nacogdoches	115,449	7,064	122,514
Newton	91,162	1,423	92,586
Orange	7,534	201	7,735
Panola	65,200	4,207	69,407
Polk	91,424	1,636	93,060
Red River	27,100	1,762	28,861
Rusk	69,879	5,274	75,153
Sabine	70,280	1,007	71,287
San Augustine	84,599	910	85,509
San Jacinto	56,709	1,000	57,710
Shelby	67,393	1,151	68,544
Smith	17,910	339	18,249
Titus	1,901	883	2,784
Trinity	79,408	4,168	83,576
Tyler	118,302	1,444	119,746
Upshur	12,970	1,331	14,301
Van Zandt	72	0	72
Walker	28,829	127	28,957
Waller	914	134	1,048
Wood	6,862	685	7,547
Other Counties	1,509	944	2,453
Total Production	1,724,568	87,319	1,811,887

[1]International ¼-inch rule.

Table 3. Veneer and Panel Roundwood Harvest by County in Texas, 2023

County	Pine	Hardwood	Total
	– – – – – – – – – – – – – – – thousand board feet[1] – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –		
Anderson	6,588	*	6,588
Angelina	14,725	*	14,725
Bowie	53	*	53
Camp	0	*	0
Cass	0	*	0
Chambers	0	*	0
Cherokee	11,008	*	11,008
Franklin	0	*	0
Gregg	0	*	0
Grimes	2,312	*	2,312
Hardin	12,413	*	12,413
Harris	856	*	856
Harrison	0	*	0
Henderson	0	*	0
Houston	8,899	*	8,899
Jasper	13,269	*	13,269
Jefferson	0	*	0
Leon	4,623	*	4,623
Liberty	6,935	*	6,935
Madison	2,312	*	2,312
Marion	0	*	0
Montgomery	6,935	*	6,935
Morris	0	*	0
Nacogdoches	12,413	*	12,413
Newton	12,413	*	12,413
Orange	3,167	*	3,167
Panola	2,911	*	2,911
Polk	19,948	*	19,948
Red River	0	*	0
Rusk	4,623	*	4,623
Sabine	9,325	*	9,325
San Augustine	11,558	*	11,558
San Jacinto	13,869	*	13,869
Shelby	7,093	*	7,093
Smith	0	*	0
Titus	0	*	0
Trinity	19,092	*	19,092
Tyler	18,497	*	18,497
Upshur	0	*	0
Van Zandt	0	*	0
Walker	10,702	*	10,702
Waller	0	*	0
Wood	0	*	0
Other Counties	56	*	56
Total Production	236,594	*	236,594

[1]International ¼-inch rule. *Data suppressed to avoid disclosure of individual company information.

Table 4. Pulpwood and Pellet Roundwood Harvest by County in Texas, 2023

County	Pine	Hardwood	Total
	cords		
Anderson	26,846	0	26,846
Angelina	138,582	9,722	148,304
Bowie	80,197	25,915	106,112
Camp	10,028	3,438	13,465
Cass	156,564	40,072	196,636
Chambers	2,614	18	2,632
Cherokee	96,411	934	97,345
Franklin	1,893	1,807	3,700
Gregg	9,568	813	10,381
Grimes	446	0	446
Hardin	150,641	9,581	160,222
Harris	196	240	436
Harrison	107,966	18,174	126,140
Henderson	2,967	0	2,967
Houston	53,883	0	53,883
Jasper	289,978	6,315	296,294
Jefferson	144	468	611
Leon	544	16,483	17,028
Liberty	55,728	21,504	77,232
Madison	0	0	0
Marion	49,604	32,704	82,308
Montgomery	5,772	4,662	10,434
Morris	11,714	4,110	15,824
Nacogdoches	100,934	369	101,303
Newton	227,915	2,242	230,157
Orange	12,010	159	12,169
Panola	96,985	2,141	99,126
Polk	172,280	2,456	174,736
Red River	61,820	17,601	79,422
Rusk	57,671	85	57,757
Sabine	43,951	42	43,993
San Augustine	87,983	43,663	131,645
San Jacinto	11,429	1,074	12,503
Shelby	65,949	3,855	69,804
Smith	21,156	2,119	23,275
Titus	12,430	4,958	17,388
Trinity	93,579	40	93,619
Tyler	180,647	6,973	187,620
Upshur	25,405	7,625	33,031
Van Zandt	1,181	1,868	3,049
Walker	27,769	0	27,769
Waller	975	378	1,353
Wood	13,866	5,930	19,796
Other Counties	2,065	6,983	9,048
Total Production	2,570,290	307,519	2,877,809

Table 5. Other Roundwood Harvest by County in Texas, 2023[1]

