

Modern harvesting

The latest technology is used in harvesting and taking wood to roadside storages. On-board computers in the harvesters have been equipped with digital maps (GIS, Geographical Information System), which include information on logging sites and protected areas.

Purchase of wood

The purchaser and the forest owner plan together how and where the loggings should be done. Each purchase contract gets a unique number. The number is entered into an information system, where it accompanies each batch of wood from the forest to the mill gate. The origin of the wood can be thus identified at the mill.

Location of roadside storage

The drivers of timber trucks utilise digital maps (GIS) and GPS (Global Positioning System) to locate the roadside timber storages.

Forest certification

Forest certification is increasingly being utilised to ensure that wood-based products are made from raw material originating from sustainably managed forests. The forest is audited by an independent third-party according to the requirements of the system – such as PEFC or FSC.

Log piles

In the roadside stock, logs are piled according to their size. The largest logs are used for building material and furniture; the smaller trees and treetops are used for paper and pulp. Each pile is tagged with the purchase contract number. Twigs and branches can be collected separately for use as biofuel.

Transport

Data on logs to be transported is transferred electronically to a centralized haulage system, which is used to plan transportation to the mills as cost-efficiently as possible. Timber trucks collect the logs from the roadside storages and deliver them to the mills.

Planting

Forests are regenerated after loggings. For each tree felled several seedlings are planted. There will also always be a significant number of naturally regenerated seedlings, so the forests will develop as mixed forests containing different tree species.

Recycling

Recycled paper is an important source of raw material for the paper industry. In Europe, more than half of all paper is recycled. However, wood fibre deteriorates in recycling, so fresh fibre must be constantly added to the cycle.

Distribution

The finished product arrives at the newsstand or in the mail. People read them, pass them on to friends, store them away...

Pulp and paper mills

The logs are transported to pulp mills, where the batch is entered into the mill's information system. This information follows each pulp delivery to paper mills.

Chain of Custody

This certificate system verifies the wood's origin. It shows that the mill has traced the exact origin, and allows it to use the forest certification label when the volume of certified wood in each product meets the required percentage.

Printer

The paper travels by road, rail or ship to printing plants. If a printer wants to have the PEFC/ FSC logo printed on its end product, it will need a certified Chain of Custody to be able to apply for the right to use the logo.

The finished product

The magazines come out of the plant, pristine and ready to read.