

2024 Annual Project Report

AMA Centennial Forests
Benoit & Flatbush



Project
Forest

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Land Acknowledgement

| Traditional Territories



Member of Cumberland House Cree Nation at the CHCN Food and Medicine Forest

Project Forest acknowledges that our work is conducted on both Treaty and non-Treaty lands. These lands are the traditional territories of First Nations and Indigenous Peoples. We recognize that our work is intertwined with the deep and diverse histories of Indigenous Peoples. We are grateful for the opportunity to work in these territories and are committed to the recognition and respect of those who live or have lived, travelled, and gathered on these lands for time immemorial.

About Us

| Our Mission and Values

Rewilding Canada, one forest at a time.

Project Forest is a non-profit organization working in partnership with conservation groups, Indigenous communities and Canadian businesses to make a positive environmental and social impact in our communities through planting forests. The forests we plant clean the air and water, increase biodiversity and contribute to the overall health and well-being of our communities.



Our work is rooted in our values.

Responsibility

We believe it is our responsibility to use our skills, knowledge, and experience to bring about positive change in the world.

Reciprocity

We recognize that we have benefited from the earth's resources and are committed to giving back through careful and thoughtful solutions.

Humility

We are grateful for the opportunity to learn from nature, to contribute to improving our environment, and to make a positive impact in people's lives.

Transparency

We document, monitor, and share our processes and findings with partners and the public—every step of the way, on every project.

Community

We create spaces where people can connect with nature, and each other. We respect every community we are invited into, and work together to make positive change.

Overview

| United Nations Sustainability Development Goals

Goals to Transform Our World

Planting new forests is critically important in addressing the challenges of our time, particularly when aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs). As our communities grapple with climate change and biodiversity loss, forests emerge as pivotal solutions that intersect with multiple UN SDGs including, combating climate change and preserving biodiversity, fostering economic development, ensuring food security, promoting clean water access, and advancing social equity. Aligning the impacts of our forests with the UN SDGs is essential for communicating to stakeholders our dedication to sustainability, transparency, and the measurement of progress over time.

In our 2023 Annual Report, we have linked the outcomes of our rewilding projects with relevant UN SDG targets and indicators, as well as aligned them with corresponding Environment, Social, and Governance goals. This comprehensive approach ensures that our partners have readily accessible information for corporate sustainability reporting, simplifying the process and enhancing transparency.



Purpose & Positive Impact

The following UN SDGs are impacted by the Project Forest AMA Centennial Forests Benoit & Flatbush:

Purpose



Positive Impact

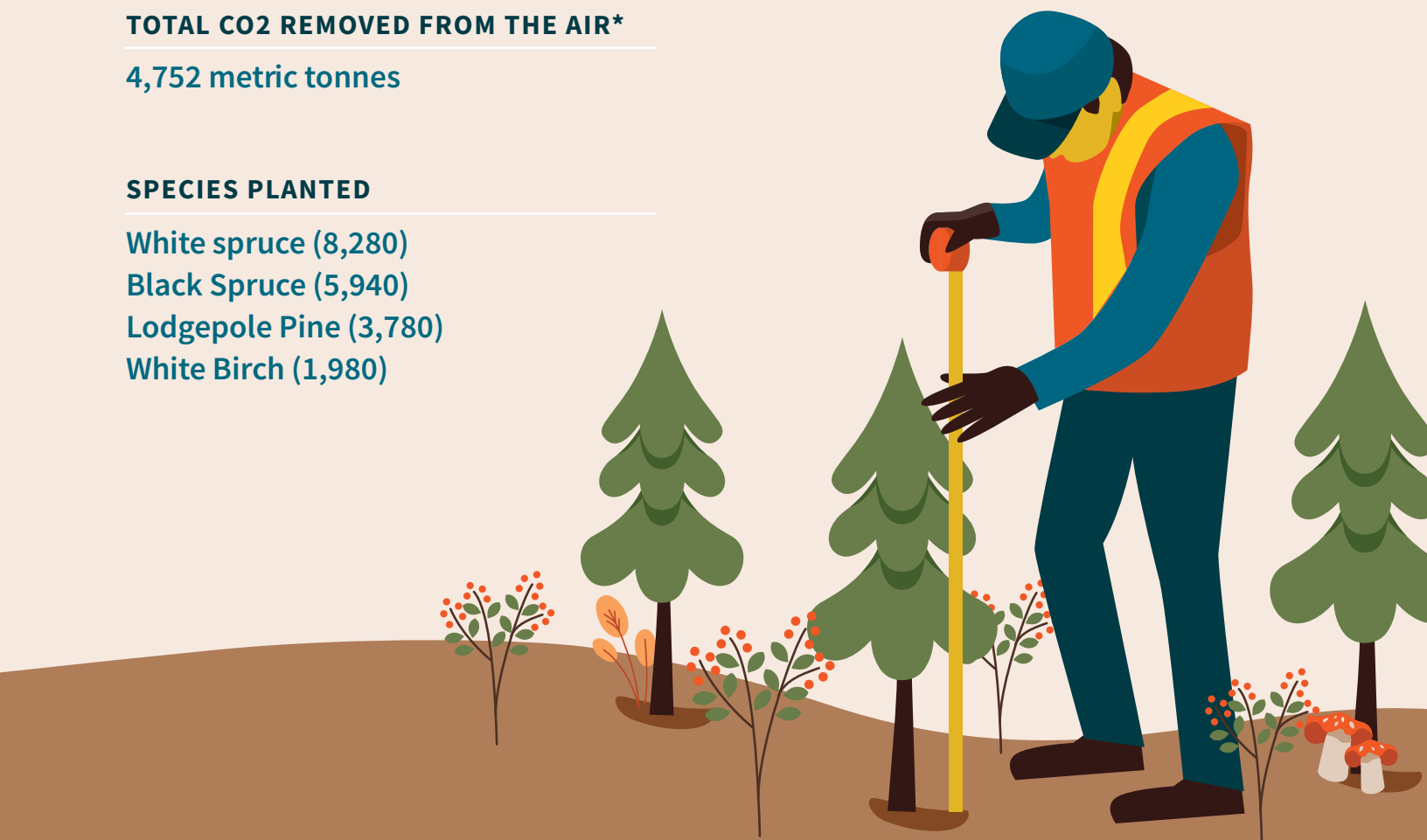


Overview

| Forest Facts

About the forests you funded.

NAME	LOCATION
AMA Centennial Forest - Benoit	Lamont County, Alberta 53.891621, -112.477967
DATE PLANTED	SIZE
May 2023	9 hectares
TOTAL SEEDLINGS PLANTED	TOTAL SPECIES PLANTED
19,980	4
TOTAL CO2 REMOVED FROM THE AIR*	
4,752 metric tonnes	
SPECIES PLANTED	
White spruce (8,280)	
Black Spruce (5,940)	
Lodgepole Pine (3,780)	
White Birch (1,980)	



* Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) projected to be removed from the air over 150 years.

Overview

| Forest Facts

About the forests you funded.

