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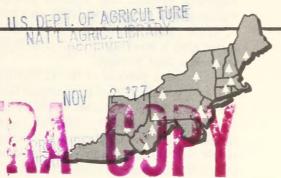


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A PREVIEW OF WEST VIRGINIA'S FOREST RESOURCE

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Abstract.—Forest land occupies 75 percent of the total land area of West Virginia. Sixty percent of the forest land is classified in the oak-hickory forest type and only 6 percent in all the softwood forest types. Since 1961, growing-stock volume increased 24 percent. Yellow-poplar increased 39 percent in volume and is now the prevalent species in the State.

Keywords: Forest surveys (West Virginia), forest area, resources (timber), statistics (forestry).

Forest is the dominant land use of the rugged West Virginia landscape. Inventories of this resource have been made by the Forest Service three times in the past quarter century. Each survey was designed to provide a reliable estimate of the extent and condition of the forest resource and to indicate what changes were occurring. A detailed statistical and analytical report of the most recent inventory is being prepared for publication. It will give a comprehensive analysis of the current situation and trends in the forest resource. This is a preview of that report.

Forest Land Area Continues to Increase

In 1949 forest occupied 64 percent of the total land area of West Virginia. The second inventory in 1961 showed a dramatic increase of forest area to 74 percent of the land area. The most recent inventory shows that this trend has continued although the rate has declined. In 1975 the forest area was 11.6 million acres-75 percent of the total land area. Considering the area of land affected since 1961 by the construction of major segments of the Interstate Highway System, new pipeline and powerline rights-of-way, mining activity, and the growth of urban areas, the continued increase in total forest area is more significant than indicated by the percentage increase.

Ninety-nine percent of the 11.6 million acres of forest is classified as commercial forest land; the remainder is classified as either unproductive forest or productive-reserved. Land area in the productive-reserved category increased as a result of administrative reclassification of public forest lands. Since 1961, the area in productive-reserved status has increased from 46,000 to 115,000 acres.

Forests are distributed quite uniformly across the entire state. All counties except Brooke and Jefferson are 50 percent or more forested. Six counties are over 85 percent forested. Webster County has the distinction of being the most heavily forested with 92 percent of its land area in forest.

Hardwood types predominate in West Virginia. Sixty percent of the forest land is classified in the oak-hickory forest type and only 6 percent in all the softwood forest types. The distribution of the hardwood forest types shows some significant shifts since 1961. The area in the oak-hickory type declined but an important local type in this group—yellow-poplar—showed a significant increase. The area in the oak-pine, the elm-ash-red maple, and the maple-beech-birch types increased.

A study of forest-land owners was conducted in conjunction with this inventory. Two objectives of this study were to define the pattern of forest-land ownership more clearly and to seek an understanding of the motives and intentions of forest-land owners. Over 1 million acres of commercial forest land is publically owned. All of the Monongahela plus parts of the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests account for 873 thousand acres. Most of the remaining public lands are State-owned. An estimated 207,500 individuals, groups, or corporations each own 1 acre or more of the 10,342,-900 acres of private commercial forest land. In the past, 31 percent of these owners have harvested timber from their lands. The forest land owned by those who have harvested timber makes up 61 percent of the total private commercial forest area.

Volume Change

Data from a second remeasurement of field plots established in 1949 provided a history of growth, mortality, and removals in the forest during the past quarter century. Average annual net growth of all growing stock was 35 cubic feet per acre during the past 14 years and 32.5 cubic feet per acre during the preceeding 12 years. In 1974 the annual growth of growing stock was 41 cubic feet per acre and the ratio of growth to removals was nearly 3 to 1.

Part of the analysis of the current volume and growth includes a procedure to determine whether past volume and growth estimates are directly comparable with the present estimate. This procedure helps to locate inconsistencies in the data and to evaluate differences that may have occurred because of procedural or definitional differences between inventory occasions. This analysis of the West Virginia inventory resulted in an adjustment of the 1961 inventory to reflect the standards, procedures, and definitions used in 1975.

