Colorado's Forest Products Industry and Timber Harvest, 2020

The University of Montana's Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER), in conjunction with the Interior West Forest Inventory and Analysis (IW-FIA) Program of the US Forest Service, conducted a census of Colorado's timber processors operating during calendar year 2020. Through a written questionnaire or through phone or in-person interviews, timber-processing and residue-utilizing facilities provided information about their calendar year 2020 operations, including:

- Plant location, production, capacity, and employment
- Volume of raw material received, by county and ownership
- Species of timber received and live/dead proportions
- Finished product volumes, types, sales value, and market locations
- Volume, uses, and sales of manufacturing residue

This research traces the flow of Colorado's 2020 timber harvest through the primary wood products industry and characterizes the structure, condition, and economic impacts of Colorado's forest products industry sectors. Historical changes in the forest products industry, as well as trends in timber harvest, milling capacity and production, mill residuals and sales value of products and residues are presented. Employment and worker earnings in the state's primary and secondary forest products industries are also discussed. Periodic survey data collected from the forest products industry provide detailed information on Colorado's timber sources, wood utilization and the economic contributions of the industry to the state economy through time.

A comprehensive report is currently being prepared that will include selected tables along with historical information and current industry trends. This is the fifth analysis conducted for Colorado. All BBER reports on Colorado's forest products industry can be found at: https://www.bber.umt.edu/FIR/S_CO.asp.

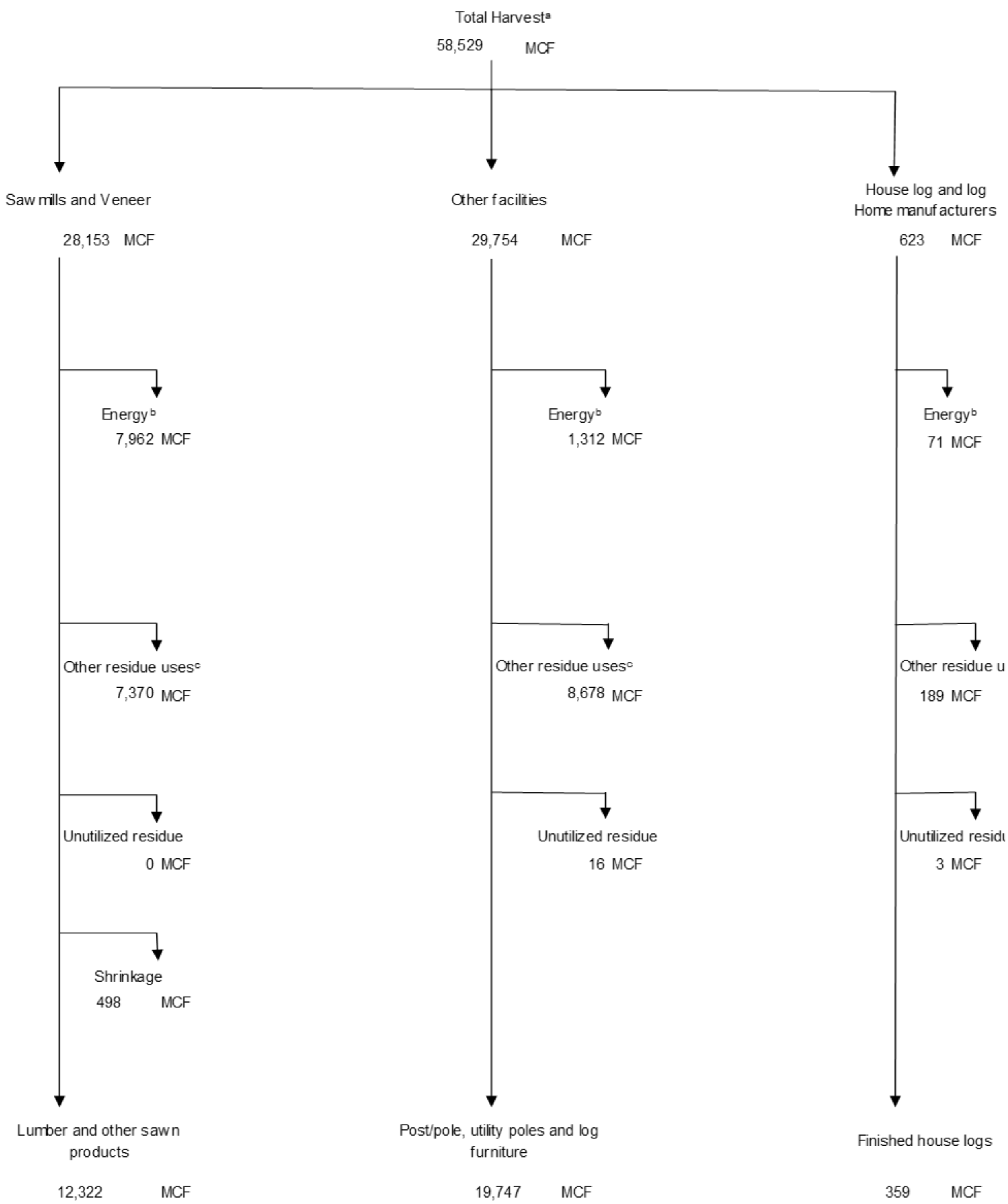
As we continue to finalize the report, we would like to provide this “core” information to our data users and other interested parties. We encourage you to contact us if you have any questions or comments about the data. However, firm-level data are confidential and will not be released.