County	Pine	Hardwood	Total
	––––––––––––––– thousand cubic feet –––––––––––––––		
Anderson	0	6	6
Angelina	3,078	0	3,078
Bowie	31	0	31
Camp	0	0	0
Cass	772	645	1,418
Chambers	0	0	0
Cherokee	826	53	879
Franklin	0	0	0
Gregg	26	0	26
Grimes	0	0	0
Hardin	979	0	979
Harris	35	20	55
Harrison	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0
Houston	168	0	168
Jasper	669	20	689
Jefferson	0	0	0
Leon	0	0	0
Liberty	183	0	184
Madison	0	0	0
Marion	0	0	0
Montgomery	167	0	167
Morris	0	0	0
Nacogdoches	3,436	46	3,482
Newton	635	57	692
Orange	160	0	160
Panola	598	0	598
Polk	2,971	0	2,971
Red River	114	16	131
Rusk	1,024	0	1,024
Sabine	909	2	911
San Augustine	1,366	36	1,402
San Jacinto	285	0	285
Shelby	1,255	0	1,255
Smith	0	0	0
Titus	158	0	158
Trinity	1,176	0	1,176
Tyler	3,206	2	3,207
Upshur	2	2	4
Van Zandt	0	0	0
Walker	236	0	236
Waller	0	0	0
Wood	0	0	0
Other Counties	2,258	394	2,653
Total Production	26,725	1,299	28,024

[1]Including posts, poles and pilings.

Table 6. Timber Stumpage Price in East Texas by Product, 2013-2023

Year	Sawtimber/Veneer		Pulpwood		Pine Chip-N-Saw	Pine Poles
	Pine	Mixed Hardwood	Pine	Mixed Hardwood		
	– – – $/MBF-Doyle – – –		– – – $/cord – – –		$/cord	$/ton
2013	177.8	266.4	18.9	23.9	29.0	52.1
2014	217.1	319.6	24.4	27.3	34.7	51.5
2015	235.3	372.2	25.3	45.6	39.2	50.3
2016	213.3	371.2	24.7	29.8	34.3	50.3
2017	197.8	287.2	21.3	26.3	26.3	49.0
2018	229.9	268.8	19.3	27.5	37.3	47.5
2019	240.4	322.1	26.8	37.0	39.8	47.5
2020	202.0	296.9	20.7	20.5	37.7	46.6
2021	238.1	300.0	21.0	24.9	39.3	48.7
2022	241.2	298.5	17.8	23.2	36.2	49.0
2023	244.8	306.0	17.9	23.5	37.8	48.1

Source: *Texas Timber Price Trends* bi-monthly market report, with pine pole price from *Timber Mart-South.*

Table 7. Value of East Texas Timber Harvest, 2023

Product	Unit	Stumpage		Delivered	
		Price[1] ($/unit)	Value (million $)	Price[2] ($/unit)	Value (million $)
PINE					
Sawlogs	MBF[3]	150.1	258.9	255.0	439.8
Veneer/Panel Roundwood	MBF[3]	163.2	38.6	260.9	61.7
Pulpwood	cords	17.9	46.0	99.8	256.6
Others	MCF	0.7	0	1.5	0
All pine products			343.4		758.1
HARDWOOD					
Sawlogs	MBF[3]	225.0	19.6	411.1	35.9
Veneer/Panel Roundwood	MBF[3]	–	–	–	–
Pulpwood	cords	23.5	7.2	87.9	27.0
Others	MCF	0.9	0	1.9	0
All hardwood products			26.9		62.9
ALL PRODUCTS			370.3		821.1

[1]Average annual statewide prices as published in *Texas Timber Price Trends*, Texas A&M Forest Service.

[2]Average annual statewide prices, obtained by adding the difference between the standing timber prices and the delivered prices published in *Timber Mart-South* to the stumpage prices published in *Texas Timber Price Trends*, Texas A&M Forest Service.

[3]International ¼-inch rule.

Table 8. Interstate Movement of Roundwood by Species Group and Product in Texas, 2023

Product	Units	Imports	Produced & Utilized in State	Exports	Texas Mill Receipts	Texas Roundwood Production
PINE						
Sawlogs	MCF[1]	11,845	278,059	11,693	289,905	289,753
Veneer/Panel Roundwood	MCF	0	39,925	59	39,925	39,984
Pulpwood	MCF	31,078	167,339	29,697	198,417	197,036
Others	MCF	5,204	22,698	4,027	27,902	26,725
All Pine Products	MCF	48,128	508,021	45,476	556,149	553,498
HARDWOOD						
Sawlogs	MCF	375	14,233	0	14,608	14,233
Veneer/Panel Roundwood	MCF	0	0	0	0	0
Pulpwood	MCF	23,182	16,418	5,734	39,600	22,152
Others	MCF	274	1,273	26	1,546	1,299
All Hardwood Products	MCF	23,831	31,924	5,761	55,754	37,684
TOTAL						
Sawlogs	MCF	12,220	292,292	11,693	304,513	303,986
Veneer/Panel Roundwood	MCF	0	39,925	59	39,925	39,984
Pulpwood	MCF	54,260	183,757	35,431	238,017	219,188
Others	MCF	5,204	22,698	4,027	27,902	26,725
ALL PRODUCTS	MCF	71,958	539,945	51,237	611,903	591,182

[1]International ¼-inch rule.

