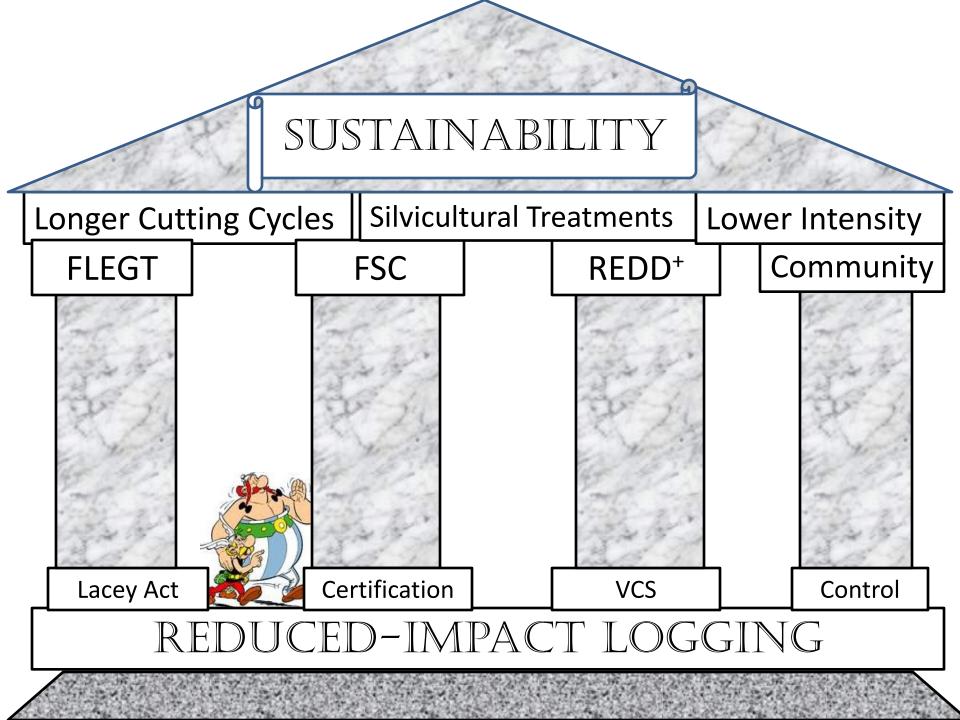
Sustaining Tropical Forests with Forestry

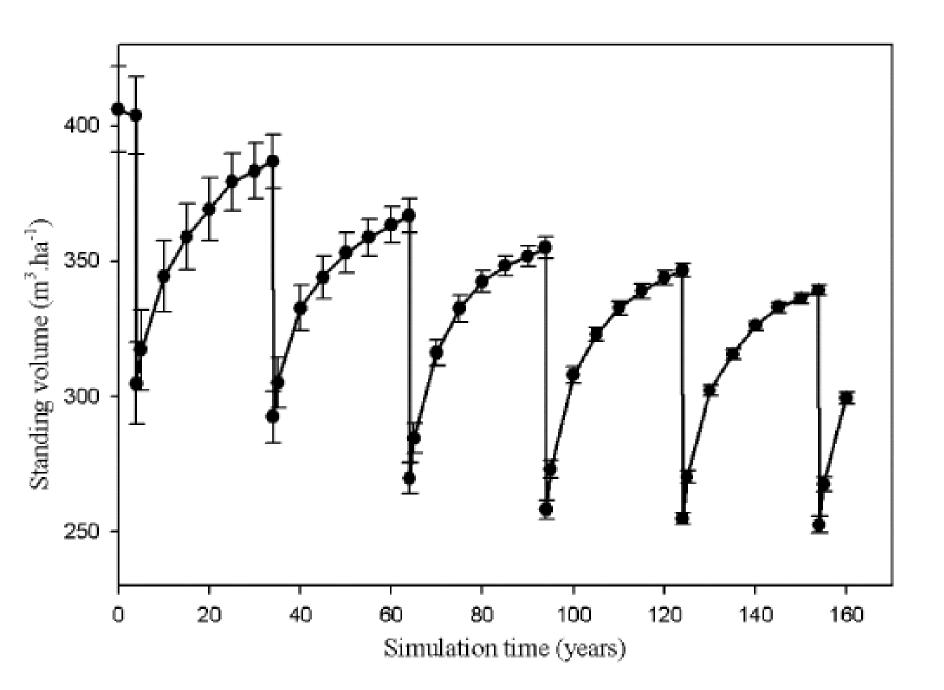
Francis E. "Jack" Putz
with T. Synnott, M. Peña-Claros, M. Pinard,
D. Sheil, J. Vanclay, P. Sist, S. Gourlet-Fleury,
B. Griscom, J. Palmer, R. Zagt, C. Romero,
and P. Zuidema

