

2024 Annual Project Report

Project Forest Doig River First Nation
Rewilding Project



Project
Forest

Contents



LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	3
ABOUT US	4
Our Mission and Values	4
OVERVIEW	5
UN Sustainability Development Goals	6
Forest Facts	6
PURPOSE	7
UN SDG 15 - Life on Land	7
UN SDG 13 - Climate Action	11
UN SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities	13
POSITIVE IMPACT	16
UN SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being	16
UN SDG 2 - Zero Hunger	17
PARTNER	19
Funding Partners	19
References	21
Appendix A: Rewilding Plan	22
Appendix B: Site Survey	31

Land Acknowledgement

| Traditional Territories



Member of Cumberland House Cree Nation (CHCN) 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 2024 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 Doig River First Nation Rewilding Project:

Purpose



Positive Impact



Overview

| Forest Facts

About the forest you funded.

NAME	LOCATION
Project Forest Doig River First Nation Rewilding	Doig River First Nation Treaty 8 Territory <u>56°35'05.1"N 120°29'44.7"W</u>
DATE PLANTED	SIZE
Spring 2024	56.2 hectares
TOTAL SEEDLINGS PLANTED	TOTAL SPECIES PLANTED
116,100 Trees 20,070 Shrubs	11
	TOTAL CO2 REMOVED FROM THE AIR*
	35,056 metric tonnes

SPECIES PLANTED
Spruce Cross (94,500)
Black Spruce (7,740)
Paper Birch (5,220)
Lodgepole Pine (8,640)
Bebb's Willow (5,940)
Dogwood (1,080)
Wild Red Raspberry (720)
Northline Saskatoon (4,320)
Western Chokecherry (900)
Wild Strawberry (1,080)
Rose (6,030)



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

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.

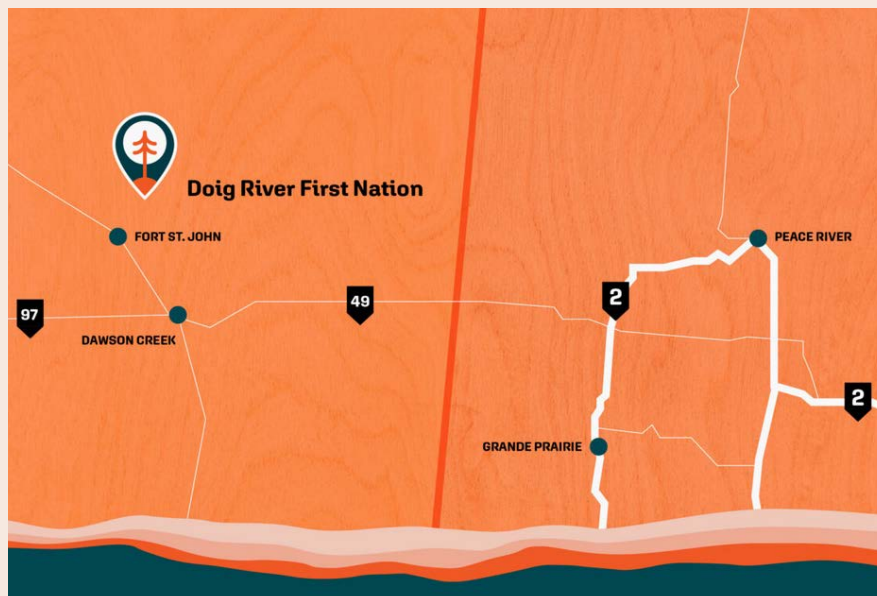
Matching ESG Goals:

- 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



136,170

Total Trees & Shrubs Planted

Doig River First Nation community is working in partnership with Project Forest to rewild the land, planting over 136,000 trees and plants. Food-bearing and medicinal plants were planted along the trails providing community members with access to culturally significant plants throughout the year.

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 partners with Indigenous communities to plant trees, shrubs, food and medicinal plants that contribute to increasing the overall forested areas in Western Canada.

By identifying non-forested land that could benefit from rewilding, we are enhancing the coverage of forest ecosystems, which are a critical component of terrestrial biodiversity. As the land transitions back into a forest, it will clean the air and water, provide habitat for countless species of flora and fauna and play an important role in the community; providing access to hunting and foraging grounds through a network of trails.

