



KEY POINTS –continued

- x Clearcutting is temporary — we always regrow our forests .

It is important to remember that we do not clearcut entire forests. Rather, we harvest smaller areas (called stands) within a forest and quickly regenerate these harvested areas, either through planting or planned natural regeneration. In fact, on average we harvest only 2 percent of our land base — spread out across our millions of acres in North America — each year. That means the other 98 percent of our forests are in various stages of growth and maturity, forming a mosaic of different ages and structures.

We

SUPPORTING RESEARCH continued

- x One of the longest-running research projects⁷ to understand the efficacy of contemporary forest management practices in protecting water quality occurs in Washington's Deschutes River Watershed. Since 1974, Weyerhaeuser has measured streamflow, sediment, turbidity and water temperatures in the watershed and shown that the current riparian buffers we leave after harvest, along our road management practices, maintain water quality. Similarly, as part of a large, collaborative effort involving multiple state and federal agencies and several universities, we completed a long-term water quality study⁸ in Oregon's Trask River Watershed. That study examined the relationship between water quality criteria — such as sediment, temperature and turbidity — and timber yield (i 0.21 Tw) 0.021 Twr (s) T7 (o)-14.4