Table 9. Texas Primary Mill Residue, 2023[1]

Residue Type	Pine	Hardwood	Total
	– — – – – – green tons – — – – – –		
Chips[2]	3,501,054	144,475	3,645,528
Sawdust	1,982,628	84,449	2,067,077
Shavings	774,221	329	774,550
Bark[3]	1,481,207	203,314	1,684,520
Total	7,739,110	432,565	8,171,675

[1]Primary mills include sawmills, structural panel mills, and chip mills.

[2]Does not include chips produced in chip mills.

[3]Includes bark from sawmills, panel mills, and chip mills.

Table 10. Industrial Roundwood Removal and Logging Residue by Product in East Texas, 2023

Product	Industrial Roundwood			Logging Residue			Total Volume		
	Pine	Hardwood	Total	Pine	Hardwood	Total	Pine	Hardwood	Total
	– – – – – – thousand tons – – – – – –			– – – – – – thousand tons – – – – – –			– – – – – – thousand tons – – – – – –		
Growing Stock									
Sawtimber	10,644.6	551.6	11,196.2	807.9	206.7	1,014.7	11,278.2	631.2	11,909.5
Poletimber	6,091.3	706.5	6,797.8	359.8	229.9	589.7	6,125.9	746.2	6,872.0
Subtotal	16,735.9	1,258.1	17,994.0	1,167.7	436.7	1,604.4	17,404.1	1,377.4	18,781.5
Non-growing Stock	1,037.4	77.9	1,115.3	1,515.9	703.6	2,219.5	2,553.2	781.6	3,334.8
Total	17,773.2	1,336.1	19,109.3	2,683.6	1,140.3	3,823.9	19,957.3	2,159.0	22,116.3

Note: Sawtimber includes sawlogs, chip-n-saw, veneer logs, and poles; poletimber includes pulpwood, panel roundwood, post, and piling. See documents from the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) Program for definition of growing stock. The separation of industrial roundwood harvest by source was based upon wood utilization rates from the *East Texas Harvest and Utilization Study, 2008*.

Table 11. Logging Residues by County in Texas, 2023

County	Sawtimber Growing Stock		Poletimber Growing Stock		Non-growing Stock		Total		
	Pine	Hardwood	Pine	Hardwood	Pine	Hardwood	Pine	Hardwood	Total
	––––––––––––– thousand cubic feet –––––––––––––								
Anderson	680	145	323	193	1,317	542	2,319	880	3,199
Angelina	941	109	447	145	1,824	407	3,212	661	3,873
Bowie	854	359	405	480	1,654	1,345	2,913	2,184	5,096
Camp	60	1	29	1	116	3	205	5	210
Cass	650	236	308	316	1,259	884	2,217	1,436	3,653
Cherokee	924	288	439	386	1,791	1,080	3,154	1,754	4,908
Gregg	40	39	19	52	77	144	136	234	371
Grimes	0	85	0	113	0	318	0	516	516
Hardin	1,009	153	479	205	1,955	573	3,443	931	4,374
Harris	475	130	225	174	920	488	1,620	793	2,413
Harrison	741	86	352	115	1,436	321	2,529	522	3,051
Henderson	127	50	60	67	246	189	434	307	740
Houston	238	11	113	15	462	41	813	67	879
Jasper	1,781	71	845	96	3,451	268	6,076	435	6,511
Jefferson	106	68	50	91	206	255	362	414	776
Leon	444	54	211	72	861	202	1,516	328	1,845
Liberty	680	510	323	682	1,318	1,911	2,320	3,103	5,423
Madison	26	0	12	0	50	0	88	0	88
Marion	382	22	182	29	741	82	1,305	133	1,438
Montgomery	356	305	169	408	691	1,144	1,217	1,858	3,074
Morris	187	37	89	50	363	140	639	228	867
Nacogdoches	918	297	436	398	1,780	1,115	3,134	1,810	4,944
Newton	1,770	313	840	418	3,431	1,172	6,041	1,904	7,945
Orange	0	19	0	25	0	71	0	116	116
Panola	1,178	278	559	373	2,282	1,044	4,018	1,695	5,713
Polk	2,289	298	1,087	398	4,437	1,115	7,813	1,811	9,624
Red River	549	15	261	21	1,065	58	1,875	94	1,969
Rusk	623	52	296	69	1,207	194	2,125	314	2,439
Sabine	606	44	288	58	1,175	163	2,069	265	2,333
San Augustine	869	83	412	111	1,683	311	2,964	504	3,468
San Jacinto	393	131	187	176	762	492	1,342	798	2,140
Shelby	691	501	328	670	1,339	1,876	2,359	3,046	5,405
Smith	221	3	105	3	429	10	756	16	772
Titus	0	58	0	78	0	219	0	355	355
Trinity	1,264	31	600	41	2,449	115	4,312	187	4,500
Tyler	1,795	30	852	40	3,479	112	6,126	181	6,307
Upshur	296	21	141	28	574	80	1,011	129	1,140
Van Zandt	0	187	0	250	0	701	0	1,138	1,138
Walker	262	46	125	62	509	173	896	281	1,176
Wood	133	75	63	100	258	280	454	454	908
Total	24,560	5,239	11,657	7,008	47,596	19,636	83,813	31,883	115,696