Here are the figures, adjusted as described above, showing the trends:

	1961	1975	Change
Growing stock volume: (million cubic feet)			
Softwoods	557	995	+438
Hardwoods	10,320	12,520	+2,200
Total	10,877	13,515	2,638
Sawtimber volume: (million board feet)			
Softwoods	1,378	2,600	+1,222
Hardwoods	20,560	25,031	+4,471
Total	21,938	27,631	5,693

Growing Stock and Sawtimber Volume Continue to Increase

Timber volume increased rapidly in West Virginia between 1949 and 1961. Much of this increase resulted from ingrowth, i.e., trees previously too small to be measured for volume had reached the minimum size required to be classified as growing stock. This surge of ingrowth into the minimum recognized diameter class has slowed. Three-fifths of the gross growth between 1961 and 1975 was accretion, i.e., volume added to trees that were already of growing-stock size. The average growing-stock volume per acre in West Virginia was 1,177

cubic feet in 1975; a 23 percent increase since 1961. The sawtimber portion of growing stock averaged 2,406 board feet per acre in 1975; a 25 percent increase since 1961.

The growing-stock volume increase among the major species—has not been uniform. The relative positions of the 10 species with the largest cubic-foot volume in 1961 and 1975 reflect these uneven changes:

	Rank			
Species	1961	1975		
Red oak	1	3		
Chestnut oak	2	2		
Yellow-poplar	3	1		
Hickory	4	5		
White oak	5	4		
Black oak	6	6		
Beech	7	9		
Sugar maple	8	8		
Red maple	9	7		
Basswood	10	_		
Black cherry	_	10		

Yellow-poplar increased 39 percent in volume and is now the most prevalent species in the State. The oaks as a group exceed yellow-poplar in volume, but red oak dropped from first to third position. All oaks showed increases in volume and white oak replaced hickory as the fourth most abundant species. The volume of black cherry increased 67 percent and it became the tenth most abundant species. The volume of red maple increased 49 percent and the species moved from ninth to seventh position. The

volume of both beech and basswood declined. Beech dropped to ninth position and basswood is no longer among the 10 most abundant species. Black oak and sugar maple maintained their same relative positions. Although no softwood is on the list of top ten species, softwoods as a group have increased 79 percent. All softwoods accounted for 5 percent of the total volume in 1961 and 7.4 percent of total volume in 1975.

Sawtimber volume has increased 26 percent since 1961. For hardwoods, much of the increase was in the 12- and 14-inch diameter classes. Logs in trees of this size usually do not meet the minimum size specifications for standard lumber log grades 1 or 2. Most of the hardwood sawtimber increase was in grade 3 standard lumber logs. Forty-six percent of the hardwood sawtimber volume is now grade 3. We found little change in the proportion of hardwood volume in grades 1 and 2 combined. However, more of this higher quality timber is now classed as grade 1 than in 1961. Of the softwoods, only the pines are segregated into quality classes by standard lumber log grades. More than 88 percent of the sawtimber volume of the pines is grade 3 or poorer quality. Here, as in the hardwoods, the high proportion of sawtimber volume in the smaller diameter classes is the reason for the low quality.

The following tables describe the forest resource of West Virginia.

Table 1.—Land area in West Virginia, by land classes, counties, and geographic units, 1975

County	-				
	Total land area ^a	Nonforest land area	Non- commercial b	Commercial	Sampling error of total ^c
		Thous	sand acres	00 40 00 mg (00 de 00 de las 10 mg (00 de mg (0	Percent
Barbour	218.2	81.4	0.9	135.9	10
Berkeley	202.2	83.0	1.2	118.0	12
Braxton	330.9	77.9	1.0	252.0	6
Grant	305.9	67.6	2.1	236.2	6
Hampshire	409.0	87.7	1.7	319.6	5
Hardy	374.4	71.6	5.1	297.7	5
Harrison	267.5	120.2	2.5	144.8	13
Jefferson	134.9	96.3	2.1	36.5	35
Lewis	250.9	82.6	.7	167.6	9
Mineral	211.2	44.6	.7	165.9	6

