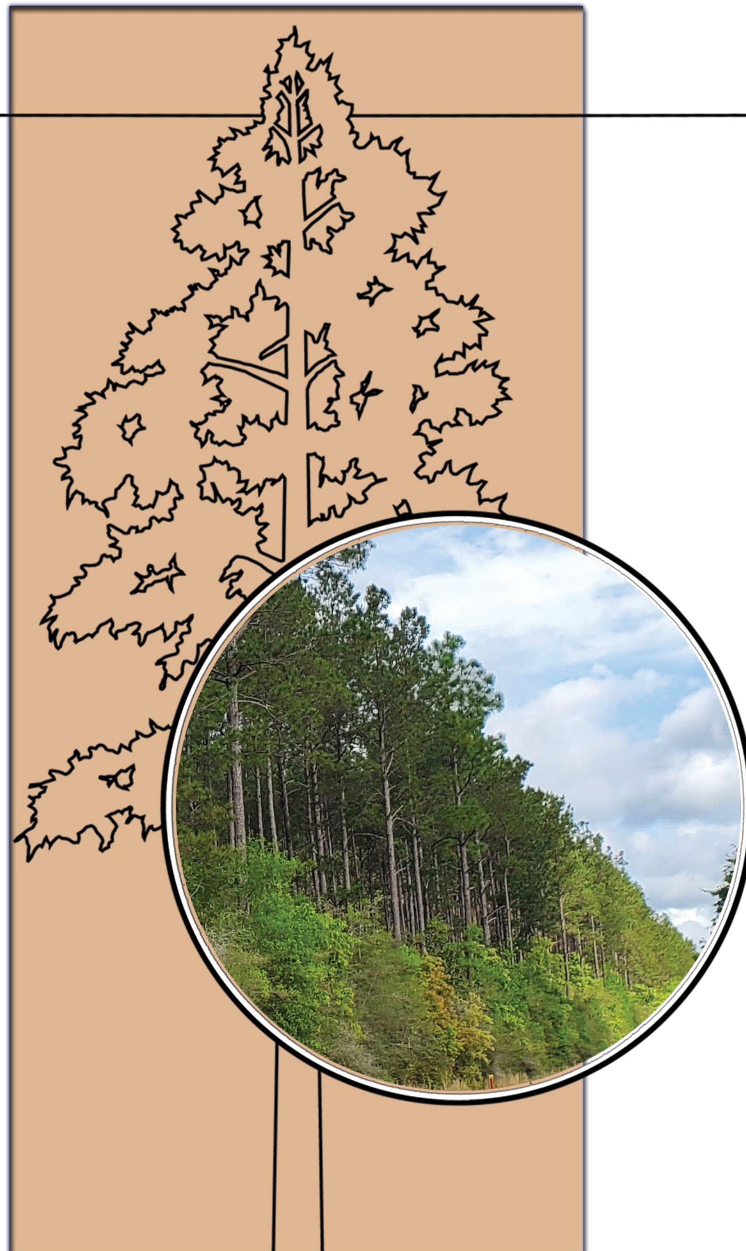
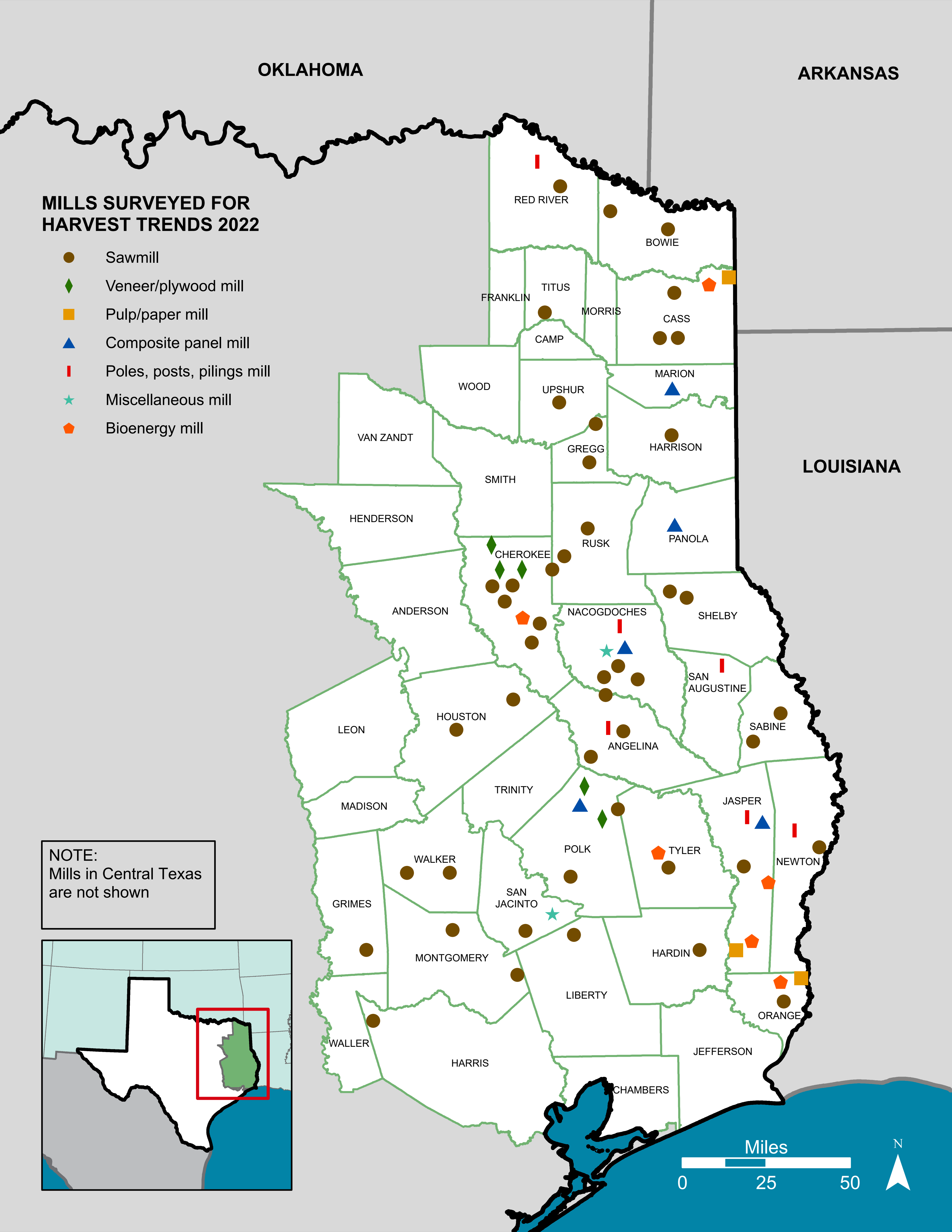


