



Forests for Generations

*Managing forests to meet people's needs
and to protect the environment*



Managed forests are part of the solution to protecting forests worldwide.

The demands on forests today are greater than ever.

We all want the wood and paper products we need and use every day.

We also want clean air and water, quality fish and wildlife habitat, scenic vistas and plentiful outdoor recreation.

And we want to be sure that healthy forests will be here for generations.

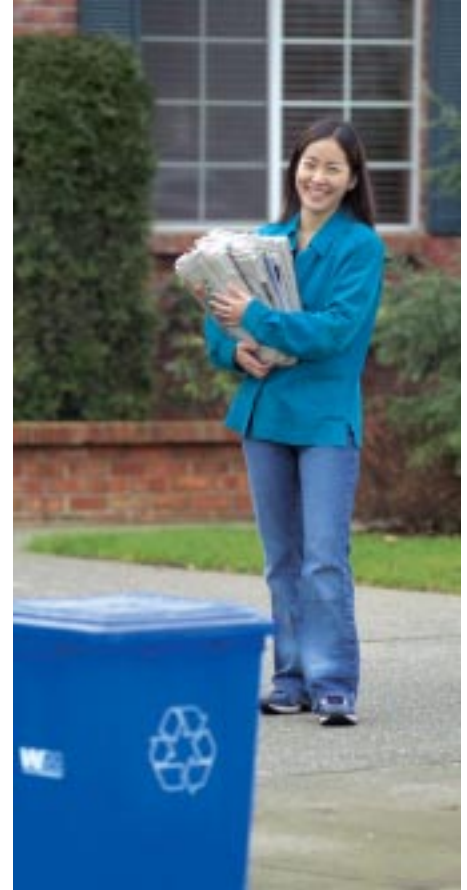
Weyerhaeuser manages more than 40 million acres of forests (16 million hectares) in five countries. We recognize our obligation to manage this land responsibly. We believe we can help meet the world's demand for wood products *and* protect forests.

As the world's population grows and living standards improve, demand for wood increases. That puts more pressure on the world's forests to provide wood for shelter, fuel and paper. It's a challenge to meet those needs while protecting the environment and supporting our communities.

Part of the solution is to ensure that the world's wood and paper products come from well-managed forests. Scientists estimate that the world's demand for wood could be met by just 20 percent or less of its forests — if those forests are managed intensively. The best solution is a balance, with a range of sustainable approaches varying from highly intensive to less intensive to preservation. Managing some forests intensively for wood — using sound environmental practices — can make it possible to conserve much of the world's forests for wilderness, recreation and other benefits.

Our intensively managed forests produce two to three times more wood.

Forests managed by Weyerhaeuser in the United States and Southern Hemisphere grow at rates two to three times those of unmanaged forests (per acre, per unit of time). Forestry practices necessarily vary by tree species and location. Wherever we manage forestlands, we manage for the *sustainable* production of wood. That includes replanting forests and protecting



water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, soil productivity, and cultural, historic and aesthetic values.

Forest products are renewable, reusable and recyclable.

Unlike materials such as steel, cement or plastic, wood is renewable. This means forests can be grown over and over again. In our managed forests, trees are grown in cycles and replanted after each harvest — ensuring a continuous supply. Wood can also be reused and recycled into new products. Our recycling business, begun in 1974 and now among the world's largest, collects used paper and corrugated boxes that become part of new products.

Forestry practices vary by country.

In the United States and the Southern Hemisphere, we use intensive forestry practices. We grow and plant superior seedlings, protect the soil, and fertilize and thin the trees. The result: We're able to grow more high-quality wood more quickly than in an unmanaged forest, while maintaining high standards of forest stewardship.

In Canada, where we manage public land under long-term lease, we use less intensive methods. Trees there grow more slowly, and we use practices suited to this climate. We regenerate the forest through two main methods: from "seed trees" left standing so they'll drop seeds, and by planting seedlings. We also fertilize and thin, but less often. And we design harvests to emulate natural disturbances. These methods result in slower growth than intensive methods, but they are better suited to the local conditions.

In the Southern Hemisphere, our intensive forestry practices also are adapted to local conditions and land use. For example, in Uruguay, seedlings are planted on pasture lands.

In all of our forests, we work to protect the environment and support community values. Our Weyerhaeuser Sustainable Forestry Standard defines practices for environmental protection that apply everywhere we operate.

Our goal is to be good stewards of the forest.

We strive to follow all applicable laws. In the southern U.S., we work hard to follow best management practices defined in each state. These practices are developed by foresters, academics and scientists to help protect water quality. In the Pacific Northwest, we follow stringent government regulations designed to protect water quality and wildlife habitat. By law or in compliance with forestry standards, we limit the size of harvest units. To protect the environment and our future business, we protect soil from compaction and erosion. Our concern is not just what is

legally required but to do the right thing, guided by sound science. We understand that what we leave in the forest is as important as what we take out.

At Weyerhaeuser, we've spent nearly a century developing ways to make sure we'll never run out of trees. It's a continuous learning process. Today, we're finding new ways to provide forest products and protect forest habitats.



Protecting the environment is part of our business.

Everywhere we grow or manage timber, we:

- **Protect water quality** — For example, we grade and maintain roads so rain runoff is channeled to the forest floor. This keeps silt away from streams. We build culverts and bridges to allow fish passage. And we seed exposed road banks with grasses to prevent erosion.
- **Protect habitat for wildlife and fish** — For example, in North America, we leave snags, logs and scattered live trees. Along streams, we leave trees and vegetation to help maintain cool water temperatures for fish. This practice also avoids disturbing stream banks.
- **Protect sensitive plants and animals** — For example, we plan harvests to avoid disrupting the breeding activities of many sensitive species, including bald eagles, red-cockaded woodpeckers and the American burying beetle.