The lead analyst on this report is:

Ben Irey
Research Social Scientist, Forest Industry Research Program
Bureau of Business and Economic Research
Ben.Irey@mso.umt.edu
(406) 243-2165

Colorado 2020 Wood Products Industry Highlights

- Colorado's total timber harvest in 2020 was 190.8 million board feet Scribner, 64 percent greater than in 2016.
- 2020 timber harvest from private timberlands were 159 percent higher than in 2016, while timber harvest from National Forest System lands were 33 percent higher.
- Spruce, ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and true firs were harvested in greater volumes in 2020 than in 2016, while the lodgepole pine harvest volume decreased in 2020.
- A total of 46 primary wood products facilities were identified as active in Colorado during 2020, 10 fewer than in 2016.
- In 2020 the net outflow of all log types from Colorado was 18 million board feet Scribner.
- The average lumber production per sawmill in Colorado was 43 percent higher in 2020 compared to 2016.
- Timber-processing capacity among Colorado sawmills was 201.4 million board feet in 2020.
- The percent utilization of timber-processing capacity and lumber-production capacity was down in 2020 as compared to 2016, though total lumber production was up.
- Sawmill residuals production dropped from a rate of 1.00 bone-dry unit of residue generated for every 1,000 board feet of lumber manufactured in 2016, to 0.88 in 2020.
- Total mill residuals produced in 2020 were 55 percent greater than what was produced in 2016.
- Total receipts for finished product sales from Colorado's primary wood products industry were 6 percent lower in 2020 than in 2016 (adjusted for inflation).
- The direct labor income for the total of Colorado's forest products industry was 74 percent higher in 2020 than in 2016, while total direct employment was 4 percent higher.



[a] Harv est v olume does not include bark.
[b] Energy includes residue used internally f or energy and resudue sold f or hog f uel, wood pellets, and energy logs.
[c] Other uses include landscape, mulch, excelsior/shav ings, and animal bedding.

Figure 1—Colorado timber harvest and flow, 2020.

Table 1—Colorado nonreserved timberland by ownership class, 2019.

Ownership class	Thousand acres	Percentage of nonreserved timberland
National forest	7,335	70.3
Private	2,123	20.3
Other public	974	9.3
Total	**10,432**	**100**

Table 2—Colorado timber harvest by ownership, 2007, 2012, 2016, and 2020 (sources: Morgan and others 2006; Hayes and others 2012; Sorenson and others 2016; Hayes and others 2021).

	2007	2012	2016	2020	2007	2012	2016	2020
Ownership Class	------------------*MBF Scribner*------------------				------------*Percentage of total*------------			
Private and tribal timberland	**41,334**	**24,332**	**33,881**	**87,704**	**47.8**	**29.6**	**29.0**	**46.0**
Private	*40,810*	*24,332*	*33,881*	*87,704*	*47.2*	*29.6*	*29.0*	*46.0*
Tribal	*524*	—	—	—	*0.06*	—	—	—
Public timberland	**45,206**	**57,737**	**82,775**	**103,131**	**52.2**	**70.4**	**71.0**	**54.0**
National forest	*43,179*	*54,789*	*75,614*	*100,878*	*49.9*	*66.8*	*64.8*	*52.9*
State lands	*1,837*	*1,479*	*3,492*	*1,393*	*2.1*	*1.8*	*3.0*	*0.7*
Other public	*190*	*1,469*	*3,669*	*860*	*0.2*	*1.8*	*3.1*	*0.5*
All owners	**86,540**	**82,070**	**116,656**	**190,834**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 3—Colorado timber products harvested by ownership class, 2020.

Ownership class	Saw & veneer logs	House logs	Post & pole	Other products[a]	All products
	------------------*Thousand board feet, Scribner*------------------				
National forest	78,633	2,194	694	19,357	100,878
Private timberland	51,552	1,136	4,745	30,271	87,704
Other public lands	1,282	—	587	384	2,253
Tribal timberland	—	—	—	—	—
All owners	**131,467**	**3,330**	**6,026**	**50,012**	**190,834**
	-------*Percentage of harvested product by ownership*------				
National forest	59.8	65.9	11.5	38.7	52.9
Private timberland	39.2	34.1	78.7	60.5	46.0
Other public lands	1.0	—	9.7	0.8	1.2
Tribal timberland	—	—	—	—	—
All owners	**68.9**	**1.7**	**3.2**	**26.2**	**100**

[a]Other products include furniture logs, fiber logs, viga logs, industrial fuelwood, and chipped energywood.

Table 4—Colorado timber harvest by county, 2007, 2012, 2016, and 2020 (sources: Hayes and others 2012; Sorenson and others 2016; Hayes and others 2021).

