

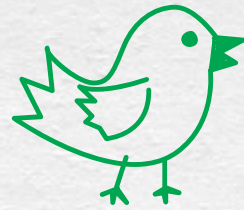
Eucalyptus Farming

Discover
what's
"behind"
paper

Did you
know that...?

100%

of the pulp and paper produced in Brazil comes from forests planted for this purpose and are produced preserving community rights and the environment!



Mosaic planting, which involves interspersing planted forests with preservation areas, helps protect the biodiversity of flora and fauna!



The pulp and paper industry **creates jobs**, helps reduce poverty and promotes the inclusion of small producers in the value chain!



Well managed planted forests help **remediate** degraded land and **restore** poor soils!

How IS pulp AND paper made



Eucalyptus seedlings with high capacity for adaptability, productivity and disease resistance are produced in our nurseries.



The seedlings are planted in our farms in the states of São Paulo, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Piauí, Tocantins and Maranhão using sustainable practices and the soil additives needed to provide all the nutrients required to maintain and improve soil fertility.

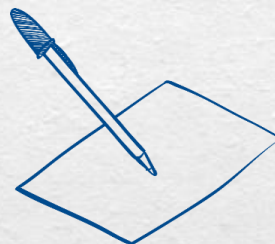


Eucalyptus has a growth cycle of six to seven years. We use forest mosaic planting techniques to enable flora and fauna to develop freely.

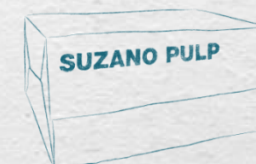
Products made from pulp and paper are part of our daily lives, such as packaging, toilet paper and printing and writing paper. Take note and make the most of them!



Our paper portfolio consists of four product lines (uncoated, cut size, coated and paperboard) and is distributed under 30 brands to more than 60 countries.



Suzano Pulp is sold to clients in Brazil and abroad.

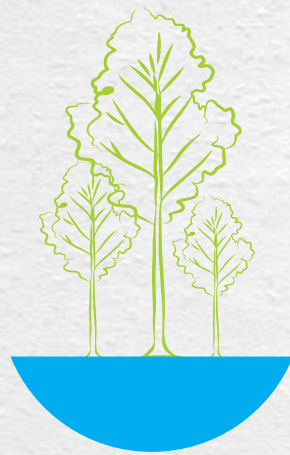


So what is really "behind" paper?

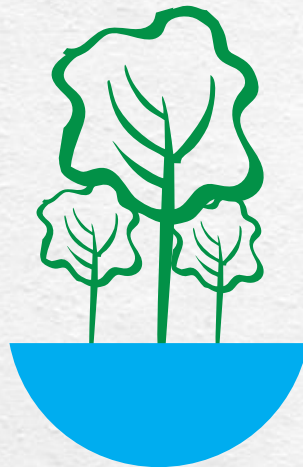
Discover the facts of
the universe of
planted forests and
pulp and paper
production and get
ready to be positively
surprised.



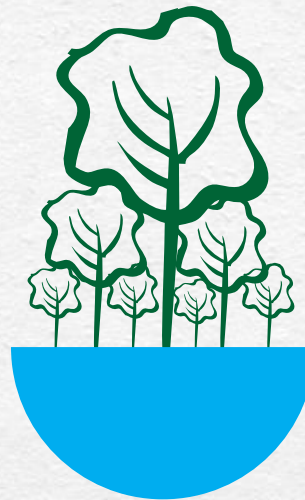
Do **eucalyptus**
plantations
dry up
the soil?



Eucalyptus forests
900 mm/year



Atlantic Forest
1200 mm/year



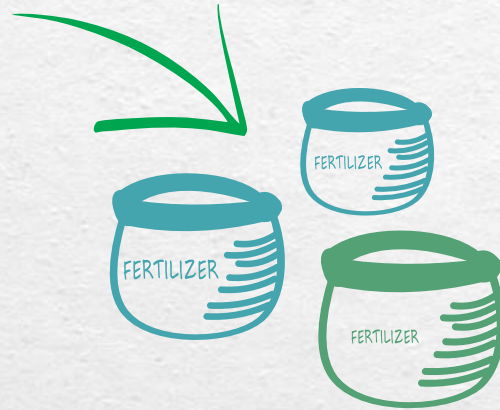
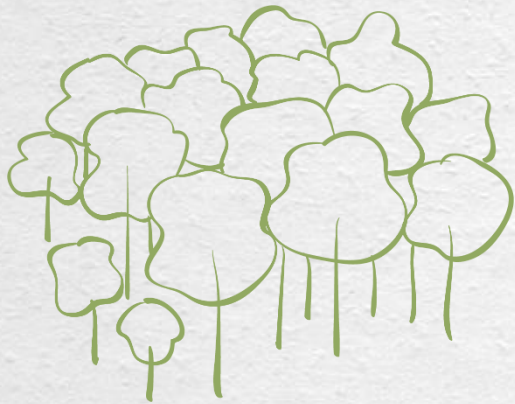
Amazon Forest
1500 mm/year

Source: Society for Forest Research (SIF)

Actually, the
opposite is true!

