



Texas Forest Products Trade 2024

July 2025



TEXAS A&M
FOREST SERVICE

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HIGHLIGHTS

Texas Forest Products Trade 2024

EXPORT

- ◆ Texas forest product exports surged to \$2.11 billion in 2024, expanding 19 percent since 2008.
- ◆ Top five export destinations were Mexico, Canada, the United Kingdom, Finland, and China.
 - Mexico was the largest recipient, representing 78 percent of the total exports (\$1.65 billion).
 - Canada was the second-largest recipient, representing 9 percent of the total exports (\$197.85 million).
- ◆ Paper and paperboard products constituted 62 percent of Texas total exports.
 - The export value of paper and paperboard products was \$1.31 billion.
 - Texas ranked as the second-largest export state in paper and paperboard products nationally, accounting for 8 percent of the U.S. total.

IMPORT

- ◆ Texas forest product imports surged to \$5.21 billion in 2024, expanding 133 percent since 2008.
- ◆ Top five import partners were Mexico, Canada, Vietnam, China, and Brazil.
 - Mexico was the largest recipient, representing 23 percent of the total imports (\$1.20 billion).
 - Canada was the second-largest recipient, representing 19 percent of the total imports (\$1.01 billion).
- ◆ Solid wood products constituted 37 percent of Texas total imports.
 - The import value of solid products was \$1.95 billion.
 - Texas ranked as the second-largest import state in solid wood products nationally, accounting for 9 percent of the U.S. total.
- ◆ Wooden furniture products constituted 32 percent of Texas total imports.
 - The import value of wooden furniture was \$1.68 billion.
 - Texas ranked as the largest import state in the South and the second-largest nationally, accounting for 11 percent of the U.S. total.

SUMMARY

- ◆ Texas generally operates as a net-importer state in the forest products industry, with a net-import value of \$3.10 billion in 2024.
 - Solid wood market, including solid wood products and wood furniture, are among the categories with a net-import status.
 - Paper and pulp market, including wood pulp products and paper and paperboard products, are categories where Texas has a net-export status.
- ◆ Trade with Mexico and Canada accounts for 88 percent of Texas's exports and 42 percent of its imports. Given the importance of these trade relationships, the imposition of tariffs should be approached cautiously, as retaliatory measures could be enacted, potentially disrupting the state's forest products trade.

Texas Forest Products Trade 2024

INTRODUCTION

Texas has more than 57.2 million acres of forestland, of which 13.0 million acres are classified as productive timberland.¹ Texas's harvest of timber for industrial use in the production of wood products was 591.2 million cubic feet, with the majority being pine timber (553.5 million cubic feet) in 2023. In addition, the annual quantity of mill residue and logging residue were 8.2 million green tons and 3.8 million green tons, respectively.² In 2024, Texas forest sector directly contributed \$27.4 billion to the state economy in terms of industry output, providing employment for over 73,000 individuals and a payroll totaling \$5.4 billion. From the perspective of total industry output, industries of solid wood products and paper and paperboard products contributed to the Texas forest sector, with 53 percent and 45 percent, respectively.³ In addition, the total value of Texas's forest product exports and imports in 2024 were \$2.1 billion and \$5.2 billion, respectively.⁴

Given the abundant forest resources as well as its contribution to the state's economy, this article demonstrates the trends within Texas's forest products trade. The trade data was collected from the U.S. Census Bureau, Economic Indicators Division. Based on the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) from the 2023 HTSA Revision 2, the forest products industry includes five sectors in total: wood chemicals (Chapter 38 - Miscellaneous chemical products), solid wood products (Chapter 44 - Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal), wood pulp (Chapter 47 - Wood pulp Etc; Recovd (waste & Scrap) ppr & pprbd), paper and paperboard products (Chapter 48 - Paper & paperboard & articles), and wood furniture (Chapter 94 - Furniture; bedding, mattresses; luminaries, light fixtures; prefab). Among five categories, Chapter 47 and Chapter 48 can be classified in the paper and pulp market; while Chapter 38, Chapter 44, and Chapter 94 can be classified into the solid wood market. The current article focused on these two markets.

It is important to note that only certain products from Chapters 38 and 94 are classified as forest products. In particular, wood chemicals comprise wooden commodities found in Chapter 38 (Miscellaneous chemical products), namely 3803, 3804, 3805, 3806, and 3807. Similarly, the furniture encompasses only wooden commodities from Chapter 94 (Furniture; bedding, mattresses; luminaries, light fixtures; prefab), specifically 940330 (Wooden office furniture, except

seats), 940340 (Wooden kitchen furniture, except seats), 940350 (Wooden bedroom furniture, except seats), 940360 (Wooden furniture, Nesoi), 940381 (Furniture of bamboo or rattan, Nesoi), 940382 (Furniture of bamboo, Nesoi), 940383 (Furniture of rattan, Nesoi), 940391 (Wooden parts of other furniture), and 940610 (Prefabricated buildings of wood). Table 1 shows the classification of forest products based on the HTS code.