Situated within Doig River First Nation in Treaty 8 Territory, the 56.2-hectare site had long remained underutilized, having been cleared approximately 50 years ago and intermittently used for cattle grazing. Through this project, the community seeks to restore ecological function, cultural connection, and climate resilience to this landscape.

It should be noted that the project site was originally 46 hectares, but due to a wildfire, 10 more hectares were added to the project area. The final project area was 56.2 hectares, with an additional 20,000 white spruce trees planted than initially planned.

56.2

Hectares of Land PLanted



Figure 1: Acceptable Stocking Summary

Type of Plot	# of Plots	% of Plots
Total Sufficiently Restocked (SR)	123	83.1
NSR-Let It Grow (NSR-LIG) Stocking	21	14.2
Not Sufficiently Restocked (NSR)	0	0.0
Total Stocking (SR + NSR-LIG/Total # of Plots)	144	97.3

The project's first survival assessment was conducted from October 10 - 13, 2024, to assess the early success of the rewilding efforts. The survey evaluated 144 plots across 56 hectares. The results indicated strong establishment, with 97.3% of surveyed plots falling into acceptably stocked categories according to Project Forest's monitoring framework

On-site reporting demonstrated good seedling height and health, with no major disease, pest infestations, or invasive species issues identified. While minor fire damage was noted in two plots (particularly affecting balsam poplar), it was not extensive and no corrective actions were deemed necessary.

97.3%

Seedling Survival Rate

Figure 2: Doig River First Nation Planting Site



Project Forest - Doig River First Nation Rewilding Project

As Planted



Legend

Planting Sections

A, C - 45.1 ha

B - 1.3 ha

Site Prep Area

Forested

2000 Mounds / ha

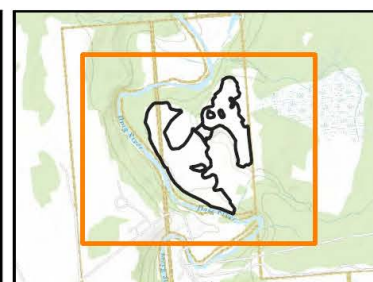
1000 Mounds / ha

1000 Scrapes / ha

Additional Planting Area due to Wildfires

Shrub Planting Area

Trail



Date: 2023-05-02
Created by: Tree Time Services
Project CRS: EPSG 3005
Scale: 6600.00
Source: Bing Imagery, ESRI World Topo, Project Forest, Ember Archaeology, Tree Time Services

0 200 400 m

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 for generations to come.

Rewilding Plans

Prior to planting a forest we create a Rewilding Plan to identify and address any challenges and to ensure that the seedlings planted have the best chance of survival, [Appendix A - Rewilding Plan].

To create a Rewilding Plan, a site visit is conducted to survey the area where we identify and develop mitigation strategies for any site limiting factors and come up with a recommended species list. After consultation with the Nation we finalize the number and types of species that will be planted. Our Rewilding Plans include detailed planting maps, site limiting factor mitigation strategies, end of life vegetation management plans, site preparation prescriptions, and a project specific monitoring plan.

We tailor our rewilding plans to site conditions, the surrounding species mix, and the community's needs to ensure the success of our forests.

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.

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).

11

Total Species Planted

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 Project Forest Doig River Nation Rewilding project is 35,056 metric tonnes.

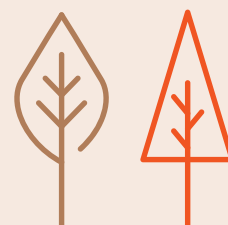
Project Forest uses the Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector (CBM-CFS3) modelling framework developed by Natural Resources Canada to assess the impacts of our forests on carbon. This is the national standard for reporting on forest carbon.

35,056

Metric tonnes of CO₂ project to be removed from the air.

Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector

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 2024:

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

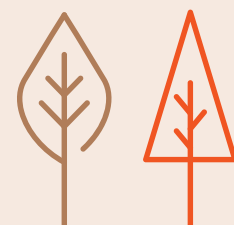
- Presentations featuring a wide range of speakers from the Project Forest community
- Focus on Indigenous reconciliation through rewilding, sustainable business practices, and community investment

First Tree Planted Celebration

- June 13, 2024 Project Forest hosted a “First Tree Planted” celebration with Doig River First Nation
- Members, funding partners and families of all ages joined for a day of tree planting, education and a community feast

13

Project Funding Partners



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.

Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage



Tobacco sprinkled around a seedling in a planting ceremony

Forests hold immense cultural and spiritual significance for many Indigenous Peoples. Through planting forests in Indigenous communities, we provide opportunities to preserve cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and spiritual connections to the land. Forests provide a space for traditional land-use activities including ceremonies, hunting, and gathering food and medicinal plants.



Purpose

| UN SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities



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 including seedlings, planting, and labour, allowing communities to allocate more funds to services and infrastructure.

When working with Indigenous communities, Project Forest offers the first right of refusal for site preparation and maintenance work to the Nation. Rewilding projects require labour to complete, including but not limited to:

- Mechanical site preparation
- Seed collection
- Vegetation management
- Survival assessment survey and data collection
- Cover crop deployment
- Construction work

This project strengthens the social-ecological fabric of **Doig River First Nation** by reviving degraded land into a multifunctional space that blends ecological restoration with cultural access, supporting a sustainable and inclusive community model. The use of local Indigenous subcontractors such as **Úújō Contracting** reinforces community agency and leadership in land stewardship.

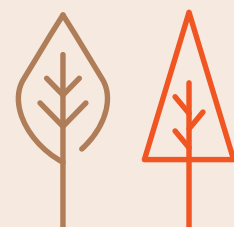
A total of 116,100 tree seedlings and 20,070 shrubs were planted with a prescription designed to increase biodiversity and ensure cultural relevance. The planted species included spruce cross, black spruce, lodgepole pine, paper birch, Bebb's willow, and a variety of traditional food- and medicine-bearing shrubs such as wild raspberry, saskatoon, chokecherry, rose, and wild strawberry.

Project Forest hired a local tree planter to assist in this project. The employment opportunity was as follows:

1 Tree Planter for 33.5 hours = \$977.20

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).



Purpose

| UN SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities



Figure 3: Úújq Contracting - Site Prep Cost Breakdowns

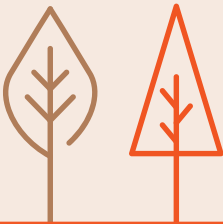
Description	Total Hours	Total
Supervisor		\$16,687.50
Operator 1		\$4,275.00
Operator 2		\$4,050.00
Operator 3		\$195.00
Pilot Car		\$385.00
Caterpillar Next Gen Dozer		\$3,099.25
Service Truck		\$16,200.00
Caterpillar Zero Turn	540hrs	\$3,190.00
210 Excavator PCR 210P		\$33,440.00
210 Excavator PCR 210G		\$35,530.00
210C Volvo Track Hoe		\$2,090.00
7 Axle Lowbed #1		\$2,200.00
7 Axle Lowbed #2		\$3,025.00
2006 Trail Tech		\$100.00
Wear Parts		\$3,554.21
Gas Usage for side-by-side		\$321.10
PCR - Rental		\$1,980.00
540hrs total =		\$130,322.06



Úújq Contracting was selected to deliver over \$130,000 in site preparation services before planting, as part of our commitment to local partnerships. They are a wholly owned subsidiary of Doig River First Nation.

Figure 4: 2024 Local Contract Totals

Total Hours Worked	Total Economic Impact
573.5	\$131, 299.26



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

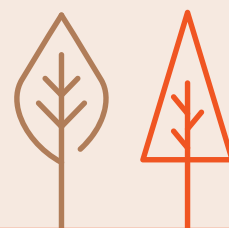
Forests act as natural air filters by absorbing pollutants and particulate matter from the atmosphere. Trees remove harmful gases by absorbing them through their leaf stomata, filtering these chemicals from the air. Particulate matter is intercepted by the tree's surfaces. When it rains, the particles 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 2 - Zero Hunger

Goal: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.



Planting a forest can have indirect but important impacts on addressing hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture.

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

Indigenous food and medicine forests incorporate a wide variety of plant species, including vascular plants, shrubs, fungus, bushes, and trees. This diverse range of edible and medicinal plants provides a broad selection of food and healing sources for the community year round.

By growing food and medicinal plants, Indigenous communities can reduce their reliance on external sources and commercial markets. This enhances the community's self-sufficiency and food sovereignty.

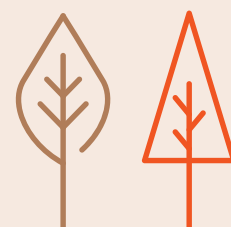
In 2024, Project Forest planted 136,170 food, medicinal, and culturally significant plants across the project site. A total of 11 different species were planted. The information shared below was not provided to us by Elders or the Nation.

