Automated process planting seeds.

The next generation of seedlings are planted in vast quantities and grown in the protection of green houses until strong enough to transfer to the forest.

Areas around the young trees are cleared and unhealthy saplings are removed. The clearance is considered carefully to leave enough deadwood and thicket in place to provide biodiverse habitats.

Young trees are grown on in the natural environment. Capturing carbon as they grow.

Far greater numbers of new trees are planted each year than are felled to ensure sustainability and the future security of the forest..

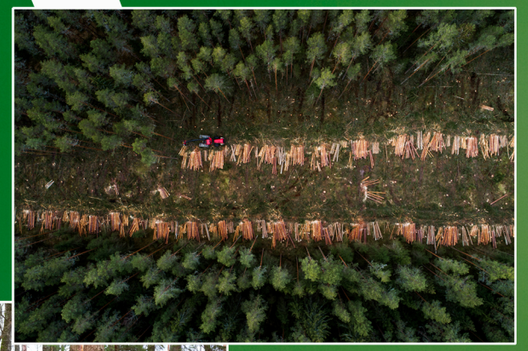
Responsible forestry management includes

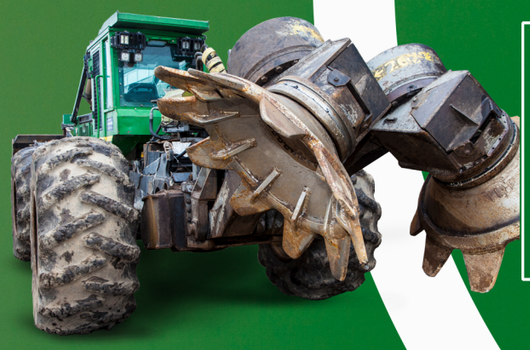
Regeneration of forest to create sustainable future

Promotion of best practices to prevent soil errosion and contamination of water courses.

Provisions for natural habitats to maintain biodiversity .

After around 10 years of growth the smaller trees or “Thinnings” are removed from the stand.
This is the first commercial thinning These logs are used to provide much of our stock material. The process provides space and extra light for the remaining trees which encourages a healthier stand and promotes further tree growth.





Regeneration of the forest begins with soil preparation for the next cycle of planting. The method used depends on local conditions including drainage and tree species. Techniques include mound forming or trenching.
The objective is to promote root growth and give the new tree the best start with minimal site disturbance.

The remaining stand is mature after around 70 years. This is when the final felling takes place as yearly growth has slowed and trees become more susceptible to weather damage, potentially making them vulnerable to fungi and insect attack.

Mature trees absorb the most amount of carbon, the carbon is locked inside the final product and remains there until the wood fibre finally rots down or is burnt.

ellpro TIMBER LTD