



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest Service

Northern  
Research Station

Resource Bulletin NRS-16



# NEBRASKA'S FOREST RESOURCES IN 2005

**Dacia M. Meneguzzo**

**Gary J. Brand**

**William R. Lovett**



---

---

## **ABSTRACT**

Results of the 2005 annual inventory of Nebraska show an estimated 1.24 million acres of forest land. Softwoods comprise one-third of this forested area, with ponderosa pine being the primary component by acreage and volume. Hardwoods comprise more than half (58 percent) of all forested acreage. Overall, the elm/ash/cottonwood type is the predominant forest-type group in the state, comprising 26 percent of all forested land. In terms of volume, the estimate of net volume of all live trees and salvable dead trees on timberland increased from 1.71 to 1.74 billion cubic feet between the 1983 and 2005 inventories.

---

---

Published by:  
USDA FOREST SERVICE  
11 CAMPUS BLVD SUITE 200  
NEWTOWN SQUARE PA 19073-3294

March 2007

Visit our homepage at: <http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/>

## INTRODUCTION

The Northern Research Station's Forest Inventory and Analysis program (NRS-FIA) began fieldwork for the fourth forest inventory of Nebraska in 2001, in partnership with the Nebraska Forest Service. This inventory initiated the new annual inventory system in which one-fifth of all field plots (considered one panel) in the state are measured each year during a 5-year cycle. A complete inventory consists of measuring, compiling, and reporting the data for all plots (or five panels). Once all panels have been measured, each will be remeasured approximately every 5 years. For example, the field plots measured in 2001 will be remeasured in 2006.

In 2005, NRS-FIA completed the first annual inventory effort and the fourth statewide forest inventory by measuring the fifth panel of plots. Reports of previous inventories of Nebraska are dated 1955, 1983, and 1994. Estimates in this report have been prepared under the assumption that data from the 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 panels represent one sample.

Estimates from new inventories are often compared with estimates from previous inventories to determine trends in forest resources. However, for the comparison to be valid, the procedures used in the two inventories must be similar. As a result of our ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency and reliability of the inventory, several changes in procedures and definitions have occurred since the last Nebraska inventory in 1994 (Schmidt and Wardle 1998) (see appendix). Some of these changes make it inappropriate to directly compare portions of the 2005 estimates with those published for earlier inventories.

## RESULTS

### Area

Nebraska is perhaps best known as a land of grains and grasses, with fertile agricultural soils and extensive prairies (Stone and Bagley 1961). However, it is also a state with an expanding and productive forest resource. Nebraska's forests are unique in that they combine aspects of eastern hardwood, western coniferous, and northern boreal forests. Forests in the eastern third of the state are dominated by deciduous species that extend across nearly all soil types, landforms, and physiographic classes (Schmidt and Wardle 1998). Toward the west, the area of forest land declines sharply. The majority of western forests are dominated by stands of ponderosa pine associated with escarpments of the Pine Ridge. Although the soils are nutrient-rich and productive, the distribution and extent of forest species in the central and western portions of the state are limited by the harsh continental climate and the lack of available moisture. Native forests are located primarily along water corridors and in lowland sites; more than five times as many native woody species are found in eastern Nebraska as compared to the western part of the state (Schmidt and Wardle 1998).

Despite the current dominance of prairie and agricultural lands today, Nebraska was once covered by a forest of boreal white spruce following the retreat of the Pleistocene ice sheets approximately 10,000 years ago (Wright 1970). Evidence of these prehistoric boreal forests can still be found today in the stands of paper birch and aspen scattered across the northern part of the state. Climate change and the extensive use of fire by Native Americans eventually pushed the edge of these early forests eastward, leaving trees primarily along

### THE AUTHORS

DACIA M. MENEGUZZO is a Forester and GARY J. BRAND is a Research Forester with the USDA Forest Service's Northern Research Station, in St. Paul, MN.

WILLIAM R. LOVETT is a Forester with the Nebraska Forest Service in Lincoln, NE.

the natural firebreaks formed by rivers and streams (Schmidt and Wardle 1986).

Following the arrival of European settlers, government programs to promote settlement in the Great Plains often encouraged forestry. For example, the Timber Culture Act of 1873 provided 160 acres of land free to settlers who planted 40 acres of trees as part of their homestead (Schmidt and Wardle 1986). Some of these plantings are still evident today. The ecological and economic importance of Nebraska's forested lands later came into sharp focus during the Dust Bowl of the 1930s, during which a legacy of aggressive agricultural practices and an extended drought combined to produce vast dust storms that covered homes and buildings with drifts of eroded topsoil (Croker 1991). In response to the enormity of this disaster, President Franklin Roosevelt instituted the Prairie States Forestry Project, a system of shelterbelts stretching from Texas to the Canadian border. It included more than 4,100 miles of windbreaks in Nebraska alone (Stone and Bagley 1961).

Yet despite Nebraska's early nickname, the "Tree Planter's State," increasing settlement and the high value of agricultural soils led to a general decline in forest land for much of the time since European settlement. In the 28 years between the first (1955) and second (1983) inventories of Nebraska's forests, the area of forest land decreased from 903,000 acres to 718,000 acres as forest lands were shifted to agricultural uses (Schmidt and Wardle 1998, Raile 1986). This downward trend made a dramatic turnaround in the latter part of the 20th century, with a 32 percent increase in the area of forest land (from 718,000 to 948,000 acres) between the 1983 and 1994 inventories (Schmidt and Wardle 1998). The 2005 data are consistent with this continuing trend, with the area of forest land currently estimated at 1.24 million acres, or more than 2 percent of the state's total land area (Table 1). However, a change in the definition of "forest

land" requires caution when comparing these estimates. In previous inventories, forest lands that had been grazed or used as shelterbelts were classified as "nonforest with trees." In the 2005 inventory, however, these lands were classified as forest land if they met the standards for size, width, and stocking. This may account for a portion of the increase in forest land since 1994.

Eighty-eight percent of forest land is owned by private landowners (Table 1). There are three components to forest land:

- Timberland<sup>1</sup>—forest land that is not restricted from harvesting by statute, administrative regulation, or designation and is capable of growing trees at a rate of 20 cubic feet per acre per year at maximum annual increment;
- Reserved forest land—land that is restricted from harvesting by statute, administrative regulation, or designation (i.e., national parks); and
- Other forest land—low productivity forest land that is not capable of growing trees at a rate of 20 cubic feet per acre per year at the culmination of mean annual increment.

In Nebraska, nearly 94 percent of the forest land is timberland. Although timberland is predominant, the 71,200 acres of other forest land is a significant resource. Some areas of other forest land are set aside as reserves. Other forest land, largely because of the combined effects of climate and low soil productivity, does not support vigorous tree growth. As a result, some of this land contains trees that are of poor form, small size, and/or inferior quality. However,

---

<sup>1</sup>Timberland may not be equivalent to the area actually available for commercial timber harvesting or other access. The actual availability of land for various uses depends upon decisions that consider economic, environment, and social factors.

these trees remain ecologically important because they enhance biodiversity in an environment where trees are relatively scarce, and they also contribute to carbon sequestration.