Harvest Trends 2022

June 2025

Texas A&M Forest Service


OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MILLS SURVEYED FOR HARVEST TRENDS 2022
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
MARION
WOOD
UPSHUR
VAN ZANDT
GREGG
HARRISON
SMITH
HENDERSON
RUSK
PANOLA
CHEROKEE
ANDERSON
NACOGDOCHES
SHELBY
SAN AUGUSTINE
LEON
HOUSTON
SABINE
ANGELINA
TRINITY
JASPER
MADISON
POLK
TYLER
NEWTON
WALKER
GRIMES
SAN JACINTO
MONTGOMERY
HARDIN
LIBERTY
ORANGE
WALLER
HARRIS
JEFFERSON
CHAMBERS
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Harvest Trends 2022

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HIGHLIGHTS

Harvest Trends 2022

TIMBER REMOVAL

- ♦ Total growing stock timber removal was 605.8 million cubic feet, a decrease of 1.8 percent from last year.
  - Pine removal was 562.1 million cubic feet, down 0.8 percent from last year.
  - Hardwood removal was down 12.5 percent to 43.7 million cubic feet.
- ♦ Harvest of timber for industrial use in the production of wood products was 622.1 million cubic feet.
  - 579.0 million cubic feet of pine were harvested for industrial consumption.
  - 43.1 million cubic feet of hardwood were harvested for industrial consumption.
- ♦ Stumpage value decreased 7.3 percent to $353.9 million, and delivered value was down 2.4 percent to $839.9 million.
- ♦ Harvest of sawlogs was down 2.7 percent from last year to 1.7 billion board feet.
- ♦ Harvest for veneer and structural panel production decreased 15.7 percent from last year to 236.8 million board feet.
- ♦ Pulpwood and pellet roundwood harvest was 3.3 million cords, down 2.3 percent from last year.
- ♦ Total timber volume imported from other states was 71.8 million cubic feet while the total volume exported was 55.9 million cubic feet. The net import was 15.9 million cubic feet.

MILL AND LOGGING RESIDUES

- ♦ Total production of mill residue was 8.2 million green tons, a decrease of 1.4 percent.
- ♦ Total production of logging residue was 3.7 million green tons, up 5.5 percent from last year.

Harvest Trends 2022

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 55th annual report provides information on the volume and value of timber harvested in East Texas in 2022 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.

2022 ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The United States economy remained steady in 2022. The real Gross Domestic Product increased 2.1 percent, which was lower than the 2021 annual increase of 5.9 percent. The increase in real GDP growth in 2022 was primarily due to increases in consumer spending, exports, federal government spending, private inventory investment, and non-residential fixed investment. In 2022, the total real GDP amounted to about $26.1 trillion.[3] The economy was on a path of recovery with a drop in the rate of unemployment to 3.9 percent in 2022, from 5.6 percent in 2021.[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 4-1/4 to 4-1/2 percent in December 2022. The target range was 0 to 1/4 percent in 2021.[5]

The Consumer Price Index, the most closely watched indicator for U.S. inflation, increased 6.5 percent in 2022, which was lower than the 7.0 percent rise in 2021. The energy index rose 7.3 percent in 2022. The gasoline index fell 1.5 percent, and the food index rose 10.4 percent over the 12 months of 2022.[6]

The U.S. housing market experienced downturn in 2022. Compared to 2021, housing starts fell 3.0 percent to 1,552,600 units in 2022. Single-family housing starts decreased 10.8 percent to 1,005,200 units. The share of single-family starts was 64.7 percent, lower than 70.4 percent the previous year. Multi-family housing starts increased 15.5 percent. National residential housing permits, the best indicator of future housing starts activity, fell 3.3 percent to 1,680,400 units in 2022. A large share of this gain (58.0 percent) was due to single-family permits. Multi-family building permits increased 13.6 percent to 706,500 units in 2022.[7]

The housing affordability index was 108.8 in 2022, meaning that a family earning the median family income has 108.8 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. The median sale price of existing homes averaged $392,800 in 2022, up 10 percent from 2021. Total existing home sales in 2022 were $5.03 million, down 17.8 percent from $6.12 million in 2021.[8]

The average annual 30-year fixed mortgage rate was 5.3 percent in 2022, which was higher than the 2021 average of 3.0 percent. The national monthly average 30-year fixed mortgage rate ranged from 3.5 percent in January to 6.4 percent in December.[9]

