

## **Course Description**

This presentation will address the environmental impacts of harvesting wood, and answer many questions about forests and forest products, such as: <u>What</u> makes wood a green building material? <u>Where</u> do our trees and forests grow? <u>Why</u> is wood an environmental-friendly choice? <u>How</u> are forests and forest products sustainable?

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## **Learning Objectives**

- Describe the abundant ecological capacity of North America to support a wide distribution of forests and forest types.

  Understand how the symbiotic relationship between forests and the people of North America have evolved over the past centuries.

  Discuss how the use of a variety of forest products can economically support sustainable management of forest lands.

  Describe how to quantify environmental choices in the selection of materials through the use of LCA and carbon accounting.











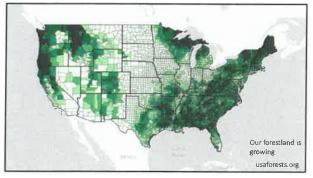




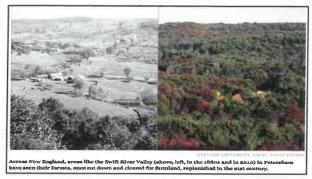






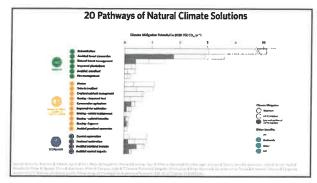






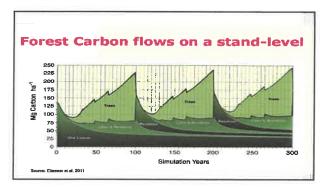


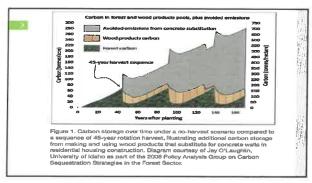




"In the long-term, a sustainable forest management strategy aimed at maintaining or increasing forest carbon stocks, while producing an annual sustained yield of timber, fiber, or energy from the forest, will generate the largest sustained mitigation benefit."

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report



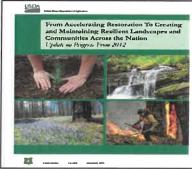




Every 10,000 ft<sup>3</sup> of wood used in a nonresidential structure stores roughly the same amount of CO<sub>2</sub> as taking 50 cars off the road in the U.S. for a year.

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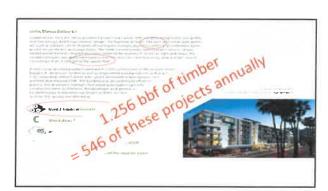
- Need restoration on 65 to 82 million acres
- Doing 4-5 million acres of restoration per year

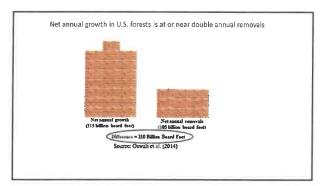
## Annually:

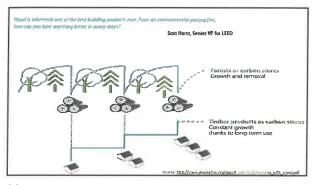
- 1.256 bbf of timber,
- \$661 million in local
- labor income, and
- 4,360 jobs

Source: <u>https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/</u>









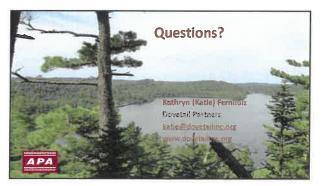
Emission-Effluent	Wood Wall	Seat Wall	Difference	
CO <sub>2</sub> (log)	305	965	3.2x	
CO(g)	2.450	11.800	4.8x	
SO <sub>N</sub> (g)	400	3,700	9.3x	
NO <sub>x</sub> (g)	1,150	1.800	1.6x	
Particulates (#)	100	335	3.4x	
VOCs (g)	390	1,800	4.6x	
Methane (#)	4	45	11.1x	
Suspended solids (g)	12,180	495,640	41.0x	
Non-ferrous metals (mg)	62	2,532	41.0x	
Cyanide (mg)	99	4,051	41.03	
Phenols (mg)	17.715	725,994	41.0x	
Ammonia (mg)	1,310	53,665	41.0x	
Halogenated organics (mg)	507	20,758	41 0x	
Oil and grease (mg)	1.421	59,222	41.0x	
Sulfides (mg)	13	507	39.0x	
The walls examined here are a non-sincharal steel stude (go Sparce: Med. J. (1994). htt://www.dovetallne.org/re.or.	lvanized) and woo	d stude, both of nor		

	Wood					Floor and Roof Assemblies		
	WOOD	Steel	Diff.	Wood	Steel	Diff.		
mbodied Energy (Gj)	250	296	18%	109	182	67%		
lobal warming potential (kg CO <sub>2</sub> )	13,009	17,262	33%	3,763	9,650	157%		
ir emission index (index scate)	3.820	4.222	11%	981	1,813	85%		
(ater emission index (index scale)	3	29	867%	17	70	312%		
olid waste (kg)	3,496	3.181	- 9%	13.766	13,641	-0,9%		
All walls with <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> -inch plywood sh 2 x 6 kiln-dried SPF 20-gauge, 2x6, galvanized studs cor America.	uaining aver	age recycled	content for		ng producec	l in North		

"Wood products are manufactured from renewable raw material; they are reusable and biodegradable, and they continue to store carbon throughout their lifetime. These characteristics make wood an excellent alternative to many of the materials that are now widely used in construction and consumer goods, which leave a much larger 'carbon footprint' and include concrete, steel, aluminum and plastic. Increasing production and consumption of wood products will therefore be part of a sustainable future."

- State of the World's Forests – 2012 United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

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