

US FORESTRY INDUSTRY

Understanding the Industry
and Eligibility for MEP



WHAT QUALIFIES FOR MEP?

Cultivation or Harvesting of Trees

F9. What does “cultivation” mean in the context of trees?

In the context of trees, “cultivation” refers to work that promotes the growth of trees.

F10. What are examples of work that can be considered the cultivation of trees?

- For the purposes of the MEP, examples of work that can be considered the cultivation of trees include, but are not limited to: soil preparation; plowing or fertilizing land; sorting seedlings; planting seedlings; transplanting; staking; watering; removing diseased or undesirable trees; applying insecticides; shearing tops and limbs; and tending, pruning, or trimming trees.



WHAT QUALIFIES FOR MEP?

F11. What does “harvesting” mean in the context of trees?

For the purposes of the MEP, “harvesting” refers to the act of gathering or taking of the trees.

F12. What are examples of work that can be considered the harvesting of trees?

The Department considers the harvesting of trees to include work such as topping, felling, and skidding.



WHAT QUALIFIES FOR MEP?

F13. What types of work are not considered part of the cultivation or harvesting of trees?

The Department believes that the following activities are *not* part of the cultivation or harvesting of trees: clearing trees in preparation for construction; trimming trees around electric power lines; and cutting logs for firewood.

F14. Does transporting trees from a harvesting site to a processor (sawmill) qualify as agricultural work?

No. Transporting trees is not agricultural work for purposes of the MEP because it occurs after the cultivation and harvesting of trees.

F15. Is initial processing of trees considered agricultural work?

Yes. Because trees are a raw agricultural product, the initial processing of trees is considered agricultural work.



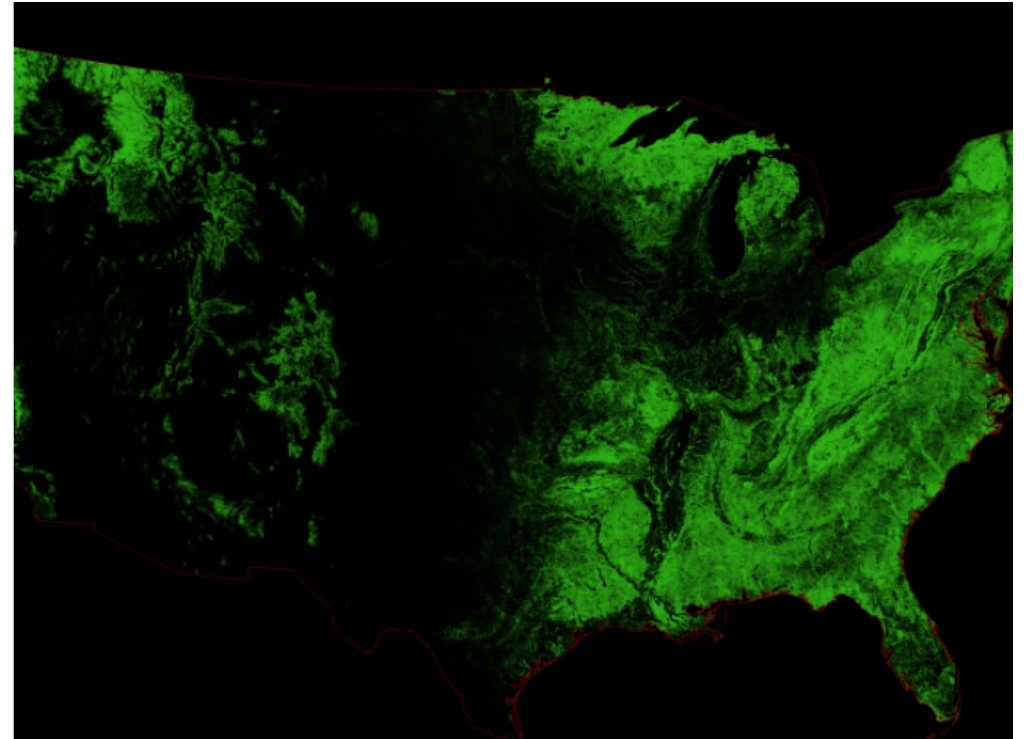
FOUR PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL TOTAL MANUFACTURING GDP

- The United States forest products industry accounts for approximately four percent of the nation's total manufacturing GDP, producing over \$200 billion in products every year.



NATURAL RESOURCE

- The United States is home to tremendous natural resources, including 823 million acres of forests and woodlands. While the country's combined forest and woodland area has been stable-to-increasing for decades, that doesn't mean forests aren't changing in response to a variety of internal and external stimuli.



<https://www.usda.gov/media/blog/2019/04/22/state-forest>

HALF IS PRIVATELY OWNED

- For example, forests and woodlands combined make up over one-third of the nation's landscape. More than half of that is privately owned, with most public ownership in the West. National forests make up 19 percent of forests and woodlands, although trees on national forests have aged as harvests on public land have declined.



CITY AND COUNTRY

- Forests are moving to the city as well. The value of urban trees continues to grow as economic and public health data show that these trees can reduce energy used for heating and cooling by \$5.4 billion every year while producing 67 million tons of oxygen.

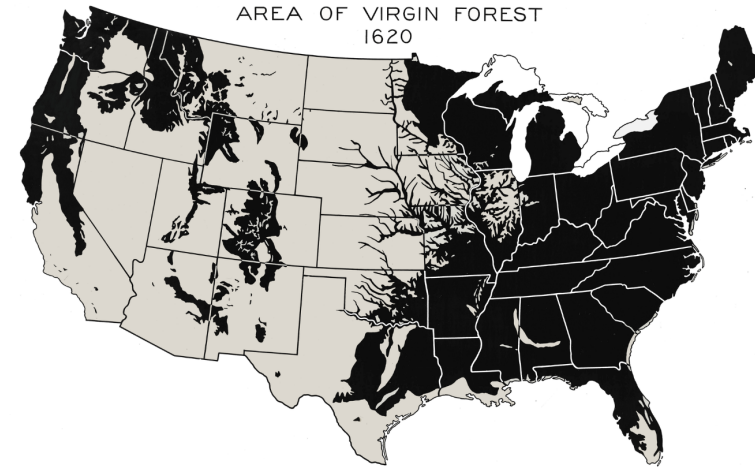


UNDERSTANDING THE NATIONS FOREST AND WOODLAND RESOURCES

- “Understanding the extent of the nation’s forest and woodland resources is the key to making informed policy and management decisions, whether at the local, state, national, or international scale,” said Forest Service Deputy Chief of Research and Development Alexander Friend.



A CENTURY AGO



- A century ago, our main forest-related problem in the United States was deforestation. Deforestation threatened our timber supplies ... our water supplies ... our rich forest resources ... our habitat for native wildlife. In response, we set aside protected areas like the national forests and grasslands. Even more important, we created sound structures of governance for managing forests sustainably on both public land and private land.

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/speeches/state-forests-and-forestry-united-states-1>



CURRENT ISSUES

- Today, our forest estate is stable, but we face a host of other issues. Many challenges are associated with drought, wildfire, invasive species, and outbreaks of insects and disease—all made worse by climate change. Warming temperatures mean more energy in the atmosphere, which is consistent with severe weather events, such as floods, tornadoes, blizzards, ice storms, and hurricanes. The United States has seen all of these in recent years.

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/speeches/state-forests-and-forestry-united-states-1>

CHANGES IN CLIMATE

Around the world, the effects of climate change continue to be felt. Changes include a global decrease in the size of glaciers, a decrease in snow cover for many regions in the Northern Hemisphere, warmer ocean and surface temperatures, and rising sea levels.