The Texas economy continued to improve in 2022. Real GDP (GDP-State) in Texas grew 3.4 percent in 2022 compared to 5.6 percent in 2021.[10] Texas gained 650,100 additional jobs in 2022 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 dropped to 3.9 percent in 2022, which was 1.7 percent lower than in 2021.[4]

Compared to 2021, the total number of residential building permits in Texas decreased 1.1 percent in 2022 to 263,007 units. Single-family housing building permits decreased 13.8 percent to 154,793. Multi-family building permits increased 25.3 percent to 108,214 units in 2022.[12]

In 2022, U.S. softwood lumber consumption was 53.0 billion board feet (bbf).[13] The U.S. South remained the leading softwood lumber production region, contributing 22.2 bbf in 2022. This marked a 6.2 percent decline in poduction compared to 2021. Structural panel production in the U.S. was 23.3 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis) in 2022, decreasing about 3 percent from the previous year.[14]

U.S. lumber prices decreased in 2022. The average annual Random Lengths framing lumber composite price in 2022 was $779 per thousand board feet (mbf), 8.9 percent decrease from 2021. Similarly, the average annual Random

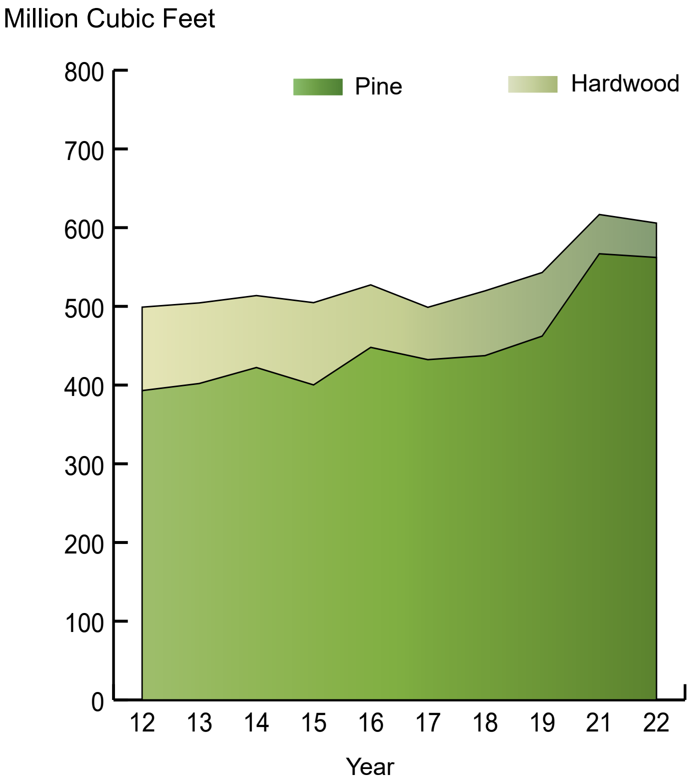


*Figure 1. Total Timber Removal, 2012-2022**

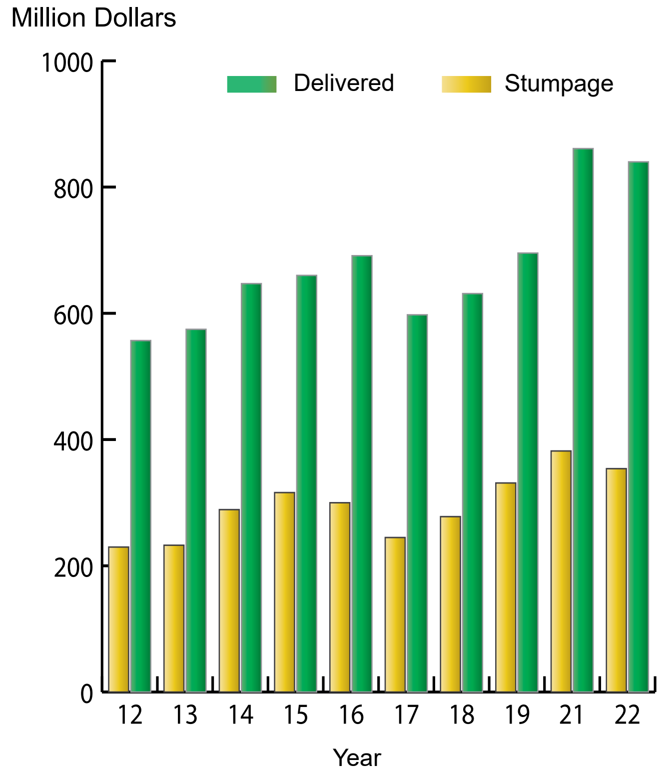


*Figure 2. Value of Timber Harvest, 2012-2022**

Lengths structural panel composite price decreased 17.2 percent to $836 per thousand square feet in 2022.[14]

U.S. total exports of softwood lumber dropped to 1,088 million board feet (mmbf) in 2022 from 1,235 mmbf in 2021, and U.S. imports of softwood lumber from Canada decreased 6.6 percent to 12.8 bbf in 2022.[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 levied heavy countervailing duties and antidumping tariffs against Canadian lumber flows to the U.S. starting in November 2017. In 2022, the U.S. Department of Commerce reduced tariffs on Canadian softwood lumber from 17.9 percent to 8.6 percent following a periodic review. Despite this, Canada continued to challenge the duties through the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement dispute resolution mechanism and the World Trade Organization, arguing they were unjustified and harmful. The U.S. maintained that Canadian producers benefit from subsidies, creating an unfair advantage. The dispute remains unresolved, with ongoing legal challenges.[15]

