

## Low Carbon Timber (HOLZ VON HIER - HVH) is ...

- 1 A non-profit initiative for wood of short distances from sustainable forest management.
- 2 A growing network of businesses, communities, Institutions, organizations.
- 3 A proof of origin for wood of short distances in products.

The environmental label Low Carbon Timber (HOLZ VON HIER) examines and documents short distances in the entire processing chain, from domestic round-wood logs to wood working and wood processing to the finished product.

Holz von Hier and his partners want to draw attention to the fact that primary forest destruction destroys the habitat of endangered animal and plant species for tropical timber imports. You, as a customer, have it in hand to use WOOD FROM HERE instead of tropical timber from overexploitation.

More information at ...

[www.holz-von-hier.eu](http://www.holz-von-hier.eu)  
[www.low-carbon-timber.de](http://www.low-carbon-timber.de)

## Important contribution to conservation of biodiversity

About 50-70% of all species in the world live in tropical areas. Primary forests (virgin forests). Their protection represents the largest contribution to the conservation of biodiversity worldwide. In forests, approximately 7,826 species are threatened with extinction, 93% of them in tropical primary forests (primeval forests), by land use changes and depletion. When plantation wood is to be considered that for many plantations previously primary forest was cleared. By transports almost as many species are threatened worldwide as by overexploitation. Ship transport on the main trade routes also plays a very negative role. Brazil alone loses an area like 2,194,000 football fields every year to primary forest!

German forests have been sustainably managed forests for centuries. In Europe, potentially more than 60 tree species are native. In many cases only a few main tree species are known. The variety of tree species is also in Europe a central basis for biodiversity in the forest. Promoting diversity in managed forests requires the sensible use of as many of our native tree species as possible, and the tree species that are cultivated in managed forests are primarily replanted and whose wood can also be marketed. This requires a diverse decentralized processing structure, because many tree species do not occur in areal populations.

## Low Carbon Timber as an active contribution to climate protection

### The 3 main causes of climate change are

- 1) about 24% energy production,
- 2) about 18 - 25% depletion of virgin forests (Tropical + Nordic Forests) and
- 3) > 16% of the increasingly globalized traffic.

As a renewable resource, wood is an environmentally friendly material, that binds CO2 from the atmosphere, when trees are growing.

But wood in products is especially special climate-friendly, if it originates from sustainably managed forests and has the shortest possible transports in the processing chain (timber of short distances), because the depletion of primary forests (primary forests) of the tropics and the boreal forests and also the increasingly globalized transport are two main causes of climate change .

HOLZ VON HIER = timber of the short distances.

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)  
CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species)

SHOPPING GUIDE

Endangered tropical wood species  
on the European market

List compiled  
after IUCN and CITES



## Timber from worldwide endangered tree species

### Timber from worldwide endangered tree species.

Afromosia (Kokrodua, Afrikan Teak u. a.)	Meranti (white and red)
Aloma* (Badi, Billinga, Opepe)	Merbau
Bolivian Ebony	Okume (Gabun)
Bongossi* (Azobe)	Ovengkol* (Ovangkoi)
Cocobolo*	Palisander (Rosewood)
Curupixa	Pau Rosa* (Dina, Boto)
Dibetou* (Afrikan Walnut)	Pernambouc
Ebenholz	Peroba Rose (Amarello)
Framire* (Emeri, Idigbo)	Ramin*
Khaya (Afrikan/White/Benin/Lagos Mahagony)	Rio-Palisander
Koto (Pterygota)	Sapelli* (Aboudikro)
Macassar (Ebenholz)	Sipo (Assie, Utile)
Mahagoni*	Sonokeling
Makore	Teak
	Wenge* (Panga Panga)
	Zebrano

#### Recommendation

**For climate protection and protection of species, do not use, buy or allow in tenders.**

\* these types of wood are also available in the domestic market with eco-labels. However, as internationally recognized organizations such as IUCN and CITES have identified these species as endangered worldwide, these species should not be better used or bought into products for biodiversity reasons.

## Timber from poaching or/and unsure sources

### Wood that is not available with eco-labels, potentially resulting from depleted areas and unsafe sources.

Abachi (Obenche)	Missanda (Tali)
Amaranth	Msasa
Aningre	Muhuhu
Balsa	Muiracatiara
Bubinga (Kevazingo)	Mutenye
Carribian Rosewood	Pockholz (Guaiacum)
Corasao de Negro	Sirari
Curupay	Sucupira (Aramatta)
Ipe (Lapacho)	Tamarindo (Comenegro)
Iroko (Kambala)	Tatajuba (Bagassa)
Lauan (White Lauan)	Tigerwood (Kingwood / Zebrawood u. a.)
Longhi	Whitewood (Tulipwood)
Mansonia	Zapatero (Boxwood)
Mercrusse	

#### Recommendation

**For climate protection and tropical forest protection reasons, do not use, buy or allow in tenders.**

## Timber with ecolabels available but also without form poaching

### Timber available with eco-labels but it can also come from insecure sources.

Bankirai (Balau-Yellow)
Cumaru (Amburana)
Garapa
Guajuviara
Jarra (Karri, Eukalyptus)
Jatoba (Brazilian Cherry)
Limba (White Afara)
Massaranduba (Balata)
Padouk (Korallenholz, Brawood, Camwood)
Sen (Haragiri, Castor)

#### Recommendation

**For tropical forest protection reasons, caution is advised when buying. If you buy at all, then pay attention to eco-labels. For climate protection reasons because of the long transports in comparison to domestic wood, this is not recommended.**

## domestic Timber instead of tropical wood

**Maple, Apple, Birch, Pear, Beech, Douglas fir, Oak, Alder, Ash, Spruce, Field maple, Hornbeam, Cherry, Chestnut, Pine, Larch, Lime, Walnut, Poplar, Robinia, Horse chestnut, Shells, Fir, Stone pine, Plum, .....**

**Timber with color variations:** red textured beech, brown oak, olive ash, curly birch, etc.

**special woods:** Elsberry, Rowanberry, the german *Speierling*, Bird Cherry.

**Innovations:** by technical processes such as „smoking“, domestic timber can be dimmed darker. So any dark shade can be generated, from brown, brownish red to deep black.

**Tropical wood is not necessary outdoors:** many of our woods are also very durable outdoors, z. B. oak, robinia, larch u.a. Even tropical wood is untreated so not indefinitely durable. Innovative processes make our woods with their very good technical properties or even better, eg. **thermosetting and other procedures.**

#### Recommendation

**by it, but with the HOLZ VON HIER (Low Carbo Timber) label, because all of these domestic timber species can also come from large distances - without the HVH Label.**