CONTINUED

Table 1.—Continued

				Forest land	
County	Total land area ^a	Nonforest land area	Non- commercial b	Commercial	Sampling error of total ^c
		Thous	sand acres		Percent
Morgan	149.1	32.2	6.6	110.3	7
Pendleton	444.8	109.4	34.2	301.2	7 6 7 6
Pocahontas	603.5	84.9	15.3	503.3	7
Preston	412.8	110.7	1.4	300.7	
Randolph	663.0	80.6	13.3	569.1	4
Taylor	111.4	45.1	1.4	64.9	15
Tucker	269.5	38.6	20.2	210.7	9
Upshur	225.3	70.5	.8	154.0	8
Webster	352.6	27.7	8.1	316.8	3
Northeastern Unit	5,937.1	1,412.6	119.3	4,405.2	1.4
Boone	320.6	56.6	- 1	264.0	10
Clay	219.5	29.8	_	189.7	6
Fayette	424.3	84.7	3.9	335.7	5
Greenbrier	656.7	154.8	1.0	500.9	4
Kanawha	580.4	122.3		458.1	4
Logan	291.9	56.0	3.3	232.6	10
McDowell	341.1	64.1	contribution of the same	277.0	11
Mercer	266.8	77.1	.5	189.2	6
Mingo	270.7	47.9	ni Paranu	222.8	10
Monroe	302.5	116.5	-	186.0	8
Nicholas	416.0	78.4 88.5	.3 1.4	337.3 297.4	5
Raleigh	387.3 223.8	60.4	4.4	159.0	6
Summers Wyoming	322.6	52.3	6.8	263.5	5
Southern Unit	5,024.2	1,089.4	21.6	3,913.2	1.8
Brooke	56.4	29.8	_ m	26.6	27
Cabell	178.7	47.0	0.3	131.4	8 9
Calhoun	179.8	41.3	MEMBER I	138.5	9
Doddridge	204.2	53.9		150.3	9
Gilmer	217.0	54.0	2.1	160.9	9
Hancock	53.2	26.4	1.5	25.3	27
Jackson	294.7	103.3	.2	191.2	8
Lincoln	280.3	33.4	_	246.9	4
Marion	199.0	65.6	1.2	132.2	10
Marshall	194.7	78.2	· -	116.5	12
Mason	276.8	113.4	.4	163.0	10
Monongalia	233.5	83.8	.2	149.5	11
Ohio	68.0	30.6	_	37.4	$\frac{21}{2}$
Pleasants	82.7	14.2	.1	68.4	8 7
Putnam	222.7	66.4	1.0	156.3	6
Ritchie	289.3	72.1	1.8	215.4 211.4	9
Roane	311.0	99.6	_	211.4 119.3	9
Tyler	163.6	$\frac{44.3}{63.4}$.1	265.1	5
Wayne	328.6 232.1			181.9	6
Wetzel Wirt	150.4	$\frac{50.1}{27.3}$.1	123.1	6
Wood	235.8	81.1	and the last	154.7	9
Northwestern Unit	4,452.5	1,279.2	8.0	3,165.3	1.9
Total for state	15,413.8	3,781.2	148.9	11,483.7	1.0

^a Source: Area Measurement Report, Bureau of the Census, Areas of West Virginia: 1960 (April 1967).

b Includes nonproductive and productive-reserved forest land.

^cIn percent at the 68 percent probability level for commercial forest land.

Table 2.—Area of commercial forest land in West Virginia, by ownership classes and geographic units, 1975

[In thousands of acres]

Ownership classes	Northeastern	Southern	Northwestern	Tota
National Forest	733.8	138.8	_	872.6
Other Federal	14.0	3.1	22.0	39.1
State	88.1	78.7	62.1	228.9
County and municipal	.2	_	_	.2
Total public	836.1	220.6	84.1	1,140.8
Forest industry	234.5	491.5	153.7	879.7
Farmer-owned Miscellaneous private:	876.0	391.5	660.1	1,927.6
Individual	1,634.4	1,289.6	1,863.8	4.787.8
Corporate	402.8	1,254.1	95.4	1,752.3
Other	421.4	265.9	308.2	995.5
Total private	3,569.1	3,692.6	3,081.2	10,342.9
Allownerships	4,405.2	3,913.2	3,165.3	11,483.7

Table 3.—Form of ownership by number of owners and acres of privately-owned forest land with number of owners who have harvested timber and the acres they own, West, Virginia, 1975

	Al	All owners		Owners who have harvested timber		
Form of ownership	Number	Thousand acres owned	Number	Thousand acres owned		
Individual	182,100	6,517.5	55,900	3,149.6		
Partnership	4,300	290.3	800	187.2		
Corporation	3,000	2,591.0	500	2,417.8		
Othera	18,100	944.1	6,400	564.9		
Total	207,500	10,342.9	63,600	6,319.5		

^a Includes associations, clubs, and undivided estates.