U.S. paper and paperboard production posted a slight decline in 2022, dropping about 0.4 percent to 81.0 million tons. This compares to an average annual decline of 0.9 percent since 2013. A lower level of paper production is considered the primary reason behind this decline.[16]

STUMPAGE PRICES

Across the U.S. South, average annual prices for pine chip-n-saw and pulpwood in 2022 increased 8.5 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively. Average annual pine sawtimber prices increased 4.5 percent. Average south-wide hardwood sawtimber and pulpwood prices were up by 6.4 percent and 18.7 percent, respectively.[17] 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 1.3 percent to $241.2 per mbf (Doyle log scale) in 2022, compared to the previous year's average annual price of $238.1 per mbf. The average annual mixed hardwood sawtimber price decreased 0.5 percent from a year earlier to $298.5 per mbf. Pine pulpwood price decreased 15.2 percent to $17.8 per cord. Mixed hardwood pulpwood price decreased 6.8 percent to $23.2 per cord.[18] Table 6 provides historical data on stumpage prices.

TIMBER REMOVALS

Growing Stock Removals

Total removals of growing stock in East Texas, including pine and hardwood, decreased 1.8 percent from the

*Data for 2020 is unavailable.

previous year (Figure 1). The total volume of growing stock removed was 605.8 million cubic feet, compared to 616.7 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.[19]

By species group, growing stock removals were comprised of 562.1 million cubic feet of pine and 43.7 million cubic feet of hardwood. Pine removals were down 0.8 percent and hardwood removals were down 12.5 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 manufacturing of wood products, totaled 579.0 and 43.1 million cubic feet for pine and hardwood, respectively. Pine industrial roundwood harvest was down 0.4 percent, and hardwood roundwood harvest was down 13.1 percent from a year earlier. The combined harvest decreased 1.4 percent to 622.1 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, Nacogdoches, Angelina, Jasper, and Hardin.

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

Value of Timber Harvest

Stumpage value of East Texas timber harvest decreased 7.3 percent to $353.9 million (Figure 2). The delivered value was down 2.4 percent to $839.9 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 decreased 2.7 percent to 1.7 billion board feet, which accounted for 46.6 percent of the total timber harvest. The pine sawlog cut totaled 1.7 billion board feet, down 3.0 percent. Hardwood sawlog harvest increased 3.1 percent to 73.5 million board feet. Nacogdoches, Cherokee, Tyler, Angelina, and Newton 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 236.8 million board feet, down 15.7 percent from a year ago. The timber harvest for structural panels was seven percent of the total timber harvest. All 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 3.3 million cords, a decrease of 2.3 percent from a year earlier. Pulpwood and pellet roundwood harvest accounted for 40.4 percent of the total timber harvest. Pine made up 88 percent of the total production. Jasper, Hardin, Marion, Polk, and Tyler 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 40.9 million cubic feet, an increase of 42.5 percent from a year earlier. Nacogdoches, Angelina, Shelby, Tyler, and Cherokee 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 55.9 million cubic feet, while imports totaled 71.8 million cubic feet. The net import of roundwood was 15.9 million cubic feet. Table 8 details the interstate movement of roundwood.

Texas mills utilized 91.0 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.

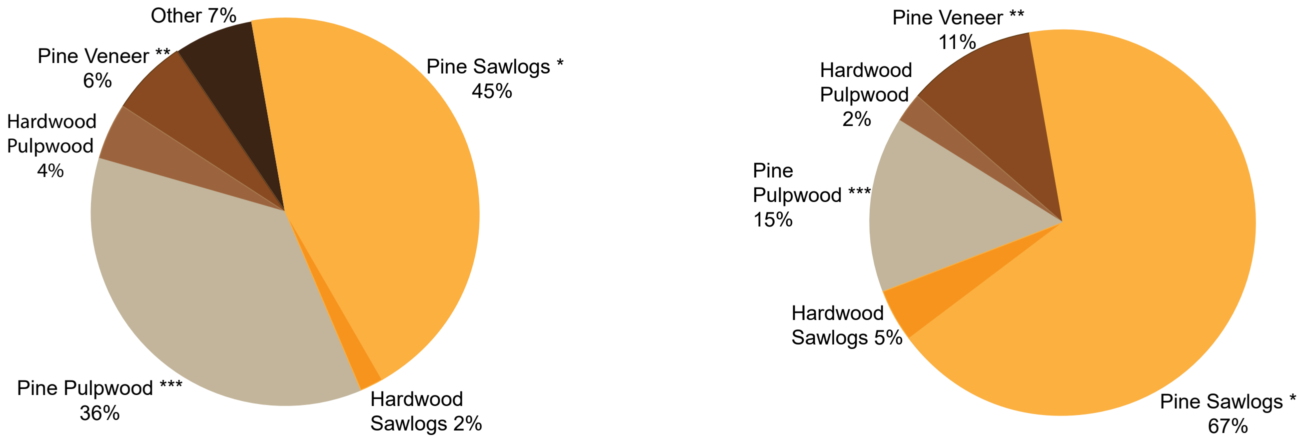
RESIDUES

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 43.8 percent of mill residue, followed by sawdust (24.8 percent), bark (21.9 percent), and shavings (9.6 percent) (Figure 5).