NAME

AMA Centennial Forest - Flatbush

DATE PLANTED

June 2023

TOTAL SEEDLINGS PLANTED

82,440

TOTAL CO2 REMOVED FROM THE AIR*

29,062 metric tonnes

SPECIES PLANTED

- White Spruce (49,320)
- Lodgepole Pine (21,240)
- Tamarack (6,480)
- Jack Pine (3,600)
- White Birch (1,800)

LOCATION

Hamlet of Flatbush, Alberta
[54.737201, -114.141383](#)

SIZE

41 hectares

TOTAL SPECIES PLANTED

5



* Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) projected to be removed from the air over 150 years.

2024 Activity Summary Report

AMA Centennial Forests

Benoit & Flatbush

This summary reframes the key findings from the AMA Centennial Forests Benoit & Flatbush survey reports through the lens of three relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land

Goal: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Benoit 2024 Survey Results

The Challenge:

In support of UN Sustainable Development Goal 15: Life on Land, Project Forest conducted a stocking survey at the ACA Benoit site on October 4–6, 2024, assessing 25 plots across 9.2 hectares. The objective was to assess reforestation success and biodiversity.

The Reality:

Survey results revealed that 69.2% of plots were acceptably stocked (SR + NSR-LIG), a decrease from 92.3% recorded in 2023. A newly delineated 2.0-hectare area was classified as NSR due to poor regeneration, and plot-level observations indicated several seedlings did not meet the required live crown ratio threshold of 0.33 despite some retaining live branches, [Appendix A - Benoit Site Survey].

The Context:

While the site fell below Project Forest’s 80% target and declined compared to last year, it remains above the Alberta Conservation Association’s (ACA) minimum performance threshold of 60%. This suggests that, despite recent setbacks, natural forest regeneration is underway and continues to align with SDG 15’s mandate to restore degraded lands and ecosystems.

The Obstacle:

The primary factor limiting regeneration was winter desiccation—seedlings exhibited reduced vigor and low live crown ratios, indicating stress damage from harsh overwinter conditions. Herbaceous vegetation, including wild oats, clover, and Canada thistle, was also observed across the site, potentially contributing to competition for water and nutrients.

Table 1: 2023 & 2024 Benoit Stocking Summary

Type of Plot	# of Plots 2023	% of Plots 2023	# of Plots 2024	% of Plots 2024
Total Sufficiently Restocked (SR)	18	69.2	17	65.4
NSR-Let It Grow (NSR-LIG) Stocking	6	13.2	1	3.8
Not Sufficiently Restocked (NSR)	2	7.7	7	26.9
Total Stocking (SR + NSR-LIG/Total # of Plots)	24	92.3	18	69.2

Next Steps:

Since some seedlings were identified as alive but exhibiting a live crown ratio of less than 0.33, the results of the 2025 assessment survey will be analyzed prior to determining if a fill plant is necessary. Project Forest will meet with the ACA to review and discuss the 2025 survey findings and establish the appropriate course of action. An additional growing season will be allowed to monitor the growth and recovery of these seedlings before deciding whether to proceed with supplemental planting.



69.2%

Seedling Survival Rate in Benoit



Flatbush 2024 Survey Results

The Challenge:

In support of UN Sustainable Development Goal 15: Life on Land, Project Forest conducted a stocking survey at the ACA Flatbush site on October 4–5, 2024, assessing 116 plots across 41.2 hectares. The objective was to assess reforestation success and biodiversity.

The Reality:

Survey results revealed only 28.7% of plots were acceptably stocked, a sharp decline from 77.6% in 2023. Mortality rates were high across many plots, with 82 plots lacking any acceptable woody species. Approximately 24 hectares were designated for fill planting to restore the site’s regeneration trajectory. [Appendix B - Flatbush Site Survey].

The Context:

This outcome falls significantly below both Project Forest’s 80% target and ACA’s minimum threshold of 60%. Proactive measures, including site tours and plans for supplemental planting, demonstrate a commitment to achieving SDG 15’s target of restoring degraded forests and enhancing biodiversity.

The Obstacle:

The key barriers to regeneration were vegetative competition and environmental stress. Surveyors recorded thick, persistent grass mats in 74 plots, competing with seedlings for light, moisture, and nutrients. Post-planting weather conditions likely compounded stress, reducing survival rates despite initial establishment

Following a review of the stocking data, the site was inspected jointly by Project Forest leadership and the ACA. It was determined that a heat dome event during the 2023 planting season adversely affected the establishment and survival of white spruce seedlings. While previously established white spruce are performing well, the extreme heat and drought conditions at the time of planting limited root development in newly planted stock, resulting in insufficient establishment and high mortality during the first growing season.

28.4%

Seedling Survival Rate in Flatbush

Table 2: 2023 & 2024 Flatbush Stocking Summary

Type of Plot	# of Plots 2023	% of Plots 2023	# of Plots 2024	% of Plots 2024
Total Sufficiently Restocked (SR)	52	44.8	19	16.4
NSR-Let It Grow (NSR-LIG) Stocking	38	32.8	14	12.1
Not Sufficiently Restocked (NSR)	26	22.4	82	70.7
Total Stocking (SR + NSR-LIG/Total # of Plots)	90	77.6	33	28.4

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



Project Forest and the ACA toured the site and decided to move forward with fill planting. 46,100 new seedlings with four different tree species will be planted on the areas identified for fill planting as per Figures 1 and 2 below.

Please see Table 3: Fill Plant Species List for information regarding how many and of what species will be fill planted.

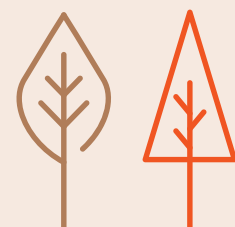
Table 3: Fill Plant Species List

Seedling Species	Seedling Number
White Birch	3,600
White Spruce	8,100
Lodgepole Pine	28,800
Tamarack	5600

Figure 1: Flatbush 2024 Survey Fill Plant Area 01



Figure 2: Flatbush 2024 Survey Fill Plant Area 02



| UN SDG 13 - Climate Action

Goal: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. By restoring forest ecosystems, this project contributes to:

Carbon capture: Current monitoring indicates that both the Flatbush and Benoit sites are not presently on track to achieve their projected carbon sequestration targets. This short-term deviation is attributed to elevated seedling mortality observed in Year 1. Planned fill planting activities are expected to increase stocking density, thereby restoring the sites to their originally modeled carbon sequestration trajectory.



| UN SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

Goal: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Note: The numbers reflected here are for annual rainfall only. While snowfall does create available soil water, the actual number is impossible to verify due to run off and melting events while ground conditions are frozen and trees aren't transpiring.