Table 4.—Area of commercial forest land, by forest types and standsize classes, West Virginia, 1975

[In thousands of acres]

Forest type	All	Saw- timber stands	Pole- timber stands	Sapling- seedling stands	Non- stocked areas
White pine	101.2	36.8	54.1	10.3	_
Spruce-fir	59.0	43.6	14.0	1.1	0.3
Virginia and pitch pine	485.2	163.7	173.9	147.6	_
Oak-pine	568.2	221.6	172.7	164.3	9.6
Oak-hickory a	6,828.1	2,794.4	2,455.5	1.465.7	112.5
Elm-ash-red maple	814.5	258.4	282.1	274.0	
Maple-beech-birch	2.618.6	1.557.2	807.3	243.1	11.0
Aspen-birch	8.9	_	_	_	8.9
All types	11,483.7	5,075.7	3,959.6	2,306.1	142.3

^a Includes the yellow-poplar forest type.

Table 5.—Area of commercial forest land in West Virginia, by forest type, county, and geographic unit, 1975

[In thousands of acres]

County	Virginia and pitch pine	Other softwood types	Oak- hickory	Maple- beech- birch	Other hardwood types	All
Barbour	0.7	1.9	74.5	37.4	21.4	135.9
Berkeley	13.5	1.5	72.9	8.0	22.1	118.0
Braxton	1.2	3.9	136.9	73.2	36.8	252.0
Grant	26.1	2.4	142.3	20.9	44.5	236.2
Hampshire	31.9	3.9	199.3	19.4	65.1	319.6
Hardy	32.4	3.2	183.5	18.8	59.8	297.7
Harrison	.6	2.7	73.6	36.3	31.6	144.8
Jefferson	3.4	.3	23.3	3.0	6.5	36.5
Lewis	1.2	2.7	93.6	44.8	25.3	167.6
Mineral	24.7	1.7	96.2	10.1	33.2	165.9
Morgan	16.4	1.0	62.8	6.5	23.6	110.3
Pendleton	27.5	5.3	178.5	26.4	63.5	301.2
Pocahontas	1.6	33.5	177.8	242.2	48.2	503.3
Preston	1.8	4.2	167.3	84.9	42.5	300.7
Randolph	1.6	9.1	270.6	236.2	51.6	569.1
Taylor	.3	1.1	34.1	16.8	12.6	64.9
Tucker	.5	5.8	102.7	77.4	24.3	210.7
Upshur	.8	2.1	84.5	44.0	22.6	154.0
Webster	1.3	3.5	162.6	119.0	30.4	316.8
Northeastern Unit	187.5	89.8	2,337.0	1,125.3	665.6	4,405.2
	101.0					
Boone		2.8	160.4	92.3	8.5	264.0
Clay	2.6	3.2	127.3	43.8	12.8	189.7
Fayette	4.9	4.4	225.2	78.1	23.1	335.7
Greenbrier	5.5	12.4	281.4	166.2	35.4	500.9
Kanawha	7.4	8.5	305.3	105.4	31.5	458.1
Logan	_	3.6	150.4	68.1	10.5	232.6
McDowell	_	4.6	174.0	81.8	16.6	277.0
Mercer	2.2	2.6	126.3	45.6	12.5	189.2
Mingo	_	3.3	139.8	68.7	11.0	222.8
Monroe	7.0	3.9	122.3	37.5	15.3	186.0
Nicholas	6.1	3.9	217.8	85.8	23.7	337.3
Raleigh	4.5	3.1	199.7	69.5	20.6	297.4
Summers	2.3	2.8	104.7	38.3	10.9	159.0
Wyoming	5.7	11.3	171.4	57.7	17.4	263.5
Southern Unit	48.2	70.4	2,506.0	1,038.8	249.8	3,913.2
Brooke	1.2	- "	17.7	3.8	3.9	26.6
Cabell	13.1	_	79.7	17.8	20.8	131.4
Calhoun	17.1	unit i'i i'an	79.7	18.4	23.3	138.5
Doddridge	4.2	_	103.1	21.7	21.3	150.3
Gilmer	5.1		109.7	22.2	23.9	160.9
Hancock	.9	_	16.5	4.3	3.6	25.3
Jackson	19.4		116.3	27.1	28.4	191.2
Lincoln	7.8	_	161.0	39.5	38.6	246.9
Marion	4.5		91.3	18.2	18.2	132.2
Marshall	4.8		75.3	18.6	17.8	116.5
Mason	27.4		90.6	20.9	24.1	163.0
Monongalia	4.2		102.5	21.6	21.2	149.5
Ohio	1.5	MANY LEWIS	24.6	5.9	5.4	37.4
Pleasants	3.3		45.7	10.0	9.4	68.4
Putnam	23.3	18 To	89.2	21.6	22.2	156.3
Ritchie	12.2	medica_ MA	139.9	31.0	32.3	215.4
Roane	19.4	THE PARTY NAMED IN	128.8	31.4	31.8	211.4
Tyler	7.4		76.6	17.2	18.1	119.3
Wayne	21.1	78 _ 5 0	163.1	38.1	42.8	265.1
Wetzel	5.4		120.3	27.7	28.5	181.9
Wirt	20.9	177	67.1	16.9	18.2	123.1
Wood	25.3		86.4	20.6	22.4	154.7
Northwestern Unit	249.5		1,985.1	454.5	476.2	3,165.3
Total for state	485.2	160.2	6,828.1	2,618.6	1,391.6	11,483.7