Harvest Volume
(622.1 Million Cubic Feet)

Stumpage Value **
($353.9 Million)



* 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, 2022

Cubic Feet Harvested Per Acre of Timberland

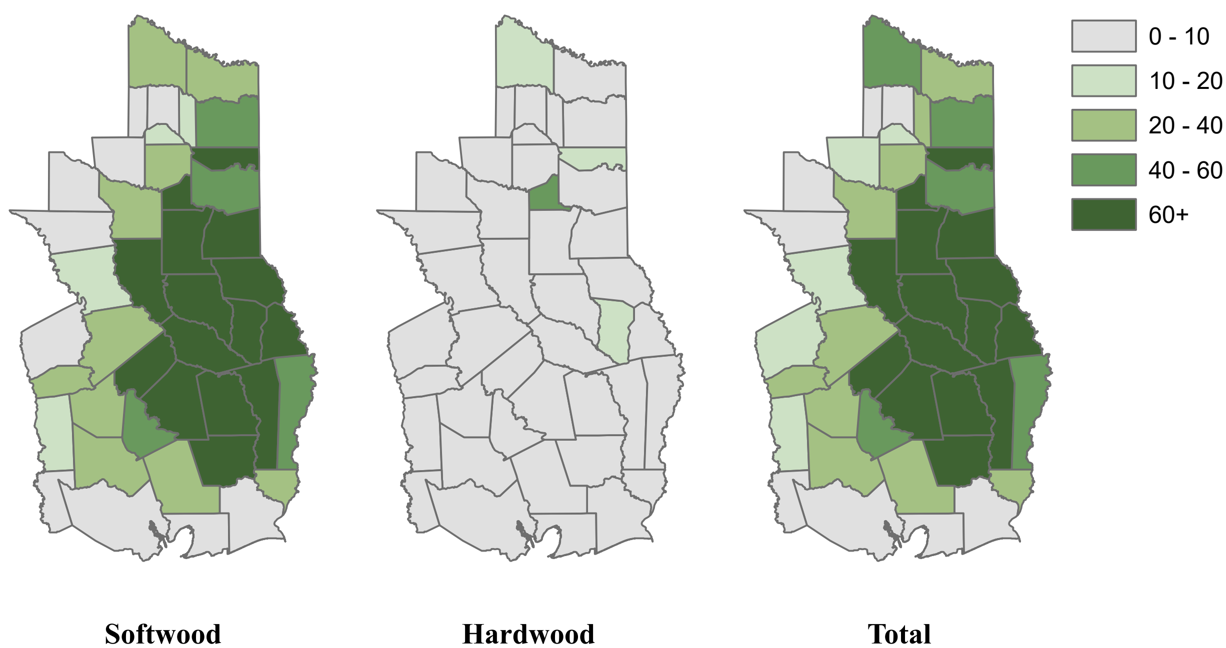


Figure 4. Intensity of Timber Harvest by County, 2022

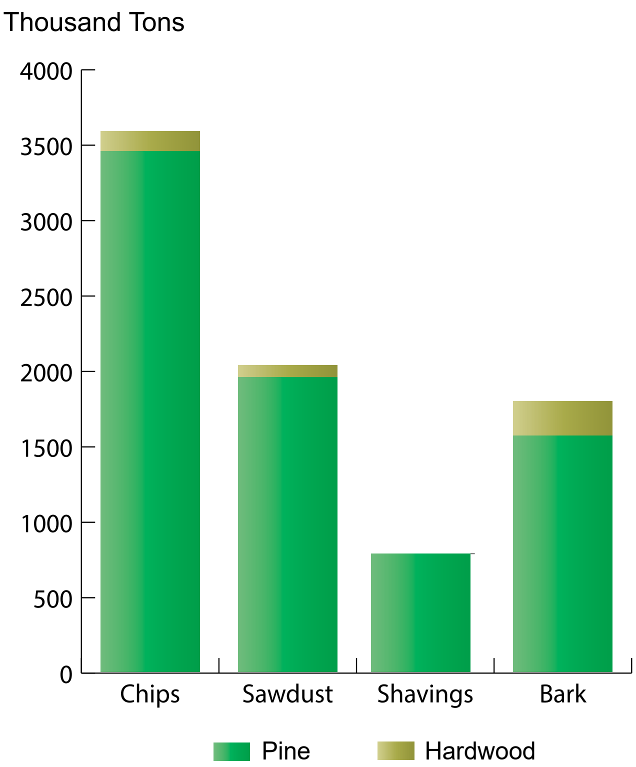


Figure 5. Texas Primary Mill Residue, 2022

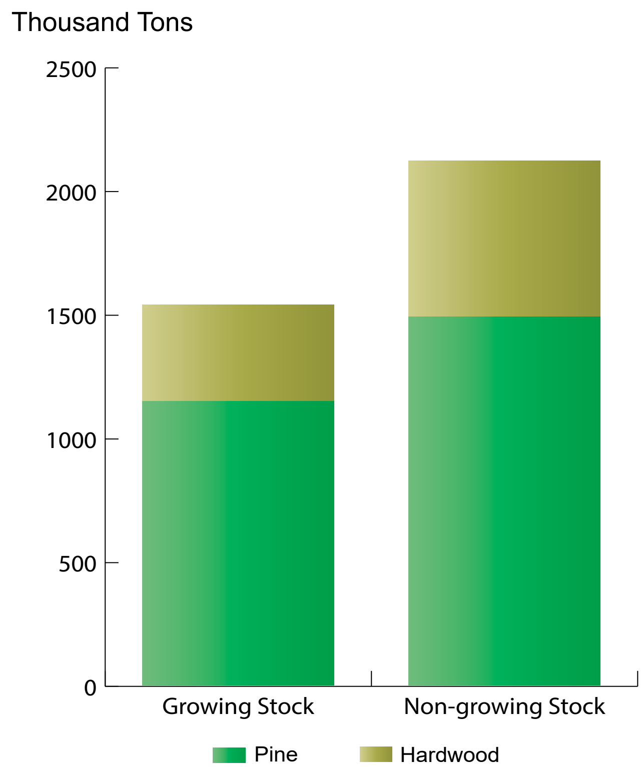


Figure 6. Texas Logging Residue, 2022

Logging Residue

Logging residue includes stumps, tops, limbs, and unutilized cull trees. Total logging residue produced was 3.7 million green tons. In 2022, 42.1 percent of the logging residue was from growing stock, and 57.9 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 83,865 acres were planted during the winter 2021/spring 2022 planting season. Industrial landowners planted 40,508 acres. Family forest owners planted 42,478 acres. Public landowners planted 879 acres. Family forest owners received $3.3 million in cost share assistance for reforestation through federal cost share programs.

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Table 1. Total Industrial Timber Harvest Volume and Value by County in Texas, 2022

County	Volume Harvested			Value of Harvest	
	Pine	Hardwood	Total	Stumpage Value	Delivered Value
	– – – – – – – – – – thousand cubic feet – – – – – – – – – –			– – – – – thousand dollars – – – – –	
Anderson	7,101	450	7,551	5,491	11,382
Angelina	35,284	922	36,206	20,578	46,697
Bowie	9,065	1,853	10,919	4,962	15,002
Camp	433	90	523	285	731
Cass	19,983	3,822	23,805	10,452	31,231
Chambers	129	56	185	49	248
Cherokee	28,847	3,097	31,944	22,083	44,731
Franklin	90	116	206	58	268
Gregg	6,759	2,890	9,649	7,919	15,996
Grimes	1,810	254	2,064	1,295	2,441
Hardin	32,045	1,119	33,165	17,177	46,023
Harris	520	141	661	396	853
Harrison	12,641	1,656	14,297	8,061	20,434
Henderson	83	1	84	23	112
Houston	14,811	176	14,987	10,244	21,618
Jasper	34,588	777	35,365	18,760	49,354
Jefferson	33	92	125	38	164
Leon	2,194	1,087	3,281	2,288	4,724
Liberty	11,570	1,846	13,417	7,052	18,712
Madison	1,378	15	1,393	1,241	2,117
Marion	16,291	2,492	18,783	5,817	25,119
