

Forest Stewardship is a Priority at Malloy

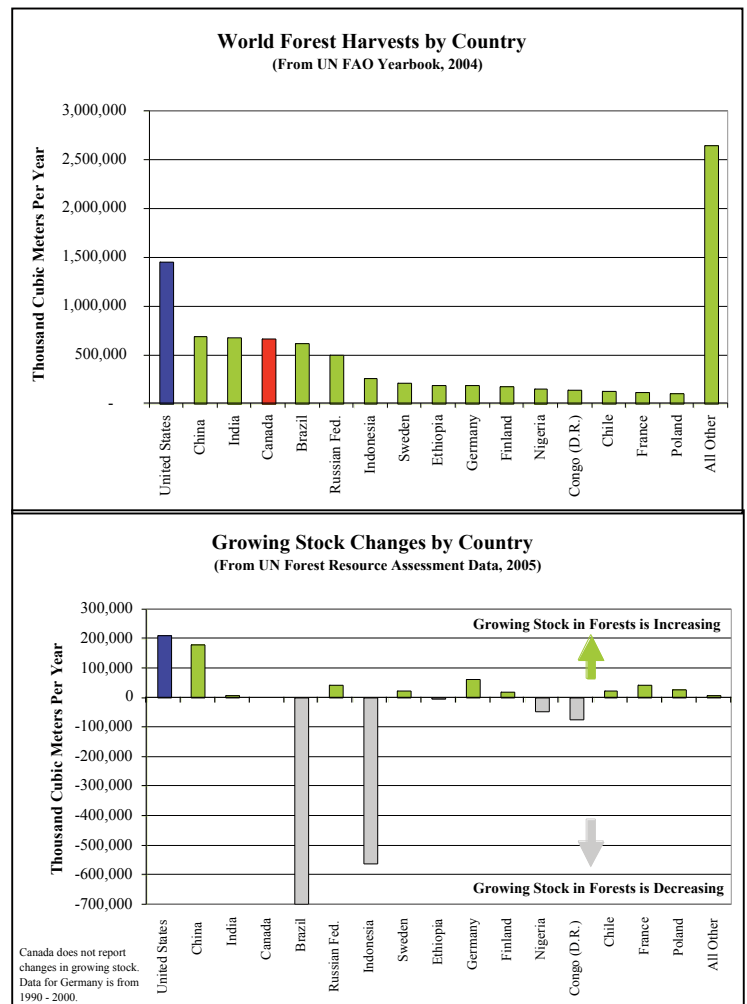
We think one of the most environmentally favorable attributes of the printed book is the fact that it's made from a renewable resource – trees. In fact, there is no more environmentally friendly form of agriculture than growing trees *provided the areas from which we harvest trees are managed in a sustainable manner and key forest resources are protected*. That's why last year Malloy obtained dual Chain of Custody (CoC) certification with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI). We took this step because both programs ensure that the wood used to make our paper is harvested responsibly and in a manner that protects important forest resources. Today, all of our standard paper offerings are either FSC or SFI certified.

While certified forestry practices are becoming more and more common in the United States and Canada, they are still not universal. Outside of North America, certified forestry is practiced on only a small percentage of the world's forests. This is why Malloy has chosen to support two conservation organizations that help promote sustainable forestry practices. One of these organizations, the [Legacy Land Conservancy](#), operates right in our own back yard, while the other organization, [The Nature Conservancy](#), functions on a global scale.

Legacy Land Conservancy – Sustainable Forest Management Close to Home

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), more wood is harvested in the United States than in any other country in the world. Canada, China and India vie for second place, at a volume of wood harvest that is about half the size of the annual U.S. harvest. Contrary to what you might assume, while the U.S. harvests more than twice as much wood as any other country, the volume of live wood contained in U. S. forests is *increasing* more than in any other country. (See accompanying charts.) This growth in U.S. forests is due to the fact that much of our forest land, particularly in the eastern half of the country, is experiencing re-growth after having been cleared or thinned in the 1800's and early 1900's.

While it's nice to know that we're growing back more than enough new wood in the U.S. to compensate for what we harvest, the fact that is the situation today doesn't mean it will always remain that way. All too often, humans have demonstrated their ability to deplete abundant resources. In fact, Hemingway described the state of



Michigan as having been “lumbered out” a century ago. Without proper care, that could happen again. Enter the Legacy Land Conservancy.

Thirty-five years ago an organization known as the Washtenaw Land Trust was formed to protect land in Washtenaw County (where Malloy is located) for its natural, scenic, recreational, historic and agricultural values. In fact, it was the first local land trust established in Michigan and is nationally recognized for conservation excellence. Recently, the Washtenaw Land Trust expanded its reach beyond Washtenaw County, and it is now known as the Legacy Land Conservancy (Legacy). In our conversations with Susan Lackey, Legacy’s Executive Director, we learned that they are in the early stages of working with land-owners regarding their forestry practices. Many land-owners donate development rights to Legacy, rather than full ownership. By doing so, the land-owner gives up the right to build on the property; however, he or she is still free to farm the land or manage forested portions as they had in the past. Quite often these owners will harvest timber from their properties without having much knowledge about how to sustainably manage their forests so as to keep them healthy and protect key forest resources. Therefore, our contributions to Legacy will work toward informing these land-owners about sustainable forestry, and help ensure that the forests in our area are not “lumbered out” again.

The Nature Conservancy – Rebuilding Forests Where the Earth Most Needs Them

While the volume of live wood is expanding in U.S. forests, some other major wood producing countries, like Brazil and Indonesia, are now in the process of rapidly depleting their wood supplies as they convert their forests to open areas for agriculture: grazing lands for livestock and lands for growing annual crops. While none of the paper Malloy buys is made from wood harvested in Brazil, the health of Brazilian forests still has an impact on all of us here in Michigan and the rest of the U.S. In an article* published in *Science* last year, Dr. Gordon Bonan of the National Center for Atmospheric Research explains why forests in the tropics are more important than forests at other latitudes in mitigating climate warming across the entire planet.

It is clear from a quick glance at the accompanying charts that Brazil’s forests are disappearing faster than those of any other nation. In an effort to help correct this troubling trend we are supporting a program created by The Nature Conservancy known as *Plant a Billion Trees*. In April of 2008, The Nature Conservancy launched an ambitious campaign to restore one billion native trees to Brazil’s highly endangered Atlantic Forest, of which just seven percent remains. Tropical forests are the “lungs of the Earth”, storing enormous amounts of carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen in a never-ending cycle of life. The Atlantic Forest is one of the biggest tropical forests in the world that helps regulate the atmosphere and stabilize global climate. It also serves as home to countless species of animals and plants, many of which are now endangered. The Nature Conservancy and their partners have helped regenerate the Atlantic Forest with more than one million trees so far.

Please help us spread the word about the importance of using sustainable forestry practices by allowing us to display CoC logos in your books. When you do so, we’ll make donations to these two organizations to help them put those practices to work both here at home and in an area of the world where they are most needed.

**Science* 13 June 2008: Vol. 320. no. 5882, pp. 1444 – 1449, “Forests and Climate Change: Forcings, Feedbacks, and the Climate Benefits of Forests”