Spruce Cross (94,500), Black Spruce (7,740)

- Spruce needles, rich in vitamin C, were traditionally used to treat scurvy and respiratory ailments like coughs, colds, and flu.
- Resin has antiseptic, healing, and anti-inflammatory properties for wounds, burns, and irritations or incorporated into ointments.
- Inner bark can be boiled and used to treat digestive disorders.

Paper Birch (5,220)

- Bark contains betulin, which has anti-inflammatory and pain-relieving properties. Used to treat skin problems, arthritis, and diabetes-related issues.
- Sap can be used to treat coughs, colds, and fevers.
- Leaves can be used to make a tea for treating digestive issues.



Positive Impact

| UN SDG 2 - Zero Hunger



Lodgepole Pine (8,640)

- Pine seeds found inside the cones are edible when young and can be eaten raw or toasted.
- The sap can be collected in the spring and consumed as a drink.
- The inner bark, especially the cambium layer, can be eaten raw or cooked. It has a sweet or orange-like flavor. It can also be dried and reconstituted later or ground into a flour.
- Resin can be used to treat sore throats, toothaches, and infections.

Bebb's Willow (5,940)

- Bark contains salicin, (a precursor to aspirin), making it useful for pain relief and fever reduction.
- The diamond willow fungus grows on mature Bebb's willow and is used in cultural activates.

Red Osier Dogwood (1,080)

- Dogwood bark is known for its astringent and anti-inflammatory properties as an ailment
- The inner bark is used in teas for colds and sore throats.

Wild Red Raspberry (720)

- Berries are high in antioxidants.
- Used in pies, jams, jellies, sauces, and baked goods.
- Used for medicinal purposes to ease menstrual cramps, support healthy pregnancy, and potentially aid in childbirth.

Northline Saskatoon (4,320)

- Berries used in pies, jams, jellies, sauces, and baked goods.
- Medicine: Treating liver diseases, disinfecting wounds, preventing miscarriages, and as a laxative.

Western Chokecherry (900)

- Berries used in pies, jams, jellies, sauces, baked goods, pemmican and wine.
- Bark, leaves, and roots used to treat colds, coughs, pneumonia, and sore throats.

Wild Strawberry (1,080)

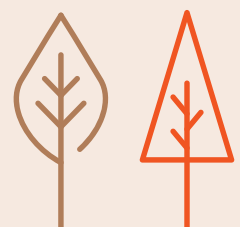
- Strawberries contain antioxidants and vitamins A, C, and E, which can be beneficial for overall health.
- Contains salicylic acid, which helps with liver, stomach, and kidney issues, as well as rheumatism and gout.

Wild Red Rose (6,030)

- Rose petals and hips help reduce inflammation in the body, potentially easing conditions like arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease.
- Rose tea used for bloating and constipation.
- Calms the nerves promoting relaxation, helping with anxiety and depression.
- Rose petals have antibacterial properties, which is useful for wound healing and skin health.

136,170

Food bearing, medicinal and culturally significant plants planted



Partner

| Funding Partners



Project Forest Doig River First Nation



Our work is not possible without you.

Thank you to our funding partners!