TEXAS FOREST PRODUCTS TRADE

Exports

Figure 1 illustrates the quantity and value of Texas's forest products trade from 2008 to 2024. From an export perspective, the value of forest products exported from Texas has generally remained stable since 2008. In 2024, the total value of Texas's forest product exports reached \$2.1 billion.⁴ Of this total, paper and paperboard products represented the largest share, accounting for 62 percent, with a value of \$1.3 billion. Wood pulp was the second-largest export category, valued at \$356.6 million. Other significant exports included solid wood products (\$314.3 million), wood chemicals (\$67.6 million), and wooden furniture (\$62.3 million) (Figure 2a). In terms of export partners, the top five markets for Texas forest products in 2024 were Mexico, Canada, the United Kingdom, Finland, and China (Figure 3a). Mexico was by far the largest export destination, representing 78 percent of Texas's forest product exports, with a value of \$1.7 billion. It was followed by Canada (\$197.9 million), the United Kingdom (\$56.1 million), Finland (\$52.4 million), and China (\$23.1 million).

Imports

Texas has seen a steady increase in forest products imports, rising from \$2.2 billion in 2008 to \$5.2 billion in 2024 (Figure 1). Overall, Texas has been a net importer of forest products since 2012. The period between 2019 and 2022 saw a sharp increase in imports, which surged by 81 percent, from \$3.7 billion in 2019 to \$6.7 billion in 2022. However, in 2023, Texas import value decreased by nearly 30 percent, dropping to \$4.7 billion. In 2024, it increased by 10 percent. Among those forest products imported, solid wood products accounted for the largest share, representing 37 percent, with a value of \$2.0 billion. Wooden furniture was the second-largest import category, valued at \$1.7 billion, or 32 percent. Paper and paperboard products came in third,

with a value of \$1.4 billion. In addition, Texas imports of wood pulp and wood chemicals were valued at \$137.0 million and \$36.8 million, respectively (Figure 2b). In terms of trade partners, Texas's top five import partners for forest products in 2024 were Mexico, Canada, Vietnam, China, and Brazil (Figure 3b). Mexico was the source of imports, accounting for 23 percent of Texas's total, with a value of \$1.2 billion. This was followed by Canada (\$1.0 billion), Vietnam (\$725.0 million), China (\$418.3 million), and Brazil (\$330.8 million).

PAPER AND PULP MARKET

Paper and Paperboard Sector

Exports

In 2024, the value of Texas's paper and paperboard exports was \$1.3 billion. From 2008 to 2011, Texas experienced a 24 percent increase in paper and paperboard export value, rising from \$1.3 billion in 2008 to \$1.7 billion in 2011. After 2011, the export value remained stable until 2018, but then began to decline, dropping to \$1.4 billion in 2020. Since 2021, there has been a 15 percent decrease in the export value, from \$1.6 billion in 2021 to \$1.3 billion in 2024 (Figure 4). On the national level, Texas was the second-largest state for paper and paperboard exports in 2024, with \$1.3 billion in shipments, accounting for 8 percent of the national total.