County	2007	2012	2016	2020	2007	2012	2016	2020
Adams	2	1	5	—	[a]	[a]	[a]	—
Alamosa	—	—	1,125	1,000	—	—	1.0	0.5
Archuleta	260	890	3,548	294	0.3	1.1	3.0	0.2
Boulder	3	2	766	556	[a]	[a]	0.7	0.3
Chaffee	48	—	915	1,251	0.1	—	0.8	0.7
Clear Creek	—	3,500	92	66	—	4.3	0.1	0.0
Conejos	618	1,355	7,518	3,323	0.7	1.7	6.4	1.7
Costilla	4,986	2,418	875	12,275	5.8	2.9	0.8	6.4
Custer	717	150	2,585	1,012	0.8	0.2	2.2	0.5
Delta	13,195	3,462	674	2,205	15.2	4.2	0.6	1.2
Dolores	3,275	3,000	2,869	13,616	3.8	3.7	2.5	7.1
Douglas	417	306	195	—	0.5	0.4	0.2	—
Eagle	—	144	4,866	19,094	—	0.2	4.2	10.0
El Paso	49	—	—	10	0.1	—	—	0.0
Fremont	348	—	220	25	0.4	—	0.2	0.0
Garfield	1,924	622	530	7,011	2.2	0.8	0.5	3.7
Grand	30,387	19,381	8,538	9,059	35.1	23.6	7.3	4.7
Gunnison	4,110	4,243	2,147	22,080	4.7	5.2	1.8	11.6
Hinsdale	—	—	12,898	945	—	—	11.1	0.5
Huerfano	500	—	5,284	6,472	0.6	—	4.5	3.4
Jackson	2,916	2,610	8,483	4,996	3.4	3.2	7.3	2.6
Jefferson	21	2	186	2,346	[a]	[a]	0.2	1.2
La Plata	321	510	2,497	2,733	0.4	0.6	2.1	1.4
Lake	—	—	335	—	—	—	0.3	—
Larimer	528	1,152	1,270	1,349	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.7
Las Animas	2,300	170	—	200	2.7	0.2	—	0.1
Mesa	4,973	4,798	7,602	2,954	5.7	5.8	6.5	1.5
Mineral	683	629	1,257	3,596	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.9
Moffat	—	399	186	186	—	0.5	0.2	0.1
Montezuma	3,242	2,202	2,995	13,320	3.7	2.7	2.6	7.0
Montrose	1,625	7,335	5,628	8,533	1.9	8.9	4.8	4.5
Ouray	8	129	25	—	[a]	[a]	[a]	—
Park	2,432	911	951	—	2.8	1.1	0.8	—
Pitkin	—	149	104	11,282	—	0.2	0.1	5.9
Pueblo	48	—	1,012	1,012	0.1	—	0.9	0.5
Rio Blanco	—	—	81	—	—	—	0.1	—
Rio Grande	100	4,313	5,418	7,322	0.1	5.3	4.6	3.8
Routt	2,008	6,593	9,465	17,940	2.3	8.0	8.1	9.4
Saguache	1,459	—	3,494	5,989	1.7	—	3.0	3.1
San Miguel	—	25	230	861	—	0.0	0.2	0.5
Summit	2,606	1,072	6,265	2,663	3.0	1.3	5.4	1.4
Teller	432	9,598	3,522	3,259	0.5	11.7	3.0	1.7
Total	**86,540**	**82,070**	**116,656**	**190,834**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

[a]Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5—Colorado timber harvest by species, 2007, 2012, 2016, and 2020 (sources: Hayes and others 2012; Sorenson and others 2016; Hayes and others 2021).

Species	2007	2012	2016	2020	2007	2012	2016	2020
	----------------MBF Scribner---------------				*-----------Percentage of total-----------*			
Spruce[a]	10,203	15,488	26,578	75,851	11.8	18.9	22.8	39.7
Lodgepole pine	45,026	41,091	64,105	49,963	52.0	50.1	55.0	26.2
Ponderosa pine	6,899	10,983	8,505	27,871	8.0	13.4	7.3	14.6
Douglas-fir	3,946	5,334	6,948	17,778	4.6	6.5	6.0	9.3
True firs[b]	3,132	1,350	2,301	10,766	3.6	1.6	2.0	5.6
Aspen	17,319	7,727	8,192	8,597	20.0	9.4	7.0	4.5
Other species[c]	14	96	27	9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
All species	**86,539**	**82,070**	**116,656**	**190,834**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

[a]Spruce includes Engelmann and blue spruce.
[b]True firs include white and subalpine fir.
[c]Other species include cottonwood, western redcedar, gambel oak, Rocky Mountain juniper, and pinyon.

Table 6—Colorado timber harvest by species and product, 2020.

Species	Saw & veneer logs	House logs	Posts & poles	Other products[a]	All products
	------------------Thousand board feet, Scribner-------------------				
Spruce[b]	63,506	2,390	491	9,464	75,851
Lodgepole pine	29,759	487	4,699	15,019	49,963
Ponderosa pine	13,956	117	809	12,989	27,871
Douglas-fir	9,008	62	21	8,686	17,778
True firs[c]	10,741	—	—	25	10,766
Aspen	4,497	265	6	3,829	8,597
Other species[d]	—	9	—	—	9
All species	**131,467**	**3,330**	**6,026**	**50,012**	**190,834**
	-----------------Percentage of product by species------------------				
Spruce[b]	48.3	71.8	8.1	18.9	39.7
Lodgepole pine	22.6	14.6	78.0	30.0	26.2
Ponderosa pine	10.6	3.5	13.4	26.0	14.6
Douglas-fir	6.9	1.9	0.3	17.4	9.3
True firs[c]	8.2	—	—	0.0	5.6
Aspen	3.4	—	—	7.7	4.5
Other species[d]	—	0.3	—	—	0.0
All species	**68.9**	**1.7**	**3.2**	**26.2**	**100**

[a]Other products include furniture logs, fiber logs, industrial fuelwood, and chipped energywood.
[b]Spruce includes Engelmann and blue spruce.
[c]True firs include white and subalpine fir.
[d]Other species include gambel oak, Rocky Mountain juniper, pinyon, cottonwood, and western redcedar.

Table 7—Timber product flow into and out of Colorado, 2020.