Diamond Willow



Platinum Forest



Arbres Canada
Tree Canada



Gold Woodland



Silver Orchard



Bronze Grove



References

- Haeussler, S., Bedford, L., Leduc, A., Bergeron, Y. & Kranabetter, J.M. (2002). Silvicultural disturbance severity and plant communities of the southern Canadian boreal forest. *Silva Fennica* 36(1): 307–327.
- Heller, P. S. (2005). *IMF Policy Discussion Paper: Understanding Fiscal Space*. International Monetary Fund. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/pdp/2005/pdp04.pdf>
- IPCC. *Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems*. Edited by P.R. Shukla et al., 2019, in press.
- NRCAN. (2024, April 4). *Carbon Budget Model for the Canadian Forest Sector*. Government of Canada. <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/climate-change/climate-change-impacts-forests/carbon-accounting/carbon-budget-model/13107>
- NRCAN. (2022, May 31). *Forest Carbon*. Government of Canada. <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/climate-change/adapting-impacts-and-reducing-emissions/climate-change-impacts-forests/forest-carbon/13085>
- NRCAN. (2024, June 21). *Sustainable Forest Management*. Government of Canada. <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/our-natural-resources/forests/sustainable-forest-management/sustainable-forest-management-canada/24361>
- NRCAN. (2021, February 16). *Water*. Government of Canada. <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/our-natural-resources/forests/sustainable-forest-management/conservation-and-protection-canadas-forests/water/13207>
- Nowak, D. J., Hirabayashi, S., Bodine, A., & Greenfield, E. (2014). Tree and forest effects on air quality and human health in the United States. *Environmental Pollution*, 193, 119-129.
- UNFCCC. *Glossary of CDM Terms*. EB41, 2008. Quoted in Global Canopy Programme, “Glossary of Terms,” *The Little REDD Book: A Guide to Governmental and Non-Governmental Proposals for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation*, Global Canopy Foundation, November 2008.
- Tiquia, S. M., & Tam, N. F. Y. (2000). *Microbial activities in composts during the composting process*. *Bioresource Technology*, 75(3), 193–200.
- Young, I. M., & Crawford, J. W. (2004). *Interactions and self-organization in the soil-microbe complex*. *Science*, 304(5677), 1634–1637.
- Fierer, N., & Jackson, R. B. (2006). *The diversity and biogeography of soil bacterial communities*. *PNAS*, 103(3), 626–631.

Appendix A - Doig River First Nation Rewilding Plan

Project Forest Doig River First Nation

Rewilding Plan

February 21, 2023



Prepared by:



Project Overview

Project Forest and Doig River First Nation (DRFN) have partnered to rewild 46.37 ha within the First Nation's reserve boundaries. The area was cleared ~40 years ago for agriculture purposes. However, the Nation reports that the area was used for cattle grazing at one point. Currently wild horses remain in the area.

The area currently serves very little purpose, but through rewilding the area will have positive environmental and community impacts, including:

- Protecting natural heritage
- Increasing habitat connectivity
- Reducing run-off
- Protect the soils in the area
- Increase of carbon sequestration

As part of the re-wilding scope of work, the project area has been assessed and seedling and site preparation prescriptions have been made. A monitoring program has been developed and the reforestation project has been designed to meet the objectives set forth in the monitoring program. The re-wilding work scope includes protecting the ATV trails within the area and planting berry producing shrubs along the ATV trails.

The project area prescription includes mounding, planting 115,380 seedlings in summer 2023 and spring of 2024. After the planting program has been completed, the project area will be assessed to determine if it meets the conditions of Project Forest's monitoring program. The area will receive at least one afforestation assessment no sooner than one growing season after planting, and a Final Survey at least one growing season after the last silviculture treatment, and not later than six years after the last silviculture treatment.

Project Forest has retained Tree Time Services for project planning, project management and field implementation of the Project Forest Doig River First Nation Rewilding Project.

Table of Contents

1	Deliverables and Timeline	3
2	Access and Permitting	3
2.1	Permit Requirements	3
3	Re-Wilding Project Site.....	4
3.1	Site Preparation	4
3.2	Heavy Equipment	4
3.3	Restoration Techniques.....	4
4	Tree Planting	5
4.1	Tree Species.....	5
5	Resource List.....	6
6	Indigenous Hiring.....	6
7	Safety.....	6
8	Project Monitoring.....	6

1 Deliverables and Timeline

Project Forest has retained Tree Time Services for project planning, project management and field implementation of the Project Forest Doig River First Nation Rewilding Project. See Table 1 for the timeline of deliverables for the project.

Table 1. Project deliverables and timelines

Deliverable	Description	Timelines
Planning	- General consultation, client meetings - Completion of Re-Wilding Plan - Finalization of Monitoring Plan - Additional time for project management	February - March 2023
Project Seedling Ordered	90,000 spruce cross seedlings 5,040 saskatoon seedlings 5,040 raspberry seedlings 5,040 Sea buckthorn seedlings 5,040 Choke cherry 5,220 White birch - Cold storage, transportation, and storage	Ordered December 2022 Deliver Summer 2023 Deliver Spring 2024
Site Preparation	- A total of 45 ha is prescribed excavator mounding of 2,000 mounds/ ha - A quote will be provided by Uujo Developments to complete the work in March	March 2023
Planting Phase I	Spruce cross will be planted in summer/ fall 2023	Fall 2023
Planting Phase II	All remaining seedlings will be planted in spring 2024	Spring 2024
Fill Plant	Although not anticipated, the budget will include a 25% fill plant if necessary	If required, prior to Final Survey
Monitoring Program	The site will be monitored based on the monitoring protocols developed with the rewilding plan	Final Survey no later than fall 2029

2 Access and Permitting

The project site is within the reserve and can be accessed via UTV. Heavy equipment will need to be walked in before commencing work.