Rain accumulation for AMA Centennial Forests Benoit in 2024 was:

- 455.1 mm of rain $\approx$ 40.96 million liters of water

Table 4: 2024 Benoit Annual Precipitation

	Step Description	Formula/Conversion	Rainfall
1	Area of land	1 hectare = 10,000 m ²	9 ha $\times$ 10,000 = 90,000 m ²
2	Convert Depth to Meters	cm $\div$ 100; mm $\div$ 1000	455.1 mm = .4551m
3	Volume (m ³)	Volume = Area $\times$ Depth	90,000 $\times$.4551 = 40,959 m ³
4	Convert to Liters	1 m ³ = 1,000 liters	40,959 $\times$ 1,000 = 40,959,000 liters
Total Accumulation = 40,959,000 liters			

| UN SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation



Rain accumulation for AMA Centennial Forests Flatbush in 2024 was:

- 333 mm of rain $\approx$ 136.5 million liters of water

Table 5: 2024 Flatbush Annual Precipitation

	Step Description	Formula/Conversion	Rainfall
1	Area of land	1 hectare = 10,000 m ²	41 ha $\times$ 10,000 = 410,000 m ²
2	Convert Depth to Meters	cm $\div$ 100; mm $\div$ 1000	333mm = .333 m
3	Volume (m ³)	Volume = Area $\times$ Depth	410,000 $\times$.333 = 136,530m ³
4	Convert to Liters	1 m ³ = 1,000 liters	136,530 $\times$ 1,000 = 136,530,000 liters
Total Accumulation = 136,530,000 liters			

As Project Forest does not operate its own weather monitoring stations or gauges, we rely on historical data provided by the Government of Canada. Specifically, we reference the "*Past Weather and Climate*" database to obtain annual rainfall figures within a 25 km radius of each planting site. That data can be found [HERE](#).

Soils with high biodiversity—characterized by diverse vegetation and active microbial communities—function as natural filtration systems, enhancing the quality of infiltrating rainwater and snowmelt. In contrast to monoculture agricultural soils, which are typically compacted and exhibit low microbial diversity, biodiverse soils demonstrate superior capacity for water infiltration, retention, and purification.

As reforestation progresses, soils gradually shift from agricultural to forest profiles, marked by increased organic matter, improved structure, and changes in microbial communities. These developments enhance ecological function by promoting cleaner groundwater recharge, reducing surface runoff, and supporting more resilient and sustainable watershed hydrology.

177.5M

Liters combined water accumulation at Benoit & Flatbush in 2024

2023 Annual Report AMA Centennial Forests Benoit & Flatbush

The AMA Centennial Forests Benoit & Flatbush project stands as a multidimensional sustainability initiative. Through continued monitoring, adaptive management, and collaboration, Project Forest and our partners are creating tangible, lasting impacts across several pillars of the 2030 UN SDG Agenda.



Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land

Goal: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Matching ESG Goals:

- Providing clean air and water
- Improving biodiversity
- Re-establishing traditional landscapes



Project Forest is making a positive impact through restoring degraded land to increase forest cover, enhance biodiversity, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.

Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area



AMA Centennial Forest - Flatbush

102,420

Seedlings Planted at Benoit & Flatbush

AMA Centennial Forests - Benoit & Flatbush have increased forested area in the County of Lamont and Hamlet of Flatbush regions in northern Alberta by transitioning 50 ha of marginal agricultural land back to native mixedwood forest. A total of 102,420 trees were planted in May and June 2023 on the conservation sites owned and maintained by the Alberta Conservation Association (ACA).

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



The first Afforestation Surveys at Benoit and Flatbush occurred in Fall 2023. At Benoit, there were 26 plots surveyed across the site. The data collected from those plots indicated an average total stocking rate (SR + NSR-LIG) of 92.3% (Figure 1). Data from the project surveys is recorded in an Afforestation Survey Report (Appendix A - Benoit Afforestation Survey Report).

The survey found that the Benoit site is growing well and is expected to continue on a positive trajectory.

85%

Average Seedling Survival Rate at Benoit & Flatbush

Figure 1: Acceptable Stocking Summary

Type of Plot	# of Plots	% of Plots
Total Sufficiently Restocked (SR)	18	69.2
NSR-Let It Grow (NSR-LIG) Stocking	6	23.1
Not Sufficiently Restocked (NSR)	2	7.7
Total Stocking (SR + NSR-LIG/Total # of Plots)	24	92.3

142

Plots Sampled at Benoit & Flatbush

At Flatbush, there were 116 plots surveyed across the site. The data collected from those plots indicated an average total stocking rate (SR + NSR-LIG) of 77.6% (Figure 2). Data from the project surveys is recorded in an Afforestation Survey Report (Appendix B - Flatbush Afforestation Survey Report).

The survey found that the Flatbush site had several plots where no woody vegetation was found and therefore a fill plant has been recommended. There is also the presence of Canada thistle in some concentrated areas on site.

Figure 2: Acceptable Stocking Summary

Type of Plot	# of Plots	% of Plots
Total Sufficiently Restocked (SR)	52	44.8
NSR-Let It Grow (NSR-LIG) Stocking	38	32.8
Not Sufficiently Restocked (NSR)	26	22.4
Total Stocking (SR + NSR-LIG/Total # of Plots)	90	77.6

NSR-LIG is an abbreviation of “not sufficiently restocked - let it grow”. The NSR-LIG status is applied to plots where under-height trees are left to grow with the expectation that this treatment will be sufficient for them to meet the SR standard at the next annual monitoring survey.

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

Project Forest works with conservation groups to rewild areas of high conservation value. We transition degraded land owned and managed by conservation groups into species-rich forests that increase biodiversity, create habitat, and clean the air and water.

The AMA Centennial Forests - Benoit & Flatbush sites are owned and maintained by the Alberta Conservation Association. Benoit is located in a transition zone between the Dry Mixedwood Natural Sub-Region of Boreal Forest and the Central Parkland. Flatbush is located in the Central Mixedwood natural subregion of Boreal Forest.



“It is a pleasure working with the team at Project Forest. Their re-wilding vision is precisely aligned with Alberta Conservation Association’s restoration goals on Camp Creek and other Conservation Sites. Their thoughtful planning, attention to detail, and collaborative strengths will benefit Albertans and wildlife for generations to come.”
—**Dan Sturgess**, Biologist at Alberta Conservation Association (ACA)

A total of six different tree species have been planted at Benoit and Flatbush. The species planted are all native or locally-adapted to the site's ecological zone. By planting and maintaining native species, the Alberta Motor Association (AMA) is contributing to their preservation, promoting biodiversity, and restoring the ecosystem.

Mammals expected to be present on the Benoit site based on survey data from the Alberta Conservation Association include moose, white-tailed and mule deer, and waterfowl. Mammals expected to be present on the Flatbush site include moose, white-tailed and mule deer, elk, black bear, and grouse.

6

Species Planted at Benoit & Flatbush

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



Indicator 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management

The Project Forest Rewilding Plans, Monitoring Protocols, and Remediation Actions are designed to ensure the health and success of our forest. *Sustainable forest management* balances the needs of the community with the long-term use of forest resources while preserving the ecological integrity and benefits the forest provides to people and the environment. As part of Project Forest's commitment to rewild land on behalf of our partners and the wider community, we employ a number of tools and metrics to provide scientific verification that our project sites will become mature forests that will benefit the environment and surrounding communities today, and generations to come.

Sustainable Forest

Management is a way of using and caring for forests to maintain their environmental, social, cultural and economic values and benefits over time (NRCAN, 2024).



White spruce seedling at Benoit

Rewilding Plans

Prior to planting a forest, Project Forest assesses the land and identifies site limiting factors. A Rewilding Plan is created and site limiting factors are addressed to ensure that the seedlings planted have the best chance of survival (Appendix C - Benoit Rewilding Plan, Appendix D - Flatbush Rewilding Plan).

