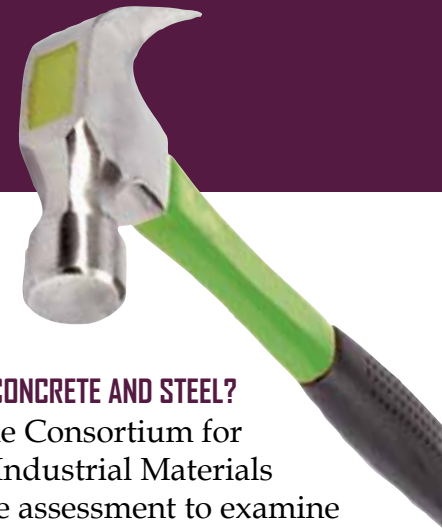


HOW DOES WOOD FIT INTO MY GREEN HOUSE?



How “green” a structure is depends in part on the materials it’s made from, the energy required to produce those materials and the waste products produced as a result. It also depends on the structure’s energy and water consumption, emissions and other environmental impacts.

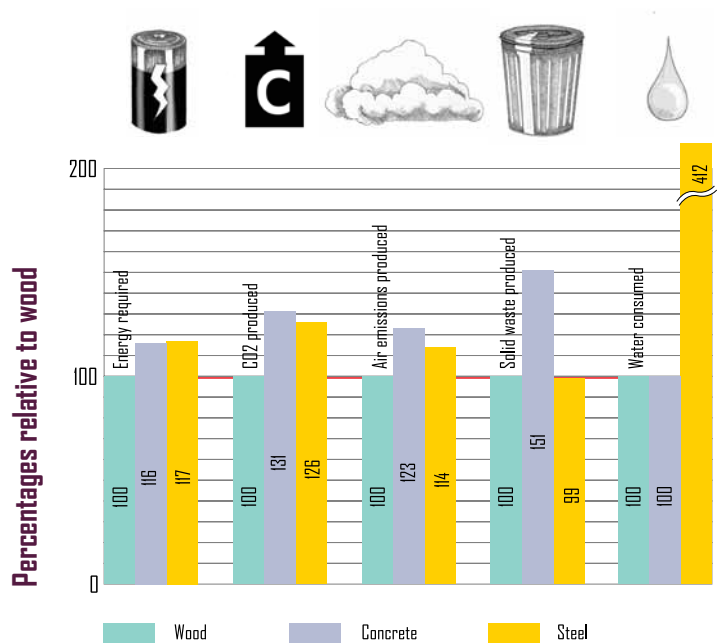
WHAT’S SO GOOD ABOUT WOOD?

For building code reasons, wood can’t compete with alternatives such as concrete and steel for commercial high-rise buildings. However, it is often the structural material of choice for low-rise commercial and residential applications. And it turns out that wood may have an environmental advantage over the alternatives:

- Wood is naturally renewable.
- Trees remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- Wood requires less energy and water to produce than the alternatives.
- Because wood is abundant in Oregon, it can be sourced locally.

HOW DOES WOOD COMPARE TO CONCRETE AND STEEL?

A study conducted by the Consortium for Research on Renewable Industrial Materials (CORRIM) used life cycle assessment to examine wood, concrete and steel for their environmental impact in residential applications. In almost every category, wood performed better than the alternatives.



WOOD IS A LOCALLY AVAILABLE BUILDING MATERIAL THAT IS REUSABLE, RECYCLABLE AND RENEWABLE.



IS ALL WOOD EQUALLY GREEN?

Ideally, developers and builders would use wood products that are both locally grown and manufactured, and harvested from forests with strong forestry practice laws such as the Oregon Forest Practices Act. Yet, the United States still imports more than one-third its wood supply. It takes large amounts of fossil fuels to import wood – sometimes from countries with far less environmental protection than ours.



Oregon’s Legislature created the Oregon Forest Resources Institute to improve public understanding of Oregon’s forest resources and to encourage sound forest practices

Learn more at www.oregonforests.org