See Appendix 1- Overview Map.

2.1 Permit Requirements

Field work will not commence without authorization from Doig River First Nation. Should permits be required, all processes and procedures will be followed prior to starting work.

3 Re-Wilding Project Site

See Appendix 2 - Site Prescription Map.

3.1 Site Preparation

The ATV trails within the project areas will be protected and left for future community use. Prior to starting site preparation, ATV trails noted on the map will be confirmed and adjusted if required.

Ideally site preparation for the project will occur prior to spring breakup in 2023. To manage competition on site, the site will be mounded at 2000 mounds/ha. It is estimated that mounding will take 44 excavator days, not including delays or days off. Section A has 29.8 ha, and Section C has 15.3 ha prescribed for mounding. Section B has 1.3 ha that will not receive site prep due to the area's steep slope.

3.2 Heavy Equipment

If mounding the Section A and C, site preparation will be completed using CAT 325 excavators (or equivalent). While encouraged, a mounding rake is not required to execute the project and a digging bucket can be used instead.

Equipment contractor will be responsible for engaging the Nation and One Call to inquire about ground disturbance clearance and permit requirements.

Tree Time will have a supervisor on site during site preparation to provide guidance on mounding technique.

3.3 Restoration Techniques

Site preparation will be completed using mounding. The purpose of site preparation is to increase seedling establishment through creation of developing ideal microsites through decompacting the soils and control competition. Controlling competition is important, as the sites will not be receiving herbicide treatments.

Mounding treatments are completed with an excavator with a mounding rake or a digging bucket. See Figure 1. Mounding - individual mounds clear.



Figure 1. Mounding - individual mounds clear

4 Tree Planting

Tree planting will occur in two stages. Tree planting employment opportunities will be advertised to the local community members.

The first planting event will be during the 2023 planting season. Planting will take approximately 7 days, not including delays or days off. 90,000 spruce cross will be planted through Sections A and C at 2,000 stems/ha.

The second planting event will be during spring 2024. 25,380 seedlings will be planted in the second event. Planting will take approximately 5 days, not including delays or days off. White birch will be planted in Section B in clusters, and the shrubs will be planted along the ATV Trail at a density of 4,000 stems/ha or two shrubs per mound.

Once the planting dates are finalized, the nursery will be notified when the trees will be picked up. Seedlings will be harvested in time for the field crew to pick them up. The field supervisor and one planter will leave Edmonton, AB with the seedlings one day before the rest of the crew. The first day will be spent setting up seedling caches at pre-identified locations.

During the second planting event, the Tree Time supervisor will be able to identify if brush mats will be required as a vegetation mitigation tool.

4.1 Tree Species

Table 1 displays the seedlings ordered for the project area.

Table 2. Seedlings ordered for Project area

Season	Species	Amount	Area (ha)	Density
Summer 2023	Spruce Cross	90000	45.08	2000
Spring 2024	Saskatoon	5040	5.00	4000
Spring 2024	Raspberry	5040	5.00	4000
Spring 2024	Sea Buckthorn	5040	5.00	4000
Spring 2024	Western Choke Cherry	5040	5.00	4000
Spring 2024	White Birch	5220	1.29	4000

Tree Species for the project are Spruce cross (*Picea glauca x engelmannii*) and White birch (*Betula papyrifera*). These species were chosen because of the upland soils, the natural regeneration observed, and the surrounding forest composition around the project area.

Four shrubs were also ordered for planting with consultation to add additional benefits for community members using the area.

5 Resource List

See Table 2 for estimated resources list for project implementation.

Table 3. Estimated project resources list

Resource	Quantity	Company	Comments
Cat 325 excavator/ CAT D6 Bulldozer	2	Uujo Developments	Used for mounding/ alternative to mounding
Tractor Trailer	2	Uujo Developments	Heavy equipment mob and demob
Fuel Truck	1	Uujo Developments	Short-term equipment
Pickup Truck	5	All	Transportation to and from site
UTVs	1	Tree Time	For seedling transport
Supervisor	1	Tree Time	Throughout project
2023 Tree Planters	5	Tree Time/ DRFN community members	Conifer planting 2023
2024 Tree Planters	3	Tree Time/ DRFN community members	Shrubs and birch 2024
Utility Trailer	3	Tree Time	3 trailers for Summer 2023
Utility Trailer	2	Tree Time	2 trailers for spring 2024

* A 15% contingency fund is planned for the Project Forest Doig River First Nation Re-Wilding Project.