Timber Product	Log flow into Colorado	Log flow out of Colorado	Net inflow (net outflow)
	---*Thousand board feet, Scribner*---		
Sawlogs	793	18,221	(17,428)
House logs	180	11	169
Other products[a]	560	1,239	(679)
All products	**1,533**	**19,470**	**(17,937)**

[a]Other products include fiber logs, post and pole logs, energywood logs, and industrial fuelwood.

Table 8—Timber received by Colorado forest products industry by ownership class and product, 2020.

Ownership class	Saw & veneer logs	Posts & poles	House logs	Other products[a]	All products
	------------------*Thousand board feet, Scribner*------------------				
Private timberland	**48,856**	**3,693**	**1,215**	**30,825**	**84,589**
Public timberland	**65,183**	**1,100**	**2,284**	**19,741**	**88,308**
National Forest	*63,901*	*513*	*2,284*	*19,357*	*86,055*
State lands	*743*	*315*	—	*335*	*1,393*
Other public	*539*	*272*	—	*49*	*860*
All owners	**114,039**	**4,793**	**3,499**	**50,566**	**172,897**
	-----------------*Percentage of product by owner*-----------------				
Private timberland	**42.8**	**77.0**	**34.7**	**61.0**	**48.9**
Public timberland	**57.2**	**23.0**	**65.3**	**39.0**	**51.1**
National Forest	*56.0*	*10.7*	*65.3*	*38.3*	*49.8*
State lands	*0.7*	*6.6*	—	*0.7*	*0.8*
Other public	*0.5*	*5.7*	—	*0.1*	*0.5*
All owners	**66.0**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**29.2**	**100**

[a]Other products include energywood logs, fiber logs, furniture logs, and chipped energywood.

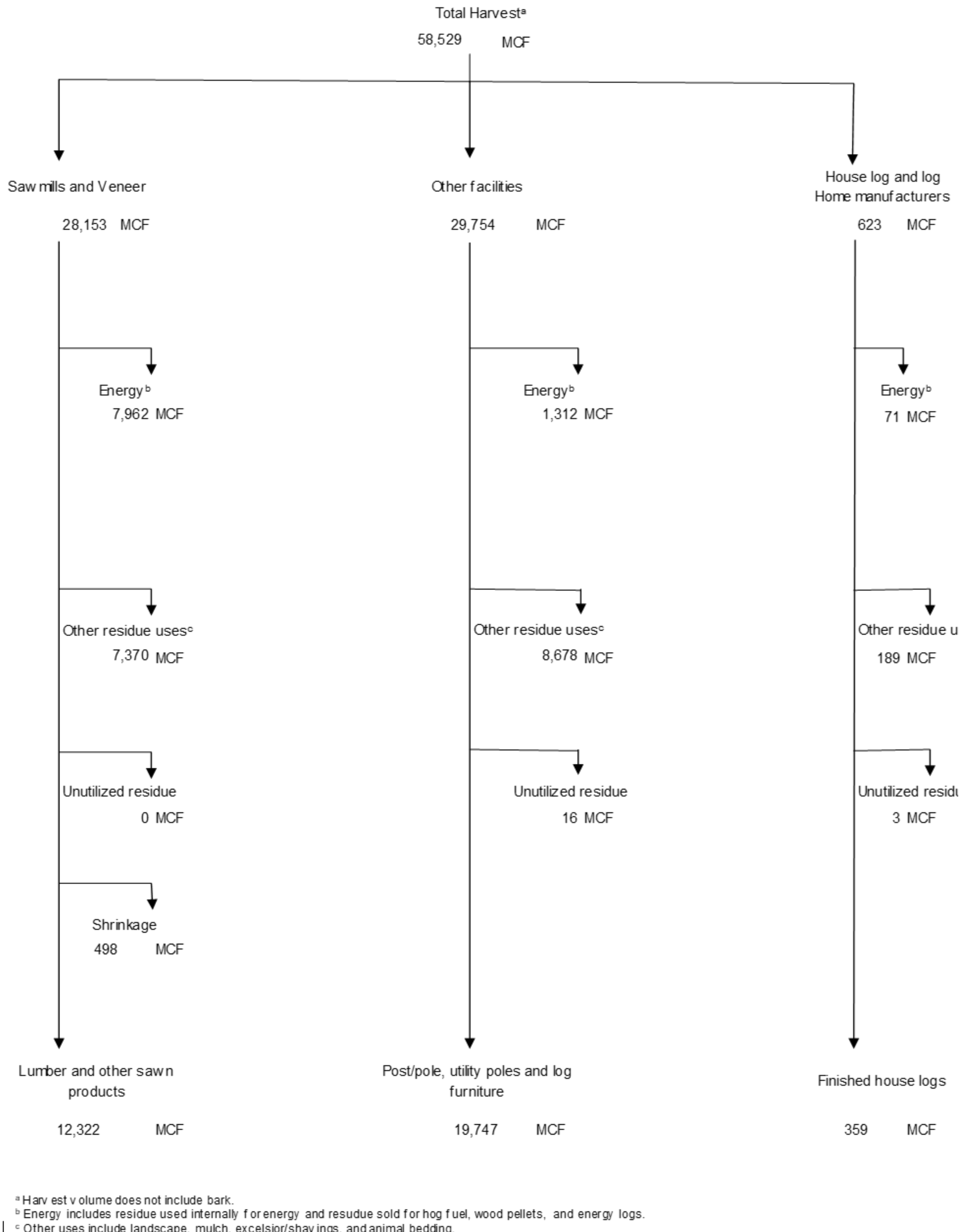


Figure 1—Colorado timber harvest and flow, 2020.