CHANGES IN CLIMATE

- In the National Forests and Grasslands, these shifts include:
- More frequent wildfires that burn larger areas
- More severe problems with insects, pests, and diseases threatening trees and crops

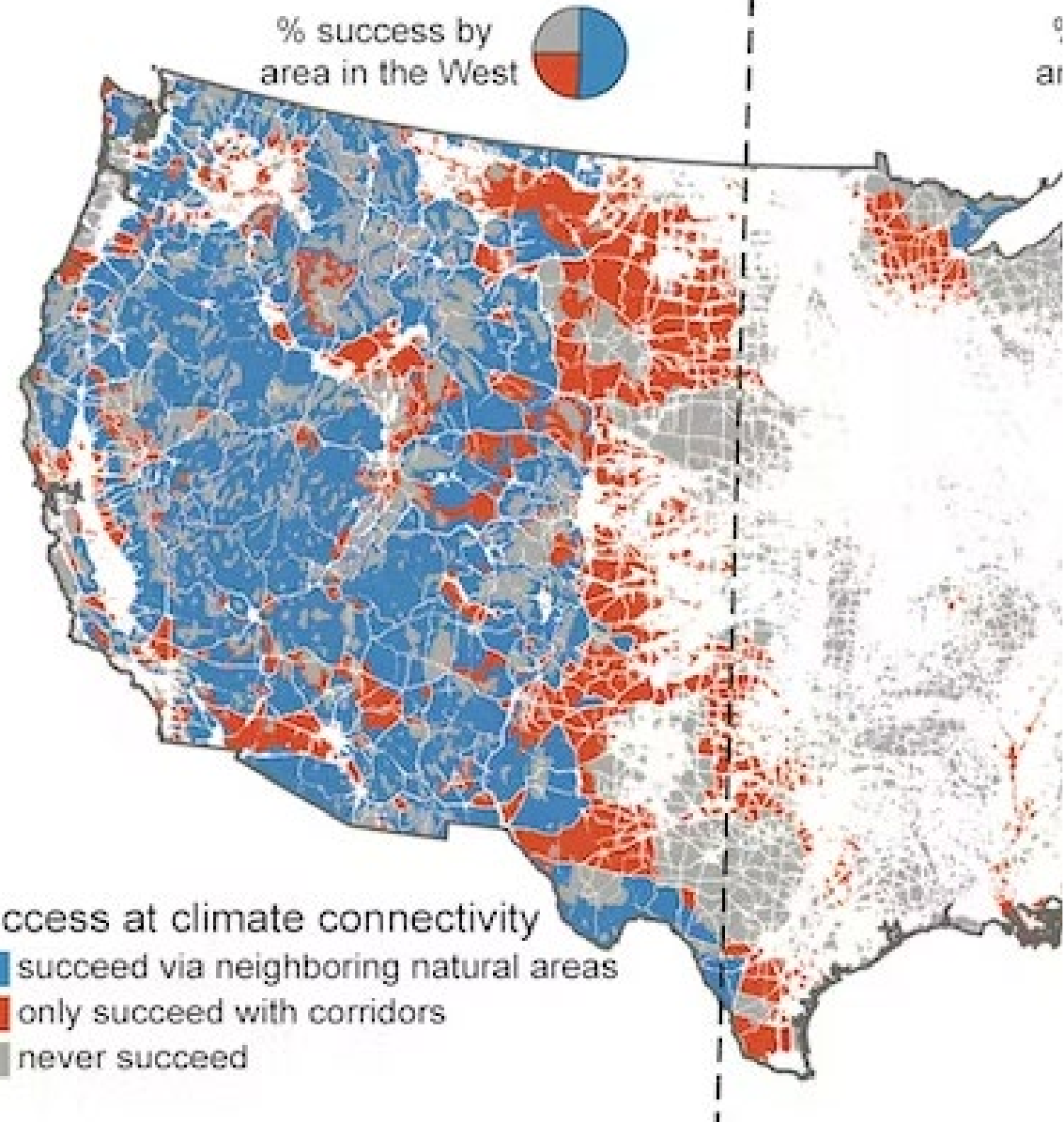


CHANGES IN CLIMATE

- Snowpack decline in mountainous regions due to decreased snowfall and shorter winters
- Plant and animal ranges shifting northward to accommodate warmer temperatures
- Threatened watersheds due to more frequent water shortages, increased pest and fire severity, and shifts in ecosystem health

Success at climate connectivity

- succeed via neighboring natural areas
- only succeed with corridors
- never succeed



<https://www.fs.usda.gov/science-technology/climate-change/what-are-the-impacts>

NEW AUTHORITIES

- In the last several years, Congress has granted the [Forest Service](#) new authorities to increase the pace and scale of forest restoration. In 2017, the Forest Service took these new authorities and embarked on an effort to modernize and align our forest products policies with new realities. It's no longer just about meeting our targets for volume sold; even more important is getting the right acres treated at the right time by working with state, county and tribal governments and partners in the private sector.

<https://www.usda.gov/media/blog/2020/10/23/harvesting-trees-right-place-right-time>

What if plastic packaging was made from wood?

Amy Androff
Forest Product Laboratory
October 18, 2022

Two major societal issues — wildfire and petroleum-based plastics — are currently affecting life on our planet and significantly adding to greenhouse gas emissions. The USDA Forest Service's [Forest Products Laboratory \(FPL\)](#) is invested in one solution for both by developing recyclable, next-generation packaging materials from [wood](#).

Wildfire has caused catastrophic damages to the American West because of hazardous fuel loads and a century of fire suppression. Nearly 73 million acres of public forest are at risk for disastrous wildfires and millions more acres of private forests share the same danger. Without economic markets to galvanize improved forest management and the use of low-grade timber, this material remains on the land like matchsticks ready to ignite.



Plastics production contributes approximately 4% to global greenhouse gas emissions. Many of these single-use plastics could one day be made sustainably from wood pulp. (Licensed photo from Adobe Stock)

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/features/what-if-plastic-packaging-was-made-wood>

FOREST LAND

- The world has almost 10 billion acres of land classified as forest land, and in the United States about 750 million acres of land, almost one third of the total land area, is so classified. Of those 750 million acres, about 40% is owned or regulated by either the federal or some state government. Commercial timber harvest is prohibited or severely limited on one quarter of that land, leaving 225 million acres of government-owned land on which harvest may be or is permitted. The other 60% of forest land in the United States is owned by either private landowners or timber companies.

<https://nationalaglawcenter.org/overview/forestry/>

CLEARCUTTING

Clearcutting...
FACTS and MYTHS

Common Misperceptions About the Clearcutting of Timber

MYTH:
Clearcutting causes deforestation.

FACT:
Clearcutting is a way to harvest timber and regenerate forests.

Deforestation is permanent removal and loss of a forest when converted to another land-use, such as houses, ballfields, solar panels, highways, stores, farms or industrial manufacturing.

From 2002 to 2016, North Carolina's total forest area was relatively stable at approximately 18 million acres and covering about 60% of the state.

Nearly 85% of the forests in North Carolina are privately-owned. In other parts of the world, deforestation occurs for many reasons, mainly to clear land for growing crops or grazing livestock.

<https://www.ncforestservation.gov/publications/FM0313.pdf>

What's wrong with clearcutting?

Our forests provide abundant and pure water, a stable climate, wildlife habitat, and clean air. These, in turn, facilitate valuable ecosystem services that benefit people and the economy, including carbon sequestration, timber production, crop pollination, soil fertility, tourism, and recreation. To ensure our communities and future generations receive these critical benefits, we must manage our forests sustainably.

Read the sections below to find out how clearcutting jeopardizes these many gifts from nature.



Clearcuts across the Sierra Nevada Mountains

<https://www.sierraclub.org/grassroots-network/stop-clearcutting-ca/about-clearcutting>

SELECTIVE LOGGING

Selective tree cutting is often confused with selection logging, which is not actually the same. Both timber-harvesting methods mean cutting only certain wood. Selective cutting harvesting style brings the best returns. However, selection cutting removes the stand partially with a proper ecosystem balance and forest health in mind, while in the first logging method, only the highest-quality timber is felled.