Mechanical site preparation was not required at either the Benoit or Flatbush sites to prepare the sites for planting. Prior to tree planting at Benoit, a grass cover crop was sown to minimize vegetative competition during the first season of growing. A cover crop was not needed at Flatbush as the risk of competition was lower.

Purpose

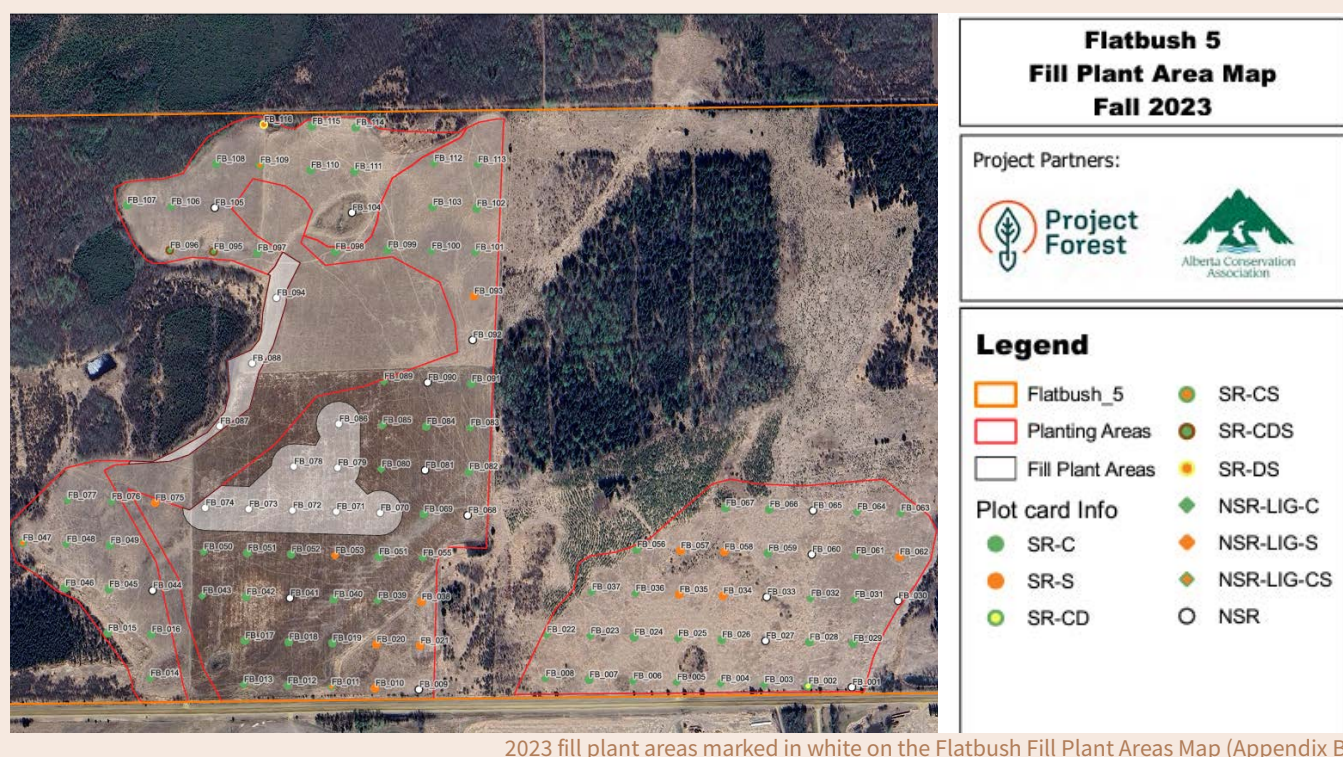
| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



Monitoring Protocols

The Project Forest Monitoring Plan requires that 2.44 plots per hectare are surveyed and each plot location is permanently marked. The survey data collected is used to prescribe future monitoring and maintenance events. We budget for a 25% fill plant for each project site in the event of significant tree mortality within the first six years. Our monitoring protocol ensures the seedlings planted are on a trajectory to becoming a mature forest through annual monitoring for up to six years post-planting.

Figure 3: Recommended Fill Plant Areas



2023 fill plant areas marked in white on the Flatbush Fill Plant Areas Map (Appendix B)

Remediation Activities

In the event of substantial tree mortality prior to the site passing the standard set out in our monitoring protocols, Project Forest will conduct a fill plant. A fill plant will occur when a 'Not Sufficiently Restocked (NSR)' area is identified. The 2023 survey indicated that two areas (marked in white) will require a fill plant as the overall stocking is below 80% at the AMA Centennial Forest - Flatbush. There are no remediation activities recommended for the AMA Centennial Forest - Benoit.

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



Indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.

Project Forest is rewilding degraded land that has been disturbed and has not recovered through normal ecological processes.

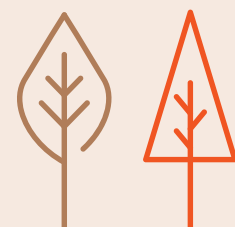
The AMA Centennial Forest - Benoit site is 9 km west of Andrew, on the NE side of the Highway 45 and RR 174 junction. The site is approximately 100 km northeast of Edmonton. There are 9.1 hectares of land available for planting within the Benoit Conservation Site. The land is a mix of historical agricultural land and forested areas and split in the middle by a portion of Limestone Lake.

The AMA Centennial Forest - Flatbush site is 5 km north of the hamlet of Flatbush and lies between Range Road 15 and Range Road 20 on the north side of Township Road 664. The site is approximately 180 km north of Edmonton. It is two quarter sections with 41 hectares of land available for planting. The land is a mix of historical agricultural land and forested areas and is bordered on the north by lowland habitat. Trees, shrubs, herbs, and grasses have been planted over the years in an effort to restore native habitat.

Rewilding degraded ecosystems has several positive effects including, an improvement to soil health, increased biodiversity, habitat for birds and animals, ground water filtration and improved air quality.

Ecosystem degradation

is defined as, “an event or process that reduces the productivity or value of an ecosystem, or that delays or prevents an ecosystem from recovering from disturbance through normal successional processes.” (Haeussler et al., 2002)



Purpose

| UN SDG 13 - Climate Action

Goal: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Matching ESG Goals:

- Reducing GHG emissions
- Experiencing nature in an educational and interactive way



The forests we plant can have a significant impact on mitigating climate change.

Indicator 13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

Forests act as carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere through photosynthesis and storing it in their biomass and soil. By planting forests, we increase the amount of CO₂ sequestered, thereby reducing the concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere. This helps mitigate climate change by reducing the amount of CO₂ that contributes to global warming (NRCAN, 2022).

The amount of CO₂ projected to be removed from the atmosphere over the lifetime of the AMA Centennial Forest - Benoit is 4,752 metric tonnes. The amount CO₂ projected to be removed from the atmosphere over the lifetime of the AMA Centennial Forest - Flatbush is 29,062 metric tonnes. The estimated lifetime of a forest is 150 years.

Project Forest uses the [Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector \(CBM-CFS3\)](#) modelling framework developed by Natural Resources Canada to assess the impacts of our forests on carbon. This is the national standard for reporting on forest carbon.