Montgomery	9,131	270	9,401	7,558	13,752
Morris	1,259	381	1,640	919	2,294
Nacogdoches	37,228	2,185	39,412	22,568	46,307
Newton	30,490	368	30,858	17,548	43,194
Orange	2,344	66	2,410	1,675	3,530
Panola	23,750	502	24,252	12,006	31,917
Polk	36,401	644	37,045	19,356	48,376
Red River	8,533	3,945	12,478	3,855	16,110
Rusk	19,458	1,127	20,585	12,511	27,638
Sabine	21,591	139	21,730	12,920	29,947
San Augustine	26,784	4,476	31,260	17,827	42,955
San Jacinto	14,351	35	14,386	11,764	21,083
Shelby	20,875	1,200	22,075	12,864	27,662
Smith	4,167	1,070	5,237	3,666	7,882
Titus	647	74	721	119	544
Trinity	24,192	92	24,284	15,446	33,509
Tyler	40,671	758	41,429	23,891	55,059
Upshur	6,018	1,041	7,059	4,115	10,318
Van Zandt	64	7	70	21	94
Walker	10,006	25	10,031	7,206	14,367
Waller	344	5	349	275	517
Wood	2,268	908	3,176	1,396	4,273
Other Counties	2,786	860	3,646	174	567
Total Production	579,012	43,131	622,143	353,949	839,855

Table 2. Sawlog Harvest by County in Texas, 2022

County	Pine	Hardwood	Total
	––––––––thousand board feet[1]––––––––		
Anderson	23,156	2,758	25,914
Angelina	101,997	3,009	105,006
Bowie	20,281	917	21,198
Camp	1,480	0	1,480
Cass	46,550	0	46,550
Chambers	0	0	0
Cherokee	102,642	17,719	120,361
Franklin	0	0	0
Gregg	25,215	17,083	42,298
Grimes	5,790	81	5,871
Hardin	75,719	0	75,719
Harris	1,363	0	1,363
Harrison	39,264	2,847	42,111
Henderson	32	0	32
Houston	52,646	1,001	53,646
Jasper	85,124	0	85,124
Jefferson	0	0	0
Leon	8,157	0	8,157
Liberty	27,883	0	27,883
Madison	5,870	95	5,964
Marion	11,890	0	11,890
Montgomery	42,946	81	43,027
Morris	4,789	0	4,789
Nacogdoches	114,699	10,030	124,729
Newton	85,155	0	85,155
Orange	6,834	0	6,834
Panola	60,317	0	60,317
Polk	85,014	88	85,102
Red River	6,789	0	6,789
Rusk	62,356	5,856	68,212
Sabine	65,685	0	65,685
San Augustine	81,071	3,009	84,080
San Jacinto	64,330	81	64,412
Shelby	66,554	3,009	69,563
Smith	17,922	2,847	20,770
Titus	168	0	168
Trinity	73,396	81	73,477
Tyler	120,143	0	120,143
Upshur	18,193	2,847	21,040
Van Zandt	40	0	40
Walker	34,317	88	34,405
Waller	1,837	0	1,837
Wood	5,619	0	5,619
Other Counties	413	0	413
Total Production	1,653,646	73,529	1,727,174

[1]International ¼-inch rule.