Selective Logging: Methods, Specifics, And Impacts

17.08.2022



Selective logging is the most profitable timber-harvesting method, which explains its choice for economic reasons. However, this effect is short-term and disrupts forest health, alongside other selective cutting negative impacts on the environment. Negative consequences can be mitigated by choosing a proper logging method, which can be also used in combination, and through taking proper actions for forest regeneration. Let's consider selective cutting pros and

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More about forestry monitoring:

What Is Selective Cutting?

- Selective logging (or cutting) is a timber-harvesting method to fell the chosen trees. The method implies removing only the best timber and leaving the rest in the stand, this is why selective cutting has higher productivity. Typically, the choice is based on their *diameter, height, species, and other parameters contributing to their merchant value.*

UNDERSTANDING WHAT IS HAPPENING IN YOUR AREA

Selective Wood Cutting Vs. Other Forest Management Practices

The two fundamental aspects of forest management are timber harvesting and reforestation, so a sustainable approach strongly relies on forest regeneration after logging. There are four basic timber harvesting practices: selective logging, seed-free, shelterwood, clear-cutting.



- *Regeneration after clear-cuts is the growth of trees of nearly the same age, which is an even-aged forest management practice. The age of trees in the stand after selective logging is different, which is uneven-aged management.*

WHAT'S MORE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY SELECTIVE LOGGING OR CLEAR-CUTTING?



Some experts believe that selective cuts support forest regeneration because younger trees get more sunlight to grow, and pathogens get more sunlight to be destroyed. Regeneration after clear-cuts starts either naturally or by replanting in a couple of years. However, the next timber harvesting after clear-cuts will be possible on average after sixty years.

WHICH IS BETTER?

- **Why Is Selective Logging Better Than Clear-Cutting?**
- Clear-cutting allows logging many trees at once, which saves operation time, so it is good for time-management reasons. However, selective logging is still better than completely or mostly empty areas after clear-cuts because it leaves some wood to harvest for the nearest years.



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SHELTERWOOD, SEED-TREE, AND SELECTIVE CUTTING

- As the name suggests, the seed-tree method leaves mature trees to produce seeds for new stand development. Seed trees are cut once the saplings properly establish. Shelterwood practice provides some shadow protection for the sun-intolerant species, and then mature trees are cut after 5 to 10 years. All these methods are selective in their nature, but the difference between them is the timber choice. Seed-tree and shelterwood practices promote forest revival, while selective cutting harvests the most expensive timber.
- *On the industrial scale, the most popular methods are selective logs and clear-cuts.*



SELECTIVE CUTTING METHODS

Selective Cutting Methods

Compared to clear-cutting, selective logging is a way more difficult to implement and its methods have a number of steps to complete:

- marking the trees;
- calculating the timber volumes;
- areas covered;
- equipment used;
- timber transportation options;
- protection of the remaining stand.

The last point implies herbicide applications and saplings' competition with the older trees.

Considering the above-mentioned aspects, selective logging is performed either by cutting single trees or their groups.



SELECTIVE CUTTING METHODS

Selective Cutting Of Single Trees

According to this method, foresters remove the chosen trees individually. Such logging mimics the natural ecosystem process, when the trees die naturally, and ensures continuous harvesting. On the other hand, single-tree logging applies only to shade-tolerant species regeneration due to the limited sunlight penetration and ensures frequent harvesting thanks to the availability of mature valuable trees.

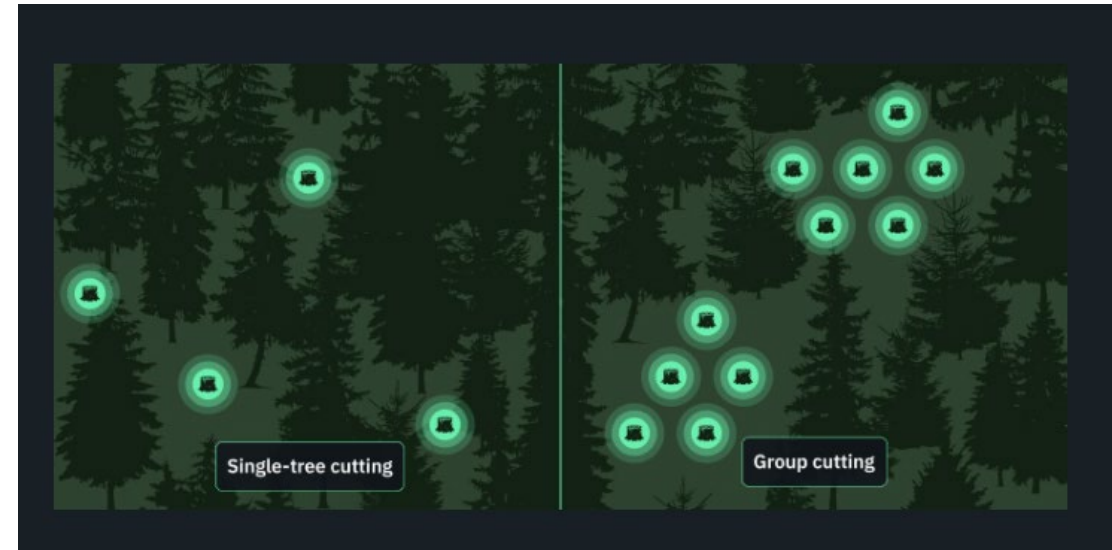


SELECTIVE CUTTING METHODS

Group Selective Cutting

This logging type commonly cuts groups of older trees. It still ensures profitable timber production but makes wider gaps in the forest stand. It is similar to the ones occurring due to strong winds, floods and landslides, or tree diseases. However, the logging method is different from natural processes because it chooses only the most valuable timber (often of nearly the same age).

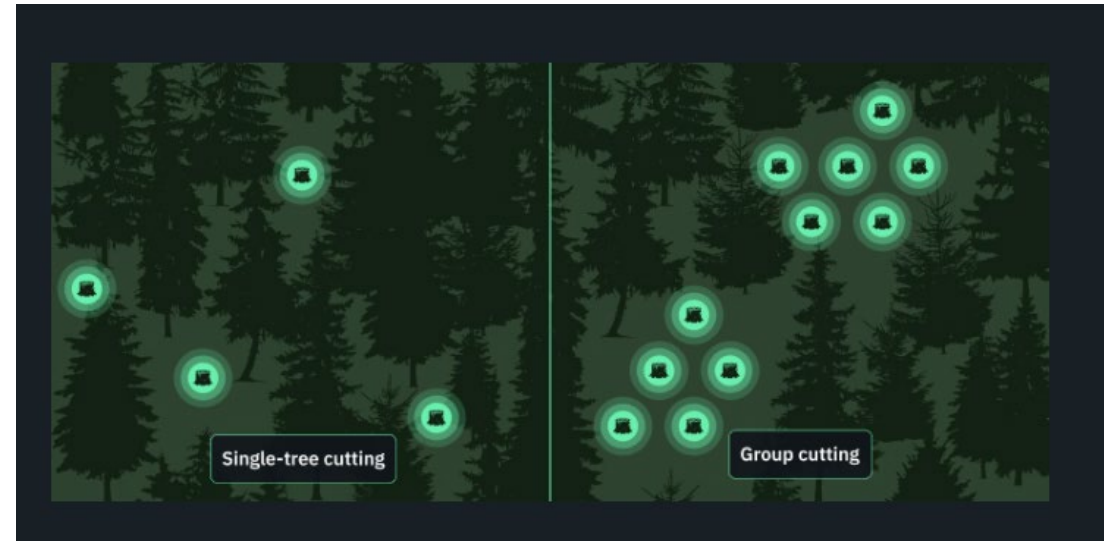
Monitoring from the space, group cuts are easier to track in comparison to single-tree logging.