33,814

Metric tonnes of CO₂ projected to be removed from the air over the lifetimes of the Benoit & Flatbush forests.

Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector

is an aspatial, stand- and landscape-level modelling framework used for international reporting of the forest carbon balance of Canada's managed forest (NRCAN, 2024).

Purpose

| UN SDG 13 - Climate Action



Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Project Forest provides our partners and the wider community with the opportunity to participate in educational activities through our Community and Corporate Outreach Program. Experiencing nature in an educational and interactive way enriches knowledge, fosters a connection with the environment, promotes well-being, and encourages responsible environmental behaviour. These are some of the engagement activities we conducted in 2023:

1

Exclusive Funding Partner

Lunch and Learns, Keynote Presentations and Panel Discussions

- Overview of the rewilding process, our projects, and stories of community impact
- Stakeholder project impacts and opportunity to engage with the Project Forest team

Corporate Tree Planting Events

- In-person, hands-on volunteering opportunities for Silver, Gold and Platinum financial partners
- Educational talks around seedling physiology, forest succession, tree planting technique, tree planting survey methodology, seed collection, plant identification, and traditional plant uses

Indigenous Engagement

- Opportunity to learn from Indigenous Knowledge Keepers and Elders in various capacities from presentations, interviews and talks, to one-on-one exchanges at our Corporate Planting Events and Annual Partner Celebration

Podcast, radio, tv and webinar interview

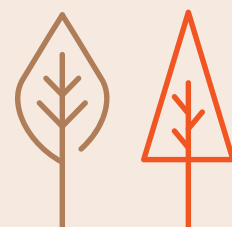
- Overview of the rewilding process for general audiences
- Discussions of more in-depth topics such as working with Indigenous communities, operating a non-profit, and sustainable forest practices

Annual Partner Celebration

- Presentations featuring a wide range of speakers from the Project Forest community
- Focus on Indigenous reconciliation through rewilding, sustainable business practices, and community investment

Seedling and Seed Kit giveaway events throughout the year

- Opportunity to interact with the Project Forest team
- Celebrate the impact your organization is making
- Engage with the Project Forest community



Purpose

| UN SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

Goal: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Matching ESG Goals:

- Generating social & economic growth
- Advancing health & wellbeing
- Developing deeply ingrained Indigenous relationships



Restoring degraded land can have a positive impact on communities through creating safe, resilient, and sustainable natural spaces.

Indicator 11.a.1: Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

The forests we plant provide areas for recreation and traditional land use within the community. Our funding partners finance the rewilding costs like seedlings, planting and labour, allowing communities to allocate more funds to services and infrastructure.

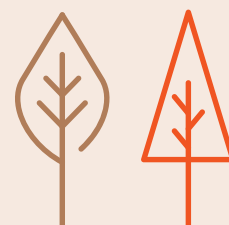
The AMA Centennial Forests provide recreational areas for Albertans in the northern region of Alberta. Visitors to the forest can boost the local economy by increasing revenue from tourism-related activities such as accommodation, transportation, and food services. Rewilding projects require labour to complete, including but not limited to:

- Vegetation management
- Cover crop deployment
- Tree planting
- Survival assessment survey and data collection

By investing in rewilding, Project Forest funding partners are creating employment opportunities. The income earned by individuals through these jobs can have a positive economic impact, leading to increased tax revenues for the government and expanding **local fiscal space**.

Local fiscal space

is defined as the sum of financial resources available to a government for the improved delivery of basic services without any prejudice to the sustainability of a government's financial position (Heller, 2005).



Positive Impact

| UN SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being

Goal: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages.



Planting a forest can have several positive impacts on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all ages.

Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

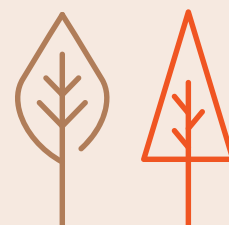
Forests act as natural air filters by absorbing pollutants and particulate matter from the atmosphere. Trees remove harmful gases by absorbing them through their leaf stomata, filtering these chemicals from the air. Particulate matter is intercepted by the tree's surfaces. When it rains, the particles are washed off and carried to the ground. Planting forests can help improve air quality, by reducing the exposure of communities to harmful pollutants. (Nowak et al., 2014)

In addition to improving air quality, forests provide opportunities for people to connect with nature, enjoy recreational activities, and experience the positive physical and mental health effects of spending time outdoors. They also provide various ecosystem services that indirectly contribute to our health and well-being.

Some of the important ecological services provided by forests include:

- cleaning water through water filtration
- cleaning air through oxygen production and absorption of pollutants
- rebuilding of soils and restoration of nutrients
- holding back floodwaters and releasing needed water into rivers and streams
- absorbing CO₂ from the atmosphere
- maintaining biodiversity by providing habitat for countless species

These services all indirectly impact human health and well-being.



Positive Impact

| UN SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

Goal: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



The forests we plant can have positive impacts on ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water.

Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality.

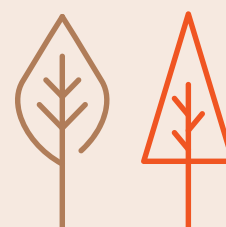
Forests filter, purify, and improve the quality of our water. Tree roots help retain soil and reduce the transport of pollutants into water bodies. Planting forests in watershed areas can contribute to protecting water quality, ensuring access to clean water for communities. (NRCAN, 2021)

AMA Centennial Forest - Benoit is located in the North Saskatchewan watershed and the AMA Centennial Forest - Flatbush is located in the Athabasca River Watershed and 10 km from the Athabasca River.

While planting forests alone cannot solve all our water-related challenges, they do offer nature-based solutions to help achieve sustainable management of our water resources.

Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Forests act as natural sponges and filters, absorbing rainfall and gradually releasing it while purifying it as it passes through the ecosystem. By restoring forests, we can enhance water quality, reduce erosion, and promote water retention in the landscape.





AMA Centennial Forest - Flatbush

Our work is not possible without you.

Thank you to the Alberta Motor Association for exclusively funding the AMA Centennial Forests!



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Appendix A - Benoit Site Survey

Afforestation Survey Cover Page				
Project Site: ACA - Benoit				
Survey Date(s)	October 4-6, 2024	Total Plots	25	
		Planted Area	9.2 ha	
Stocking Calculations				
Type of Plot	# of Plots	% of Plots	Meet Final Criteria	% of Plots
SR with Acceptable Conifer trees	17	65.4	0	0
SR with Acceptable Deciduous trees	0	0.0	0	0
SR Acceptable Shrubs	0	0.0	0	0
SR with Acceptable Conifer & Deciduous trees	0	0.0	0	0
SR with Acceptable Conifer trees & Shrubs	0	0.0	0	0
SR with Acceptable Deciduous trees & Shrubs	0	0.0	0	0
SR with Acceptable Conifer & Deciduous trees & shrubs	0	0.0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer	1	3.8	0	0
NSR-LIG with Deciduous	0	0.0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Shrub	0	0.0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Deciduous	0	0.0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Shrubs	0	0.0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Deciduous & Shrubs	0	0.0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Deciduous trees & shrubs	0	0.0	0	0
NSR -No Acceptable Woody species present	7	26.9	0	0
Acceptable Stocking Summary				
Plot Stocking Status	# of Plots	% of Plots		
SR Plots	17	65.4		
NSR-LIG Stocking	1	3.8		
NSR (excludes NSR-LIG)	7	26.9		
Total Stocking (SR + NSR-LIG):	18	69.2		
Herbaceous Vegetation Observed on Site			Noxious Weeds	
Wild Oats			Canada Thistle	
Grains				
Dandelions				
Clover spp.				
Buckwheat				
Strawberry				
Heather spp.				
Common Cattails				
Project Comments:				
Since the 2023 survey, there have been 1 less SR and 5 fewer NSR-LIG plots. Following the first survey (2023) acceptable plots comprised a majority (92.3%). In 2024, acceptable plots have decreased to 69.2%, and an NSR area has been identified. Based on data collected from the survey, winter desiccation is the reason for the NSR area. Some of the trees present still have live branches on them, but do not have a “live crown ratio of 0.33 or greater”.				
*Note: no data was recorded for plot 5.				