Table 6.—Net volume of growing stock on commercial forest land in West Virginia, by forest type, county, and geographic unit, 1975

[In millions of cubic feet]

C	ounty	Virginia and pitch pine	Other softwood types	Oak- hickory	Maple- beech- birch	Other hardwood types	All
Barbour		0.6	3.2	77.8	46.0	19.3	146.9
Berkeley		7.8	1.2	62.4	9.9	17.7	99.0
Braxton		1.1	8.3	155.4	94.7	36.4	295.9
Grant		18.6	2.1	144.8	30.5	39.0	235.0
Hampshire		19.8	3.0	192.6	26.7	56.6	298.7
Hardy		22.3	2.8	183.5	28.6	53.8	291.0
Harrison		.5	3.4	63.0	34.1	18.9	119.9
Jefferson		2.0	.2	13.5	2.1	4.2	22.0
Lewis Mineral		1.0 15.4	4.1 1.2	93.9 93.6	51.5 15.8	21.2 29.2	171.7 155.2
Morgan		12.2	.6	58.5	10.7	20.3	102.3
Pendleton		18.5	5.7	177.6	33.7	53.7	289.2
Pocahontas		1.7	88.2	265.3	451.6	51.0	857.8
Preston		1.6	7.7	183.7	107.8	40.8	341.6
Randolph		1.4	26.9	421.3	474.8	65.2	989.6
Taylor		.3	1.4	31.1	16.8	8.2	57.8
Tucker		.4	16.7	164.4	140.5	19.6	341.6
Upshur		.7	4.2	93.5	57.0	22.4	177.8
Webster		1.2	8.3	237.2	230.2	39.1	516.0
Northeaster	n Unit	127.1	189.2	2,713.1	1,863.0	616.6	5,509.0
Boone			7.0	171.7	85.0	6.6	270.3
Clay		1.6	5.7	150.1	53.7	14.0	225.1
Fayette		3.1	6.2	264.3	94.3	25.1	393.0
Greenbrier		3.9	29.2	371.1	277.5	46.7	728.4
Kanawha		4.9	16.1	355.6	127.3	34.6	538.5
Logan		_	8.9	157.3	62.1	8.0	236.3
McDowell		1.4	11.3	161.6	74.3	12.3	259.5
Mercer		1.4	4.6	153.2	56.2	14.9	230.3
Mingo		<u> </u>	8.0	141.4	62.3	8.2	219.9
Monroe Nicholas		5.0 3.7	7.2 4.7	124.7 250.0	41.1 134.6	13.7 23.4	191.7 416.4
Raleigh		2.8	3.7	233.4	83.3	22.9	346.1
Summers		1.5	5.4	125.7	45.7	12.8	191.1
Wyoming		4.0	27.3	191.6	68.7	18.3	309.9
Southern Un	it	31.9	145.3	2,851.7	1,266.1	261.5	4,556.5
Brooke		0.8		15.7	4.2	3.1	23.8
Cabell		13.5	-	78.6	21.2	18.2	131.5
Calhoun		17.7	_	74.0	21.6	19.5	132.8
Doddridge		2.8	- manufacture	123.7	29.5	20.1	176.1
Gilmer		3.2		126.5	28.9	22.3	180.9
Hancock		.8	_	15.9	5.5	3.2	25.4
ackson		22.9	_	118.9	33.0	26.7	201.5
incoln		5.8	_	182.1	53.3	35.6	276.8
Marion		2.8	_	104.6	24.3	16.3	148.0
Iarshall		3.4	-	70.4	22.1	14.7	110.6
Mason		32.5	_	89.1	24.5	22.7	168.8
Ionongalia		3.0		120.8	29.1	20.4	173.3
hio		1.1		24.6	7.3	4.9	37. 94.
leasants		4.5		64.1	14.4	11.0	
utnam Litchie		29.6 13.5		$101.1 \\ 167.9$	27.1 41.0	23.2 33.0	181. 255.
oane		20.2		120.2	37.1	27.1	204.
yler		7.2		85.2	21.5	16.7	130.
ayne		19.8	_	162.8	45.9	37.0	265.
Vetzel		3.9	_	136.7	36.2	26.9	203.
Virt		29.7		81.4	22.8	20.4	154.
Vood		32.5	_	93.0	25.9	22.0	173.
Northwester	n Unit	271.2	_	2,157.3	576.4	445.0	3,449.9