Table 9—Active Colorado primary wood products facilities by county and product, 2007, 2012, 2016, 2020 (sources: Hayes and others 2012; Sorenson and others 2016; Hayes and others 2021).

County	Lumber	Veneer	House logs and log homes	Other products[a]	Total
Adams	—	—	—	1	1
Alamosa	—	—	—	1	1
Arapahoe	—	—	—	1	1
Archuleta	2	—	—	—	2
Boulder	1	—	—	1	2
Chaffee	1	—	—	—	1
Conejos	1	—	—	—	1
Costilla	1	—	—	—	1
Delta	1	—	—	—	1
Denver	—	—	—	1	1
Eagle	—	—	—	1	1
Fremont	1	—	—	—	1
Garfield	1	—	—	1	2
Grand	2	—	1	2	5
La Plata	1	—	2	—	3
Larimer	2	—	—	2	4
Las Animas	1	—	—	—	1
Mesa	1	—	—	—	1
Montezuma	4	1	—	1	6
Montrose	1	—	1	—	2
Park	1	—	1	—	2
Pueblo	1	—	—	—	1
Rio Grande	1	—	—	—	1
Saguache	1	—	1	—	2
Teller	2	—	—	—	2
2020 Total	**27**	**1**	**6**	**12**	**46**
2016 Total	30	—	10	15	55
2012 Total	31	—	12	15	58
2007 Total	30	—	19	15	64

[a]Other products include excelsior, fuel pellets, posts, poles, log furniture, and biomass/energy.

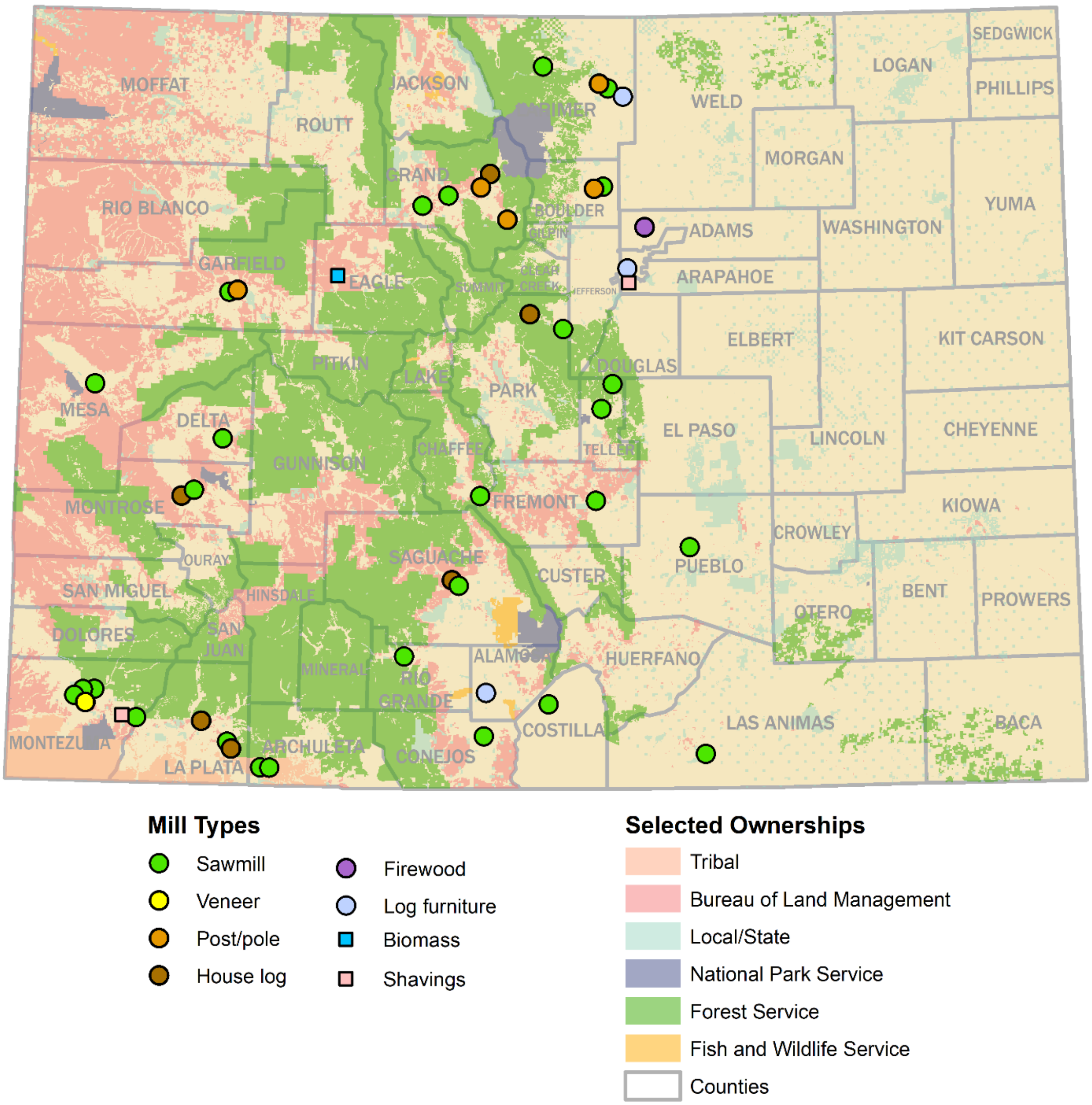


Figure 2—Map of Colorado primary timber processors.

