

CALIFORNIA'S FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY AND TIMBER HARVEST, 2016

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California's timber harvest was 1,572 million board feet (MMBF) Scribner in 2016. Over 48 percent (761 MMBF) of the timber harvested came from five counties, with Shasta County providing the largest share followed by Humboldt County.

Table 1. California's timber harvest by ownership class and product type, 2016.

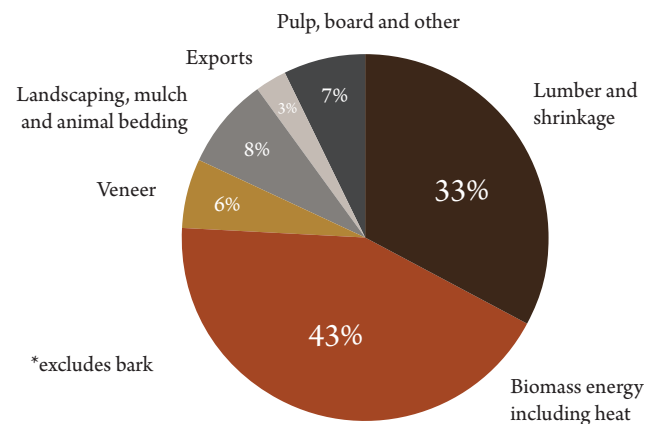
Ownership source	Sawlogs	Veneer and other	Bioenergy	All products
----- Million board feet -----				
Private timberlands:	1,030.7	156.7	63.6	1,251.0
Industrial	837.6	143.7	63.3	1,044.5
Nonindustrial and tribal	193.1	13.0	0.3	206.4
Public timberlands:	261.6	39.5	19.5	320.6
National forests	223.3	32.2	10.0	265.5
Other public	38.3	7.3	9.4	55.1
Total	1,292.3	196.2	83.1	1,571.5

More than 13 percent of the timber harvested in 2016 was dead, up from 11 percent in 2006 and 2 percent in 2012. Ponderosa pine – one of the species most impacted by the bark beetle epidemic – saw a 16 percent increase in dead volume since 2012.

Table 2. California's timber harvest by species and dead proportion, 2016.

Species	Percentage of total CA harvest	Percentage reported dead
----- Percent -----		
True firs	27	11
Douglas-fir	24	14
Ponderosa	23	18
Redwood	14	0
Sugar Pine	7	27
Other	5	17

Figure 1. Final disposition of wood harvested in CA by sector.



In 2016, California wood processing facilities received 1,483 MMBF Scribner. 11.5 MMBF flowed into California from neighboring states including Washington, Oregon and Nevada. 99.7 MMBF flowed out of California for processing in neighboring states or export to international markets.

Roundwood processors (facilities utilizing full logs) including sawmills, house log manufacturers, post and pole operations, bioenergy plants, etc. vary in size, capability and production.

Table 3. Active California facilities processing roundwood, 2016.

Facility size measured as timber volume received	Number of mills	Volume received (MMBF)	Percentage of total
10 MMBF or less	20	44.1	3.0
Over 10 MMBF to 50 MMBF	15	407.3	27.5
Over 50 MMBF to 90 MMBF	6	440.3	29.7
Over 90 MMBF	5	591.7	39.9
Total	46	1,483	100.0

80 primary wood products facilities were identified as active in California during 2016:

- 32 sawmills
- 23 bioenergy plants
- 12 decorative bark operations
- 2 veneer processors
- 1 particleboard manufacturer and
- 10 other producers including log home, firewood, log furniture, utility pole and export yards

Table 4. California's sawmill capacity, production and capacity utilized, 2016.

California's sawmills produced more than 2,296 MMBF of lumber in 2016, accounting for more than 6 percent of U.S. production of softwood lumber and just over 4 percent of U.S. consumption.

Production capacity size class	Number of sawmills	Production capacity (MMBF)	Production (MMBF)	Capacity utilized (%)
10 MMBF or less	10	18.1	8.7	48.3
Over 10 to 50 MMBF	6	166.4	138.3	83.1
Over 50 to 100 MMBF	5	415.0	347.5	83.7
Over 100 MMBF	11	1,697.0	1,527.9	90.0
Total	32	2,296.5	2,022.5	88.1

California's primary wood processing facilities produced nearly 2.1 million bone-dry tons (BDT) of residue in 2016, with wood residue accounting for 72 percent and bark the remaining 28 percent. Less than 1 percent of all residue was unutilized.

More than \$1.4 billion in total sales value was generated by the production of primary wood products in California. Sales of lumber and sawn products accounted for 67 percent of total sales, at over \$984 million. Bioenergy sales made up 19 percent (\$273.5 million), the residue-utilizing sector accounted for 9 percent (\$133.4 million) of sales and other products made up the remaining 5 percent (\$79.1 million).

In 2016, 57,890 full- and part-time workers were directly employed in California's forest industry and earned \$3.64 billion. Wood products manufacturing accounted for 50 percent of forest industry employment and 38 percent of earnings.

Forest industry employment in California stimulated additional economic activity and opportunities throughout the state economy. Wood products manufacturing earned \$1.4 billion in direct labor income and generated an additional \$2 billion across other sectors.

A full set of data tables are available at: <http://www.bber.umt.edu/pubs/forest/fidacs/CA2016Tables.pdf>

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