There was an estimated 1.17 million acres of timberland in Nebraska in 2005 (Table 2). Timberland area has more than doubled since 1983 (Fig. 1). According to Schmidt and Wardle (1998), much of the increase in timberland area between 1983 and 1998 stemmed from the decrease in the number of farm operations, changes in livestock grazing management schemes, and lack of annual soil disturbance on former cropland. Although some changes in the definition of forest land and timberland have occurred during this period, we suspect that these agriculture-related factors continue to play a role in the expansion of timberland in Nebraska.

Like many of the Plains States, Nebraska has both eastern hardwoods and western softwoods within its borders (Stone and Bagley 1961). Hardwood stands occupied 664,100 acres or almost 57 percent of all timberland area within the state in 2005 (Fig. 2, Table 3). The majority of timberland hardwood stands are associated with the elm/ash/cottonwood forest-type group (311,400 acres), followed by the oak/hickory (164,000 acres) and maple/beech/birch (95,300 acres) groups. Forests in the western part of the state are largely dominated by conifers, including ponderosa pine, which is found on 250,800 acres in northwestern Nebraska and accounts for 21 percent of all timberland.

In terms of stand-size, the 2005 distribution of Nebraska's timberland generally followed the 1994 inventory, in that the majority of timberland was dominated by trees in larger size classes. Estimates based on the 2005 inventory indicate that sawtimber stands occupied 716,800 acres, or 61 percent, of all timberland (Fig. 3, Table 3). Sawtimber refers to a live tree that is

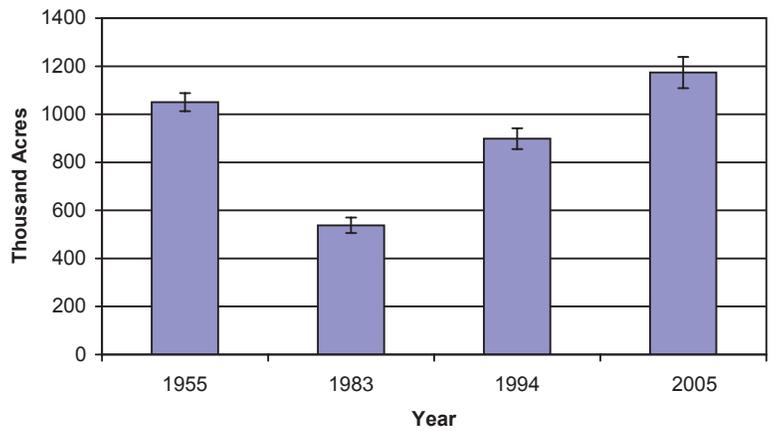


Figure 1.—Area of timberland in Nebraska, 1955-2005. The vertical line at the top of each bar represents the sample error associated with each estimate.

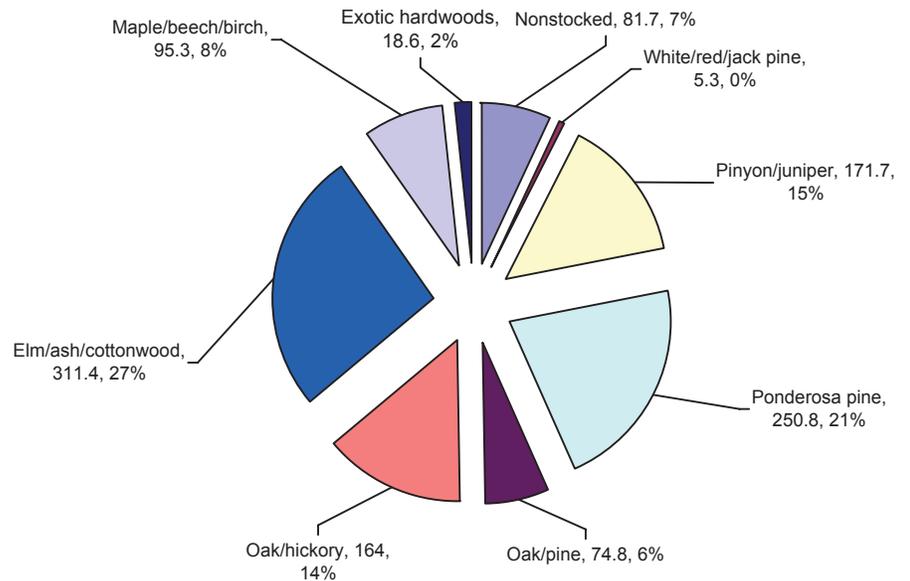


Figure 2.—Area of timberland (in thousands of acres and percentage of total timberland) by forest type in Nebraska, 2001 - 2005.

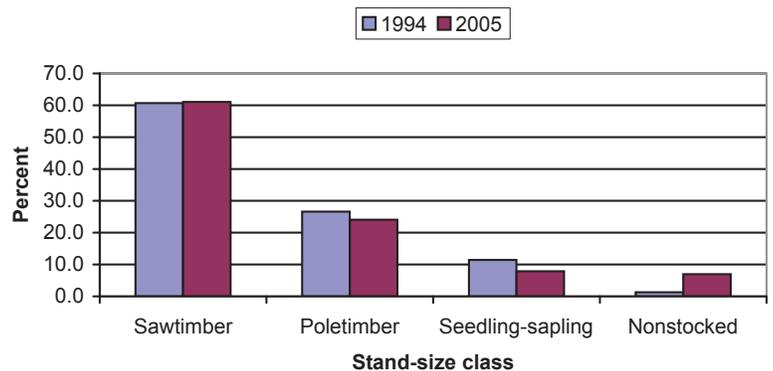


Figure 3.—Stand-size class as a percentage of total timberland area in Nebraska, 1994 and 2005.

no less than 11.0 inches d.b.h (diameter at breast height) for hardwoods or 9.0 inches d.b.h. for conifers and contains at least a 12-foot sawlog or two noncontiguous sawlogs that are 8 feet or longer.

Nearly one-quarter of Nebraska's timberland falls in the pole timber size class, which consists of trees at least 5.0 inches d.b.h. up to sawtimber size. Seedling and sapling stands (seedlings at least 12 inches tall and up to 1 inch d.b.h., and young trees between 1.0 and 5.0 inches d.b.h.) account for almost 8 percent of timberland area. Between 1994 and 2005, the area of timberland classified as nonstocked increased from just 1 percent to 7 percent of timberland area. Nonstocked timberland is land that has forest as its primary land use but does not have a sufficient number of trees present during the inventory to be classified into a specific forest type.

