

Endangered species – Canopy Wood policy definitions

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Introduction

Lesser known species of tropical woods are generally rather common species, which are not endangered from extinction.

Through FSC certified Forest Management and the certified FSC Chain of Custody consumers are assured that the species of trees used in products are not endangered in the area from where they originate.

As lesser known species often are common species distributed in various small genetic variations throughout a large range, some species might be threatened by extinction in a specific area due to regional overexploitation or severe general deforestation. Careful analysis must be carried out of the circumstances surrounding each individual species before commencing production.

This is particular relevant for species appearing on the **IUCN Red List** of endangered species where species appear, which are locally endangered but generally not an endangered species.

The tropical rainforests are the most bio diverse forests in the world. In the scientific world of biology there is significant discrepancies in the scientific names applied to some timber species and a number of sub species to various genus are poorly documented. Under the Canopy Wood code of conduct timber purchases must be approached with significant caution and timber genus must be carefully analyzed.

Definitions

Timbers from an area where the species are on any endangered list like the **IBAMA** and **IUCN Red lists** must not be utilized.

If a species appear on an official endangered list (including IBAMA and IUCN) for a country or region there could be local exceptions to the rule under an FSC FM forest management system if the forest manager can document that the species are acceptable to harvest by official confirmation by the authorities, which put the species on the endangered list.

Species on the **CITES II List** must be avoided all together and not purchased or used in production unless an exception under FSC FM has been officially granted.

Monitoring

A monitoring system, which periodically tracks any changes to the status of a timber species, must be established.

A monitoring system, which periodically analysis and tracks new biological data and genus changes must be established.