Table 7.—Net volume of sawtimber on commercial forest land in West Virginia, by forest type, county, and geographic unit, 1975

[In millions of board feet]

	County	- 10 IX -12 31 -10	Virginia and pitch pine	Other softwood types	Oak- hickory	Maple- beech- birch	Other hardwood types	All
Barbour			0.7	8.2	134.5	87.5	34.3	265.2
Berkeley			11.3	2.3	104.4	17.6	31.7	167.3
Braxton			1.4	21.8	284.3	186.9	66.2	560.6
Grant			35.4	3.6	232.7	56.1	73.9	401.7
Hampshire			29.4	5.8	329.0	41.0	102.7	507.9
Hardy			38.0	5.0	306.0	48.1	99.0	496.1
Harrison			.6	9.9	97.4	62.3	31.2	201.4
efferson			3.3	.5	21.1	3.8	7.0	35.7
Lewis			1.2	.5 9.7	155.6	96.7	35.8	299.0
Mineral			26.3	2.4	149.7	28.1	53.8	260.3
Iorgan			23.1	1.3	86.3	20.4	38.3	169.4
Pendleton			32.2	9.5	290.2	52.1	96.7	480.7
ocahontas			2.6	256.8	438.0	949.9	109.5	1,756.8
reston			1.9	18.6	324.3	209.1	72.1	626.0
Randolph			1.6	77.2	859.5	1,035.1	125.2	2,098.6
aylor			.4	4.0	49.2	31.0	13.5	98.1
ucker			.5	54.7	343.2	326.6	36.0	761.0
Jpshur			.8	10.9	169.0	111.1	40.6	332.4
Webster			1.4	21.4	505.8	569.9	72.9	1,171.4
	**							
Northeast	ern Unit		212.1	523.6	4,880.2	3,933.3	1,140.4	10,689.6
Boone			_	9.2	424.8	206.0	17.8	657.8
Clay			3.4	11.9	311.7	113.6	29.2	469.8
ayette			6.3	14.2	550.5	199.9	52.0	822.9
reenbrier			8.1	53.8	792.1	583.7	109.9	1,547.6
anawha			10.3	31.6	746.5	271.2	71.6	1,131.2
ogan			_	11.4	390.2	150.8	21.9	574.3
AcDowell .			- <u> </u>	14.6	378.9	175.5	34.4	603.4
Aercer			2.8	9.4	332.2	122.5	32.8	499.7
Ingo [10.1	343.3	150.2	22.9	526.5
Ionroe			11.1	13.5	237.7	83.0	21.6	366.9
licholas			7.3	11.7	506.4	306.8	43.5	875.7
Raleigh			5.4	9.2	492.3	177.9	47.3	732.1
Summers			3.3	10.4	271.4	98.7	26.9	410.7
Vyoming			9.1	48.4	391.4	143.9	36.7	629.5
Southern	Unit		67.1	259.4	6,169.4	2,783.7	568.5	9,848.1
Brooke			1.8	_	30.0	9.4	6.1	47.3
Cabell			25.4	_	150.0	48.8	34.3	258.5
alhoun			32.3	_	138.8	49.4	36.0	256.5
Ooddridge			5.6	_	268.7	75.6	39.0	388.9
lilmer			6.3	_	266.8	72.2	43.6	388.9
Hancock			1.9	-	30.2	12.2	6.4	50.7
ackson			45.8	_	230.0	75.5	51.9	403.2
incoln			11.4		356.0	124.4	71.1	562.9
larion			5.7	_	228.0	63.2	31.0	327.9
Iarshall			7.2	_	129.4	50.0	28.1	214.7
Iason			62.6	_	175.6	55.7	43.6	337.5
Ionongalia			6.5	-	260.9	73.0	40.0	380.4
hio			2.5	_	47.0	16.7	9.8	76.0
leasants			9.0	_	144.5	37.3	22.1	212.9
utnam			58.0	_	203.4	62.8	46.2	370.4
itchie			27.0		350.2	98.7	66.1	542.0
coane			39.7	_	216.8	83.7	52.3	392.5
			13.7	_	174.1	52.1	32.6	272.5
vler			36.1		304.8	104.7	70.6	516.2
'yler Vavne			7.7	_	274.3	85.3	53.2	420.5
Vayne					164.4	52.7	41.4	318.5
'yler Vayne Vetzel Virt			60.0	_				
Vayne			$60.0 \\ 64.4$	= -	186.0	60.1	43.7	354.2
Vayne Vetzel Virt	ern Unit			=			43.7	7,093.1