SELECTIVE CUTTING METHODS

Combination Of Group And Single-Tree Selective Cutting

The logging methods are often combined, and economically valuable mature trees are felled either individually or in groups. All chosen trees that meet the required criteria are cut down along the entire perimeter of the forest area and transported with designated logging machinery.



WHAT IS REDUCED IMPACT SELECTIVE LOGGING (RIL)?

- It is a sustainable timber-harvesting method in forest management aiming to mitigate environmental negative impacts. It combines selective logging and directional tree felling as well as constructing trails and roads as narrow as possible, to cause the least disturbance and damage to nature.



SELECTIVE CUTTING- ADVANTAGES

- Even though the practice removes the strongest trees in the forest, there are certain benefits of such a practice. First, it leaves behind some important species. Second, forests are less subject to tree diseases. Third, this method promotes carbon sequestration, as proved by a study of Brazilian tropical forests by the University of California.
- Among other benefits, selective logging also:
- Provides more light that kills fungi and is necessary for shade-intolerant species.
- Boosts seed growth in the cleared-up areas.
- Leaves some valuable trees for future logging.
- Prevents forest wildfires.
- Produces no smoke and air pollution issues compared to prescribed burning.



SOUTHEASTERN STATES ARE LOSING TREE'S FAST

- The southeastern United States is losing trees fast. Between 2000 and 2012, trees in the region were cut up to four times faster than in South American rainforests.
- Smith: “In the southeastern U.S., what’s driving the loss of forest cover is industrial-scale logging.”
- That’s Danna Smith of the [Dogwood Alliance](#), a nonprofit organization. She says that rainforests are often clear-cut for agriculture, whereas trees cut down in the Southeast are usually replanted.
- But it can take a sapling decades to grow large enough to absorb and store as much carbon as the tree it replaced.
- Smith: “Absolutely, older standing trees have more benefit for the climate.”



LEGEND **ANALYSIS**

Tree cover gain - 2000-2020

- Tree cover gain

Tree cover loss - 2001-2021

- Tree cover loss

Displaying Tree cover loss with canopy density

2001 2004 2008 2011 2015 2018 2021

Tree cover loss is not always deforestation.

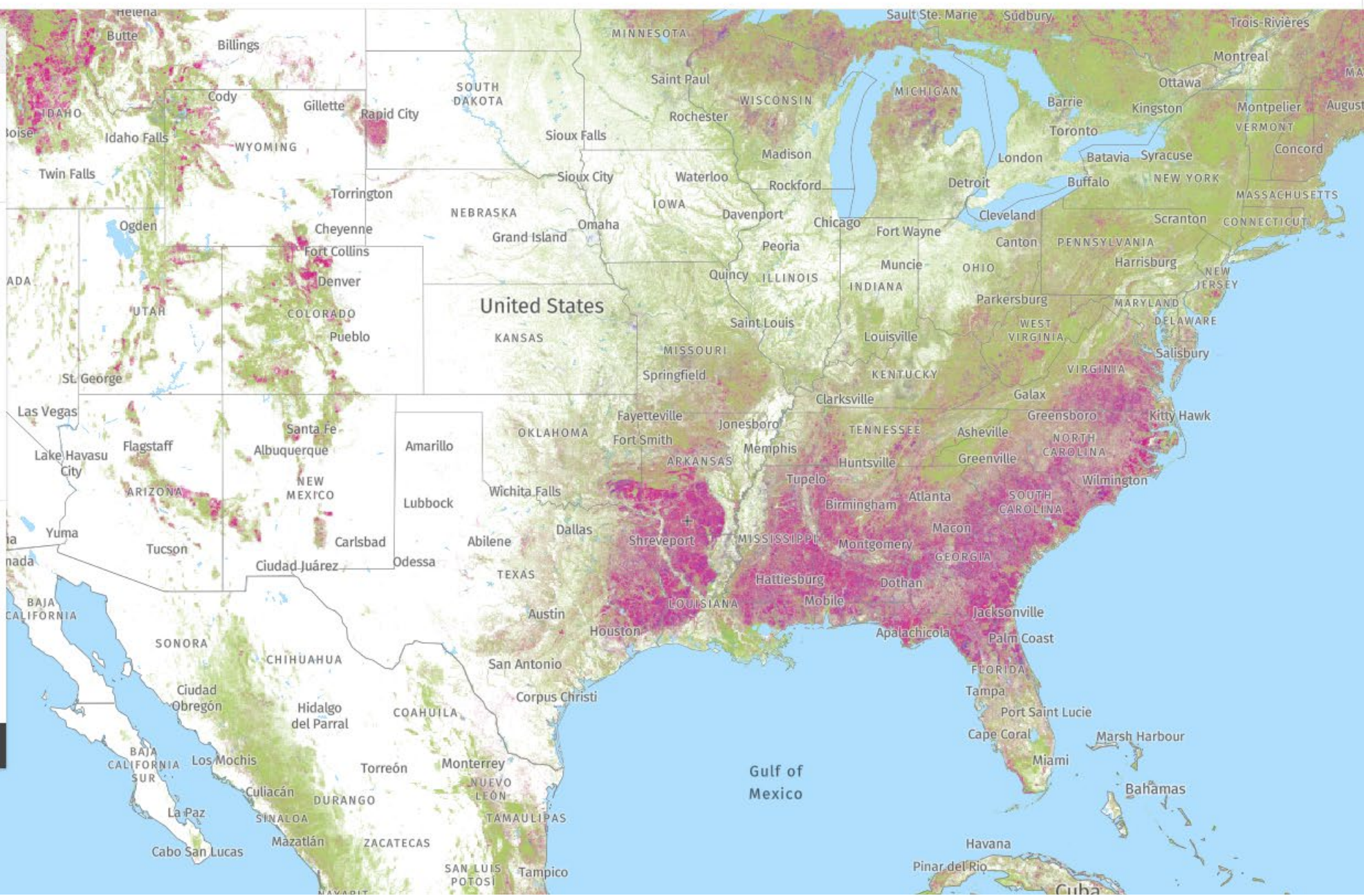
Tree cover - 2010

- Tree cover

Displaying Tree cover with canopy density

Displaying Tree cover for

PLANET SATELLITE IMAGERY (TROPICS)

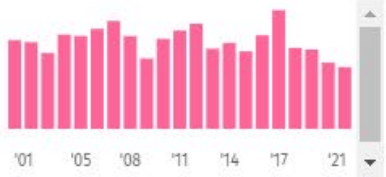


< GEORGIA, UNITED STATES

In 2010, Georgia had 6.23Mha of natural forest, extending over 61% of its land area. In 2021, it lost 60.0kha of natural forest, equivalent to 28.8Mt of CO₂e emissions.

TREE COVER LOSS IN GEORGIA, UNITED STATES

From 2001 to 2021, Georgia lost 3.42Mha of tree cover, equivalent to a 35% decrease in tree cover since 2000, and 1.43Gt of CO₂e emissions.