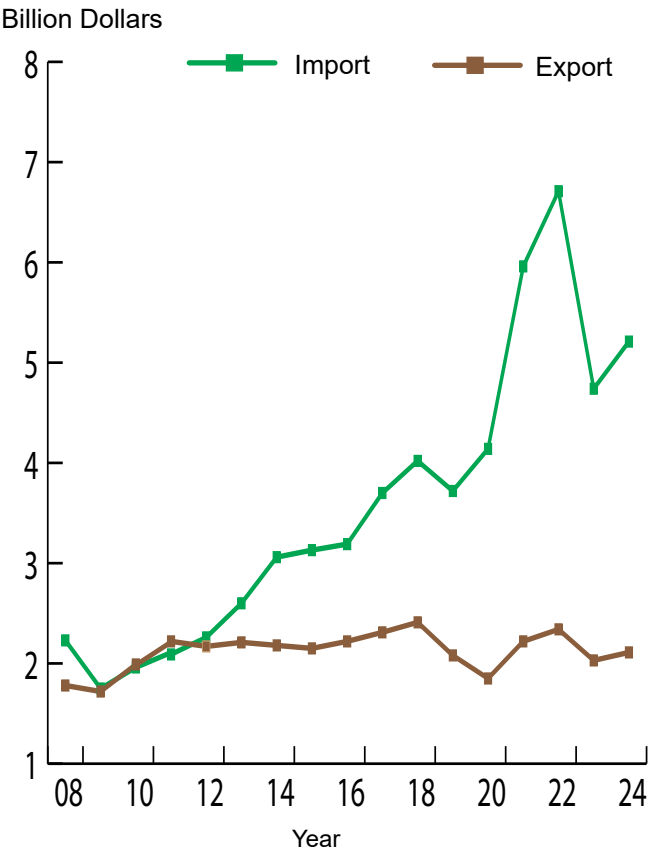


Figure 1. Quantity and Value of Texas's Forest Products Trade from 2008-2024

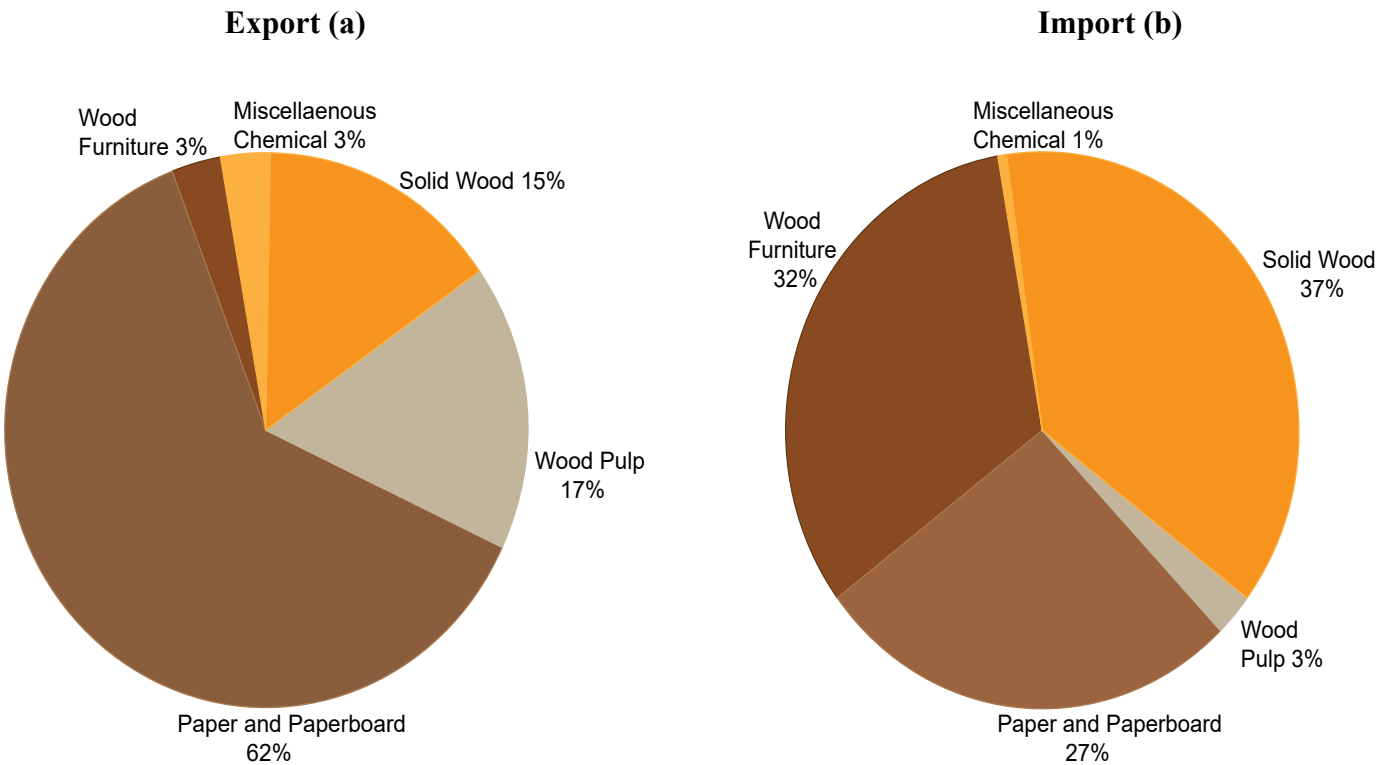


Figure 2. Export and Import Values of Texas Forest Products in 2024

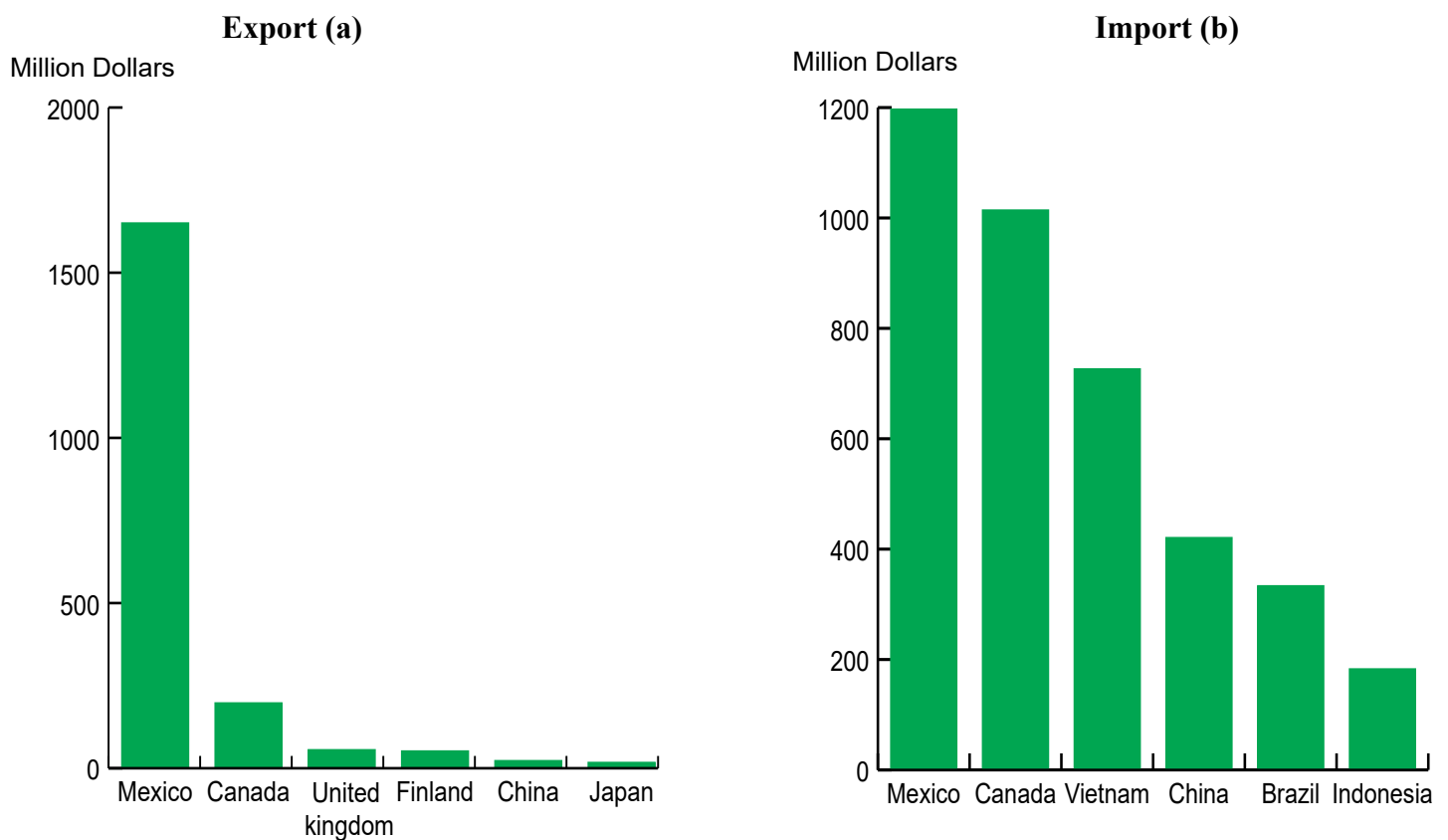


Figure 3. Texas Top Export and Import Partners in 2024

Georgia was the largest state in this category, with a value of \$1.9 billion and accounting for 11 percent of national exports (Figure 5). Of Texas's paper and paperboard product exports, the majority - 81 percent, or \$1.1 billion - went to Mexico. Other top destinations included Canada (\$147.3 million), Japan (\$17.7 million), China (\$11.2 million), and Guatemala (\$5.6 million).

Imports

In 2024, Texas imported \$1.4 billion worth of paper and paperboard products, marking the first time imports exceeded exports in this category. The import value has dramatically increased over time, representing a 133 percent increase from \$0.6 billion in 2008 to \$1.2 billion in 2024 (Figure 4). In terms of national imports, Texas was the largest importer of paper and paperboard products in the U.S. South, and the fifth-largest in the U.S., accounting for seven percent of total national imports. Texas imported the largest share of its paper and paperboard products from Mexico (\$524.4 million), followed by Canada (\$244.3 million), China (\$161.6 million), Germany (\$85.3 million), and Brazil (\$68.4 million).

Wood Pulp Sector

Exports

In 2024, the value of Texas's wood pulp exports was \$356.6 million. From 2008 to 2011, the export value increased by 52 percent, rising from \$188.2 million in 2008 to \$285.3 million in 2011. After 2011, the value remained stable until 2018, before declining to \$192.6 million in 2019. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Texas experienced a significant increase in wood pulp exports, with the value rising by 112 percent, from \$186.1 million in 2020 to \$393.8 million in 2022 (Figure 6). Nationally, Texas ranked as the seventh-largest state for wood pulp exports in 2024, accounting for four percent of total U.S. exports. Mexico by far was the largest export destination, with a value of \$343.2 million, followed by China (\$3.7 million), South Korea (\$2.1 million), Netherlands (\$1.7 million), and Canada (\$1.6 million).

Imports

In 2024, Texas imported \$137.0 million worth of wood pulp. Before 2016, Texas wood pulp import value remained relatively stable. However, it surged by 307 percent from \$50.6 million in 2016 to \$205.8 million in 2018. From 2018 to 2020, the import value decreased by 61 percent, dropping to \$80.0 million. Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, Texas wood pulp imports have risen by 118 percent,