## Volume

Historically, the FIA program has reported volume as either growing-stock or sawtimber volume. However, there is wood volume in noncommercial trees, rotten trees, and rough trees that does not qualify as growing stock. Volume from nongrowing-stock trees is often utilized for wood fiber and fuelwood. Nongrowing-stock volume is also an important ecological component of the landscape because it provides wildlife habitat and protects soil and water. With the annual inventory system and an increased interest in FIA data from an ecological perspective, more emphasis is placed on all-live tree volume. There is an estimated 1.78 billion cubic feet of all-live volume on the 1.24 million acres of forest land in Nebraska in 2005 (Table 4), or an average of 1,432 cubic feet of all-live tree volume for each forest land acre. On the 1.17 million acres of timberland, there were an estimated 1.74 billion cubic feet of all-live and salvable dead tree volume (Table 5), or the equivalent of 1,479 cubic feet for each

timberland acre in Nebraska. Although relatively small, the difference in volume on timberland and forest land (Table 4) represents land that is either of low productivity (incapable of growth greater than 20 cubic feet per acre per year at the culmination of mean annual increment) or reserved (e.g., parks, wilderness areas).

The increase in timberland area between 1983 and 2005 is reflected in the estimated increase in growing-stock volume of both hardwood and softwood species. Growing-stock volume refers to the amount of solid wood on timberland in trees 5 inches d.b.h. or greater, from 1 foot above the ground to a minimum 4-inch top diameter, with deductions made for poor form or defect. Hardwood stands represented approximately 74 percent of the total growing-stock volume on timberland in 2005 (Table 6). The majority of this growing-stock volume is in the elm/ash/cottonwood species group (64 percent), followed by the oak/hickory group (21 percent) and the maple/beech/birch group (10 percent). Seventy-nine percent of total volume in the softwood type groups is associated with ponderosa pine stands (Table 6). Many stands are a mix of species, having both hardwoods and softwoods. For instance, almost 4 percent (12.4 million cubic feet) of the growing-stock volume in the softwood type groups is contained in hardwood species. In the hardwood type groups, less than 3 percent (24 million cubic feet) of growing-stock volume is in softwood species.

The estimated growing-stock volume for hardwood species increased by 224 percent, from 285.8 million cubic feet in 1983 to 926.9 million cubic feet in 2005 (Fig. 4). During this same period, growing-stock volume of softwood species increased by 91 percent, from 170.3 million cubic feet to 325.9 million cubic feet (Fig. 5).

Fifty-seven percent of all growing-stock volume is in trees that are 15 inches d.b.h. or larger

(Table 7). Nearly 37 percent of all growing-stock volume is in trees that are 21 inches d.b.h. or larger; most of this volume is in cottonwood trees. The cottonwood and aspen groups account for nearly 40 percent of all growing-stock volume.

Sawtimber volume, a subset of growing-stock volume, is the volume of the saw log portion of live sawtimber measured in board feet.

Sawtimber volume is generally measured with the International 1/4-inch rule. Sawtimber volume in Nebraska totaled more than 5.0 billion board feet (Table 8). Nearly three-quarters of the sawtimber volume is in hardwood trees, 47 percent of which is in the cottonwood and aspen species group. Ponderosa pine, Rocky Mountain juniper, and eastern redcedar collectively account for virtually all (97 percent) of softwood sawtimber volume and one-quarter of total sawtimber volume.

### Biomass

Live aboveground tree biomass on Nebraska's timberland was estimated to be 38.2 million dry tons. All-live aboveground tree biomass is estimated for growing-stock trees, nongrowing-stock trees, and all live 1 to 5 inch d.b.h. trees. Approximately two-thirds of tree biomass is in growing-stock trees, with an additional 29 percent in nongrowing-stock trees and the remaining 5 percent in trees 1 to 5 inches d.b.h. (Table 9). For both growing-stock and nongrowing-stock trees, about three-fourths of total aboveground biomass is in the bole of trees. The remaining aboveground biomass is in stumps, tops, and limbs. About 78 percent (29.9 million dry tons) of all-live aboveground tree biomass is in hardwood species. Biomass estimates are increasing in importance for analyses relating to carbon sequestration, wood fiber availability for fuel, and assessment of fuel loads in forest stands.

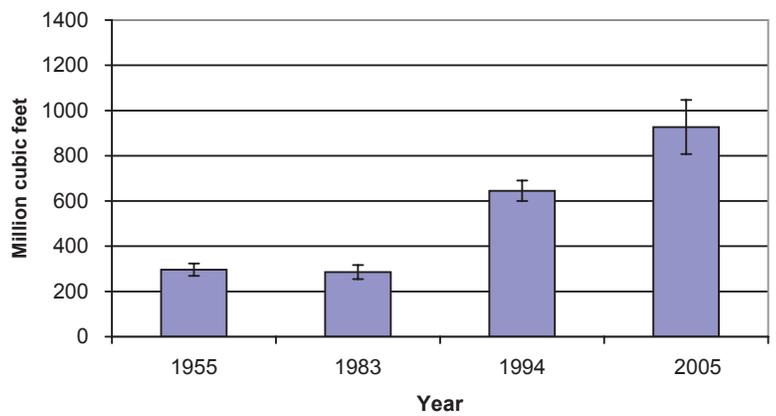


Figure 4.—Hardwood growing-stock volume on timberland in Nebraska, 1955-2005. The vertical line at the top of each bar represents the sample error associated with each estimate.

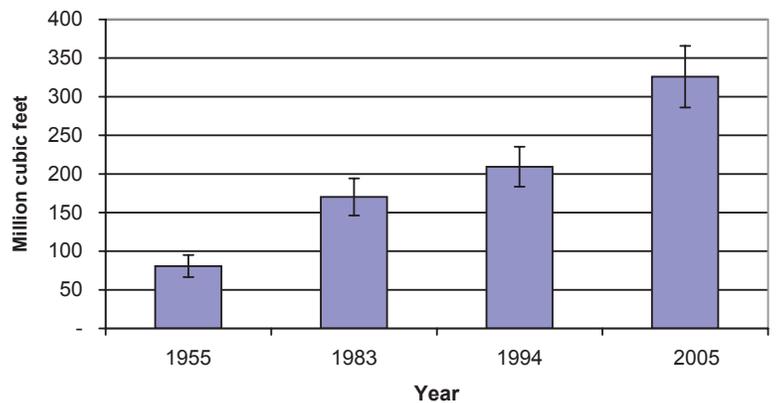


Figure 5.—Softwood growing-stock volume on timberland in Nebraska, 1955-2005. The vertical line at the top of each bar represents the sample error associated with each estimate.

## **SUMMARY**

The results from the first annual inventory of Nebraska, completed in 2005, are consistent with the trend of increasing forest land and increasing growing-stock volume estimates recorded throughout the second half of the 20th century. Additional data related to the three most recent periodic inventories of Nebraska (1994, 1983, 1955) are available at: [www.ncrs.fs.fed.us/4801/fiadb/index.htm](http://www.ncrs.fs.fed.us/4801/fiadb/index.htm).

