



Missouri's Forest Resources, 2009

Research Note NRS-80

This publication provides an overview of forest resource attributes for Missouri based on an annual inventory conducted by the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program at the Northern Research Station of the U.S. Forest Service. These estimates, along with web-posted core tables, will be updated annually. For more information, please refer to page 4 of this report.

Table 1.—Annual estimates, uncertainty, and change

	2009 Estimate	Sampling error (%)	Change since 2004 (%)
Forest Land Estimates			
Area (1000 acres)	15,446.1	0.7	5.4
Number of all live trees 1 inch diameter or larger (million trees)	8,466.2	1.3	2.4
Biomass of all live trees 1 inch diameter or larger (1,000 tons)	627,829.1	1.0	9.3
Net volume of live trees (million cubic feet)	20,413.2	1.1	10.3
Annual net growth of live trees (thousand ft ³ yr ⁻¹)	530,167.6	3.5	-5.0
Annual mortality of live trees (thousand ft ³ yr ⁻¹)	214,873.2	4.3	-15.0
Annual harvest removals of live trees (thousand ft ³ yr ⁻¹)	162,037.5	8.2	-3.9
Annual other removals of live trees (thousand ft ³ yr ⁻¹)	30,787.4	23.1	26.5
Timberland Estimates			
Area (1000 acres)	15,089.3	0.8	6.5
Number of all live trees 1 inch diameter or larger (million trees)	8,246.1	1.3	3.5
Biomass of all live trees 1 inch diameter or larger (1,000 tons)	614,253.8	1.0	10.5
Net volume of live trees (million cubic feet)	19,986.3	1.2	11.6
Net volume of growing stock trees (million cubic feet)	16,737.5	1.3	9.1
Annual net growth of growing stock trees (thousand ft ³ yr ⁻¹)	492,349.5	3.2	-13.6
Annual mortality of growing stock trees (thousand ft ³ yr ⁻¹)	128,977.4	4.7	-15.0
Annual harvest removals of growing stock trees (thousand ft ³ yr ⁻¹)	135,162.7	8.7	-0.8
Annual other removals of growing stock trees (thousand ft ³ yr ⁻¹)	30,160.2	23.9	-15.4

Note: When available, sampling errors/bars provided in figures and tables represent 68 percent confidence intervals

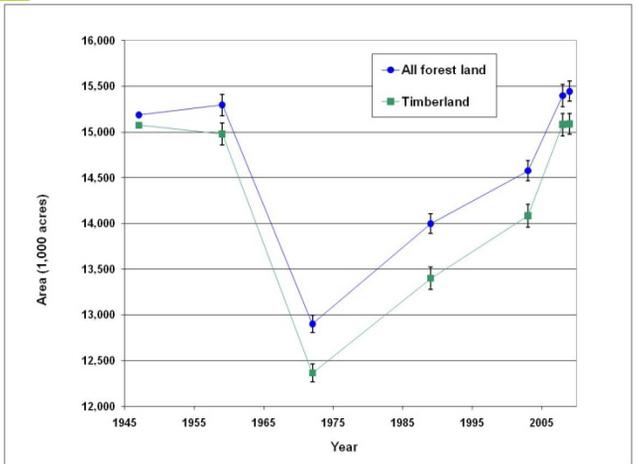


Figure 1.—Area of forest land and timberland by year.

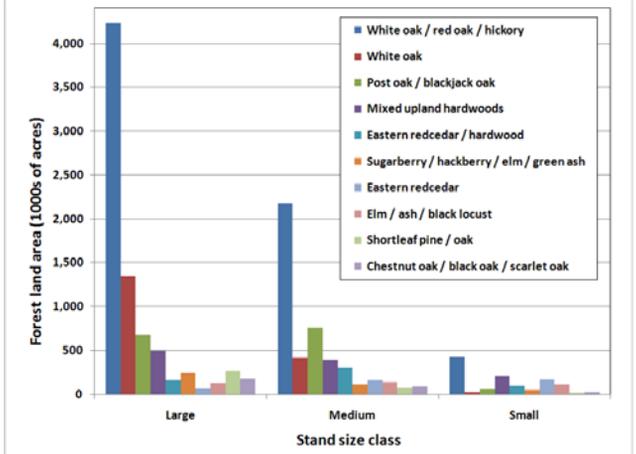


Figure 2.—Area of forest land area by top 10 forest types and stand-size class, 2005 - 2009.

