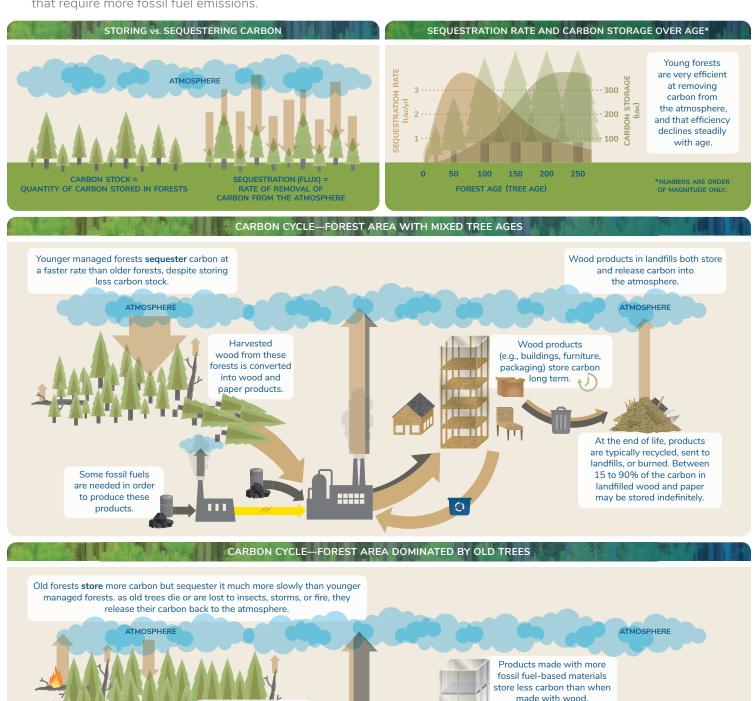


## Forest Carbon from Young vs. Old Forests

Forests of different ages play different roles in removing carbon from the atmosphere and storing it in wood. Old forests have accumulated more carbon than younger forests; however, young forests grow rapidly, removing much more  $CO_2$  each year from the atmosphere than an older forest covering the same area. Managing forests to avoid large emissions from the loss of old trees while rapidly removing  $CO_2$  from the atmosphere through young forest growth can provide both storage and sequestration benefits. In addition, managed forests produce wood products that store carbon long after the trees are harvested. These products provide an added benefit when they are used in place of more energy-intensive ones that require more fossil fuel emissions.



## INFORMATION TAKEN FROM:

Many non-wood products for

construction take more energy

to produce, and manufacturing

of non-wood packaging and

construction materials rel

on greater use of fossil fuels

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Less wood is harvested from these forests to produce products.

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The fossil fuel-based component

of products does not break down

in landfills, but the carbon within

these components was not

removed from the atmosphere and thus has no positive effect in

terms of carbon storage