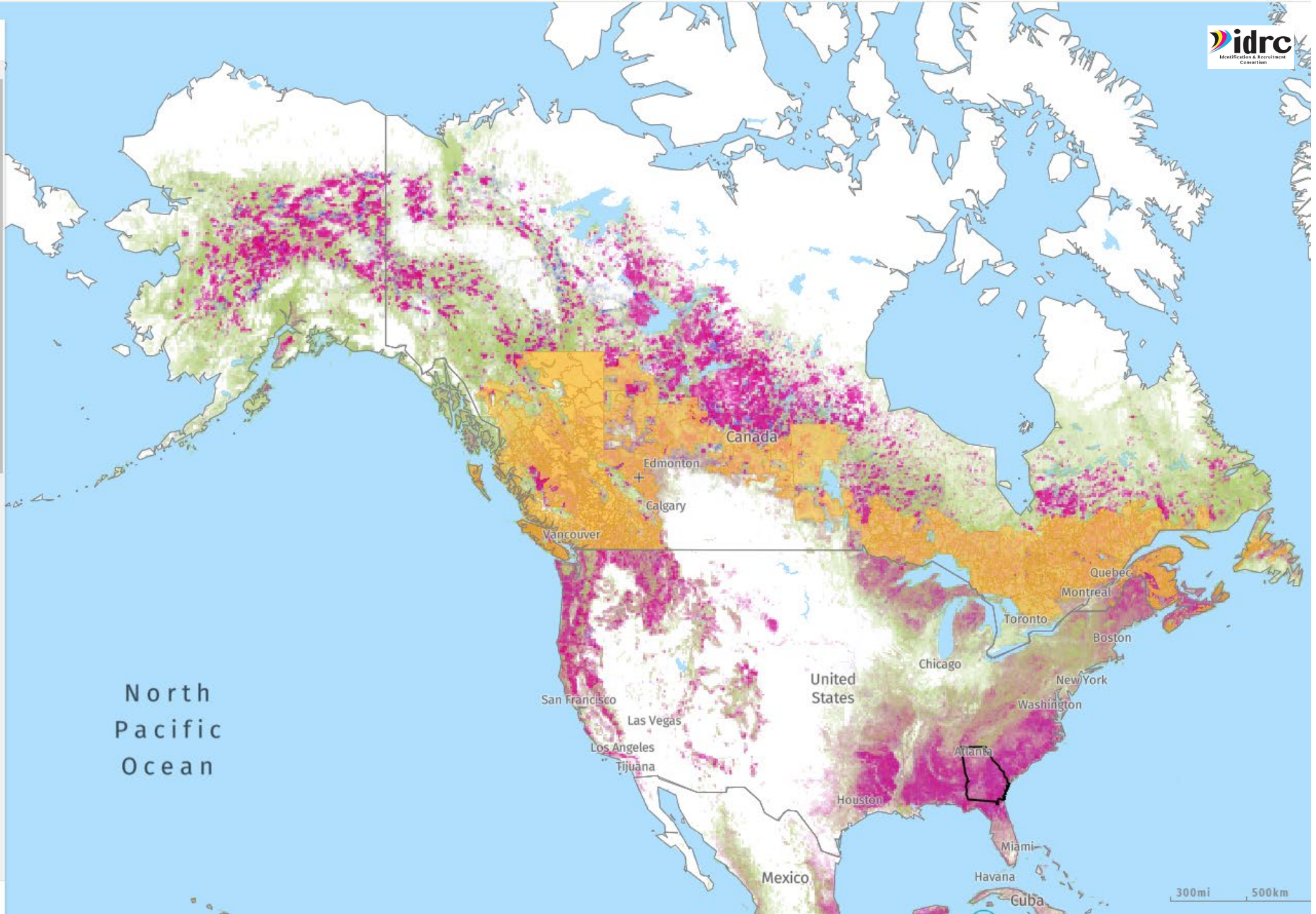
The methods behind this data have changed over time. Be cautious comparing old and new data, especially before/after 2015. [Read more here.](#)

2000 tree cover extent | >30% tree canopy | these estimates do not take tree cover gain into account

TREE COVER GAIN IN GEORGIA, UNITED STATES COMPARED TO OTHER AREAS

From 2000 to 2020, Georgia gained 894kha of tree cover region-wide equal to 6.4% of all tree cover gain in United States.

1 Alaska 2.49Mha



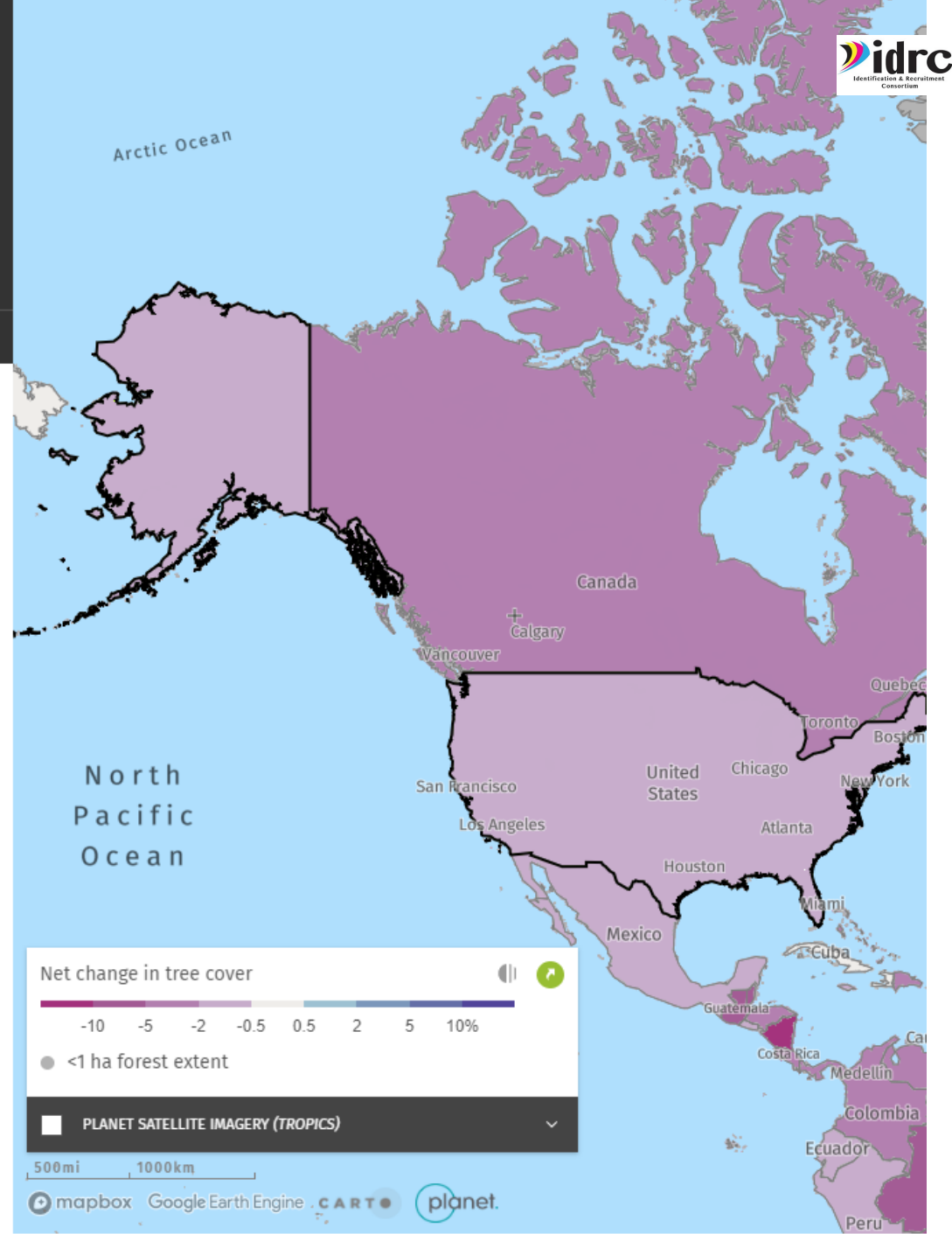
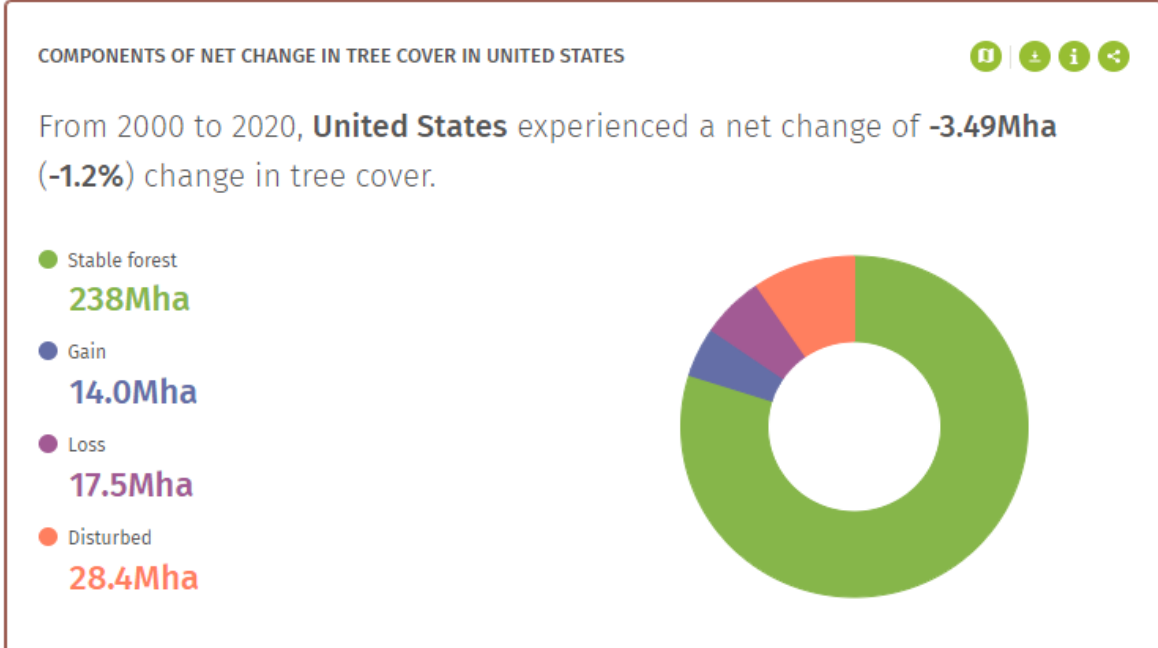
North Pacific Ocean