With proper management, eucalyptus forests consume less water than native forests (see figure). Planted in mosaic patterns, these forests protect more sensitive areas, such as natural springs, river banks, lowlands and wetlands. This practice ensures that the impacts on ground water and waterways are minimal and constantly monitored through experimental micro-basin studies and assessments.

Do **eucalyptus**
plantations
impoverish
the soil?



**No, they rebuild
soils!**

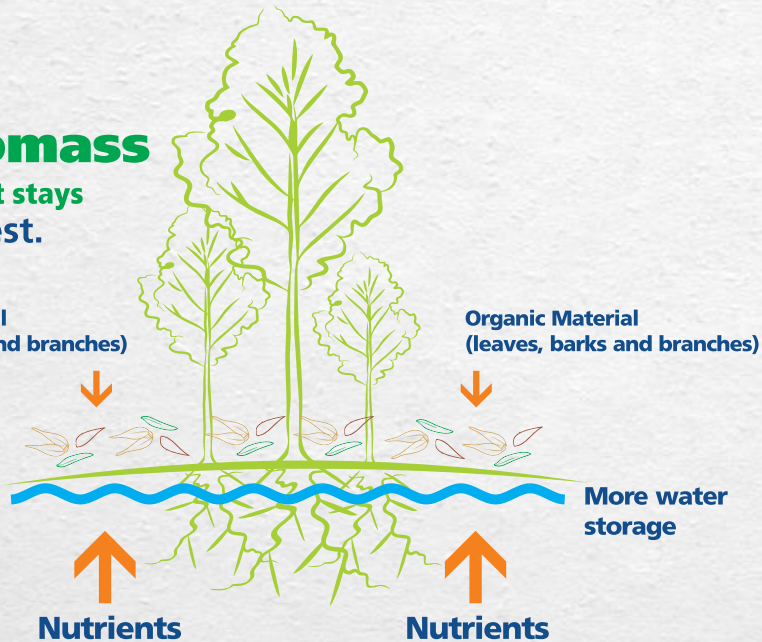
The root systems of eucalyptus trees and the nutrient regeneration from falling leaves, bark and small branches, as well as waste from harvest activities, enables these nutrients to remain near the soil surface, which helps enrich and build the soil. These residues, combined with minimum tillage techniques, help rebuild soil fertility through the incorporation of organic matter and supplemental soil amendments. For each ton of wood produced, nearly 300 kg of waste, rich in minerals and organic matter, are left behind in the production area, which resupplies a considerable amount of nutrients and organic carbons. This material promotes the development of micro-organisms, protects the soil from erosion and conserves moisture in the soil.

Do **eucalyptus**
plantations
require large
amounts
of fertilizers



Around **30%**
of the plant **biomass**
produced by **the forest stays**
in the forest.

Organic Material
(leaves, barks and branches)



No. Only what **is necessary**
and for a **short span** of time

The use of fertilizers for wood production at Suzano is fully monitored, with additives applied through the third year of the cycle. The bark, leaves and branches remain in production areas, which enriches the soil with humus and nutrients (minimum tillage techniques) and promotes the reuse of nutrients by the forest, cycle after cycle. Eucalyptus plantations use less than 15% of total fertilizer used on other crops such as corn and soy.

Does eucalyptus
reduce
biodiversity



No, it coexists
in harmony
with nature!



Eucalyptus forests coexist with native Brazilian flora and fauna. Mosaic planting provides a unique environment for harboring and promoting plant life, while promoting the conservation and reproduction of wildlife. Brazilian law requires that water resources be preserved (Permanent Preservation Areas) and that at least 20% of properties be allocated to preserving native vegetation (Legal Reserve). Around 40% of Suzano's areas are set aside for conservation.

In the state of São Paulo alone, Suzano will plant more than 4.5 million seedlings of local species over the next five years to restore native ecosystems.



Does eucalyptus
production
take
jobs away from
rural workers



No, it creates new jobs!


Eucalyptus farming creates new opportunities for employment and income generation through direct and indirect jobs. It also fosters an entrepreneurial spirit by promoting the inclusion of people living near cultivation areas into the production chain, either as wood suppliers or as wood consumers for making furniture and packaging, for instance. Suzano also focuses on forging forestry partnerships with rural producers and service providers, through social projects, by targeting the multiple uses of eucalyptus, including community-based beekeeping, for example.



Good practices certification

Around 110 rural producers in Mucuri, Bahia, are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®), which assures the **traceability of pulp production, starting with raw material**, based on rigorous criteria including good social, environmental and economic practices.

Does eucalyptus
cultivation
affect global
warming?



Yes! By preventing it!