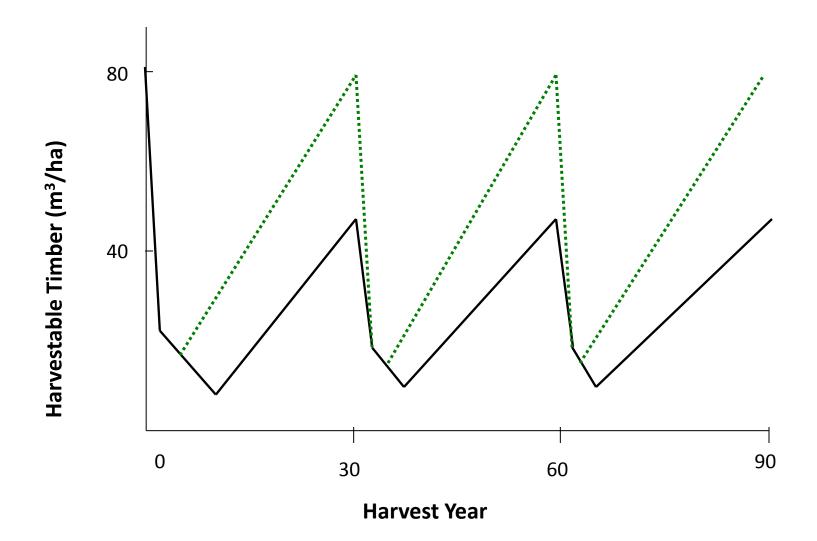
April 2011



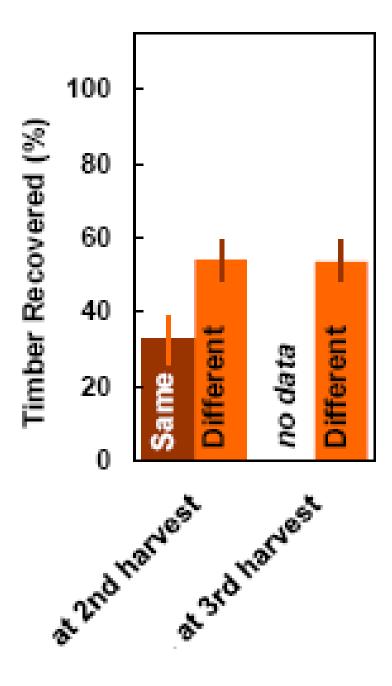


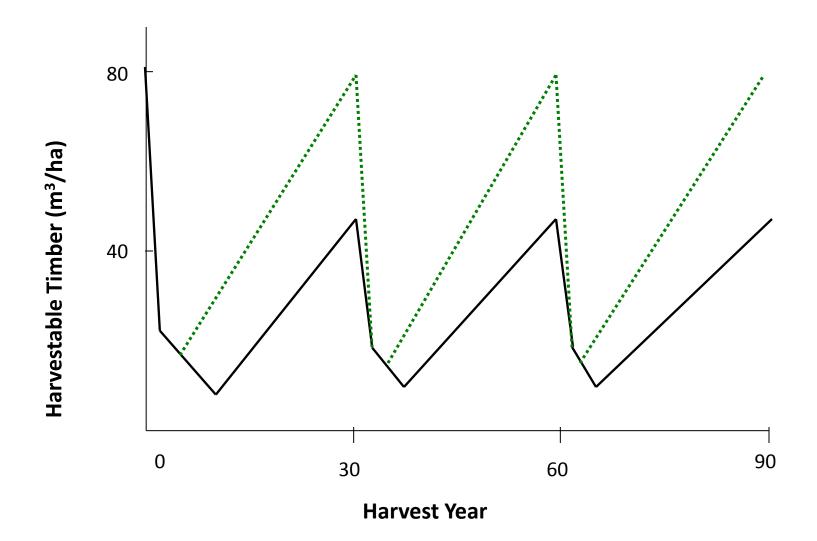


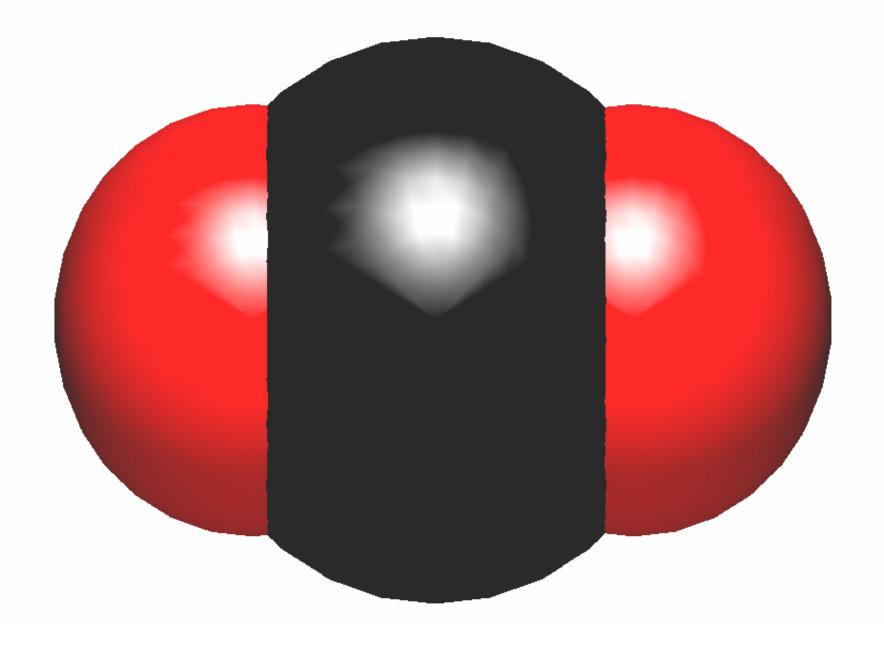






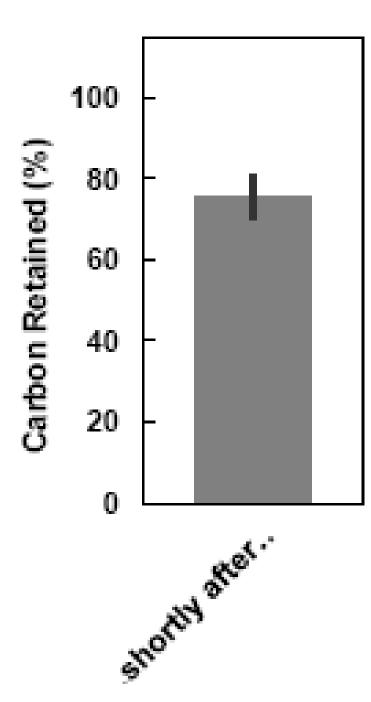




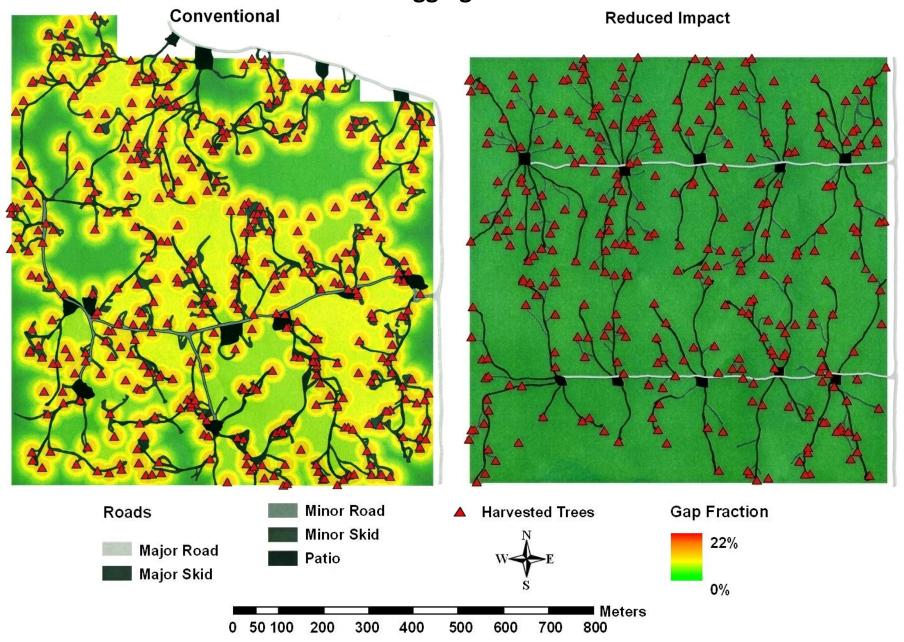