Table 10—Finished product sales of Colorado's primary wood products sectors, 2007, 2012, 2016 and 2020 (sources: Hayes and others 2012; Sorenson and others 2016; Hayes and others 2021).

Sector	2007	2012	2016	2020
Sawmills & veneer	68,641	50,236	55,882	80,356
House logs and log homes	29,655	17,480	9,855	9,253
Other sectors[b]	55,854	44,547	48,847	17,656
Total	**154,151**	**112,263**	**114,584**	**107,265**

[a]All sales are reported f.o.b. the manufacturer's plant.
[b]Other sectors include producers of posts, poles, log furniture, fuel pellets, biomass/energy

Table 11—Number of Colorado sawmills and their average lumber production, 2007, 2012, 2016, and 2020 (sources: Hayes and others 2012; Sorenson and others 2016; Hayes and others 2021).

Year	Number of sawmills	Average lumber production
		MMBF[a]
2020	**27**	***5.3***
2016	30	*3.7*
2012	31	3.1
2007	30	3.9

[a]MMBF = million board feet lumber tally

Table 12—Colorado lumber production by mill size, 2020.

Size class[a]	Number of mills	Volume	Percentage of total	Average per mill
		MBF[b]		*MBF[b]*
Over 2 MMBF	12	136,728	96	11,394
Under 2 MMBF	15	5,168	4	345
Total	**27**	**141,896**	**100**	**5,255**

[a]Size class is based on reported lumber production in 2020. MMBF denotes million board feet lumber tally.
[b]MBF = thousand board feet lumber tally.

Table 13—Colorado lumber overrun and lumber recovery factor (LRF), 2007, 2012, 2016, and 2020 (sources: Hayes et al. 2021, Sorenson et al. 2016, Hayes et al. 2012, Morgan et al. 2006).

Year	Timber processed *MMBF[a] Scribner*	Lumber produced *MMBF[a] lumber tally*	Overrun[b]	LRF[c]
2007	75.4	116.1	1.54	8.12
2012	60.4	95.4	1.58	7.09
2016	73.8	109.9	1.49	7.15
2020	**88.6**	**141.9**	**1.60**	**7.54**

[a]MMBF = million board feet.
[b]Overrun = board feet of lumber per board foot Scribner of log input.
[c]LRF = board feet of lumber per cubic foot of log input.

Table 14—Active Colorado sawmills by production capacity class: timber-processing capacity, lumber production capacity, lumber production, and capacity utilization.

Sawmills by size		Annual timber processing			Annual production		
Production capacity size class	Number of mills	Total capacity MBF[a]	Total processed MBF[a]	Percentage of capacity utilization	Total capacity MBF[b]	Total production MBF[b]	Percentage of capacity utilization
≤500 MBF	7	1,539	892	58	1,525	913	60
>500 MBF to 2,000 MBF	6	4,457	2,496	56	5,615	2,995	53
>2,000 MBF to 5,000 MBF	6	18,175	11,079	61	21,200	12,480	59
>5,000 MBF	8	177,308	74,138	42	299,060	125,508	42
Total	**27**	**201,479**	**88,605**	**44**	**327,400**	**141,896**	**43**

[a]MBF = thousand board feet, Scribner.
[b]MBF = thousand board feet lumber tally.

Table 15—Colorado's sawmill residue factors, 2007, 2012, 2016, and 2020 (sources: Hayes and others 2012; Sorenson and others 2016; Hayes and others 2021).

Type of residue	2007	2012	2016	2020
Coarse	0.60	0.56	0.54	0.53
Sawdust	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.14
Planer shavings	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09
Bark	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.12
Total	**1.04**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**0.88**

[a]Bone-dry unit (BDU = 2,400 lb oven-dry wood) of residue generated for every 1,000 board feet of lumber manufactured.

Table 16—Production and disposition of Colorado mill residues, 2020.

Residue type	Total utilized	Pulp and board	Energy	Mulch/ bedding	Unspecified use	Unused	Total produced
	Bone-dry units[a]						
Coarse	99,728	—	64,881	-	34,847	8	99,736
Fine	54,861	—	8,228	43,188	3,445	45	54,906
Sawdust	*37,003*	—	*6,074*	*27,484*	*3,445*	*35*	*37,038*
Planer shavings	*17,858*	—	*2,154*	*15,704*	—	*10*	*17,868*
Bark	47,520	—	10,963	35,586	971	214	47,734
Total	202,109	—	84,072	78,774	39,263	267	202,376
	Percentage of residue type						
Coarse	100.0	—	65.1	—	34.9	0.0	49.3
Fine	99.9	—	15.0	78.7	6.3	0.1	27.1
Sawdust	*99.9*	—	*16.4*	*74.2*	*9.3*	*0.1*	*18.3*
Planer shavings	*99.9*	—	*12.1*	*87.9*	—	*0.1*	*8.8*
Bark	99.6	—	23.0	74.6	2.0	0.4	23.6
Total	99.9	—	41.5	38.9	19.4	0.1	100

[a]Bone-dry unit = 2,400 lb oven-dry wood.

Table 17—Destination and sales value of Colorado's primary wood products and mill residues, 2020.