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking				Status	Tallest in Plot		Risk factors		
	Acceptable		Under Height			Species	Height (cm)	Evidence of: Damage, Disease, Competition,		Noxious Weeds
	Species	Number	Species	Number						
BN_01	White Spruce	2			SR	White Spruce	38		Grasses	
BN_02	White Spruce	2			SR	White Spruce	37		Grass, thistle	Thistle
BN_03					NSR				Thick grass	
BN_04	White Spruce	2			SR	White Spruce	47		Grass	
BN_05						*No plot data*				
BN_06	White Spruce	2			SR	White Spruce	46	1 dead topped SW in plot	Grasses, grains	
BN_07					NSR				Thick grass and grain mat	
BN_08	White Spruce	2			SR	White Spruce	39		Grass	Thistle
BN_09	White Spruce	2			SR	White Spruce	38		Grasses	
BN_10					NSR			Dead SW	Thick grass	
BN_11	White Spruce	2			SR	White Spruce	37		Grass, grains	
BN_12	White Spruce	2	White Spruce	2	SR	White Spruce	35		Grasses, grains	
BN_13	White Spruce	2			SR	White Spruce	36		Grasses	
BN_14					NSR				Thick blend of grass, thistle, grains	Thistle
BN_15					NSR					
BN_16	White Spruce	1	White Spruce	3	SR	White Spruce	32		Some cattail in plot, large area just to south	
BN_17	White Spruce	1			SR	White Spruce	32		Heather, thistle	Thistle
BN_18	White Spruce	4			SR	White Spruce	48		Grains, grass	
BN_19	White Spruce	1	White Spruce	1	SR	White Spruce	37		Tall grass, oat, thistle	Thistle
BN_20					NSR				Grasses, grains, thistle	Thistle
BN_21					NSR			Both crop trees dead	Grass, thistle, heather, grains	Thistle
BN_22	White Spruce	1	White Spruce	2	SR	White Spruce	36		Grass, grains, thistle	Thistle
BN_23			Jack Pine	1	NSR-LIG	Jack Pine	20		Grains, grass	
BN_24	White Spruce	3			SR	White Spruce	46		Grains, grass, thistle	Thistle
BN_25	White Spruce	2			SR	White Spruce	40		Oat, grass, buckwheat, thistle	Thistle
BN_26	Lodgepole Pine	3			SR	Lodgepole Pine	47		Grains, grass,	



ACA Benoit Survey Plot Status Fall 2024

Project Partners:

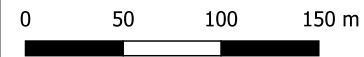


Plot Status

- NSR-
- ◆ NSR-LIG-C
- SR-C
- Project Boundary



Date Created: 2025-02-05
Project CRS: EPSG:3400
Source: Google Satellite
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:2,500





ACA Benoit 2024 Survey NSR Area

Project Partners:

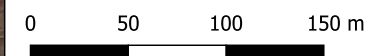


Plot Status

- NSR-
- ◆ NSR-LIG-C
- SR-C
- Fill Plant Area
- ▭ Project Boundary



Date Created: 2025-02-10
Project CRS: EPSG:3400
Source: Google Satellite
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:2,500



Site Photos

BN_01



BN_02



BN_03



BN_04



BN_05

Plot Missed

BN_06



BN_07



BN_08



BN_09



BN_10



BN_11



BN_12



BN_13



BN_14



BN_15



BN_16



BN_17



BN_18



BN_19



BN_20



BN_21



BN_22



BN_23



BN_24



BN_25



BN_26



Project Forest Monitoring Assessment Summary Sheet

Project Name	Benoit
Applicability	Trajectory of re-wilding success
Landowner	ACA
Site Location	53.892103, -112.478289
Year Planted	2023
Assessment #:	2

First and last name of qualified surveyors:

Krishanda Zimmer

Disturbance Areas and areas to be removed from reforestation project area(s):

No areas will be removed from the project area.

As per the Project Forest Monitoring Program, all area(s) impacted by forest fire, insects, or industrial development will be removed from the afforestation project area. No such disturbances were recorded.

Summary of Preventive and Corrective Actions:

No preventative or corrective action need to be taken at this time.

The NSR area of 2.0 ha was identified and is due to winter desiccation. Some of the trees present still have live branches on them, but do not have a "live crown ratio of 0.33 or greater". There is a reasonable likelihood some of the seedlings may recover.

Declaration:

I do hereby declare that this submission:

- a) Adheres to all components of the required Quality Assessment/Quality Control program,
- b) Includes only surveys that have been conducted according to the methods detailed in the Project Forest - Benoit Reforestation Monitoring Program, and,
- c) Complies with the requirements for report timing and format.

Validated/Signed by:



Registration #

1838

Date:

January 27, 2025

Print Name:

Lindsay Dent

Company:

Tree Time Services Inc.

Appendix B - Flatbush Site Survey

Afforestation Survey Cover Page				
Project Site: ACA - Flatbush				
Survey Date(s)	October 4-5, 2024	Total Plots	116	
		Planted Area	41.2 ha	
Stocking Calculations				
Type of Plot	# of Plots	% of Plots	Meet Final Criteria	% of Plots
SR with Acceptable Conifer trees	5	4.3	0	0
SR with Acceptable Deciduous trees	1	0.9	0	0
SR Acceptable Shrubs	11	9.6	7	6.0
SR with Acceptable Conifer & Deciduous trees	0	0.0	0	0
SR with Acceptable Conifer trees & Shrubs	1	0.9	1	0.9
SR with Acceptable Deciduous trees & Shrubs	0	0.0	0	0
SR with Acceptable Conifer & Deciduous trees & shrubs	1	0.9	1	0.9
NSR-LIG with Conifer	9	7.8	0	0
NSR-LIG with Deciduous	0	0.0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Shrub	4	3.4	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Deciduous	0	0.0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Shrubs	1	0.9	0	0
NSR-LIG with Deciduous & Shrubs	0	0.0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Deciduous trees & shrubs	0	0.0	0	0
NSR -No Acceptable Woody species present	82	71.3	0	0
Acceptable Stocking Summary				
Plot Stocking Status	# of Plots	% of Plots		
SR Plots	19	16.4		
NSR-LIG Stocking	14	12.1		
NSR (excludes NSR-LIG)	82	70.7		
Total Stocking (SR + NSR-LIG):	33	28.4		
Herbaceous Vegetation Observed on Site			Noxious Weeds	
Common bent	Wild strawberry		Thistle spp.	
Brome spp.				
Reed grass				
Quack grass				
Clover spp.				
Common yarrow				
Grains				
Dandelion				
Vetch spp.				
Northern bedstraw				
<u>Project Comments:</u> Acceptable plots (SR + NSR-LIG) have decreased from 77.6% in 2023, to now 28.7%. Surveyors observed numerous dead seedlings and suggested competitive grass as a potential cause. Additionally, a "thick grass mat" was noted in 74 plots. *Note: no data was recorded for plot 103.				