Table 12. Removals of Industrial Roundwood and Growing Stock in East Texas, 2003-2023

Year	Pine		Hardwood		All	
	Industrial Roundwood	Growing Stock	Industrial Roundwood	Growing Stock	Industrial Roundwood	Growing Stock
	––––––––––––– million cubic feet –––––––––––––					
2003	542.1	533.6	126.1	127.6	668.2	661.2
2004	517.7	509.5	133.5	135.1	651.2	644.7
2005	564.3	555.4	137.2	138.9	701.5	694.3
2006	500.0	492.1	148.3	150.1	648.3	642.2
2007	501.2	490.7	127.6	128.6	628.8	619.3
2008	440.3	430.2	97.7	100.1	538.0	530.2
2009	396.4	382.6	83.4	86.3	479.8	468.8
2010	401.2	385.9	89.4	90.3	490.6	476.1
2011	392.7	378.0	78.6	80.5	471.3	458.5
2012	408.9	392.6	106.1	106.1	515.0	498.7
2013	419.6	402.0	102.0	102.4	521.5	504.4
2014	439.8	422.3	91.5	91.4	531.3	513.7
2015	418.2	400.2	105.2	104.5	523.4	504.7
2016	467.2	447.9	79.4	79.4	546.6	527.3
2017	432.3	415.1	66.5	66.4	498.8	481.5
2018	457.4	437.4	82.9	82.3	540.3	519.7
2019	484.8	462.2	81.3	80.8	566.2	542.9
2021	581.5	566.8	49.6	49.9	631.1	616.7
2022	579.0	562.1	43.1	43.7	622.1	605.8
2023	553.5	541.3	37.7	38.7	591.2	580.0

Note: Data for 2020 is unavailable. Total industrial roundwood harvest includes harvest from both growing stock and non-growing stock. The growing stock removal was calculated using wood utilization rates from the *East Texas Harvest and Utilization Study, 2008*.

Table 13. Tree Planting by Ownership and Funding Source in Texas, 2013-2023

Year[1]	Family Forest[4]				Industry[3]	Public	Total
	Federal Cost Share Programs[2]		Non-Cost Share	Total Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Acres	Cost Share $	Acres				
2013	29,818	3,130,118	6,709	36,527	101,671	872	139,070
2014	27,008	2,750,446	7,716	34,724	95,306	941	130,971
2015	18,941	2,245,453	17,526	36,467	48,530	2,153	87,150
2016	16,585	2,108,513	12,886	29,471	63,498	1,075	94,044
2017	15,590	1,782,048	13,985	29,575	64,551	530	94,655
2018	25,529	3,082,535	7,877	33,406	74,910	669	108,984
2019	25,995	3,291,844	11,749	37,744	37,667	572	75,983
2020	25,554	2,178,786	14,001	39,555	35,507	830	75,892
2021	24,185	3,113,315	7,151	31,336	37,110	1,035	69,481
2022	42,319	3,280,993	159	42,478	40,508	879	83,865
2023	27,986	4,294,019	23,829	51,815	75,428	726	127,969

[1]Federal fiscal year. For example, fiscal year 2013 begins on October 1, 2012 and ends on September 30, 2013

[2]Includes Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).

[3]Acres for industry tree planting includes acres planted by Timberland Investment Management Organizations (TIMOs) and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs).

[4]The number of family forest acres will vary slightly after 2019 due to changes in how cost share data is collected and reported.

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