## **APPENDIX**

### **Inventory Methods**

Since the 1994 inventory of Nebraska, several changes have been made in the NRS-FIA inventory methods to improve the quality of the inventory as well as to meet the increasing demands for timely forest resource information. The most significant change between the inventories has been the transition from periodic inventories to annual inventories. Historically, NRS-FIA inventoried each state on a cycle that averaged about 12 years. However, the need for timely and consistent data across large regions, combined with national legislative mandates, resulted in NRS-FIA's implementation of an annual inventory system.

With an annual inventory system, approximately one-fifth of all field plots are measured in any single year. After 5 years, the entire inventory is completed. After the initial 5-year period, NRS-FIA will report and analyze results as a 5-year moving average. For example, NRS-FIA will be able to generate inventory results for 2001 through 2005 or for 2002 through 2006. With the 2005 inventory, 100 percent of all field plots have been measured. Sampling error estimates for the 2005 inventory are 5.32 percent for forest land area, 5.53 percent for timberland area, 9.66 for number of growing-stock trees on timberland, 10.04 percent for volume of growing stock on timberland, and 11.48 percent for volume of sawtimber on timberland.

Other significant changes between inventories include the implementation of new remote sensing technology, a new field plot configuration, a new sampling design, development of new volume models, and gathering of additional remotely sensed and field data. The advent of remote sensing technology since the previous inventory in 1994 has allowed NRS-FIA to use classifications of Multi-Resolution Land Characterization (MRLC) data and other available remote sensing products to stratify the total area of the state and to increase the precision of estimates.

New algorithms were used in 2001-2005 to assign forest type and stand-size class to each condition observed on a plot. These algorithms are being used by FIA nationwide to provide consistency among states and will be used to reassign the forest type and stand size-class of every plot in the 1994 inventory when it is updated. This will be done so that changes in forest type and stand size-class will reflect actual changes in the forest and not changes in how values are computed. The list of recognized forest types, groupings of these forest types for reporting purposes, equations used to assign stocking values to individual trees, definition of nonstocked, and names given to the forest types changed with the new algorithms. As a result, comparisons between the published 2005 inventory results and those published for previous inventories may not be valid. For additional details about algorithms used in previous inventories, please contact NRS-FIA.

### **Inventory Phases**

The 2005 Nebraska survey was based on a three-phase inventory. The first phase used classified satellite imagery to stratify the state and then digital orthophotos to select field plots for measurement. In the second phase, field crews measured the traditional FIA suite of mensurational variables, and the third phase focused on a set of variables related to forest health.

The only lands that could not be sampled were (1) private land where field personnel could not obtain permission from the owner to measure the plot; or (2) areas where plots could not be accessed due to a hazard or danger to field personnel safety. The methods used in the preparation of this report make the necessary adjustments to account for sites where access was denied or hazardous.

### **Phase 1**

In Phase 1, FIA used classified satellite imagery to form two initial strata— forest and nonforest. Pixels within 60 m (2 pixel widths) of a forest/nonforest edge formed two additional strata—forest/nonforest and nonforest/forest. Forest pixels within 60 m on the forest side of a forest/nonforest boundary were classified into a forest edge stratum. Pixels within 60 m of the boundary on the nonforest side were classified into a nonforest edge stratum. The estimated population total for a variable is the sum across all strata of the product of each stratum's estimated area and the variable's estimated mean per unit area for the stratum.

### **Phase 2**

Phase 2 of the inventory consisted of measuring the current panel of field plots. These are phase 2 field plots (standard FIA plots) on which the traditional FIA suite of mensurational variables is measured. Current FIA precision standards for annual inventories require a sampling intensity of one plot for approximately every 6,000 acres. FIA has divided the entire area of the United States into nonoverlapping hexagons, each of which contains 5,937 acres (McRoberts 1999). An array of field plots was established by selecting one plot from each hexagon. This array of plots is designated the federal base sample and is considered an equal probability sample; its measurement in Nebraska is conducted and funded by the federal government.

The total federal base sample of plots was systematically divided into five interpenetrating,

nonoverlapping subsamples or panels. Each year the plots in a single panel are measured, and panels are selected on a 5-year, rotating basis (McRoberts 1999). For estimation purposes, the measurement of each panel of plots may be considered an independent systematic sample of all land in a state. Field crews measure vegetation on plots forested at the time of the last inventory and on plots currently classified as forest by trained photointerpreters using digital orthophotos.

### **Phase 3**

Phase 3 plots (forest health plots) include measurements for both the full suite of FHM vegetative and health variables (Mangold 1998) as well as all of the measures associated with phase 2 plots. Phase 3 plots must be measured between June 1 and August 30 each year to accommodate the additional measurement of nonwoody understory vegetation, ground cover, soils, and other variables. Overall, the 2001-2005 annual inventory for Nebraska involved 274 forested phase 2 field plots and 20 forested phase 3 field plots.

### **Plot Configuration**

The new national FIA plot configuration was first used for data collection during the 2001 inventory of Nebraska and will be used in subsequent years. The national plot configuration requires mapping forest conditions on each plot. Due to the small sample size (20 percent) of plots measured each year, precision associated with change factors such as mortality will be relatively low. Consequently, we will not report change estimates until at least three annual panels have been remeasured, and even then we anticipate that estimates of change will be limited in detail.

The overall plot configuration for the new design consists of four subplots. The centers of subplots 2, 3, and 4 are located 120 feet from the center of subplot 1. The azimuths to subplots 2, 3, and 4 are 0, 120, and 240 degrees, respectively. The center of the new plot is located at the

same point as the center of the previous plot if a previous plot existed within the sample unit. Trees with diameter at breast height (d.b.h., or 4.5 feet above ground level) 5 inches and larger are measured on a 24-foot-radius (1/24 acre) circular subplot. All trees greater than 1 inch and less than 5 inches d.b.h. are measured on a 6.8-foot-radius (1/300 acre) circular microplot located at the center of each of the four subplots. Forest conditions that occur on any of the four subplots are recorded. Factors that differentiate forest conditions are changes in forest type, stand-size class, land use, ownership, and density. Each condition that occurs anywhere on any of the subplots is identified, described, and mapped if the area of the condition meets or exceeds one acre in size.

Field plot measurements are combined with phase 1 estimates in the compilation process and table production. In addition to the tables published in the annual reports, other tabular data can be generated at the following website: <http://www.ncrs2.fs.fed.us/4801/FIADB/index.htm>

For additional information, contact:

Program Manager  
Forest Inventory and Analysis  
Northern Research Station  
1992 Folwell Ave.  
St. Paul, MN 55108

OR

Nebraska State Forester  
Nebraska Forest Service  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
101 Plant Industry Bldg.  
Lincoln, NE 68583-0815

## LITERATURE CITED

Crocker, T. 1991. **The Great Plains shelterbelt**.  
Greenville, TN: Artistic Printers. 20 p.