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking										Status	Tallest in Plot		Risk factors	
	Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height			Species	Height (cm)	Evidence of: Damage, Disease, Competition,	Noxious Weeds
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number					
FB_001											NSR			Thick grass mat with some thistle	
FB_002	Trembling Aspen	1					Trembling Aspen	4			SR	Trembling Aspen	67	Thick grass mat	
FB_003											NSR			Grassmat including reed grass	
FB_004											NSR			Thick grass mat	
FB_005											NSR			Thick grass mat	
FB_006							Lodgepole Pine	1			NSR-LIG	Lodgepole Pine	28		
FB_007											NSR			Thick grassmat	
FB_008											NSR			Grass	
FB_009											NSR			Thick grass mat with thistle and grains	
FB_010	Willow spp.	1					Willow spp.	2			SR	Willow spp.	138	Grass mat	
FB_011	Willow spp.	1									SR	Willow spp.	84	Thick grass mat with some grains and thistle	
FB_012											NSR			Thick grass mat with grians	
FB_013											NSR			Thick grass and grians	
FB_014											NSR			Grass mat with thistle and grains	
FB_015											NSR			Thick mat of grasses and grains	
FB_016											NSR			Thick grass mat with grains	
FB_017											NSR			Thick grass and grians	
FB_018							Jack Pine				NSR-LIG	Jack Pine	16	Thick grass and grians	
FB_019											NSR			Thick grass and grians	
FB_020	Willow spp.	25									SR	Willow spp.	290	Willow with under story grass	
FB_021	Willow spp.	21					Willow spp.	1			SR	Willow spp.	230		
FB_022											NSR			Thick grass mat with some grains and thistle	
FB_023											NSR			Thick grass mat with some peavine and thistle	
FB_024							Lodgepole Pine	1			NSR-LIG	Lodgepole Pine	28	Thick grass mat. Some thistle, grains and peavine as well.	
FB_025	Lodgepole Pine	1									SR	Lodgepole Pine	32		
FB_026											NSR			Thick grass mat with some grains	
FB_027											NSR			Very thick grass mat	
FB_028											NSR			Thick grass mat with some thistle and grains	
FB_029											NSR			Grass mat with some grains	
FB_030											NSR			Grassmat	
FB_031											NSR			Thick grass mat with some grains	
FB_032											NSR			Thick grass mat with thistle and what appears to be northern bedstraw	
FB_033											NSR			Thick thick grass mat	
FB_034	Willow spp.	1					Willow spp.	1			SR	Willow spp.	105	Thick grass mat	
FB_035							Lodgepole Pine	1	Wild Rose	3	NSR-LIG	Wild Rose	37		
FB_036											NSR			Thick grass mat with some thistle and grain	
FB_037											NSR			Thick grass mat with some grains stalks	
FB_038	Willow spp.	12					Willow spp.	2			SR			Thick grass	
FB_039											NSR			Thick Grass mat with common bent	
FB_040							White Spruce	1			NSR-LIG	White Spruce	16	Grass mat with brome and thistle	
FB_041											NSR			Thick grass mat, some grains	
FB_042							Willow spp.	1			NSR-LIG	Willow spp.	24		

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking										Status	Tallest in Plot		Risk factors		
	Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height			Species	Height (cm)	Evidence of: Damage, Disease, Competition,	Noxious Weeds	
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number						
FB_043							Lodgepole Pine	1			NSR-LIG	Lodgepole Pine	20	Short grass mat with some thistle and grains		
FB_044											NSR			Thick grass mat with some grains and thistle		
FB_045											NSR			Thick grass mat with some grains		
FB_046											NSR			Thick grass mat with Lilly pads and grains		
FB_047	Black Spruce	1					Wild Rose	5			SR	Black Spruce	39	Grass mat with grains		
FB_048											NSR			Lots of thistle, thick grass Matt below, some grains		
FB_049							Tamarack	1			NSR-LIG	Tamarack	28	Tall thistle with grass mat below. Some grains		
FB_050											NSR			Thick grass mat with brim, bend and quack grass overhead. Some thistle.		
FB_051											NSR			Thick Grass mat with bent overstory		
FB_052											NSR			Grass mat with bent and brome		
FB_053	Lodgepole Pine	1									SR	Lodgepole Pine	36	Grass mat with brome and bent overstory		
FB_054											NSR			Grass mat with quack grass and brome overhead. Some thistle		
FB_055											NSR			Thick grass mat		
FB_056											NSR			Thick grass mat, some thistle and grain present		
FB_057	Willow spp.	2					Willow spp.	1			SR	Willow spp.	261	Thick grass mat		
FB_058							Wild Rose	3			NSR-LIG	Wild Rose	45			
FB_059											NSR			Thick grass mat with some thistle		
FB_060											NSR			Thick grass mat with thistle and some grains		
FB_061											NSR			Thick grass mat with some grains		
FB_062	Willow spp.	2					Willow spp.	1			SR			Thick grass mat, some thistle and grain		
FB_063											NSR			Thick thick grass mat with some grain		
FB_064											NSR			Thick grass mat with with some thistle and grain		
FB_065											NSR			Thick thick grass mat		
FB_066											NSR			Thick thick grass mat		
FB_067											NSR			Thick grass mat		
FB_068											NSR			Thick grass mat		
FB_069											NSR			Thick grass mat and grians		
FB_070											NSR			Thick grassmat with lots of bent		
FB_071											NSR			Thick grassmat with bent and brome overstory		
FB_072											NSR			Thick grass Matt with overstory of bent and a little bromeliads		
FB_073											NSR			Thick grass mat with some thistle, bent and brome oversory		
FB_074											NSR			Thick grass mat with bent and brome overstay. Some thistle		
FB_075											NSR					
FB_076											NSR			Grass mat with thistle and grains		
FB_077											NSR			Thick grass mat with some grains and thistle		
FB_078											NSR			Grass mat with thistle, bent, brome and quack grass overstory		
FB_079											NSR			Thick grass mat with bent overstory		
FB_080											NSR			Thick grass mat with bent overstory		
FB_081											NSR			Thick grass mat with bent overstory		
FB_082							Jack Pine	1			NSR-LIG	Jack Pine	26	Heavy grass mat		
FB_083							Jack Pine	1			NSR-LIG	Jack Pine	18	Thick grass mat		
FB_084											NSR			Thick grass mat with bent and quack grass		