Billion Dollars

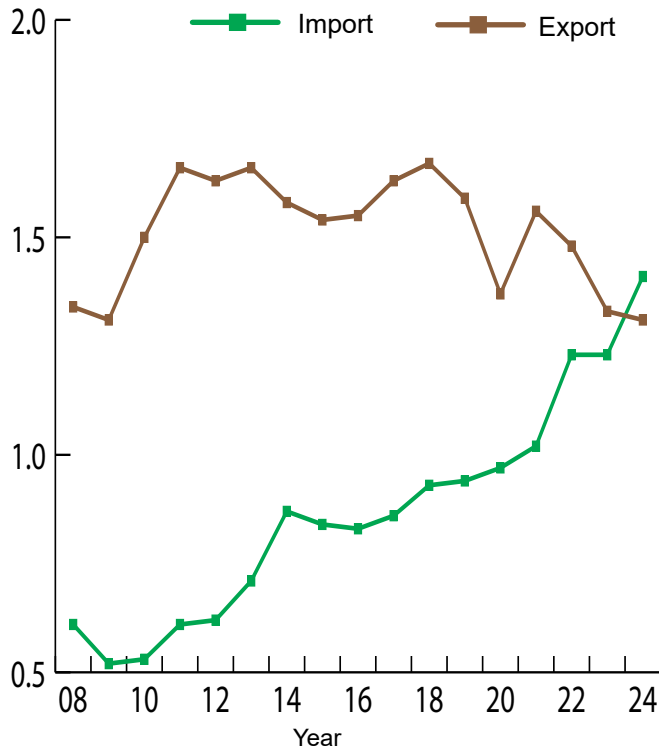


Figure 4. Texas Trade Value of Paper and Paper-board Products from 2008-2024

Million Dollars

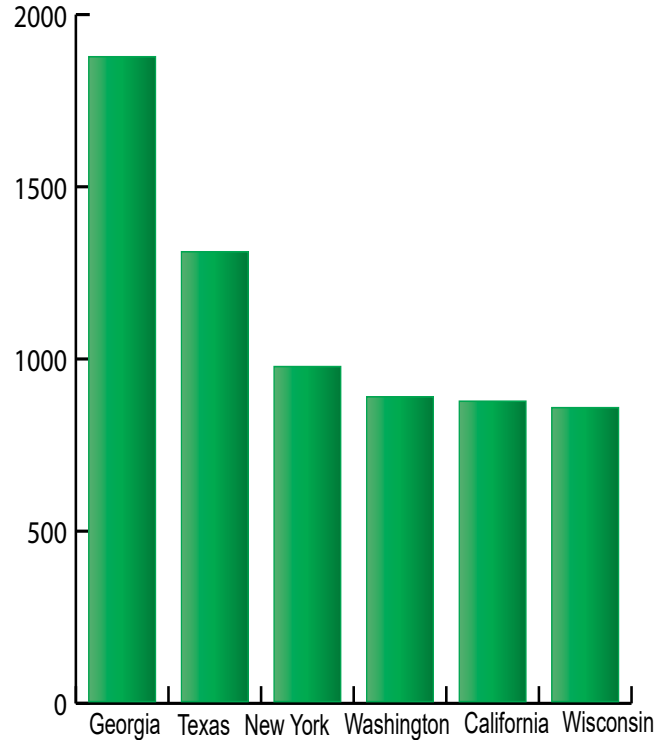


Figure 5. Top Export States of Paper and Paper-board in 2024

reaching \$174.2 million in 2022 (Figure 6). On the national level, Texas ranked as the ninth-largest importer of wood pulp products in 2024, accounting for three percent of total U.S. imports. The largest share of Texas wood pulp imports came from Uruguay, accounting for 36 percent, or \$48.8 million, followed by Sweden (\$39.0 million), Canada (\$32.3 million), Brazil (\$10.4 million), and Mexico (\$3.6 million).

SOLID WOOD MARKET

Solid Wood Sector

Exports

In 2024, Texas's solid wood export value was \$314.3 million. Since 2008, the export value of Texas solid wood products has remained stable (Figure 7). On the national level, Texas was the fourteenth-largest exporter of solid wood products, accounting for three percent of total U.S. exports. Of Texas's solid wood exports, the majority - 64 percent, or \$200.0 million worth, was shipped to Mexico, followed by the United Kingdom (\$55.4 million), Canada (\$30.7 million), Martinique (\$3.5 million), and China (\$3.4 million).

Imports

In 2024, Texas's solid wood import value was \$1.9 billion, more than six times its export. From 2008 to 2018,

Texas solid wood imports increased gradually by 81 percent, from \$0.8 billion in 2008 to \$1.2 billion in 2018. However, between 2019 to 2022, the import value surged by 144 percent, rising from \$1.2 billion to \$3.0 billion. After the COVID-19 pandemic, the import value returned to more typical levels, decreasing by 47 percent to \$1.8 billion in 2023 (Figure 7). Nationally, Texas was the largest importer of solid wood products in the South and the second-largest importer in the United States, after California, accounting for nine percent of total U.S. imports. Among Texas solid wood imports, the largest share - 33 percent, or \$643.1 million - came from Canada, followed by Brazil (\$245.8 million), Mexico (\$163.0 million), China (\$160.7 million), and Vietnam (\$120.2 million).

Wood Furniture Sector

Exports

In 2024, the value of Texas's wooden furniture exports was \$62.3 million. Since 2008, the export value of Texas wooden furniture has remained modest and stable (Figure 8). Of these exports, 60 percent, or \$37.6 million worth, went to Mexico, followed by Canada (\$15.9 million), Bermuda (\$1.0 million), Italy (\$0.9 million), and Vietnam (\$0.7 million).

