

The Roots of Arbor Day

Arbor Day was the idea of J. Sterling Morton. In 1872, Morton helped start a new holiday in Nebraska dedicated to tree planting. It is estimated that more than one million trees were planted on the first Arbor Day. Morton's idea quickly spread. Today, Arbor Day is celebrated in all 50 states and in many other countries. Actual dates of the event differ for each area depending on planting times. Idaho celebrates Arbor Day the last Friday of April each year, the same date as National Arbor Day.

Good things happen when you plant trees!

Help Plant a Forest.

When you buy an Idaho forest license plate, you help support reforestation and education projects in Idaho. Forest plates make a great Arbor Day statement!



**IDAHO FOREST
PRODUCTS
COMMISSION**



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For Every Tree Harvested, Seven More are Growing for the Future



We Harvest. We Plant. And So Much More.

Working Forests are Where Trees are Continuously Grown, Harvested and Re-grown for the Future.

JOB: Working forests fuel Idaho's economy. In 2018, forest businesses in Idaho provided 30,000 jobs and \$2 billion to Idaho's gross state product. Forest jobs range from \$45-80,000 – nearly 40% higher than other industries.

PRODUCTS: Idaho's working forests provide wood and paper products that are used throughout the world. Wood products store carbon and harvested areas are reforested.

ENVIRONMENT: Wood is the ultimate "green" product – it's renewable, sustainable, recyclable, grown locally, versatile, biodegradable and has a small energy, water and carbon life cycle footprint.

ENERGY: Wood building products require less energy to make and are the best insulator against heat and cold; they conserve energy and save on energy costs. Most mills burn wood waste and biomass to generate heat and electricity for manufacturing.

WATER: 63% of Idaho's water supply originates in forested watersheds. The Idaho Forest Practices Act protects water quality before, during and after harvest.

CARBON: Healthy forests soak up carbon dioxide as they grow. Trees and wood products store carbon over long periods of time. Wildfires release a tremendous amount of carbon into the atmosphere when they burn. Active forest management including harvesting and thinning overgrown areas help keep forests healthy, growing and resistant to insects, disease and fire.



Timber harvested last year from state "endowment" forests earned over \$66.2 million for Idaho public schools and institutions and 1,630,000 seedlings were planted!

SUSTAINABLE.

Forests can be used and managed to meet our environmental, economic and social needs today while leaving the forests in a condition that allows future generations to meet their own needs. All Idaho forestland owners must comply with state and federal environmental laws that safeguard forest resources. Many forest owners also enroll in a voluntary certification system which provides consumers with a third-party verification of sustainable management practices.



RENEWABLE.

A renewable resource is a natural resource that can be re-grown or re-generated. When trees die or are harvested, others can be grown for the future. In Idaho, state law requires that a healthy, robust forest be quickly re-established following harvest.



DYNAMIC. Like people, trees are living things that are constantly moving through some part of their life cycle. Forests are dynamic and can never stay the same over time.

Be informed.
Learn more at idahoforests.org

Trees: Nature's Brilliant Invention

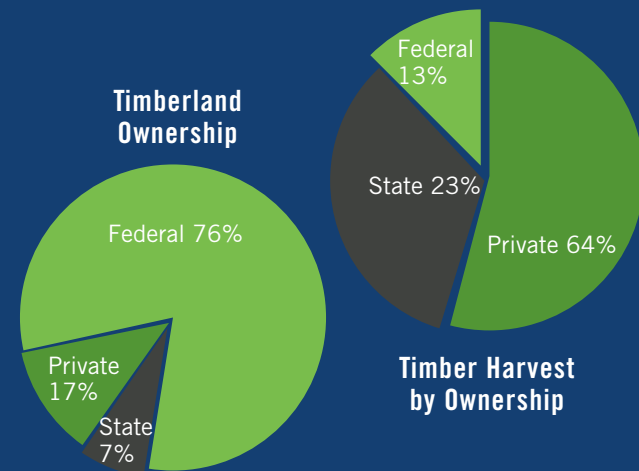
Trees are one of the earth's oldest living organisms. They improve air and water quality; reduce heating and cooling costs; provide a cool and beautiful place to live, work and play; and are a source of fuel, shelter, food and other products. Perhaps the best thing about trees is that they are renewable and can be planted for the future.

One reason we harvest trees is that we all use forest products. Each year the average American uses a ton of wood: that's a tree about 100 feet tall and 18 inches in diameter. It's a good thing that trees are growing every day and nearly 100% of a tree can be used to make wood and other products.

Idaho is home to over 20 kinds of trees: "hardwoods" with broad leaves, "softwoods" with needles, "deciduous" trees that lose all their leaves each year, and "evergreen" trees that do not.

The Idaho Forest Is Big

Over 40% of Idaho is covered in trees with 21.5 million acres of forests. Federal and state government, private individuals, tribes and forest product businesses all own forests. Each owner has specific objectives that determine how the forest is managed.



Learn more about Idaho's forests at idahoforests.org

Working Forests Hold Great Promise for Idaho's Future – Clean Energy, New Products and Jobs, Carbon Storage and a Healthy Environment.

How Many Times Has a Tree Touched Your Life Today?

Over 5,000 products come from trees. Some are obvious like the wood used to build our homes and furniture, or the paper in our books, bags, milk cartons, boxes, towels and tissues. Other forest products aren't so easily recognized.

Chemicals and other materials from trees are key ingredients in paint, varnish, adhesives, asphalt, artificial vanilla flavoring, cereals, chewing gum, hair spray, mouthwash, soaps and shampoos, LCD screens, tires and many, many other things – even toothpaste.

Every American uses over a ton of wood each year!

Hundreds of Products are Made From Trees Harvested in Idaho:

LUMBER AND OTHER STRUCTURAL BUILDING products such as dimensional lumber, solid beams, laminated beams, shingles, joists, laminated veneer lumber, finger-jointed lumber and engineered wood products.

MILLWORK used for doors, windows, cabinets, furniture, siding, flooring, moldings, fencing and shipping pallets.

PANEL PRODUCTS such as plywood, particleboard and hardboard.

POSTS, POLES AND TIMBERS such as utility poles, house logs, fence posts, pilings, treated timbers, cross-arms and railroad ties.

WOOD COMPOSITE PRODUCTS such as siding, roofing, medium-density fiberboard and molding.

PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS from wood fiber including packaging for food and products, newsprint, bathroom and facial tissue and paper toweling.



Wood and paper products are Idaho's 3rd most important export and 90% of primary products are sent out of state.

Species used to make forest products in Idaho

- Lodgepole pine
- Western hemlock
- Western larch
- Douglas-fir
- Ponderosa pine
- Grand fir
- Engelmann spruce
- Subalpine fir
- Mountain hemlock
- Western redcedar
- Western white pine (Idaho's state tree)

State Law Protects Water Quality and Requires Reforestation After Harvest.