

Table 7—Nursery production, in thousands of trees, by ownership category (October 1, 1996–September 30, 1997)

	Federal	State	Local government	Forest industry	Other industry	Total
Alabama	0	26,625	—	185,000	25,000	236,625
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	—	—	—	49,668	49,668
Arkansas	0	10,000	0	110,000	0	120,000
California	9,485	2,350	—	—	—	11,835
Colorado	0	2,009	—	—	7	2,016
Connecticut	0	650	0	0	0	650
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	23,045	0	67,000	70,000	160,045
Georgia	0	49,232	—	66,460	135,670	251,362
Hawaii	0	374	—	—	—	374
Idaho	12,240	650	—	7,690	—	20,580
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	4,000	—	—	1,500	5,500
Iowa	0	—	—	—	—	0
Kansas	0	317	0	0	0	317
Kentucky	0	7,800	0	200	0	8,000
Louisiana	0	43,078	—	—	24,000	67,078
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	4,572	0	0	0	4,572
Massachusetts	0	—	—	—	—	0
Michigan	4,046	5,000	2,000	10,000	13,000	34,046
Minnesota	0	10,000	300	2,136	8,000	20,436
Mississippi	6,184	36	—	—	—	6,220
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	672	500	1,800	—	2,972
Nebraska	1,982	1,472	—	—	—	3,454
Nevada	0	190	—	—	—	190
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	360	0	0	600	960
New Mexico	0	144	—	—	20	164
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	26,000	—	78,000	—	104,000
North Dakota	0	1,219	0	0	3,000	4,219
Ohio	0	6,266	0	0	0	6,266
Oklahoma	0	6,524	0	35,000	0	41,524
Oregon	13,131	14,500	0	43,638	15,532	86,801
Pennsylvania	0	1,213	—	—	—	1,213
Rhode Island	0	0	37	0	0	37
South Carolina	0	17,415	—	81,977	46	99,438
South Dakota	0	1,392	0	0	0	1,392
Tennessee	0	8,079	—	—	—	8,079
Texas	0	13,600	—	112,300	—	125,900
Utah	0	900	—	—	—	900
Vermont	0	0	—	—	—	0
Virginia	0	37,552	—	10,868	—	48,420
Washington	5,712	17,000	2,100	40,000	20,000	84,812
West Virginia	0	3,500	0	0	200	3,700
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	8	0	0	0	8
CNMI	0	5	—	—	0.7	6
FSM	0	18	1	0	0.4	19
Guam	0	48	0	0	0	48
Marshall Islands	0	2	1	0	3	6
Palau	0	23	—	—	—	23
Puerto Rico	0	104	0	0	0	104
Grand total	52,780	347,943	4,939	852,069	366,247	1,623,978

Note: CNMI = Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia; — indicates unknown information or data not available.

Definitions

The following terms and/or assumptions used in the text are defined in this section:

South—Includes: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

North—Includes: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

West—Includes: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and the territories of American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Guam, Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

Other federal—Lands administered by the Department of Energy, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (table 1).

Other state—State-owned lands other than those designated as state forests. Examples include state wildlife management areas, recreation areas, state school lands, and lands owned in connection with state correctional facilities or other institutions (table 2).

Local government—Lands (table 2) or nurseries (table 7) owned by counties, municipalities, and other units of local government.

Non-industrial private—Land owned by private owners, farmers, and Indian Nations, but excluding industrial owners (tables 3, 4, and 6).

Forest industry—Private lands owned by companies or individuals operating wood-using plants (tables 3, 4, and 6).

Other industry—Private lands owned by companies other than those in the forest industry. Major examples are lands owned by mining, railroad, and utility companies; insurance companies; pension funds; and investment companies (tables 3, 4, and 6) or private growers outside of the forest industry (table 7).

Non-federal public—Lands owned by state and local governments (table 4).

Direct seeding—Sowing tree seeds (instead of planting seedlings) to establish stands of trees in the field.

Timber stand improvement (TSI)—Practices to enhance timber production in existing stands of trees, such as control of unwanted, competing vegetation; thinning to control spacing; and pruning.

Fiscal year (FY)—A 12-month period established for accounting and reporting purposes, which for the USDA Forest Service runs from October 1 through September 30 of the following year.

Note: 1 acre = .405 hectares; 1 hectare = 2.47 acres.