



ANCIENT AND ENDANGERED FOREST FRIENDLY

The Ancient and Endangered Forest friendly designation from Canopy represents the highest ecological qualities in the paper-based products. Ancient and Endangered Forest friendly pulp, paper, and paper packaging is free of forest fibre from vital ecosystems, made with 100% recycled or agricultural waste-based inputs, and less chemically processed than average paper products.

To be Ancient and Endangered Forest friendly, a paper must be manufactured with a high percentage of recycled fibre or agricultural residue. Any virgin fibre used in the paper must be Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified (with no 'controlled wood') and must not originate from endangered forests. Bleaching must be Processed or Totally Chlorine Free. Ancient and Endangered Forest friendly papers conserve intact forest ecosystems and their functions — such as climate stabilization, water regulation and species habitat.

1. Kissinger et al., Wood and non-wood pulp production: Comparative ecological Footprinting on the Canadian prairies, Ecological Economics (2006), doi: 10.1016/j.ecolecon.2006.07.019

2. Georgia Institute of Technology, Prepared for Kimberly-Clark Corporation: Assessment of Alternative Fibres for Pulp Production, February 2013.

There is a significant body of scientific work that details the ecological benefits of utilizing recycled fibre in lieu of virgin wood fibre,

INCLUDING

- Conserving water and energy
- Reducing greenhouse gases and volatile compounds
- Preventing the degradation of forest ecosystems; and
- Preventing the loss of forest-dependent biodiversity.

Further, the commercial use of straw paper is an emerging field in North America. Studies confirm that agricultural residues have significantly lighter ecological footprints than using virgin wood fibre pulps.^{1,2}





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Ancient and Endangered Forests are defined as intact forest landscape mosaics, naturally rare forest types, forest types that have been made rare due to human activity, and/or other forests that are ecologically critical for the protection of biological diversity. Ecological components of endangered forests are: intact forest landscapes; remnant forests and restoration cores; landscape connectivity; rare forest types; forests of high species richness; forests containing high concentrations of rare and endangered species; forests of high endemism; core habitat for focal species; forests exhibiting rare ecological and evolutionary phenomena.

To locate Ancient and Endangered Forests, please visit Canopy's [Forestmapper](#) or view maps of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF)(1), as defined by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), and of [intact forest landscapes](#) (IFL). These can be paired with maps of other key ecological values like the habitat range of key endangered species and forests containing high concentrations of terrestrial carbon and High Carbon Stocks (HCS).

Key endangered forests globally are the Canadian and Russian Boreal Forests; Coastal Temperate Rainforests of British Columbia, Alaska and Chile; Tropical forests and peat lands of Indonesia, the Amazon and West Africa.

WHY DEVELOP AN ANCIENT AND ENDANGERED FOREST FRIENDLY PAPER POLICY

Ancient and Endangered Forest friendly paper procurement policies support companies to safeguard Ancient and Endangered Forests, their biodiversity and ecosystems. These policies also help stimulate the development of [leading ecopapers](#) and a sustainable supply chain.

By choosing Ancient and Endangered Forest friendly papers, companies can help reduce their carbon footprint as Ancient and Endangered Forest friendly papers offer an alternative to papers made with fibre from high carbon value virgin forests.

Having a policy and using Ancient and Endangered Forest friendly papers allows your company to use the designation. Companies leverage the Ancient Forest Friendly logo to publically promote their sustainability commitments and highlight quality ecopapers products.



THE SCIENCE BEHIND ANCIENT AND ENDANGERED FORESTS

Canopy relies on a number of scientific processes and sources to define Ancient and Endangered Forests and therefore identify Ancient and Endangered Forest friendly pulps and papers.

Canopy utilizes three comprehensive and complimentary science-based tools as part of its screening process to form the criteria of Ancient and Endangered Forest friendly wood fibre.

THEY INCLUDE

1 HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FOREST (HCVF)

High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) definition utilized by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and World Wildlife Fund and the High Conservation Value Initiative, endorsed by the Forest Products Association of Canada.

High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) are defined by the Forest Stewardship Council as forests of outstanding and critical importance due to their high environmental, socio-economic biodiversity or landscape values, according to six HCVF categories:

- a. Forest areas containing globally, nationally or regionally significant concentrations of biodiversity values;
- b. Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests;
- c. Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations;
- d. Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities;
- e. Forest areas critical to local communities’ traditional cultural identity.

However, given that HCVF assessments do not capture all of the ecological qualities that inform endangered forest definitions, Canopy utilizes two additional criteria.

2 WYE GROUP’S ENDANGERED FOREST DEFINITION

The Wye Group report on the Ecological Components of Endangered Forests has been reviewed by conservation groups, corporations, and scientists such as Dr. Jim Stritholtt, President and Executive Director of the

Conservation Biology Institute, and has been adopted by corporations in their policies such as JP Morgan Chase. The ecological components of endangered forests are:

- a. [Intact forest landscapes](#);
- b. Remnant forests and restoration cores;
- c. Landscape connectivity;
- d. Rare forest types (composition and structure);
- e. Forests of high species richness (alpha and beta diversity);
- f. Forests containing high concentrations of rare and endangered species;
- g. Forests of high endemism;
- h. Core habitat for focal species (aquatic and terrestrial);
- i. Forests exhibiting rare ecological and evolutionary phenomena.

[DOWNLOAD THE WYE REPORT](#)

3 DATA FROM THE WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE AND GLOBAL FOREST WATCH CANADA’S LARGE INTACT FOREST LANDSCAPES MAPPING PROJECT

The World Resource Institute’s Global Forest Watch Canada’s Large Intact Forest Landscapes mapping project is a multi-year endeavour supported by conservation groups, corporations such as Bank of America, industry associations such as the Forest Products Association of Canada, and scientists such as affiliated with Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. The World Resources Institute cites ‘ancient forests’ as old-growth forests.



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