Imports

In contrast to the steady and modest trends in exports, Texas's wooden furniture imports have increased dramati-

Million Dollars

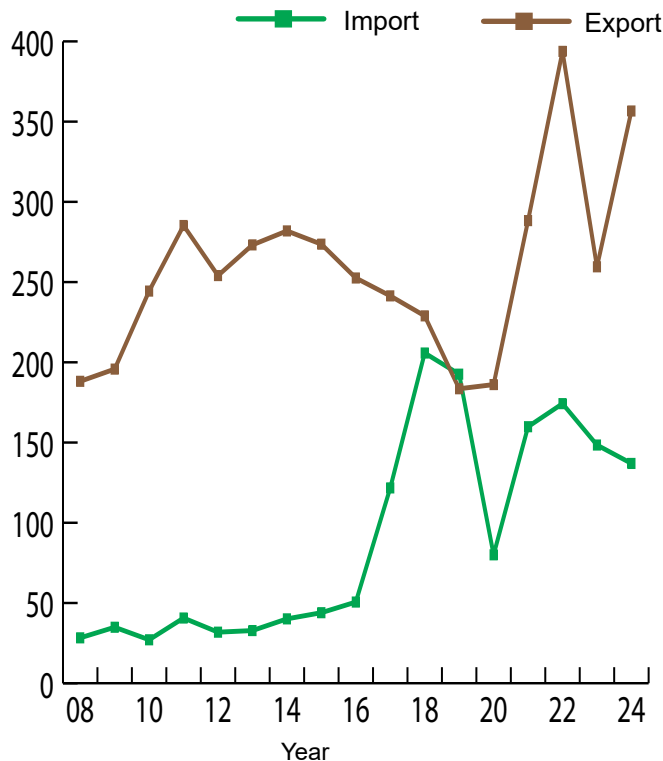


Figure 6. Texas Trade Value of Wood Pulp from 2008-2024

Million Dollars

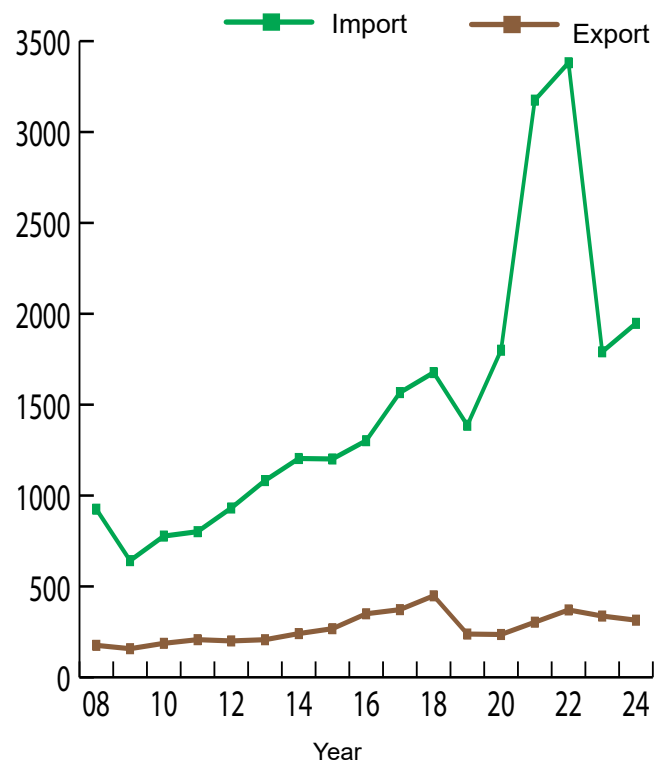


Figure 7. Texas Trade Value of Solid Wood Products from 2008-2024

cally since 2008, including during the COVID-19 pandemic. From 2008 to 2022, Texas imports surged by 193 percent, rising from \$0.6 billion to \$1.9 billion. In 2024, Texas's wooden furniture import value was \$1.7 billion, more than 27 times its export value (Figure 8). Texas is the largest importer of wooden furniture in the U.S. South and the second-largest nationally after California, accounting for eleven percent of total U.S. imports. Among Texas's wooden furniture imports, Vietnam was the largest source, accounting for \$540.3 million, followed by Mexico (\$485.8 million), Malaysia (\$150.8 million), China (\$94.6 million), and Canada (\$94.0 million).

Wood Chemicals Sector

Exports

Among the five categories, Texas's wood chemical trade is the smallest. In 2024, the value of Texas's wood chemical exports was \$67.6 million. The export value of wood chemical products has remained small and stable since 2008 (Figure 9). Of these exports, 78 percent, or \$52.4 million worth, went to Finland, followed by Mexico (\$4.5 million), Sweden (\$4.1 million), Canada (\$2.4 million), and Ecuador (\$0.7 million).

Imports

In general, Texas wood chemical imports show a similar trend and relatively small magnitude to those of its exports. In

2024, the value of Texas's wood chemical imports was \$36.8 million (Figure 9). Of these imports, Mexico was the largest source of Texas's chemical imports, accounting for \$20.2 million, followed by Brazil (\$6.1 million), Norway (\$5.6 million), China (\$1.5 million), and Sweden (\$0.7 million).