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking										Status	Tallest in Plot		Risk factors	
	Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height			Species	Height (cm)	Evidence of: Damage, Disease, Competition,	Noxious Weeds
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number					
FB_085											NSR			Grass mat with bent and brome	
FB_086											NSR			Thick grass mat with bent and brome overstory	
FB_087											NSR			Thick grass cover with bent overstory	
FB_088											NSR			Grassmat with thistle and light bent overstory	
FB_089											NSR			Thick grass mat with bent overstory. Smattering of thistle	
FB_090											NSR			Thick grassmat with bent overstory	
FB_091											NSR			Heavy grass mat	
FB_092											NSR			Grass mat	
FB_093	Willow spp.	1					Jack Pine	1			SR	Willow spp.	117	Grass	
FB_094											NSR			Grass mat with thistle and bent overstory	
FB_095	Willow spp.	1									SR	Willow spp.	67	Grassmat with bent overstory	
FB_096											NSR			Thick grass mat, bent overstory	
FB_097											NSR			Grassmat with bend overstory	
FB_098											NSR			Grassmat with thistle and bent overstory	
FB_099											NSR			Grass mat with some thistle. Bent overstory	
FB_100											NSR			Grass mat but not as thick as most of block. Bent overstory	
FB_101							Jack Pine	1			NSR-LIG	Jack Pine	25	Thick grass mat	
FB_102	Jack Pine	1									SR	Jack Pine	37	Thick grass mat	
FB_103												*No plot data*			
FB_104											NSR			Grassy wet area	
FB_105											NSR			Thick grass	
FB_106											NSR			Thick grass	
FB_107							Bebbs Willo	2			NSR-LIG	Bebbs Willo	40	Think grass	
FB_108											NSR			Think grass mat	
FB_109	Tamarack	1	Willow spp	1			Willow spp.	3	Tamarack	1	SR	Willow spp.	108	Thick grass	
FB_110	Tamarack	3									SR	Tamarack	46	Thick grass and thistle	
FB_111											NSR			Thick grass mat	
FB_112											NSR			Thick grass	
FB_113											NSR			Thick grass mat	
FB_114	Tamarack		White Birch	1	Bebbs Willo	1					SR	Bebbs Willo	108	Thick grass mat	
FB_115							Bebbs Willo	1			NSR-LIG	Bebbs Willo	56		
FB_116	Willow spp.	1					Willow spp.	14	Balsam Pop	1	SR	Willow spp.	140	Some grass large willow area around	



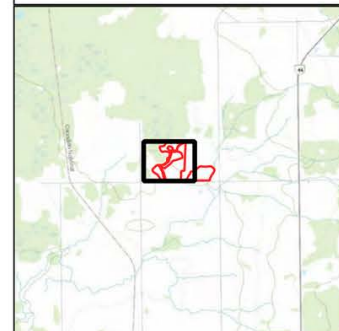
ACA Flatbush Survey Plot Status - Map 1 Fall 2024

Project Partners:

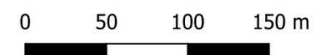


Plot Status

- NSR-
- ◆ NSR-LIG-C
- ◆ NSR-LIG-S
- SR-C
- SR-CDS
- SR-CS
- SR-S
- Project Boundary



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Source: Google Satellite
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:3,000





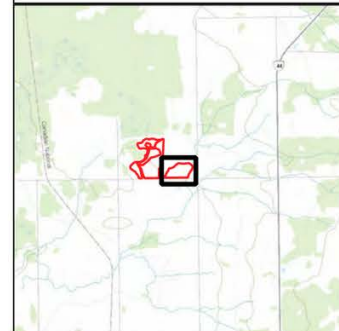
ACA Flatbush Survey Plot Status - Map 2 Fall 2024

Project Partners:



Plot Status

- NSR-
- ◆ NSR-LIG-C
- ◆ NSR-LIG-CS
- ◆ NSR-LIG-S
- SR-C
- SR-S
- SR-D
- ▭ Project Boundary



Date Created: 2025-02-05
Project CRS: EPSG:3400
Source: Google Satellite
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:2,000





ACA Flatbush 2024 Survey Fill Plant Area- Map 1

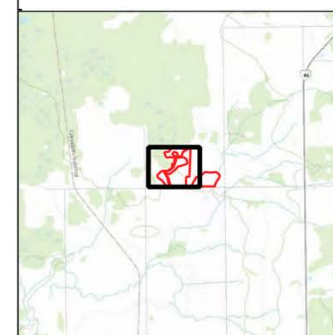
Project Partners:



Plot Status

- NSR-
- ◆ NSR-LIG-C
- ◇ NSR-LIG-S
- SR-C
- SR-CDS
- SR-CS
- SR-S

- Fill Plant Area
- Project Boundary



Date Created: 2025-02-05
Project CRS: EPSG:3400
Source: Google Satellite
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:3,000

0 50 100 150 m





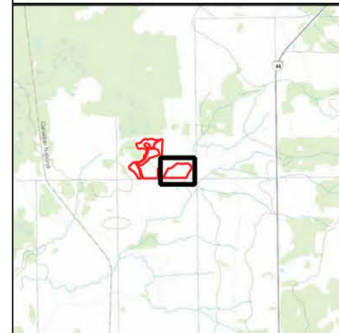
**ACA Flatbush
2024 Survey
Fill Plant Area - Map 2**

Project Partners:



Plot Status

- NSR-
- ◆ NSR-LIG-C
- ◆ NSR-LIG-CS
- ◆ NSR-LIG-S
- SR-C
- SR-S
- SR-D
- Fill Plant Area
- ▭ Project Boundary



Date Created: 2025-02-05
Project CRS: EPSG:3400
Source: Google Satellite
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:2,000



Plot FB_002



Plot FB_010



Plot FB_020



Plot FB_035



Plot FB_048



Plot FB_058



Plot FB_066



Plot FB_074



Plot FB_089



Plot FB_098



Plot FB_102



Plot FB_107





Project Forest Monitoring Assessment Summary Sheet

Project Name	Flatbush
Applicability	Trajectory of re-wilding success
Landowner	ACA
Site Location	54.734770, -114.142633
Year Planted	2023
Assessment #:	2

First and last name of qualified surveyors (or as attached):

Krishanda Zimmer, Lawrence Fraser

Disturbance Areas and areas to be removed from reforestation project area(s):

No areas will be removed from the project area.

As per the Project Forest Monitoring Program, all area(s) impacted by forest fire, insects, or industrial development will be removed from the afforestation project area. No such disturbances were recorded.

Summary of Preventive and Corrective Actions:

An approximate 24 hectares of area has been identified that can be considered for a fill plant.

Corrective and preventative actions will need to be taken. It would be beneficial to investigate whether mortality was due to site limiting factors, such as vegetative competition, or competition; or other causes outside of Project Forests' control such as weather.

Project Forest and the ACA should discuss next steps for the site.

Declaration:

I do hereby declare that this submission:

- a) Adheres to all components of the required Quality Assessment/Quality Control program,
- b) Includes only surveys that have been conducted according to the methods detailed in the Project Forest - Flatbush Reforestation Monitoring Program, and,
- c) Complies with the requirements for report timing and format.

Validated/Signed by:



Print Name:

Lindsay

Registration #

1838

Date:

January 31, 2025

Company:

Tree Time Services Inc.