



Forestry Fact Sheet 16
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Forest Resource Facts

MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

This county fact sheet is intended to be used by local and state governments for planning, by schools and community groups for education and by citizens who are interested in the status of the forest resource in their county, region and state. The fact sheet is produced from a comprehensive data base of forest statistics maintained at Michigan State University. If you would like a special multi-county or regional report, contact the authors as listed below.

Definitions

Commercial Forest: Forest area capable of producing a minimum timber crop - generally more than 20 cubic feet per acre per year-and not administratively set aside for uses which prohibit timber cutting.

Cubic foot: Measurement of wood volume. Approximately 79 cubic feet of solid wood are contained in one cord.

F.O.B.: The abbreviation for freight on board. When referring to timber values it means the value when delivered to the primary processing mill.

Growing stock volume: Amount of wood in cubic feet, contained in live trees of commercial species, not rough, rotten and dead trees,, that are 5 inches diameter at breast height from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4 inch top diameter outside bark.

Net annual growth: Annual change in volume of live trees in either growing stock or sawtimber, as stated.

Sawlog: A log meeting minimum standards of diameter, length, and defect. These standards include that a log must be at least 8 feet long, sound and straight and with a minimum diameter outside bark of 7 inches for softwoods and 9 inches for hardwoods or other combinations of size and defect specified by regional standards.

Sawtimber trees: Growing stock trees of commercial species containing at least one 12-foot sawlog or two 8 foot sawlogs and meeting regional specifications for lack of defect. Softwoods must be at least 9 inches diameter at breast height and hardwoods at least 11 inches diameter at breast height.

SIC category: Abbreviation for Standard Industrial Classification, which are standard groupings of industry types.

Sources

The data are gathered from a number of secondary sources as indicated below. The data are only as recent as these sources made available.

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