CONCLUSIONS

Texas's forest products industry has demonstrated a complex and evolving trade pattern over the past two decades. While Texas has largely been a net importer of forest products, driven primarily by solid wood and wooden furniture imports, it remains a significant exporter in sectors such as paper and pulp. The interplay of trade policies, such as the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), and the disruptive effects of the COVID-19 pandemic response in 2020 have played critical roles in shaping the state's forest products trade patterns. On the one hand, the COVID-19 pandemic played a pivotal role in amplifying trade imbalances, particularly in the housing and furniture markets, where demand surged, driving up imports and increasing prices. As the housing market cooled due to rising interest rates, Texas's import trends in 2024 reflect a return to more typical levels. On the other hand, key trade relationships, particularly with Canada and Mexico, continue to influence Texas's forest products trade, with policies like the USMCA playing a critical role in shaping these interactions.

Million Dollars

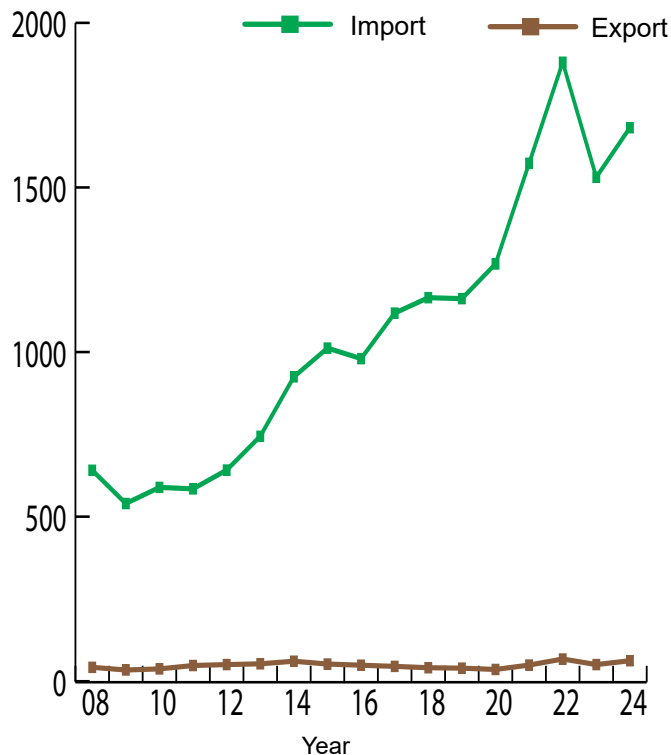


Figure 8. Texas Trade Value of Wooden Furniture from 2008-2024

Million Dollars

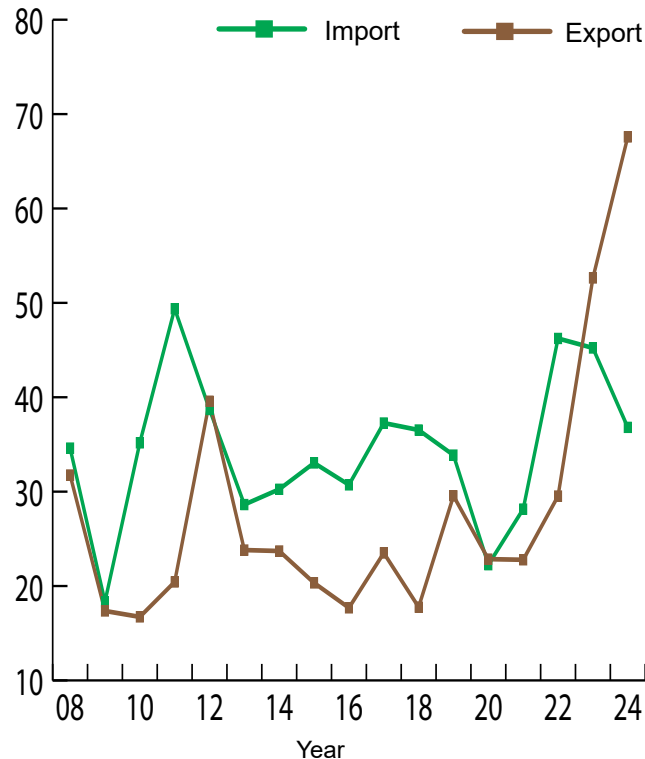


Figure 9. Texas Trade Value of Miscellaneous Chemical Products from 2008-2024

Mexico is Texas's largest trade partner in forest products, both as an importer and exporter. In 2024, Texas exported \$1.7 billion in forest products to Mexico, accounting for 78.2 percent of the state's total forest product exports. Texas also imported \$1.2 billion in forest products from Mexico, making up 23 percent of Texas's total forest product imports. In total, Texas was a net exporter of forest products to Mexico, with a net-export value of \$453.7 million in 2024. The geographical proximity of Texas and Mexico provides logistical advantages, such as lower transportation and labor costs, which facilitate trade between the two regions.