Table 8.—Net volume of growing-stock trees a on commercial forest land, by species and tree size, West Virginia, 1975

Species	All trees	Poletimber trees	Saw	timber
	*****	Million cubic fe	et	Million board feet
White pine	125.5	43.7	81.8	328.8
Virginia pine	416.5	154.9	261.6	903.2
Other yellow pines	115.1	29.8	85.3	300.2
Red spruce	153.3	18.1	135.2	565.2
Hemlock ^c	184.6	55.3	129.3	502.3
Total softwoods	995.0	301.8	693.2	2,599.7
Select white oaks	1,293.0	511.9	781.1	2,668.1
Select red oaks	1,294.1	351.0	943.1	3,203.8
Other white oaks	1,384.7	559.9	824.8	2,768.6
Other red oaks	1,427.1	471.7	955.4	3,354.4
Red maple	829.9	486.3	343.6	1,085.9
Sugar maple	758.6	416.8	341.8	1,158.0
Yellow birch	142.5	94.5	48.0	164.8
Sweet birch	250.7	180.8	69.9	228.2
Hickory	1,173.8	658.7	515.1	1,720.6
Beech	612.3	196.3	416.0	1,459.3
Ash	282.2	102.3	179.9	591.0
Black walnut	107.2	46.1	61.1	206.8
Yellow-poplar	1,412.8	463.5	949.3	3,267.7
Cucumbertree	124.7	50.7	74.0	247.3
Blackgum	132.5	48.4	84.1	296.1
Black cherry	453.6	138.6	315.0	1,112.1
Basswood	207.5	77.1	130.4	417.5
Other hardwoods	633.2	309.9	323.3	1,080.9
Total hardwoods	12,520.4	5,164.5	7,355.9	25.031.1
All species	13,515.4	5,466.3	8,049.1	27,630.8

^a Growing-stock trees are trees that satisfy national specifications for form and allowable cull. Net volumes are given for all such trees 5.0 inches dbh and larger.

b International ¼-inch rule.

c Includes a small amount of redcedar.