Harrell, M.; Stepanek, L.; Allen, K.; Harris, J.  
L. 2004. **Forest health highlights 2003—**

**Nebraska**. St. Paul, MN: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, State and Private Forestry, Northeastern Area. [http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/fhm/fhh/fhh-03/ne/ne\\_03.pdf](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/fhm/fhh/fhh-03/ne/ne_03.pdf).

Mangold, R.D. 1998. **Forest health monitoring field methods guide (National 1998)**.  
Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, National Forest Health Monitoring Program. 429 p. (Revision 0, April 1998).

McRoberts, R.E. 1999. **Joint annual forest inventory and monitoring system, the North Central perspective**. *Journal of Forestry*. 97(12): 27-31.

Raile, G.K. 1986. **Nebraska's second forest inventory**. Resour. Bull. NC-96. St. Paul, MN: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station. 87 p.

Schmidt, T.L.; Wardle, T.D. 1998. **The forest resources of Nebraska**. Res. Pap. NC-332. St. Paul, MN: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Research Station. 114 p.

Schmidt, T.L.; Wardle, T.D. 1986. **Forest land resources of the Nebraska Sandhills**. Agency Report. Lincoln, NE.: University of Nebraska, Nebraska Forest Service. 86 p.

Stone, R.N.; Bagley, W.T. 1961. **The Forest Resource of Nebraska**. Forest Survey Release No. 4. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. 46 p.

Wright, H.E. 1970. **Vegetational history of the Great Plains**. In: Dort, W.; Jones, Y., eds. Pleistocene and recent environments of the central Great Plains. Spec. Publ. 3. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas, Department of Geology: 157-172.

Table 1. -- Area of forest land by forest-type group, forest type, and owner category, Nebraska, 2001-2005

(In thousand acres)

Forest-type group/ forest type	Owner category			
	All owners	Public	Private	Unidentified owner
<b>Softwood type groups</b>				
White / red / jack pine group				
Jack pine	5.3	--	5.3	--
All forest types	5.3	--	5.3	--
Pinyon / juniper group				
Eastern redcedar	160.0	15.1	144.9	--
Rocky Mountain juniper	12.2	--	12.2	--
All forest types	172.2	15.1	157.1	--
Ponderosa pine group				
Ponderosa pine	250.8	50.0	200.8	--
All forest types	250.8	50.0	200.8	--
All softwood groups	428.4	65.1	363.2	--
<b>Hardwood type groups</b>				
Oak / pine group				
Eastern redcedar / hardwood	86.5	1.1	85.4	--
All forest types	86.5	1.1	85.4	--
Oak / hickory group				
White oak / red oak / hickory	6.0	--	6.0	--
Bur oak	83.9	--	83.9	--
Mixed upland hardwoods	101.4	12.7	88.7	--
All forest types	191.3	12.7	178.7	--
Elm / ash / cottonwood group				
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	1.4	--	1.4	--
River birch / sycamore	2.7	--	2.7	--
Cottonwood	140.2	39.5	100.7	--
Willow	12.2	--	12.2	--
Sycamore / pecan / American elm	8.4	--	8.4	--
Sugarberry / hackberry / elm / green ash	113.3	12.3	101.0	--
Silver maple / American elm	6.7	--	6.7	--
Cottonwood / willow	40.0	10.3	29.7	--
All forest types	324.8	62.1	262.7	--
Maple / beech / birch group				
Sugar maple / beech / yellow birch	5.6	--	5.6	--
Hard maple / basswood	37.6	--	37.6	--
Elm / ash / locust	59.4	4.5	54.9	--
All forest types	102.7	4.5	98.2	--
Exotic hardwoods group				
Other exotic hardwoods	18.6	--	18.6	--
All forest types	18.6	--	18.6	--
All hardwood groups	723.9	80.4	643.5	--
Nonstocked	92.6	7.4	85.2	--
<b>All forest groups</b>	<b>1,244.8</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>1,092.0</b>	<b>--</b>

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 100 acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table 2. -- Area of timberland by major forest-type group, stand origin, and owner category, Nebraska, 2001-2005

(In thousand acres)

Major forest-type group and stand origin	Owner category			
	All owners	Public	Private	Unidentified owner
<b>Softwood type groups</b>				
Natural	399.8	44.0	355.8	--
Planted	28.0	21.1	6.9	--
All softwood types	427.8	65.1	362.7	--
<b>Hardwood type groups</b>				
Natural	658.5	77.4	581.1	--
Planted	5.6	--	5.6	--
All hardwood types	664.1	77.4	586.7	--
Nonstocked	81.7	1.4	80.3	--
<b>All groups</b>	<b>1,173.6</b>	<b>143.9</b>	<b>1,029.7</b>	<b>--</b>

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 100 acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table 3. -- Area of timberland by forest-type group, forest type, and stand-size class, Nebraska, 2001-2005

(In thousand acres)

Forest type-group/ forest type	Stand-size class				
	All stands	Sawtimber	Poletimber	Sapling-seedling	Non-stocked
<b>Softwood type groups</b>					
White / red / jack pine group					
Jack pine	5.3	5.3	--	--	--
All forest types	5.3	5.3	--	--	--
Pinyon / juniper group					
Eastern redcedar	159.5	27.9	111.8	19.8	--
Rocky Mountain juniper	12.2	12.2	--	--	--
All forest types	171.7	40.1	111.8	19.8	--
Ponderosa pine group					
Ponderosa pine	250.8	218.6	13.1	19.1	--
All forest types	250.8	218.6	13.1	19.1	--
All softwood groups	427.8	264.0	125.0	38.9	--
<b>Hardwood type groups</b>					
Oak / pine group					
Eastern redcedar / hardwood	74.8	20.9	29.5	24.4	--
All forest types	74.8	20.9	29.5	24.4	--
Oak / hickory group					
White oak / red oak / hickory	6.0	6.0	--	--	--
Bur oak	67.3	34.6	32.7	--	--
Mixed upland hardwoods	90.7	63.2	26.0	1.5	--
All forest types	164.0	103.8	58.7	1.5	--
Elm / ash / cottonwood group					
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	1.4	--	1.4	--	--
River birch / sycamore	2.7	2.7	--	--	--
Cottonwood	132.7	119.5	11.8	1.5	--
Willow	12.2	6.2	--	6.0	--
Sycamore / pecan / American elm	8.4	4.6	3.8	--	--
Sugarberry / hackberry / elm / green ash	113.3	89.9	14.8	8.6	--
Silver maple / American elm	6.7	6.7	--	--	--
Cottonwood / willow	34.1	34.1	--	--	--
All forest types	311.4	263.5	31.8	16.1	--
Maple / beech / birch group					
Sugar maple / beech / yellow birch	5.6	--	5.6	--	--
Hard maple / basswood	37.6	37.6	--	--	--
Elm / ash / locust	52.1	14.5	32.0	5.6	--
All forest types	95.3	52.1	37.6	5.6	--
Exotic hardwoods group					
Other exotic hardwoods	18.6	12.5	--	6.0	--
All forest types	18.6	12.5	--	6.0	--
All hardwood groups	664.1	452.8	157.7	53.6	--
Nonstocked	81.7	--	--	--	81.7
<b>All forest groups</b>	<b>1,173.6</b>	<b>716.8</b>	<b>282.6</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>81.7</b>