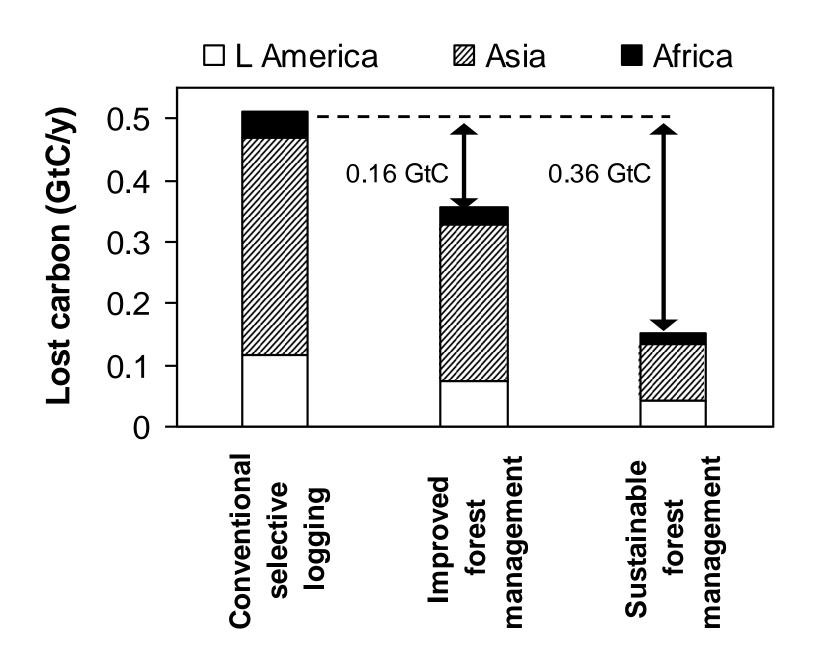
A Molecule of Carbon Dioxide

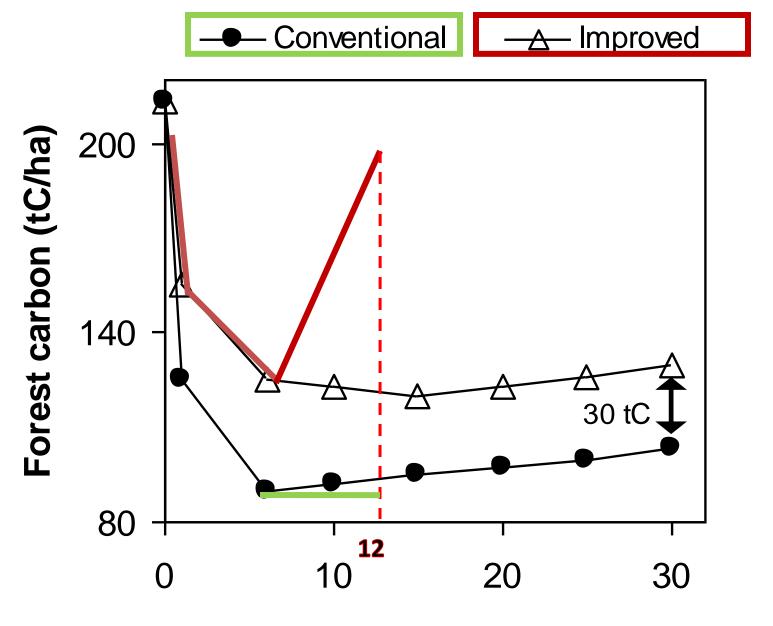




1996 Logging Plots

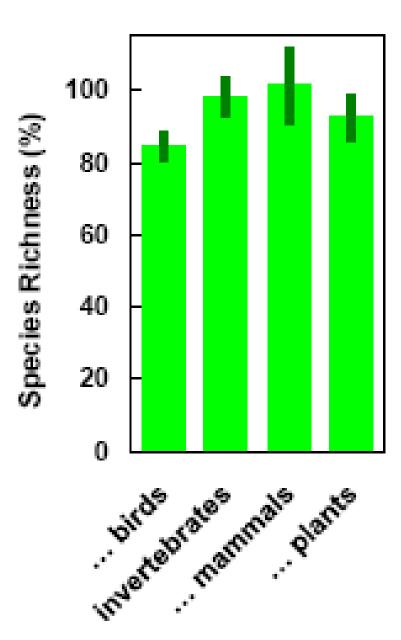


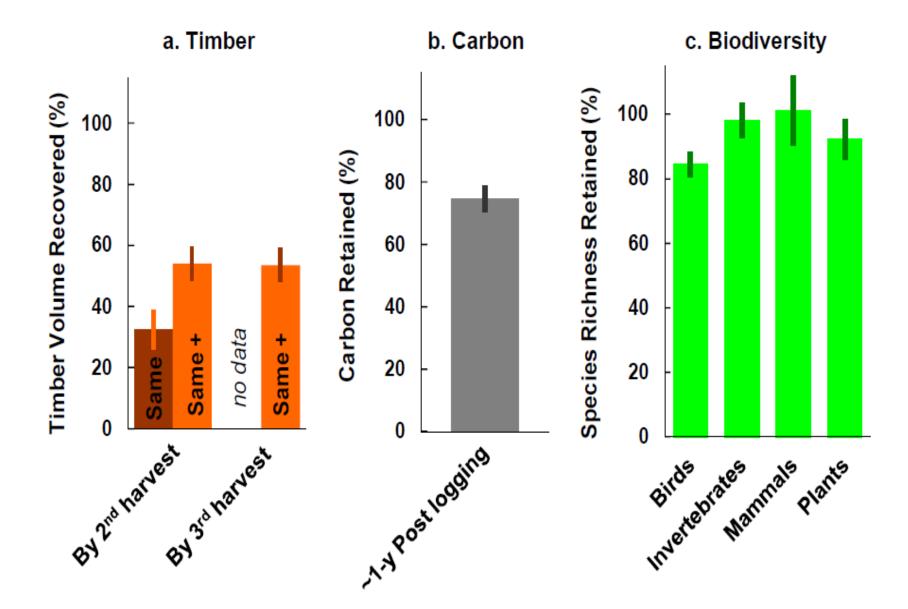




Time after selective logging (y)









MESSAGES

Selective logging of tropical forests isn't so bad in terms of:

1. Sustained yields

(if accept a 'Primary Forest Premium').

2. Carbon retention and recovery.

3. Biodiversity

(at least as species richness).

Synergistic Improvements (timber/carbon/biodiversity)

Lengthening Cutting Cyclesand/or

Reducing Harvest Intensity (m³/ha) while always

Employing Reduced-Impact Logging Practices

But why are these improvements more likely than <u>ever before</u>?

- 1. Emphasis on Legality (FLEGT & Lacey Act).
- 2. Forest Product Certification.
- 3. Forest Carbon Valuation through REDD+.
- 4. Increased Community Control.