We recognize that the best use of some forests is not wood production. We identify and protect sites that are special due to ecology, geology, history or culture.



We also partner with others — government agencies and nonprofit and conservation groups — to preserve larger tracts of land.

This is done through arrangements such as land exchanges and sales, conservation easements and other agreements.

We follow independent standards for forestry practices.

Weyerhaeuser supports third-party certification of forestry practices. All our U.S. forests meet the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® standard. This standard, set by the independent Sustainable Forestry Board, includes steps to protect wildlife habitat, provide stream buffers, and prevent erosion. In Canada, the public land we manage is being certified to the Canadian Standards Association forestry standard or the SFI standard. In the Southern Hemisphere, we will certify to independent standards based on customer need.

All of our forests worldwide will also have environmental management systems certified to ISO 14001. This international standard validates the processes a company uses to manage its environmental impacts.

Weyerhaeuser also buys wood from other tree growers. We encourage these growers to manage forests responsibly. Our procurement practices guard against purchase of illegally logged trees, and we support conservation of tropical wilderness areas and biodiversity hotspots.



Forestry is a continuous cycle that begins with planting.

After trees are harvested, we reforest. Our goal is to replant during the first available planting season or (in areas in Canada) to reforest by natural regeneration. We consistently meet our goal.

We plant more than 120 million trees each year.

In the United States, we produce more than 270 million seedlings each year in our 23 seed orchards and nurseries. We use these seedlings to reforest our timberlands, and we also sell seedlings to other tree growers.

We select and cross-breed trees using traditional methods. The result is vigorous seedlings. They're selected to grow quickly and produce the right characteristics for high-quality wood and paper products. We prepare the soil for planting and space seedlings for optimum growth. On average, more than 90 percent of our seedlings survive planting.

In the Northwest, the species we plant include Douglas-fir, noble fir, red alder, western red cedar and western hemlock, depending on elevation and site. In the southern United States, we primarily plant loblolly pine. Our Southern Hemisphere forests are loblolly, radiata pine or eucalyptus.

Our practices encourage strong, healthy trees.

Trees compete with other vegetation for sunlight, water and nutrients. In the United States, as our forests reach a certain height and density, we may thin them to give the remaining trees more room and sunlight. In the southern United States and the Southern Hemisphere, we may prune lower branches to produce knot-free wood. Generally, thinning is done when trees are

25 to 35 years old (in the Northwest) or 12 to 15 years old (in the South). Timber harvested during thinning provides lumber and wood chips for making paper products. Our foresters control competing vegetation in areas of heavy brush and invasive plants. In some cases, nitrogen fertilizers are applied to maximize tree growth.

We harvest only 1 to 3 percent of our forests each year.

Each year, we harvest only 2 to 3 percent of our forests in the United States and New Zealand, and less than 1 percent of the forests we manage in Canada. When we begin harvesting in Uruguay, the rate will be about 2 to 3 percent.

Harvest rates are carefully planned based on the time it takes for trees in different climates to reach market size. In Canada, managed forests are harvested every 60 to 100 years. In the United States, it's every 40 to 50 years in the Northwest, 20 to 35 years in the South. Harvest cycles in the Southern Hemisphere are shorter and vary depending on species and location.

In the United States, we use clearcut harvesting because Douglas-fir and the Southern pine species regenerate and grow best in full sunlight. This harvest method creates optimum growing conditions for the new forest. It also requires fewer roads, which reduces the risk of adding silt to streams. It results in stands of even-aged trees, which produce more uniform wood. And it is efficient and cost-effective. A clearcut may not be pretty, but the visual impact is temporary and we strive to minimize it by establishing the new forest quickly. We use alternate harvest methods when appropriate for a particular site.

In Canada, we manage public lands through long-term leases. There, our forestry practices are less intensive. We grow trees of various ages in stands that often contain mixed species. As trees reach maturity, they are harvested singly or in patch clearcuts. Areas created by harvesting leave room for natural seeding or planting nursery seedlings. This maintains aspects of the natural forest. In the boreal forests of interior Canada, we design harvest patterns to emulate natural disturbances in this ecosystem.



For more about our forestry practices, visit www.weyerhaeuser.com

The section titled *Environment* includes:

- *Roadmap for Sustainability: Citizenship and Environment Report.*
- *Managing our forest resources.*
This addresses more than 40 questions about forestry, such as:
Are we running out of forests?
- Weyerhaeuser Sustainable Forestry Standard.



Weyerhaeuser is one of the world's largest forest products companies. Founded in 1900, the company now has offices or operations in 18 countries. We grow and harvest timber. We manufacture, sell and recycle forest products. We develop land and build homes. And we do this safely, while protecting the environment.

Our forests provide products integral to people's lives. We are one of North America's largest manufacturers of building materials, pulp, paper and packaging. To supply the wood for these products, we grow billions of trees. World-wide, we own, license or lease more than 40 million acres (16 million hectares) in:

- The United States (mainly in the Northwest and seven southern states).
- Canada (long-term leases in five provinces and private land on Vancouver Island).
- The Southern Hemisphere (joint ventures in Uruguay, New Zealand and Australia).

We're also one of the world's largest recyclers of paper and corrugated boxes. For more about our businesses and products, visit www.weyerhaeuser.com.



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