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0.0 indicates the acres round to less than 100 acres. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table 4. -- Net volume of all-live trees on forest land by species group, species, and owner category, Nebraska, 2001-2005

(In thousand cubic feet)

Species group/ species	Owner category			
	All owners	Public	Private	Unidentified owner
<b>Softwoods</b>				
Other yellow pines				
Scotch pine	642	642	--	--
All species	642	642	--	--
Jack pine				
Jack pine	5,927	--	5,927	--
All species	5,927	--	5,927	--
Other eastern softwoods				
Rocky Mountain juniper	24,277	363	23,914	--
Eastern redcedar	123,663	8,503	115,160	--
Norway spruce	106	--	106	--
Ponderosa pine	273,801	60,465	213,336	--
All species	421,847	69,331	352,516	--
Total softwoods	428,416	69,973	358,443	--
<b>Hardwoods</b>				
Select white oaks				
Bur oak	232,591	7,843	224,748	--
Chinkapin oak	3,405	313	3,092	--
All species	235,996	8,156	227,840	--
Select red oaks				
Northern red oak	8,350	387	7,963	--
All species	8,350	387	7,963	--
Other red oaks				
Black oak	3,030	--	3,030	--
All species	3,030	--	3,030	--
Hickory				
Bitternut hickory	4,637	176	4,461	--
All species	4,637	176	4,461	--
Soft maple				
Silver maple	14,175	1,632	12,543	--
All species	14,175	1,632	12,543	--
Ash				
Green ash	104,324	12,314	92,011	--
All species	104,324	12,314	92,011	--
Cottonwood and aspen				
Eastern cottonwood	519,348	152,424	366,924	--
Plains cottonwood	50,450	--	50,450	--
All species	569,798	152,424	417,374	--
Basswood				
American basswood	62,539	--	62,539	--
All species	62,539	--	62,539	--
Black walnut				
Black walnut	17,403	1,121	16,282	--
All species	17,403	1,121	16,282	--

(Table 4 continued)

Species group/ species	Owner category			
	All owners	Public	Private	Unidentified owner
<b>Hardwoods</b>				
Other eastern soft hardwoods				
Boxelder	35,643	1,622	34,022	--
Northern catalpa	619	--	619	--
Hackberry	67,215	10,135	57,080	--
Black cherry	369	--	369	--
Black willow	27,842	2,679	25,163	--
American elm	53,226	6,766	46,461	--
Siberian elm	25,105	59	25,046	--
Slippery elm	28,270	528	27,742	--
All species	238,289	21,788	216,501	--
Other eastern hard hardwoods				
Honeylocust	23,993	--	23,993	--
Kentucky coffeetree	4,888	--	4,888	--
Mulberry spp.	2,623	--	2,623	--
White mulberry	91	--	91	--
Red mulberry	46,511	13,305	33,206	--
Black locust	5,556	--	5,556	--
All species	83,662	13,305	70,357	--
Eastern noncommercial hardwoods				
American hornbeam, musclewood	--	--	--	--
Osage-orange	6,394	82	6,312	--
Eastern hophornbeam	3,840	131	3,709	--
Chokecherry	--	--	--	--
American plum	--	--	--	--
Peachleaf willow	1,174	226	947	--
Russian-olive	633	--	633	--
All species	12,040	440	11,600	--
Total hardwoods	1,354,243	211,743	1,142,500	--
<b>All species groups</b>	<b>1,782,660</b>	<b>281,716</b>	<b>1,500,943</b>	<b>--</b>

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 1000 cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table 5. -- Net volume of all live trees and salvable dead trees on timberland by class of timber and softwood/hardwood species category, Nebraska, 2001-2005

(In thousand cubic feet)

Class of timber	All species	Softwood species	Hardwood species
<b>Live trees</b>			
<b>Growing-stock trees</b>			
Sawtimber			
Saw log portion	935,186	223,853	711,333
Upper stem portion	95,709	32,794	62,915
Total	1,030,895	256,647	774,249
Poletimber	221,865	69,248	152,617
<b>All growing-stock trees</b>	<b>1,252,761</b>	<b>325,895</b>	<b>926,866</b>
<b>Cull trees</b>			
Rough trees <sup>1</sup>			
Sawtimber size	308,390	71,030	237,360
Poletimber size	114,021	26,267	87,754
Total	422,410	97,296	325,114
Rotten trees <sup>1</sup>			
Sawtimber size	35,775	--	35,775
Poletimber size	3,269	--	3,269
Total	39,044	--	39,044
<b>All-live cull trees</b>	<b>461,454</b>	<b>97,296</b>	<b>364,158</b>
<b>All-live trees</b>	<b>1,714,215</b>	<b>423,191</b>	<b>1,291,024</b>
<b>Salvable dead trees</b>			
Sawtimber size	12,206	3,430	8,776
Poletimber size	9,292	1,642	7,650
<b>All salvable dead trees</b>	<b>21,498</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>16,426</b>
<b>All classes</b>	<b>1,735,713</b>	<b>428,263</b>	<b>1,307,450</b>

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 1000 cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup>Includes noncommercial species.

Table 6. -- Net volume of growing stock on timberland by forest-type group, forest type, and softwood/hardwood species category, Nebraska, 2001-2005

(In thousand cubic feet)

Forest-type group/ forest type	All species	Softwood species	Hardwood species
<b>Softwood type groups</b>			
White / red / jack pine group			
Jack pine	5,927	5,927	--
All forest types	5,927	5,927	--
Pinyon / juniper group			
Eastern redcedar	63,953	54,908	9,045
Rocky Mountain juniper	1,279	1,279	--
All forest types	65,232	56,187	9,045
Ponderosa pine group			
Ponderosa pine	238,516	235,182	3,334
All forest types	238,516	235,182	3,334
All softwood groups	309,675	297,296	12,379
<b>Hardwood type groups</b>			
Oak / pine group			
Eastern redcedar / hardwood	36,290	15,587	20,703
All forest types	36,290	15,587	20,703
Oak / hickory group			
White oak / red oak / hickory	5,822	--	5,822
Bur oak	81,717	2,404	79,313
Mixed upland hardwoods	110,578	646	109,932
All forest types	198,117	3,049	195,067
Elm / ash / cottonwood group			
Elm / ash / cottonwood group	5,188	--	5,188
River birch / sycamore	3,644	--	3,644
Cottonwood	394,479	4,009	390,470
Willow	4,768	--	4,768
Sycamore / pecan / American elm	1,805	--	1,805
Sugarberry / hackberry / elm / green ash	88,794	221	88,573
Silver maple / American elm	11,087	--	11,087
Cottonwood / willow	91,463	--	91,463
All forest types	601,228	4,231	596,998
Maple / beech / birch group			
Sugar maple / beech / yellow birch	4,185	--	4,185
Hard maple / basswood	56,323	--	56,323
Elm / ash / locust	32,245	943	31,302
All forest types	92,753	943	91,810