Select a region

In 2010, **United States** had **252Mha** of natural forest, extending over **29%** of its land area. In **2021**, it lost **1.71Mha** of natural forest, equivalent to **768Mt** of CO₂ emissions.

- SUMMARY
- LAND COVER
- FOREST CHANGE
- LAND USE
- FIRES
- CLIMATE

Explore interactive charts and maps that summarize key statistics about forests in **United States**. Statistics – including rates of forest change, forest extent, drivers of deforestation, and deforestation and fire alerts – can be customized, easily shared and downloaded for offline use.



See how each state and the District of Columbia fared in our ranking:

Search:

• 2021's States That Lost the Most Tree Cover



<https://www.lawnstarter.com/blog/studies/states-lost-most-tree-cover/>

OVERALL RANK	State	Overall Score	1-Year Loss Rank	1-Year Loss Difference Rank	5-Year Loss Difference Rank	10-Year Loss Difference Rank
1	California	100	1	1	1	
2	Oregon	63.81	2	2	2	
3	Colorado	45.55	11	3	3	
4	South Carolina	38.09	4	36	41	1
5	Maine	37.07	13	10	19	
6	Mississippi	34.91	6	39	43	4
7	Louisiana	34.57	7	14	35	4
8	North Carolina	33.22	8	40	44	3
9	Wisconsin	33.12	21	20	6	
10	Michigan	33.09	19	23	7	
11	Alabama	32.68	5	45	48	4
12	Arizona	32.41	16	4	4	5
13	Virginia	32.2	17	33	39	2
14	Georgia	31.98	3	46	47	4

DROUGHT PLAYS A PART

- Climate change has contributed to beetle outbreaks in many western states. Winter cold is no longer limiting bark beetles, resulting in beetle infestations on a massive scale. On the national forests alone, the area affected has reached almost 13 million hectares. In California alone, there are now an estimated 66 million dead trees.
- Part of the problem is worsening drought, which weakens the trees, making them unable to fight off beetle attack. It is tempting to think of drought as temporary, but in an era of climate change, that is wishful thinking. One expert put it this way: “You can’t call it a drought anymore, because it’s going over to a drier climate. No one says the Sahara is in drought.”





A DRIVER OF CHANGE IN U.S. FORESTS

Climate exerts a major influence on the productivity, distribution, composition, and structure of forests. Temperatures are increasing globally, and these widespread temperature increases are resulting in local changes in temperature, precipitation, and extreme weather events across the continental United States. Changes have varied by region, and many of these regional differences will continue in the coming decades. The western United States has been experiencing an increase in drought, wildfire, and mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*) damage that is leading to losses in productivity.



A DRIVER OF CHANGE IN U.S. FORESTS

- In the Midwest and East, increased heavy rain events and decreased winter severity have altered forest hydrology and induced range shifts for trees and biological stressors. The east coast is experiencing rising sea levels that threaten coastal forests with flooding and increased salinity. This region could also be subject to more severe hurricanes and other tropical storms in the coming decades.



A DRIVER OF CHANGE IN U.S. FORESTS

- Climate change impacts may affect forest management operations, reduce windows of opportunity to conduct prescribed burns and harvest, or necessitate changes in timing of those activities. Direct and indirect effects of climate change on the Nation's forests will influence the benefits that they provide, such as timber and nontimber forest products, recreation opportunities, clean water, and cultural values, in the coming decades.

MANAGEMENT TO IMPROVE FOREST RESILIENCE AND REDUCE WILDFIRE RISK

Departures from Historical Norms Provide Insight for Management and Restoration

Tree and shrub communities, and the frequency and intensity of disturbances that regulate them, differ greatly across our diverse landscapes. Forest Service scientists and partners study how much forests have changed throughout the past few centuries. This research provides context in planning treatments. Recent takeaways include:

- Pollen records, tree rings, and Indigenous oral histories show that [forest biomass in the western Klamath Mountains](#) has doubled over the past 3,000 years.
- Over a century of fire exclusion in western North America has resulted in [drastic changes to forest structure](#) and function, even in forests that experienced very little fire prior to European settlement.
- Between 1911 and 2011, [tree densities in the Western United States](#) increased roughly 7-fold, and average tree size shrank by half.

- These studies and others report the need—particularly in forests adapted to frequent fire—for aggressive and large-scale management efforts to create low-density forests with large trees that can tolerate future disturbances and thrive after them.

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/research/sites/default/files/2022-09/Improving-Forest-Resilience.pdf>

FORESTS ARE CHANGING

- Experts explain why prescribed fire is needed to help restore our fire-adapted landscapes. Prescribed fire is also essential to improving understanding of wildland fire behavior and how best to use managed fire. Over a 50-year timeframe, a study found that repeated fire was critical to reducing tree density by about half in several forests and savannas throughout tropical and temperate regions. Fire was also important in maintaining the soil nutrients necessary for tree growth.



SALVAGE LOGGING

- Postfire logging, or “salvage logging,” is the practice of cutting and removing dead or damaged trees after a large natural disturbance, such as a wildfire. Salvage logging is often used in the Western United States to recover economic loss from burned timber and to make planting activities safer



RE-PLANTING

- Some forests do not need to be replanted after some types of fire; for example, lodgepole pine, aspen, and oak can regenerate naturally after high-severity fire, while shortleaf and longleaf pines have prolific natural regeneration after low-severity or prescribed fire.



A crew of H-2B visa holders works a thinning project in the North Fork Thompson Creek in Montana's Lolo National Forest. Clockwise from left: Miguel, who didn't give his last name but said he's from a small town south of Mexico City, sharpens his chainsaw. Sawyers fuel chainsaws and put on safety equipment, then load tool belts with oil, fuel and tools; the crew chief, Eduardo, who didn't give his last name, fells a fir tree. When the crew he manages for Imperial Forestry Inc. of Medford, Oregon, is working smoothly, he fills in as an extra sawyer.