Product	Colorado	Other 4-Corner States[a]	Other Rocky Mtn States[b]	Far West[c]	Northeast[d]	South[e]	North Central[f]	Other[g]	Total
	Thousand 2020 dollars								
Veneer and lumber, timbers, and other sawn products	30,229	7,396	2,516	6,662	2,979	9,469	21,105	—	80,356
House logs and log homes	5,599	292	107		38	1,618	1,601	—	9,253
Posts, poles, and log furniture	7,156	1,392	631	571	316	595	541	—	11,204
Other products[h]	4,277	248	339	589	—	125	125	750	6,453
Total	**47,261**	**9,328**	**3,592**	**7,822**	**3,333**	**11,806**	**23,372**	**750**	**107,265**
	Percentage of product sales by region								
Lumber, timbers and other sawn products	37.6	9.2	3.1	8.3	3.7	11.8	26.3	—	74.9
House logs and log homes	60.5	3.2	1.2	0.0	0.4	17.5	17.3	—	8.6
Posts, poles, and log furniture	63.9	12.4	5.6	—	2.8	5.3	4.8	—	10.4
Other products[h]	66.3	3.8	5.3	9.1	—	1.9	1.9	11.6	6.0
Total	**44.1**	**8.7**	**3.3**	**7.3**	**3.1**	**11.0**	**21.8**	**0.7**	**100**

[a]Other 4-Corner States includes Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.
[b]Other Rocky Mountain States includes Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada.
[c]Far West includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.
[d]Northeast includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
[e]South includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.
[f]North Central includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.
[g]Other areas consist of products being shipped outside the U.S.
[h]Other products include erosion control products, wood pellets, shavings, mulch, firewood, clean chips, and mill residues.

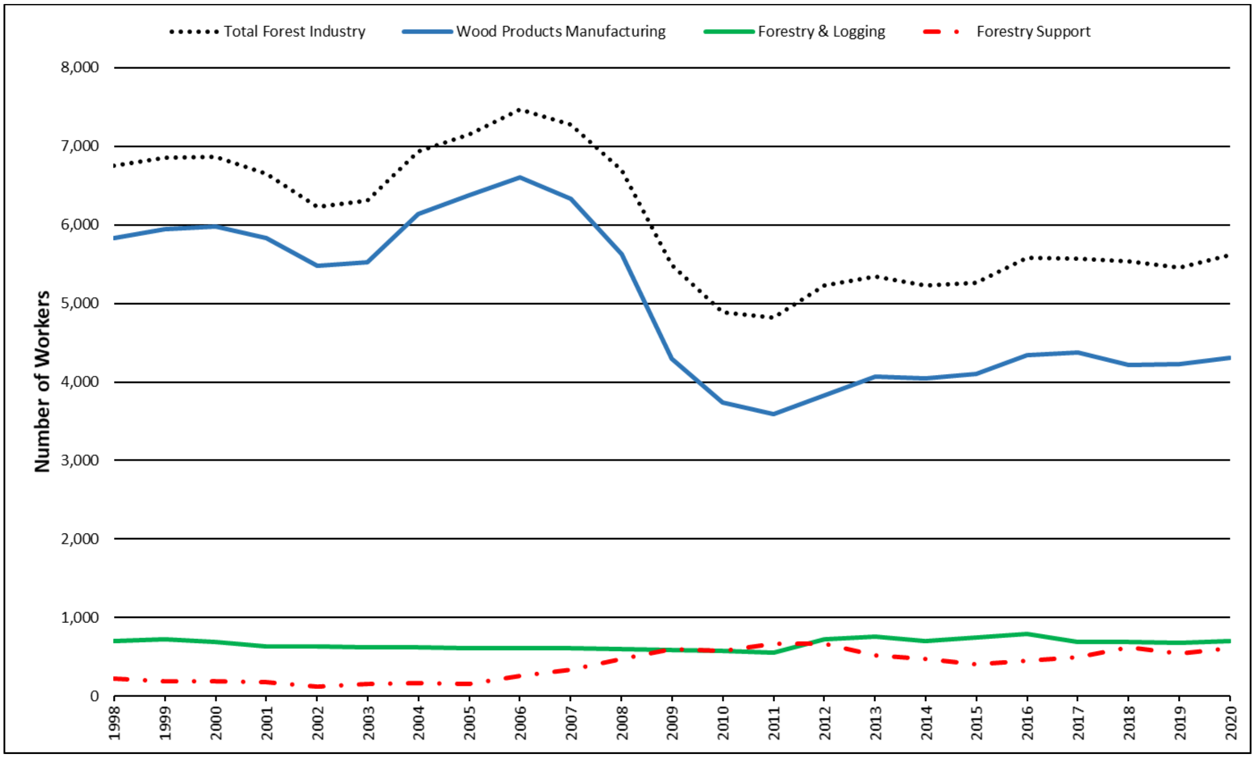


Figure 3—Colorado forest industry employment, 1998-2020.