(Table 6 continued)

<b>Forest-type group/ forest type</b>	<b>All species</b>	<b>Softwood species</b>	<b>Hardwood species</b>
<b>Hardwood type groups</b>			
Exotic hardwoods group			
Other exotic hardwoods	8,499	175	8,324
All forest types	8,499	175	8,324
All hardwood groups	936,887	23,985	912,902
Nonstocked	6,199	4,614	1,585
<b>All forest groups</b>	<b>1,252,761</b>	<b>325,895</b>	<b>926,866</b>

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 1000 cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table 7. -- Net volume of growing stock on timberland by species group, species, and diameter class, Nebraska, 2001-2005

(In thousand cubic feet)

Species group/ species	All classes										29.0+	
	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9			
<b>Softwoods</b>												
Other yellow pines												
Scotch pine	518	80	--	--	438	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All species	518	80	--	--	438	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack pine												
Jack pine	5,927	--	--	--	3,608	785	--	1,535	--	--	--	--
All species	5,927	--	--	--	3,608	785	--	1,535	--	--	--	--
<b>Other eastern softwoods</b>												
Rocky Mountain juniper	7,216	554	1,418	1,086	988	3,170	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eastern redcedar	76,560	18,357	18,334	14,568	13,695	8,376	2,019	1,211	--	--	--	--
Nonway spruce	106	106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ponderosa pine	235,568	9,966	20,433	37,953	50,558	40,917	28,627	17,811	18,626	10,678	--	--
All species	319,450	28,984	40,185	53,607	65,241	52,463	30,645	19,023	18,626	10,678	--	--
Total softwoods	325,895	29,064	40,185	53,607	69,286	53,247	30,645	20,558	18,626	10,678	--	--
<b>Hardwoods</b>												
Select white oaks												
Bur oak	135,920	6,098	11,239	17,623	14,437	14,098	10,584	13,923	9,589	22,842	15,490	--
Chinkapin oak	3,405	--	--	727	957	--	--	1,722	--	--	--	--
All species	139,325	6,098	11,239	18,350	15,393	14,098	10,584	15,645	9,589	22,842	15,490	--
Select red oaks												
Northern red oak	3,813	--	590	--	--	--	--	1,561	1,661	--	--	--
All species	3,813	--	590	--	--	--	--	1,561	1,661	--	--	--
Other red oaks												
Black oak	3,030	--	--	--	438	706	--	--	1,886	--	--	--
All species	3,030	--	--	--	438	706	--	--	1,886	--	--	--
Hickory												
Bitternut hickory	4,559	312	396	1,377	514	1,960	--	--	--	--	--	--
All species	4,559	312	396	1,377	514	1,960	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soft maple												
Silver maple	9,346	717	366	1,560	1,645	1,715	--	1,437	1,906	--	--	--
All species	9,346	717	366	1,560	1,645	1,715	--	1,437	1,906	--	--	--
Ash												
Green ash	61,425	6,179	10,700	12,725	9,323	6,779	4,536	1,338	3,809	6,036	--	--
All species	61,425	6,179	10,700	12,725	9,323	6,779	4,536	1,338	3,809	6,036	--	--
Cottonwood and aspen												
Eastern cottonwood	453,966	1,139	4,147	10,024	18,060	15,009	21,016	14,766	33,511	157,438	178,856	--
Plains cottonwood	45,863	352	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,036	--	43,475	--
All species	499,830	1,491	4,147	10,024	18,060	15,009	21,016	14,766	35,546	157,438	222,331	--
Basswood												
American basswood	34,930	778	1,879	1,403	1,993	2,406	6,603	8,553	3,923	7,390	--	--
All species	34,930	778	1,879	1,403	1,993	2,406	6,603	8,553	3,923	7,390	--	--

(Table 7 continued)

Species group/ species	All classes											29.0+
	Diameter class (inches at breast height)											
	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9			
<b>Hardwoods</b>												
Black walnut	13,552	576	1,378	2,031	1,280	3,218	923	--	1,859	2,287	--	
All species	13,552	576	1,378	2,031	1,280	3,218	923	--	1,859	2,287	--	
Other eastern soft hardwoods												
Boxelder	13,116	622	663	2,036	1,428	833	--	--	1,984	5,549	--	
Northern catalpa	619	--	313	306	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Hackberry	34,049	3,655	4,716	3,490	3,823	2,236	1,982	1,359	5,786	7,002	--	
Black willow	17,921	975	1,910	870	1,796	1,522	4,897	1,510	2,083	2,358	--	
American elm	26,200	4,321	5,538	5,062	5,406	3,843	2,030	--	--	--	--	
Siberian elm	15,412	1,020	2,246	2,227	1,917	3,225	3,192	1,586	--	--	--	
Slippery elm	15,868	1,018	2,094	1,885	2,757	4,857	2,020	1,238	--	--	--	
All species	123,185	11,611	17,481	15,875	17,128	16,516	14,121	5,693	9,853	14,909	--	
Other eastern hard hardwoods												
Honeylocust	10,008	1,045	1,793	820	1,009	--	--	1,385	3,957	--	--	
Kentucky coffeetree	4,508	--	356	311	662	2,142	1,037	--	--	--	--	
Mulberry spp.	2,401	147	483	360	583	828	--	--	--	--	--	
Red mulberry	12,251	1,701	2,888	1,768	3,562	1,366	967	--	--	--	--	
Black locust	4,703	326	1,005	333	2,044	--	995	--	--	--	--	
All species	33,871	3,219	6,524	3,591	7,860	4,336	3,000	1,385	3,957	--	--	
Total hardwoods	926,866	30,982	54,700	66,936	73,635	66,742	60,782	50,379	73,989	210,902	237,820	
<b>All species groups</b>	1,252,761	60,045	94,885	120,543	142,921	119,989	91,428	70,936	92,614	221,579	237,820	

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 1 thousand cubic feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Table 8. -- Net volume of sawtimber on timberland by species group, species, and diameter class, Nebraska, 2001-2005