<https://www.hcn.org/issues/49.18/timber-how-the-outsourcing-of-forestry-jobs-seeps-into-our-public-lands-debates>

FORESTRY USES H2A

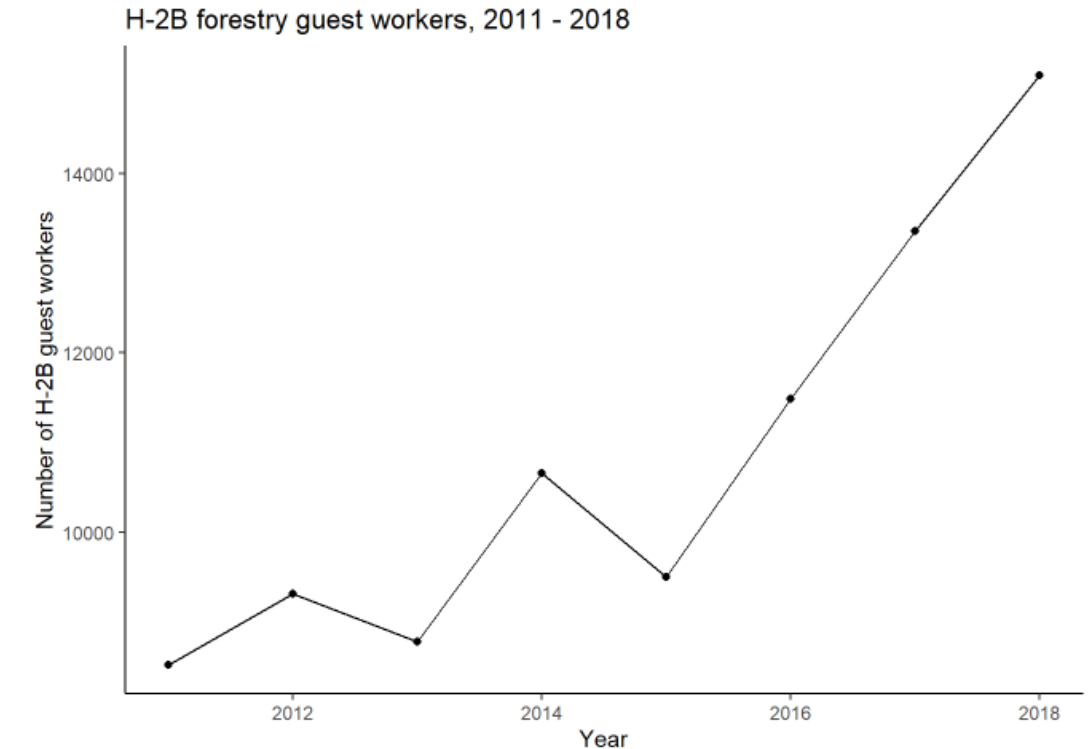
- There are 9,434 forestry workers, many of whom work on public lands adjacent to Western communities with soaring unemployment rates.

Top 10 occupations for H-2B visa (temporary non-agricultural) workers		
Position	Number certified	Percent of total
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	44,981	37.7
Forest and conservation workers	9,434	7.9
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7,751	6.5
Amusement and recreation attendants	6,992	5.9
Meat, poultry and fish cutters and trimmers	5,447	4.6
Construction laborers	5,237	4.4
Waiters and waitresses	3,426	2.9
Cooks, restaurant	2,161	1.8
Helpers (production workers)	1,974	1.7
Non-farm animal caretakers	1,636	1.4

SOURCE: FIGURES FOR FY 2016 FROM OFFICE OF FOREIGN LABOR CERTIFICATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Trends in forestry H-2B guest workers

The total number of H-2B guest workers in forestry occupations has gone up by 77% since 2011. This increased from 8,527 certified guest workers in FY2011 to 15,095 certified guest workers in FY2018. Most of this increase has occurred since 2016.



The number of forest and conservation workers has increased by 34% since 2011. However, the largest increases in forestry-related occupations has been in three of the smallest occupations. Certified guest workers in recreation have increased by more than 2,000% since 2011, followed by farm workers and laborers and tree trimmers/pruners.

RE-PLANTING

- Fire drives ecosystem structure, selecting for species that survive burning from those that cannot. While measuring postfire tree survival on the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas, scientists found that, despite the dry, hot weather when the fire began, most overstory trees survived. This illustrates that some managed fires may help to restore more open conditions that will be more resilient to the next wildfire.



FORESTRY AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

SOME BENEFITS OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

23B

Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent stored by NFS forests and grasslands that are unprotected

1 in 5

Americans who receive drinking water from rivers and streams originating on NFS lands

400+

Threatened and endangered species that rely on national forests and grasslands for habitat



ANIMALS & BIRDS

- U.S. forests are home to many woodpeckers that use the dead and dying trees found in recently disturbed forests, such as those impacted by wildfire and beetle outbreaks, for food and nesting. Until recently, managers couldn't be certain where suitable woodpecker habitat was located and whether the salvage logging would negatively impact the population. A new habitat mapping tool enables managers to locate probable woodpecker habitat within a given area.

FIRE-BIRD: A GIS-Based Toolset for Applying Habitat Suitability Models to Inform Land Management Planning

Quresh S. Latif
Victoria A. Saab

Jessica R. Haas
Jonathan G. Dudley



WHAT STATE PRODUCES THE MOST LUMBER?

According to the Oregon Forest Resources Institute, Oregon is the top producer of softwood lumber, producing more than 16% of the nation's softwood.

Other top-lumber producing states include:

- Washington
- Georgia
- Alabama
- California
- Arkansas
- Mississippi
- Idaho
- North Carolina
- Texas



<https://www.yorksaw.com/guide-to-sawmills/sawmills-in-the-usa/>

Currently indexing 1235 sawmills and 700 companies in 43 countries.

Total production in database: 164 million m³/yr - approx 44% of world production



THE SAWMILL DATABASE

[Home](#) [Sawmills](#) [Company](#) [Statistics](#) [Banners](#) [Contact Us](#)

Highest production of sawn wood in USA

Here's a summary of the top producers of sawn wood in USA by production volume.

The figures are based on data from the sawmill database and is for many geographical areas far from complete.

When listing an individual country the production is given for domestic companies, including production in other countries. On the other hand production for foreign companies within the country will not be included.

HOW TO FIND SAWMILLS IN YOUR STATE.

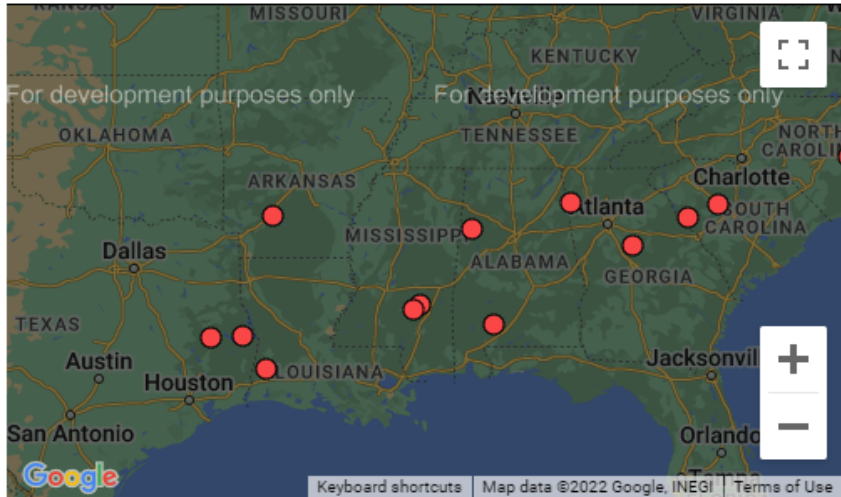
Companies			Sawmills		
Rank	Company	Production or Capacity [m3/yr]	Rank	Sawmill	Production or Capacity [m3/yr]
1	Weyerhaeuser	6449000	1	Longview Softwood	720000
2	Georgia Pacific	4300000	2	Cottage Grove	680000
3	Sierra Pacific Industries	3200000	3	Santiam	560000
4	Hampton Affiliates	3100000	4	Willamina Lumber Company	510000
5	Idaho Forest Group	1890000	5	Klausner Enfield KL 2	500000
6	Stimson Lumber Co	1770000	6	Dierks	500000
7	RSG Forest Products	1590000	7	Klausner Live Oak KL 1	500000
8	Swanson Group Glendale, Oregon	1000000	8	Darrington	480000
9	Potlatch	950000	9	Seneca Eugene Dimension	460000
10	Seneca Sawmill Company	560000	10	Preston	450000
11	Scotch Gulf Lumber	500000	11	Chilco Mill	450000
12	Biewer Lumber	500000	12	Perry	450000