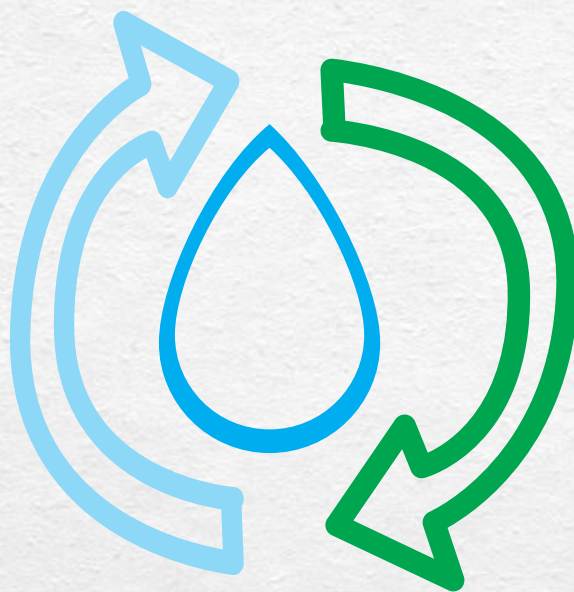
Growing forests absorb significant amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, mitigating one of the main causes of the greenhouse effect, and sequester this carbon. Most of the energy used in our production units is renewable, generated from residues in the pulp production process.

Suzano was the world's first pulp and paper producer to obtain the International Carbon Trust seal for its products, which ratifies its commitment to reduce the carbon footprint of its products.

Every year in Brazil, planted forests absorb one billion tons of CO₂ from the atmosphere during photosynthesis, which makes an important contribution to mitigating the effects of global warming.

Source: Ibá - Brazilian Tree Industry

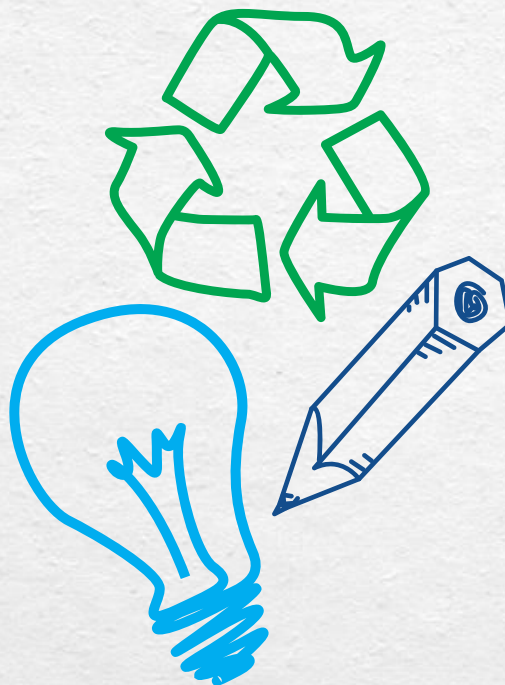
**Does paper
production
consume large
amounts
of water**



Water, used and recycled!

Water is an important raw material in pulp and paper production. Guided by sustainability concepts, Suzano has been working to improve the efficiency of its operations in order to reduce its water consumption. Of all the water used in the production process, over 80% is returned to water sources, duly treated using advanced technologies. Most of the remaining 20% is returned to the natural environment in the form of steam or fog released into the air. Only a small fraction is retained in the products or absorbed during production processes.

Are planted
forests used
only for
pulp and
paper ?



No, there are many
other possibilities!

Apart from pulp and paper, planted forests are a renewable source of many other products, such as structural and furniture wood, firewood, charcoal for energy generation, essential oils and other mass consumption products. The spread of planted forests across the planet signals their capacity to benefit society and protect natural environments, since the consumption of renewable wood helps preserve natural forests. Planted forests also contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, protect water resources and are important in climate mitigation.

Source: Ibá

So I can
print
and use paper
without
worrying



Yes!
And now you
know why.

All paper produced in Brazil comes from forests that are planted for this purpose and certified by the most stringent international standards: a **guarantee of good social and environmental practices.**

Our commitment to sustainability and the conscientious use of natural resources is evidenced by the facts: Suzano maintains 460,000 hectares of areas that are FSC certified and supplies pulp whose carbon footprint has been measured; apart from FSC, we hold the following certifications: ISO 9001 (management quality), ISO 14001 (environmental management quality), OHSAS 18001 (occupational health and safety) and Cerflor (Brazilian Forest Certification Program), which certifies forestry management and chain of custody.

And what if it were possible to

increase
even more
the **productivity** of
our planted forests while
also helping the
environment



FuturaGene

It is already possible through

biotechnology!

Through our company **FuturaGene**, we conduct genetic research and development on plants to increase productivity and quality and to protect forests from pests, disease and the effects of climate change. Genetically modified trees make it possible to boost production while consuming less natural resources!

Watch the video
and learn more about
our future!

But do you know what
genetically modified
organisms (GMO) are?

They're organisms that have been genetically modified to express desired characteristics, such as enhanced productivity, improved product quality and resistance to diseases and pests, for example. Products from GMOs are used around the world and can be found in medicines, agriculture and even in our clothing!



SUZANO
PULP AND PAPER

**Planted forests,
paper, planet:**
a sustainable cycle to
combat global warming!

Share this idea!

Consulting and support
Professor Celso Foelkel