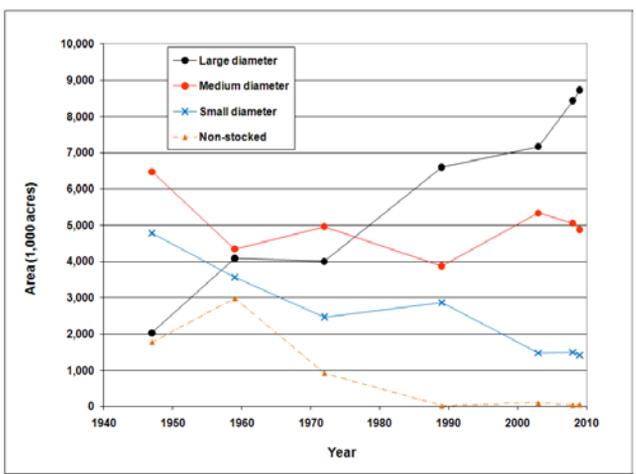


Figure 3.—Area of timberland by stand-size class and year, 1947 - 2009.



Table 2.—Top 10 tree species by statewide volume estimates, 2005-2009

	Species	Volume of live trees on forest land 2009 (1,000,000 ft ³)	Sampling error (%)	Change since 2004 (%)	Net volume of sawtimber trees on timberland 2009 (million board feet)	Sampling error (%)	Change since 2004 (%)
1	White oak	4,050.7	2.8	8.4	12,442.8	3.5	14.4
2	Black oak	2,891.6	3.2	3.6	9,349.1	4.0	6.8
3	Post oak	2,091.0	3.6	7.7	4,494.4	4.8	12.6
4	Northern red oak	1,055.6	5.4	5.6	3,759.4	6.6	8.2
5	Shortleaf pine	923.0	6.7	10.7	3,912.7	7.2	19.4
6	Eastern redcedar	684.1	5.4	20.2	761.5	10.5	-27.7
7	Scarlet oak	666.7	5.9	8.5	2,141.3	6.7	14.3
8	Black walnut	640.1	6.3	20.7	1,803.8	8.1	24.7
9	Shagbark hickory	550.2	6.0	14.6	1,340.5	8.7	21.4
10	Black hickory	452.5	5.0	9.7	908.6	8.6	8.8
	Other softwood species	12.6	67.8	68.0	55.5	71.4	108.6
	Other hardwood species	6,395.0	2.6	14.5	14,548.1	4.0	19.9
	All species	20,413.2	1.1	10.3	55,517.7	1.7	13.7

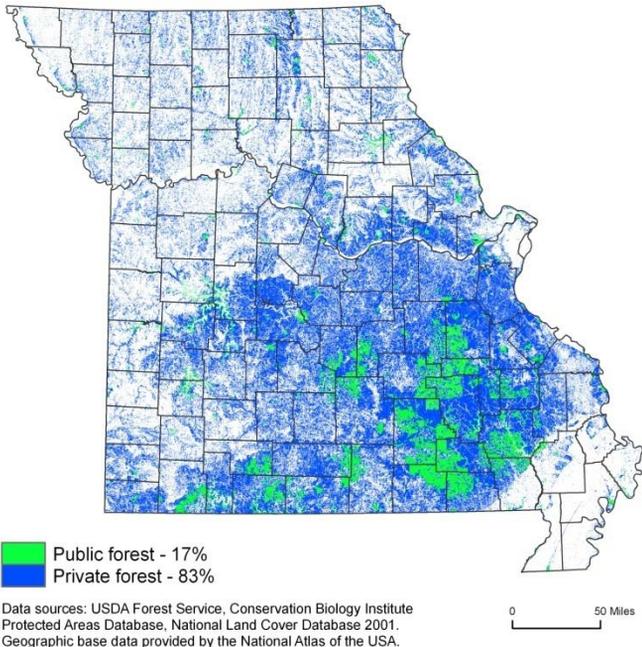


Figure 4.—Area of forest land by major owner group (public and private). White area represents nonforest. Map courtesy of D.M. Meneguzzo

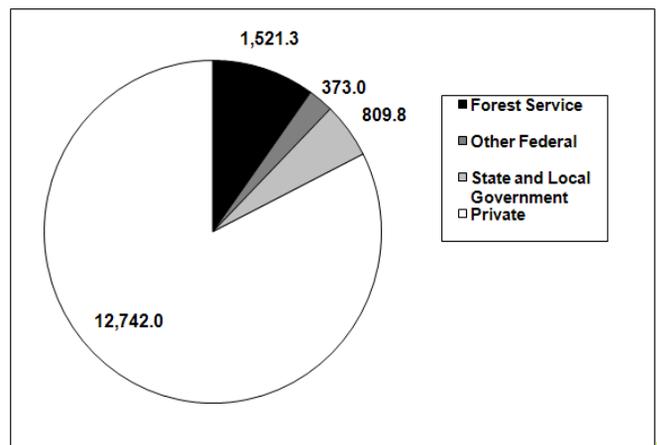


Figure 5.—Area of forest land, 2005-2009, in 1,000s of acres, by major ownership group.

Black walnut in Missouri

Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) is a highly valuable hardwood found throughout Missouri (Fig. 6). The wood from this species is highly prized and generally used for high-end products such as furniture and gunstocks. The presence of black walnut on a landowner's property can provide considerable income and can improve wildlife habitat. While normally distributed as individual trees in mixed-species stands, some sites contain high volumes per acre of black walnut (Fig. 7).