(In thousand board feet)<sup>1</sup>

Species group/ species	All classes					Diameter class (inches at breast height)				
	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0+		
<b>Softwoods</b>										
Other yellow pines										
Scotch pine	1,986	--	1,986	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All species	1,986	--	1,986	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack pine										
Jack pine	28,242	--	16,797	3,760	--	7,684	--	--	--	--
All species	28,242	--	16,797	3,760	--	7,684	--	--	--	--
Other eastern softwoods										
Rocky Mountain juniper	25,635	5,191	4,708	15,736	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eastern redcedar	204,713	78,950	69,934	40,902	9,418	5,509	--	--	--	--
Ponderosa pine	1,008,802	175,628	242,449	201,038	144,035	92,072	97,428	56,152	--	--
All species	1,239,150	259,769	317,091	257,676	153,453	97,582	97,428	56,152	--	--
Total softwoods	1,269,379	259,769	335,875	261,436	153,453	105,266	97,428	56,152	--	--
<b>Hardwoods</b>										
Select white oaks										
Bur oak	501,243	--	68,097	67,389	51,125	68,133	47,650	116,162	82,687	--
Chinkapin oak	13,221	--	4,597	--	--	8,624	--	--	--	--
All species	514,464	--	72,694	67,389	51,125	76,757	47,650	116,162	82,687	--
Select red oaks										
Northern red oak	16,314	--	--	--	--	7,850	8,465	--	--	--
All species	16,314	--	--	--	--	7,850	8,465	--	--	--
Other red oaks										
Black oak	14,667	--	1,954	3,298	--	--	9,414	--	--	--
All species	14,667	--	1,954	3,298	--	--	9,414	--	--	--
Hickory										
Bitternut hickory	12,096	--	2,436	9,660	--	--	--	--	--	--
All species	12,096	--	2,436	9,660	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soft maple										
Silver maple	29,416	--	6,831	7,385	--	6,449	8,751	--	--	--
All species	29,416	--	6,831	7,385	--	6,449	8,751	--	--	--
Ash										
Green ash	143,936	--	38,860	29,403	20,619	6,198	18,346	30,511	--	--
All species	143,936	--	38,860	29,403	20,619	6,198	18,346	30,511	--	--
Cottonwood and aspen										
Eastern cottonwood	2,165,745	--	78,972	67,615	99,630	73,428	170,212	820,431	855,457	--
Plains cottonwood	223,882	--	--	--	--	--	10,076	--	213,805	--
All species	2,389,627	--	78,972	67,615	99,630	73,428	180,288	820,431	1,069,263	--
Basswood										
American basswood	167,097	--	10,235	12,593	34,991	46,209	21,330	41,739	--	--
All species	167,097	--	10,235	12,593	34,991	46,209	21,330	41,739	--	--

(Table 8 continued on next page)

(Table 8 continued)

Species group/ species	All classes										29.0+
	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-26.9				
<b>Hardwoods</b>											
Black walnut	45,480	--	5,631	14,891	4,383	--	9,143	11,431	--	--	
All species	45,480	--	5,631	14,891	4,383	--	9,143	11,431	--	--	
<b>Other eastern soft hardwoods</b>											
Boxelder	44,169	--	5,881	3,628	--	--	8,972	25,688	--	--	
Hackberry	103,454	--	17,517	10,087	9,277	6,427	27,183	32,962	--	--	
Black willow	60,643	--	7,281	6,132	20,634	6,616	9,145	10,834	--	--	
American elm	50,043	--	23,768	17,228	9,047	--	--	--	--	--	
Siberian elm	45,535	--	8,392	14,859	14,895	7,388	--	--	--	--	
Slippery elm	49,745	--	12,504	22,349	9,323	5,569	--	--	--	--	
All species	353,587	--	75,342	74,282	63,178	26,001	45,300	69,485	--	--	
<b>Other eastern hard hardwoods</b>											
Honeylocust	28,225	--	4,170	--	--	6,117	17,938	--	--	--	
Kentucky coffeetree	16,272	--	2,762	9,030	4,479	--	--	--	--	--	
Mulberry spp.	5,944	--	2,422	3,522	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Red mulberry	24,863	--	14,816	5,819	4,229	--	--	--	--	--	
Black locust	12,940	--	8,538	--	4,402	--	--	--	--	--	
All species	88,243	--	32,707	18,371	13,110	6,117	17,938	--	--	--	
Total hardwoods	3,774,927	--	325,663	304,888	287,035	249,009	366,625	1,089,758	1,151,950	1,151,950	
<b>All species groups</b>	5,044,306	259,769	661,538	566,324	440,488	354,275	464,053	1,145,909	1,151,950	1,151,950	

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the volume rounds to less than 1000 board feet. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup>International 1/4-inch rule.

Table 9. -- All-live aboveground tree biomass on timberland by owner category, softwood/hardwood species category, and tree biomass component, Nebraska, 2001-2005

(In thousand dry tons)

Owner category and softwood/hardwood category	Tree biomass component							
	All components	All live 1-5 inch trees	Growing-stock trees			Non-growing-stock trees		
			Total	Boles	Stumps, tops, and limbs	Total	Boles	Stumps, tops, and limbs
<b>Public</b>								
Softwoods	1,311	110	937	756	181	263	214	49
Hardwoods	4,013	97	2,993	2,267	726	924	676	247
Total	5,324	207	3,931	3,023	908	1,187	890	296
<b>Private</b>								
Softwoods	7,009	594	4,813	3,817	996	1,602	1,201	401
Hardwoods	25,896	822	16,637	12,374	4,263	8,437	6,157	2,280
Total	32,905	1,415	21,450	16,191	5,259	10,039	7,359	2,681
<b>All ownerships</b>								
Softwoods	8,319	704	5,751	4,573	1,178	1,865	1,415	449
Hardwoods	29,910	918	19,630	14,640	4,990	9,361	6,834	2,527
Total	38,229	1,622	25,381	19,213	6,167	11,226	8,249	2,977

All table cells without observations in the inventory sample are indicated by --. Table value of 0 indicates the aboveground tree biomass rounds to less than 1000 dry tons. Columns and rows may not add to their totals due to rounding.

Meneguzzo, Dacia M.; Brand, Gary J.; Lovett, William R. 2007. **Nebraska's Forest Resources in 2005**. Resour. Bull. NRS-16. Newtown Square, PA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Research Station. 21 p.

Results of the 2005 annual inventory of Nebraska show an estimated 1.24 million acres of forest land. Softwoods comprise one-third of this forested area, with ponderosa pine being the primary component by acreage and volume. Hardwoods comprise more than half (58 percent) of all forested acreage. Overall, the elm/ash/cottonwood type is the predominant forest-type group in the state, comprising 26 percent of all forested land. In terms of volume, the estimate of net volume of all live trees and salvable dead trees on timberland increased from 1.71 to 1.74 billion cubic feet between the 1983 and 2005 inventories.

**KEY WORDS:** annual inventory, forest land, timberland, forest type, volume, biomass, Nebraska

---

---

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternate means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call (800)795-3272 (voice) or (202)720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

---

---



Printed on Recycled Paper



Northern  
RESEARCH STATION

USDA Forest Service  
[www.nrs.fs.fed.us](http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us)

*Capitalizing on the strengths of existing science capacity in the Northeast and Midwest to attain a more integrated, cohesive, landscape-scale research program*