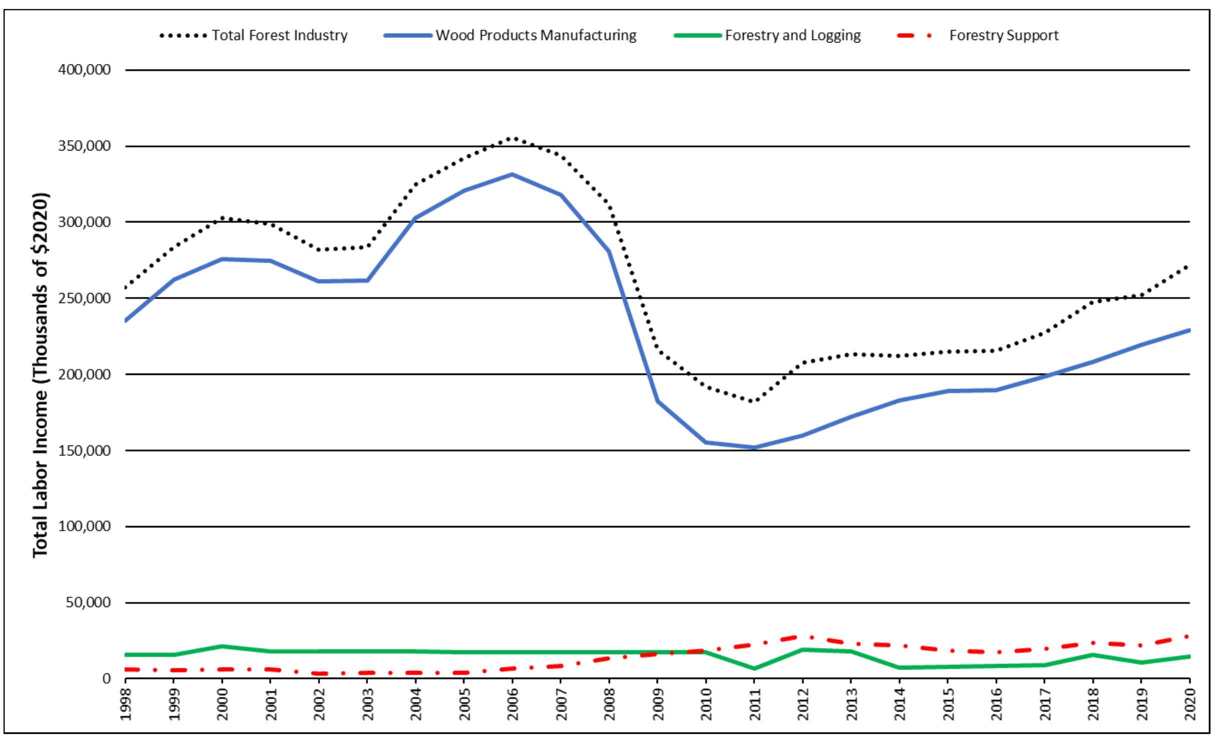


Figure 4—Colorado forest industry labor income, 1998-2020.

Table 18—Average Annual Employment and Labor Income Contributions from Colorado's Forest Industry, 2020.

Sector	Direct Employment	Indirect and Induced Employment	Total Employment Contribution[a]	Direct Labor Income	Indirect and Induced Labor Income	Total Labor Income Contribution[a]
				----------*thousand 2020 dollars*--------		
Forestry and Logging	703	445	1,148	$ 14,403	$ 11,597	$ 26,000
Forestry Support Activities	611	181	792	$ 28,352	$ 16,002	$ 44,354
Primary Wood Products Mfg	985	1,410	2,395	$ 47,988	$ 77,611	$ 125,599
Secondary Wood Products Mfg	3,319	3,226	6,545	$ 180,888	$ 240,563	$ 421,451
Total Forest Industry	**5,618**	a	a	**$ 271,631**	a	a

[a] Indirect and induced employment and labor income should not be summed for multiple sectors due to some employment and income showing up as both direct contributions to their sector and indirect contributions to other sectors.

Glossary

Board foot – A unit of measure applied to lumber that is 1-ft long, 1-ft wide and 1-in thick (or its equivalent) and also associated with roundwood as to its potential yield of such products.

Bone dry unit (BDU) – The amount of wood residue that weights 2,400 lbs. (1,088 kg) at 0 percent moisture content. One BDU equals approximately 9.49 yd^3 or 96 ft^3 of solid wood.

Cubic foot – A unit of true volume that measures 1 ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft. (30.48 by 30.48 by 30.48 cm).

Energy wood – Refers to wood used for firewood, fuel for the production of industrial heat and steam, as well as for products like wood pellets, charcoal, or liquid fuels.

House log – Roundwood timber used to construct log homes. Products manufactured from house logs can be sawn, scribed by hand, notched or milled by lathe to meet customer construction needs. House log timber is often dead prior to harvesting.

Lumber tally – The volume of sawn products, usually expressed in board feet.

MBF – thousand board feet

Production capacity – The potential volume of output a facility can produce on a shift or annual basis, assuming firm market demand for products, sufficient supply of raw materials, and ordinary downtime for maintenance.

Recovery – The volume of output from a facility per unit of input, a measure of mill efficiency.

Residue – The wood-fiber or bark by-product remaining after timber processing of a primary product like lumber, plywood, posts and poles, house logs, etc. Three types of residue are generally generated:

- **Coarse** – chips, edgings, slabs, trim, and log ends
- **Fine** – sawdust and planer shavings
- **Bark**.

Sawlog – A log that meets minimum regional standards of diameter, length, and defect, intended for sawing.

Scribner – A diagram log scale rule originating in the 1840s, designed to estimate the net yield of lumber from a log. It assumes 1-in (2.54 cm) boards and 0.25 in (0.64 cm) kerf, and is based on diameter at the small end of the log.

Timber-processing capacity – The volume of timber reported in MBF Scribner that could be processed, given sufficient supplies of raw material and firm market demand for products. Timber-processing capacity is estimated for each facility and gauges the volume of timber that could be used annually if the facility operated at its self-reported production capacity. A facility's timber-processing capacity is calculated by dividing its production capacity by its product recovery.