Canada is Texas's second-largest trade partner in the forest products sector. However, trade relations have been influenced by ongoing trade disputes between the U.S. and Canada since the 1980s. In 2024, Texas exported \$197.9 million in forest products to Canada, accounting for 9.4 percent of the state's total forest product exports. However, Texas imported \$1.0 billion in forest products from Canada, making up 19.5 percent of Texas's total forest product imports. Overall, Texas was a net importer of forest products from Canada, with a net-import value of \$815.8 million in 2024. Among all forest products, Canada was Texas's largest supplier of solid wood products, contributing \$643.1 million.

Texas's forest products industry will likely continue to be impacted by evolving trade agreements and domestic economic conditions. Overall, Texas operates as a net importer in the forest products industry. Given its significant

trade relationships with Mexico and Canada, the state's trade dynamics with these countries are crucial. The situation is further complicated by the fact that timber is closely tied to the housing market as the upstream sector in the supply chain. As such, navigating changes in these policies or U.S. international relations will impact Texas's future prospects.

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Table 1. Harmonized System Codes Used to Classify Each Forestry Product

Product Description	HS Code Classification
Miscellaneous Chemical Wood Byproducts	3803; 3804; 3805; 3806; 3807
Solid Wood Products	44
Wood Pulp	47
Paper and Paperboard	48
Wood Furniture	940330; 940340; 940350; 940360; 940381, 940382; 940383; 940391; 940610

Table 2. Texas Top Ten Export Destinations by Value (million \$)															
Rank	Solid Wood Products			Wood Pulp Products			Paper and Paperboard			Wooden Furniture			Miscellaneous Chemical		
	Countries	Value	%	Countries	Value	%	Countries	Value	%	Countries	Value	%	Countries	Value	%
1	Mexico	200.0	64	Mexico	343.2	96	Mexico	1,065.2	81	Mexico	37.6	60	Finland	52.4	77
2	United Kingdom	55.4	18	China	3.7	1	Canada	147.3	11	Canada	15.9	25	Mexico	4.5	7
3	Canada	30.7	10	Korea, South	2.1	1	Japan	17.7	1	Bermuda	1.0	2	Sweden	4.1	6
4	Martinique	3.5	1	Netherlands	1.7	<0.5	China	11.2	1	Italy	0.9	1	Canada	2.4	4
5	China	3.4	1	Canada	1.6	<0.5	Guatemala	5.6	<0.5	Vietnam	0.7	1	Ecuador	0.7	1
6	Denmark	2.1	1	India	1.4	<0.5	Colombia	5.2	<0.5	United Kingdom	0.4	1	Colombia	0.5	1
7	Guadeloupe	1.8	1	Malaysia	0.8	<0.5	Taiwan	4.9	<0.5	Bahamas	0.4	1	Argentina	0.4	1
8	Peru	1.8	1	Indonesia	0.3	<0.5	Netherlands	4.4	<0.5	Honduras	0.4	1	Saudi Arabia	0.3	<0.5
9	Belgium	1.7	1	Thailand	0.2	<0.5	Saudi Arabia	3.9	<0.5	Cayman Islands	0.3	1	India	0.3	<0.5
10	Vietnam	1.2	<0.5	United Kingdom	0.2	<0.5	Honduras	3.6	<0.5	Saudi Arabia	0.3	<0.5	Bolivia	0.3	<0.5

Table 3. Texas Top Ten Import Suppliers by Value (million \$)

Rank	Solid Wood Products			Wood Pulp Products			Paper and Paperboard			Wooden Furniture			Miscellaneous Chemical		
	Countries	Value	%	Countries	Value	%	Countries	Value	%	Countries	Value	%	Countries	Value	%
1	Canada	643.1	33	Uruguay	48.8	36	Mexico	524.4	37	Vietnam	540.3	32	Mexico	20.2	55
2	Brazil	245.8	13	Sweden	39.0	28	Canada	244.3	17	Mexico	485.8	29	Brazil	6.1	17
3	Mexico	163.0	8	Canada	32.3	24	China	161.6	11	Malaysia	150.8	9	Norway	5.6	15
4	China	160.7	8	Brazil	10.4	8	Germany	85.3	6	China	94.6	6	China	1.5	4
5	Vietnam	120.2	6	Mexico	3.6	3	Brazil	68.4	5	Canada	94.0	6	Sweden	0.7	2
6	Indonesia	113.9	6	Norway	2.4	2	Vietnam	64.4	5	Italy	63.5	4	Germany	0.6	2
7	Chile	90.9	5	Germany	0.4	<0.5	India	23.1	2	Indonesia	48.9	3	Canada	0.6	2
8	Germany	81.3	4	Belgium	0.0	<0.5	Korea, South	19.7	1	India	35.8	2	Greece	0.5	1
9	Cambodia	67.8	3	China	0.0	<0.5	Finland	18.0	1	Poland	24.2	1	Colombia	0.4	1
10	Latvia	28.2	1	Micronesia	0.0	<0.5	Indonesia	16.9	1	Lithuania	17.9	1	Japan	0.3	1

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