Other Areas:

[The World](#)

[Europe, North America](#)

[Argentina](#), [Australia](#), [Austria](#), [Belgium](#), [Brazil](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Canada](#), [Chile](#), [China](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Denmark](#), [Estonia](#), [Fiji](#), [Finland](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Hungary](#), [Iceland](#), [India](#), [Ireland](#), [Italy](#), [Japan](#), [Latvia](#), [Lithuania](#), [Mexico](#), [Mozambique](#), [Netherlands](#), [New Zealand](#), [Nicaragua](#), [Norway](#), [Poland](#), [Romania](#), [Russia](#), [Slovakia](#), [Slovenia](#), [South Africa](#), [Spain](#), [Sweden](#), [Switzerland](#), [Tanzania](#), [Ukraine](#), [United Arab Emirates](#), [United Kingdom](#), [Uruguay](#), [USA](#), [Vietnam](#)



Map coordinates may be inaccurate

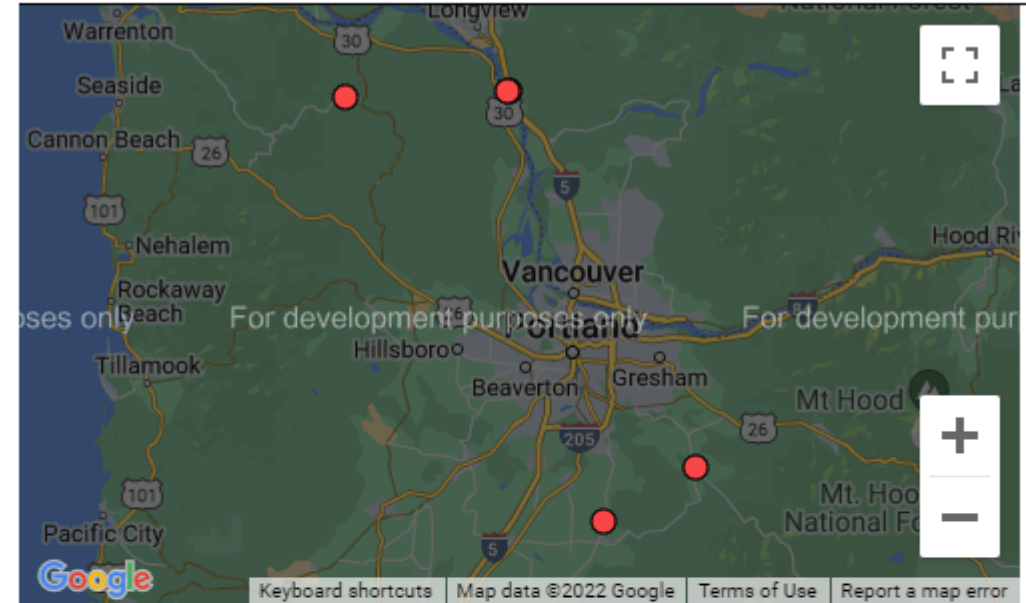
Georgia Pacific

Country: USA
 Website: <http://www.gp.com/index.html>
 Total production: 4300000 m3/yr

Sawmills:

Name	Prod./Cap.	Country
Bay Spring		USA
Belk- Fayette Sawmill		USA
Coos Bay Mill		USA
DeQuincy		USA
Diboll		USA
Dudley Sawmill		USA
Gurden		USA
McCormick Sawmill		USA
Monroeville Rock Creek		USA
Philomath mill		USA
Pineland		USA
Prosperity GP		USA
Rome GP		USA
Sterling GP		USA
Taylorsville		USA
Warrenton Sawmill		USA

**HOW TO
 FIND
 SAWMILLS
 IN YOUR
 STATE.**



Map coordinates may be inaccurate

RSG Forest Products

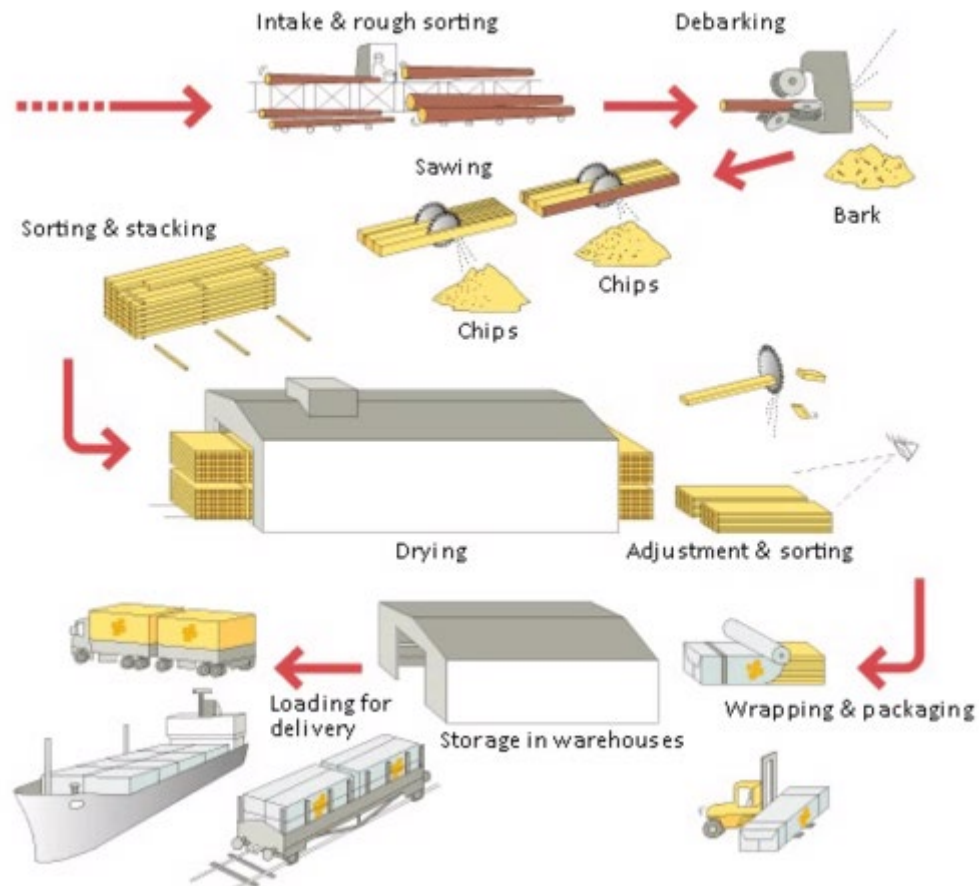
Country: USA
 Website: <http://www.rsgfp.com/locations.html>
 Total production: 1590000 m3/yr

Sawmills:

Name	Prod./Cap.	Country
Estacada Lumber		USA
Gram Lumber Co		USA
Olympic Forest Products		USA
RSG Kalama		USA
RSG Molalla		USA

[Find more...](#)

INITIAL PROCESSING OF TREES



F15. Is initial processing of trees considered agricultural work?

Yes. Because trees are a raw agricultural product, the initial processing of trees is considered agricultural work.

STATES NEED TO DETERMINE WHAT WOULD BE INITIAL PROCESSING AT SAWMILLS