Table 9.—Net volume of sawtimber on commercial forest land, by species and quality classes, West Virginia, 1975

[In millions of board feet] a

	A 11		Standard	l lumber logs	
Species	All classes	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4 h
Softwoods:	VIII I			140	in military
White pine	328.8	22.1	68.7	185.0	53.0
Virginia pine	903.2	16.5	27.1	859.6	17700 <u>0</u>
Other yellow pines	300.2	18.2	21.7	260.3	Little No.
Other softwoods c	1,067.5	_	- I	-	Marin Park
Total softwoods	2,599.7	56.8	117.5	1,304.9	53.0
Hardwoods:	- for -	0.718	Della della	4000 300	waste -
Select white oak	2,668.1	182.0	431.1	1,370.6	684.4
Select red oak	3,203.8	742.4	706.0	1,341.3	414.1
Other white oaks	2,768.6	297.3	518.6	1,289.8	662.9
Other red oaks	3,354.4	495.4	533.1	1,434.1	891.8
Red maple	1.085.9	123.6	145.7	545.8	270.8
Sugar maple	1,158.0	144.3	187.9	545.2	280.6
Yellow birch	164.8	25.5	28.6	76.5	34.2
Sweet birch	228.2	26.6	44.7	114.5	42.4
Hickory	1,720.6	161.0	237.3	799.2	523.1
Beech	1,459.3	120.7	193.2	691.3	454.1
Ash	591.0	79.2	137.7	261.4	112.7
Black walnut	206.8	5.2	27.5	131.4	42.7
Yellow-poplar	3,267.7	658.8	600.0	1,337.3	671.6
Cucumbertree	247.3	23.2	47.5	125.0	51.6
Blackgum	296.1	54.7	76.7	125.9	38.8
Black cherry	1,112.1	169.7	218.9	483.8	239.7
Basswood	417.5	57.1	95.7	203.3	61.4
Other hardwoods	1,080.9	65.8	149.8	619.6	245.7
Total hardwoods	25,031.1	3,432.5	4,380.0	11,496.0	5,722.6
Percentage of	H-Y-DI-M-M	odka vtervio	NR yers-V	and dance Si IV	
hardwoods	100	14	17	46	23

Table 10.—Annual net growth and removals of growing stock and sawtimber on commercial forest land, softwoods and hardwoods, West Virginia, 1974

Species group	Growing stock		Sawtimber	
	Net growth	Removals	Net growth	Removals
	Thousand cubic feet		Thousand board feet	
Softwoods Hardwoods	58,600 414,900	10,600 155,500	172,000 651,000	27,800 405,300
Total	473,500	166,100	823,000	433,100
	Percent			
Sampling error of totals	8	15	11	19

a International ¼-inch rule.

 $^{^{\}rm a}$ International ¼-inch rule. $^{\rm b}$ Grade-4 applies only to the pines. For hardwoods the volumes in this column are for construction logs.

^c Species other than pine are not graded into standard lumber grades.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS OF UNITS USED IN THIS REPORT

1 acre = 4,046.86 square meters or 0.405 hectare.

1,000 acres = 405 hectares.

1,000,000 acres = 405,000 hectares.

1,000 board feet (International ¼-inch log rule) = 3.48 cubic meters.

1,000,000 board feet (International ¼-inch log rule) = 3,480 cubic meters.

Breast height = 1.4 meters above ground level.

1 cubic foot = 28,317 cubic centimeters or 0.028317 cubic meter.

1,000 cubic feet = 28.317 cubic meters.

1,000,000 cubic feet = 28,317 cubic meters.

1 cord (wood, bark, and airspace) = 3.6246 cubic meters. 1 cord (solid wood, pulpwood) = 2.4069 cubic meters.

1 cord (solid wood, other than pulpwood) = 2.2654 cubic meters.

1,000 cords (pulpwood) = 2,406.9 cubic meters.

1,000 cords (other products) = 2,265.4 cubic meters.

1 foot = 30.48 centimeters or 0.3048 meter.

1 inch = 25.4 millimeters or 2.54 centimeters or 0.0254 meter.

1 mile = 1.609 kilometers.

1 square foot = 929.03 square centimeters or 0.0929 square meter.

Source: A. Binek. 1973 Forest products in terms of metric units. Published by the author, P.O. Box 7 Westmount, Quebec H3Z2T1 Canada