Black walnut volume in Missouri has increased over 200 percent since 1989. The relative proportions by diameter class have trended towards larger diameters (Fig. 8). Timber products analysis (Treiman *et al.* 2008) found that 6.1 million cubic feet of industrial black walnut roundwood were produced, 54 percent of which went to Missouri sawmills and manufacturers. Another 26 percent went to foreign customers.

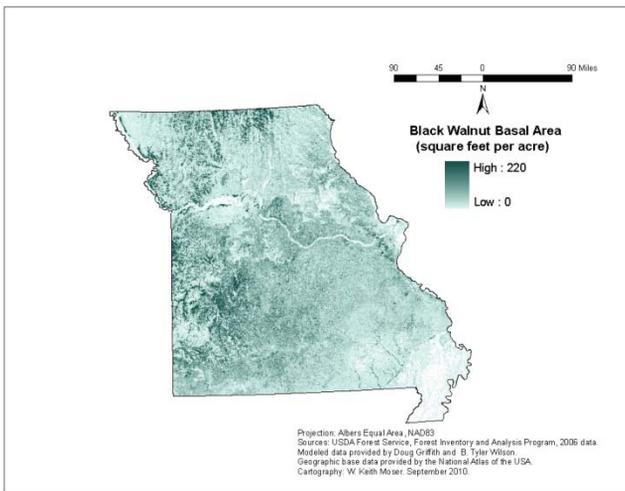


Figure 6.—Black walnut basal area in Missouri, 2006.

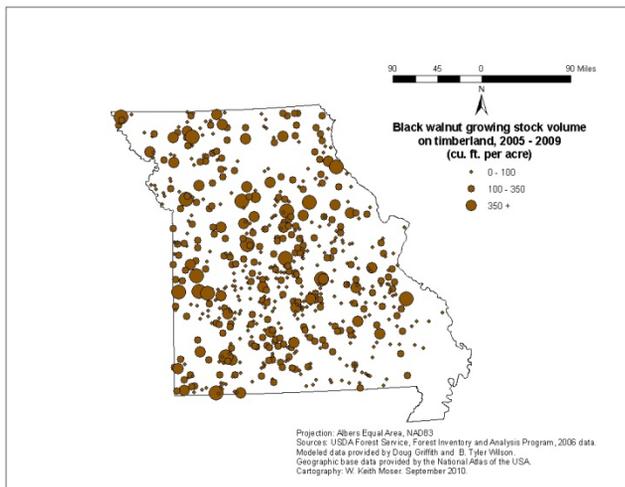


Figure 7.—Growing stock volume of black walnut on Missouri timberland, 2005-2009.

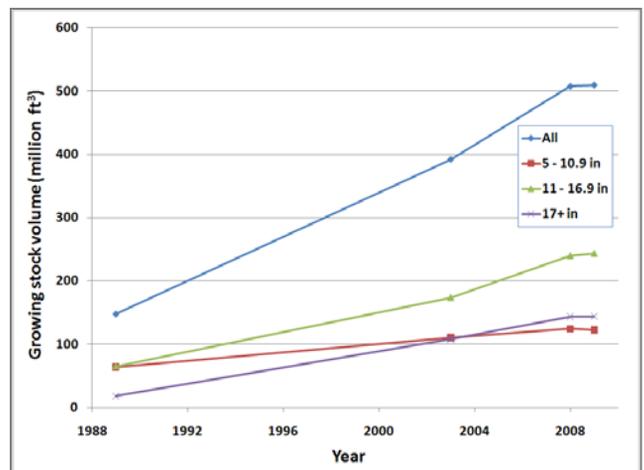


Figure 8.—Growing stock volume of black walnut on timberland, 1984-2009, by total and diameter class.

Thousand canker disease

On the horizon, however, is thousand cankers disease (TCD). Known to occur in Colorado and Tennessee and caused by a walnut twig beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*) carrying a lethal fungus (*Geosmithia morbida*), this disease threatens black walnuts in Missouri. Treiman and Tuttle (2009) compare the effect of this disease to that of chestnut blight and emerald ash borer – the effective elimination of a species.

The loss of black walnut would not be trivial to Missouri. In an analysis of potential economic effects, Treiman and Tuttle (2009) estimated the annual value of loss to the state wood products industry at \$36.3 million. The nut producing industry would lose a further \$35.3 million per year. Estimates of the total economic impact from the loss of trees in urban and park areas (generally not counted in FIA inventories) could amount to over \$65 million. Summing these values into the future, Treiman and Tuttle estimated that TCD could cost the state up to \$851 million.



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Contact Information

Lead Analyst: W. Keith Moser, (651) 649-5155, wkmoser@fs.fed.us

Data processing/access: Chuck Barnett, (610) 557-4031, cjbarnett@fs.fed.us

Estimates, tabular data, and maps from this report may be generated at: <http://www.fia.fs.fed.us/tools-data/>

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