Table 3. Veneer and Panel Roundwood Harvest by County in Texas, 2022

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	9,389	*	9,389
San Augustine	11,558	*	11,558
San Jacinto	13,869	*	13,869
Shelby	7,235	*	7,235
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	236,800	*	236,800

[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, 2022

County	Pine	Hardwood	Total
		– – – – – – – – – – – – – – – cords – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	
Anderson	27,023	0	27,023
Angelina	153,666	3,475	157,141
Bowie	72,629	23,006	95,635
Camp	2,391	1,248	3,639
Cass	149,773	46,022	195,794
Chambers	1,715	794	2,508
Cherokee	88,617	695	89,313
Franklin	1,172	1,618	2,790
Gregg	28,290	980	29,269
Grimes	2,506	1,015	3,521
Hardin	218,085	15,856	233,941
Harris	1,369	1,603	2,972
Harrison	77,503	16,672	94,175
Henderson	1,004	11	1,015
Houston	55,274	176	55,451
Jasper	230,569	10,029	240,598
Jefferson	439	1,304	1,744
Leon	544	15,403	15,947
Liberty	73,336	26,153	99,489
Madison	11	0	11
Marion	184,888	35,290	220,178
Montgomery	7,613	3,633	11,245
Morris	5,967	5,239	11,206
Nacogdoches	100,588	139	100,727
Newton	178,188	3,580	181,769
Orange	8,800	937	9,737
Panola	151,004	6,046	157,051
Polk	204,852	8,908	213,760
Red River	94,819	51,448	146,267
Rusk	82,716	71	82,787
Sabine	106,002	1,570	107,573
San Augustine	130,171	55,355	185,525
San Jacinto	12,000	308	12,308
Shelby	69,991	7,686	77,677
Smith	14,902	8,079	22,980
Titus	4,010	994	5,004
Trinity	97,199	1,119	98,318
Tyler	186,247	10,693	196,940
Upshur	38,295	7,829	46,124
Van Zandt	738	99	837
Walker	28,339	150	28,489
Waller	479	67	546
Wood	17,190	12,042	29,232
Other Counties	1,152	3,558	4,709
Total Production	2,912,066	390,898	3,302,964

Table 5. Other Roundwood Harvest by County in Texas, 2022[1]

County	Pine	Hardwood	Total
	– – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – thousand cubic feet	– – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	
Anderson	0	0	0
Angelina	3,782	186	3,968
Bowie	43	9	52
Camp	0	0	0
Cass	760	553	1,313
Chambers	0	0	0
Cherokee	2,874	157	3,030
Franklin	0	0	0
Gregg	325	36	361
Grimes	258	169	427
Hardin	794	0	794
Harris	43	28	71
Harrison	60	7	66
Henderson	0	0	0
Houston	168	0	168
Jasper	639	69	708
Jefferson	0	0	0
Leon	0	0	0
Liberty	183	0	183
Madison	0	0	0
Marion	0	0	0
Montgomery	167	0	167
Morris	0	0	0
Nacogdoches	8,081	540	8,620
Newton	635	113	748
Orange	0	0	0
Panola	1,480	58	1,538
Polk	2,975	0	2,976
Red River	78	5	84
Rusk	1,774	167	1,941
Sabine	815	26	841
San Augustine	1,217	77	1,294
San Jacinto	285	0	285
Shelby	3,065	160	3,225
Smith	0	0	0
Titus	310	2	311
Trinity	1,093	0	1,093
Tyler	3,206	3	3,209
Upshur	0	0	0
Van Zandt	0	0	0
Walker	236	0	236
Waller	0	0	0
Wood	0	0	0
Other Counties	2,618	588	3,206
Total Production	37,962	2,953	40,916

[1]Including posts, poles and pilings.

Table 6. Timber Stumpage Price in East Texas by Product, 2012-2022

Year	Sawtimber/Veneer		Pulpwood		Pine Chip-N-Saw	Pine Poles
	Pine	Mixed Hardwood	Pine	Mixed Hardwood		
	– – – $/MBF-Doyle – – –		– – – $/cord – – –		$/cord	$/ton
2012	185.9	237.9	17.5	23.3	30.0	52.5
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

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, 2022

Product	Unit	Stumpage		Delivered	
		Price[1] ($/unit)	Value (million $)	Price[2] ($/unit)	Value (million $)
PINE					
Sawlogs	MBF[3]	144.5	239.0	251.5	415.8
Veneer/Panel Roundwood	MBF[3]	160.8	38.1	261.0	61.8
Pulpwood	cords	17.8	51.7	102.2	297.6
Others	MCF	0.7	0	1.5	0.1
All pine products			328.8		775.3
HARDWOOD					
Sawlogs	MBF[3]	219.5	16.1	390.6	28.7
Veneer/Panel Roundwood	MBF[3]	–	–	–	–
Pulpwood	cords	23.2	9.0	91.6	35.8
Others	MCF	0.9	0	1.8	0
All hardwood products			25.2		64.5
ALL PRODUCTS			353.9		839.9

[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, 2022

Product	Units	Imports	Produced & Utilized in State	Exports	Texas Mill Receipts	Texas Roundwood Production
PINE						
Sawlogs	MCF[1]	10,751	275,157	2,655	285,908	277,813
Veneer/Panel Roundwood	MCF	0	39,925	94	39,925	40,019
Pulpwood	MCF	32,400	194,607	28,611	227,007	223,218
Others	MCF	2,746	22,716	15,247	25,461	37,962
All Pine Products	MCF	45,897	532,405	46,608	578,301	579,012
HARDWOOD						
Sawlogs	MCF	0	11,836	146	11,836	11,982
Veneer/Panel Roundwood	MCF	0	0	0	0	0
Pulpwood	MCF	25,761	20,366	7,831	46,127	28,197
Others	MCF	119	1,620	1,333	1,739	2,953
All Hardwood Products	MCF	25,881	33,821	9,310	59,702	43,131
TOTAL						
Sawlogs	MCF	10,751	286,993	2,801	297,744	289,794
Veneer/Panel Roundwood	MCF	0	39,925	94	39,925	40,019
Pulpwood	MCF	58,162	214,972	36,442	273,134	251,415
Others	MCF	2,746	22,716	15,247	25,461	37,962
ALL PRODUCTS	MCF	71,777	566,226	55,918	638,003	622,143

[1]International ¼-inch rule.

Table 9. Texas Primary Mill Residue, 2022[1]

Residue Type	Pine	Hardwood	Total
	––––––– green tons –––––––		
Chips[2]	3,459,133	133,504	3,592,636
Sawdust	1,957,457	78,036	2,035,493
Shavings	784,154	0	784,154
Bark[3]	1,569,984	227,826	1,797,810
Total	7,770,727	439,366	8,210,093

[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, 2022

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	10,260.3	464.3	10,724.6	795.5	185.2	980.7	10,871.0	531.4	11,402.4
Poletimber	7,109.9	938.5	8,048.4	354.2	206.0	560.3	7,150.3	991.1	8,141.4
Subtotal	17,370.2	1,402.8	18,773.0	1,149.7	391.3	1,541.0	18,021.3	1,522.5	19,543.8
Non-growing Stock	1,170.9	99.1	1,270.0	1,492.4	630.4	2,122.9	2,663.4	729.5	3,392.9
Total	18,541.1	1,501.9	20,043.0	2,642.1	1,021.7	3,663.9	20,684.7	2,252.0	22,936.7

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, 2022

County	Sawtimber Growing Stock		Poletimber Growing Stock		Non-growing Stock		Total		
	Pine	Hardwood	Pine	Hardwood	Pine	Hardwood	Pine	Hardwood	Total
	– – – – – – – – – – – – – thousand cubic feet – – – – – – – – – – – – –								
Anderson	816	76	387	101	1,582	284	2,785	461	3,247
Angelina	710	14	337	19	1,375	52	2,422	84	2,507
Bowie	714	352	339	471	1,385	1,320	2,438	2,143	4,581
Camp	60	18	29	24	117	67	206	108	314
Cass	727	187	345	250	1,410	701	2,483	1,138	3,621
Cherokee	751	184	356	247	1,454	691	2,561	1,122	3,683
Gregg	41	37	19	50	79	140	139	227	367
Hardin	1,007	121	478	161	1,952	452	3,437	735	4,172
Harris	461	126	219	168	893	472	1,572	766	2,338
Harrison	480	83	228	111	930	310	1,638	504	2,142
Henderson	83	33	39	44	161	123	284	200	484
Houston	244	11	116	14	473	40	833	64	898
Jasper	1,193	43	566	57	2,312	160	4,071	260	4,331
Jefferson	97	34	46	45	188	126	331	205	536
Leon	78	0	37	0	152	0	267	0	267
Liberty	816	576	387	771	1,581	2,160	2,784	3,508	6,292
Madison	25	0	12	0	49	0	86	0	86
Marion	594	25	282	33	1,150	93	2,026	152	2,178
Montgomery	1,281	729	608	975	2,482	2,732	4,370	4,436	8,807
Morris	182	36	86	49	353	137	621	222	843
Nacogdoches	980	333	465	446	1,900	1,249	3,345	2,028	5,373
Newton	1,401	130	665	174	2,716	487	4,782	791	5,574
Orange	0	19	0	25	0	70	0	113	113
Panola	1,210	88	574	117	2,345	329	4,130	533	4,663
Polk	2,206	281	1,047	376	4,274	1,053	7,527	1,710	9,237
Red River	403	11	191	15	780	43	1,374	69	1,444
Rusk	564	37	268	49	1,092	138	1,924	224	2,148
Sabine	638	39	303	52	1,236	145	2,177	236	2,413
San Augustine	1,209	80	574	107	2,342	300	4,125	488	4,612
San Jacinto	385	142	183	190	745	532	1,313	864	2,177
Shelby	737	425	350	568	1,429	1,592	2,517	2,585	5,102
Smith	177	38	84	51	344	142	606	231	836
Titus	0	59	0	78	0	220	0	356	356
Trinity	1,144	35	543	47	2,217	132	3,903	214	4,118
Tyler	1,488	21	706	28	2,884	77	5,079	126	5,205
Upshur	248	19	118	25	480	71	845	115	960
Van Zandt	0	155	0	207	0	581	0	944	944
Walker	890	72	423	96	1,726	270	3,039	438	3,476
Wood	139	27	66	36	270	102	475	166	641
Total	24,180	4,694	11,477	6,279	46,861	17,594	82,518	28,567	111,085

Table 12. Removals of Industrial Roundwood and Growing Stock in East Texas, 2003-2022

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

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, 2012-2022

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				
2012	23,299	2,172,624	4,913	28,212	65,867	402	94,481
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

[1]Federal fiscal year. For example, fiscal year 2012 begins on October 1, 2011 and ends on September 30, 2012

[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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