6 Indigenous Hiring

Tree Time will be sub-contract Uujo Developments for the site preparation to this portion of work.

7 Safety

TTSI and contractors will follow in-house, client, and OH&S safe work procedures and guidelines.

At a minimum, ensure the following are completed before heading to site:

- Safe work permits have been arranged with the appropriate Operations/Construction group; and
- Verify all personnel have current safety tickets and applicable area orientation.

At a minimum, ensure the following are completed once on-site but before commencing work:

- Emergency Response Plan, Egress Maps and HSE plan are reviewed;
- Tailgate safety completed and signed by all personnel on-site; and
- Hazard ID and Risk Assessments completed as necessary.

8 Project Monitoring

The monitoring plan is in development.

The project will follow a monitoring program that is in progress. It will meet Project Forest and DRFN's expectations that the project area is on the trajectory to re-wild the area.

Currently, the expectation is to have completed the final survey no later than the fall of 2029.

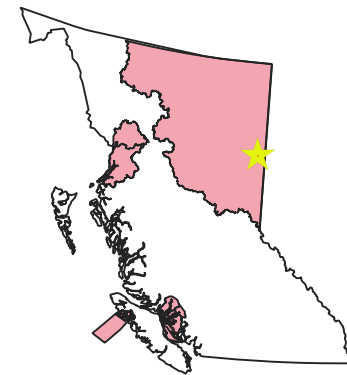
Appendix 1 Overview Map

Project Forest Doig River First Nation Rewilding Project Overview Map



Legend

 Project Planting Area



Date: 2023-02-17
Created by: Tree Time Services
Inc
Project CRS: EPSG:3400
Source: Bing



0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 m

Appendix 2 Site Prescription Map

Project Forest Doig River First Nation Rewilding Project Site Prescription



Legend

— Desktop ATV Trails

Planting Sections

 A - 29.8 ha

 B - 1.3 ha

 C - 15.3 ha

Site Preparation

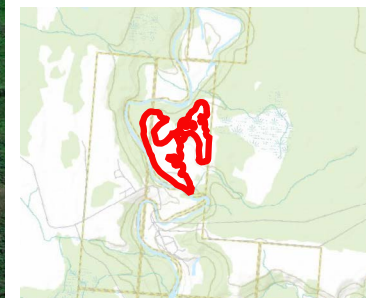
 Mounding - 2000/ha

Planting

 Birch - 4000 sph

 Spruce - 2000 sph

 Shrub - 4000 sph



Date: 2023-02-17

Created by: Tree Time Services
Inc

Project CRS: EPSG:3400

Source: Bing

0 100 200 300 400 m

Appendix B - Doig River First Nation Site Survey

Afforestation Survey Cover Page				
Project site: Doig River First Nation				
Survey Date(s)	October 10-13, 2024	Total Plots	144 of 148	
		Planted Area	46.4 ha	
Stocking Calculations				
Type of Plot	# of Plots	% of Plots	Meet Final Criteria	% of Plots
SR with Acceptable Conifer trees	39	26.4	2	1.4
SR with Acceptable Deciduous trees	29	19.6	3	2.0
SR Acceptable Shrubs	8	5.4	5	3.4
SR with Acceptable Conifer & Deciduous trees	28	18.9	1	0.7
SR with Acceptable Conifer trees & Shrubs	13	8.8	0	0.0
SR with Acceptable Deciduous trees & Shrubs	4	2.7	2	1.4
SR with Acceptable Conifer & Deciduous trees & shrubs	2	1.4	1	0.7
NSR-LIG with Conifer	6	4.1	2	1.4
NSR-LIG with Deciduous	0	0.0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Shrub	4	2.7	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Deciduous	0	0.0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Shrubs	10	6.8	0	0
NSR-LIG with Deciduous & Shrubs	1	0.7	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Deciduous trees & shrubs	0	0.0	0	0
NSR -No Acceptable Woody species present	0	0.0	0	0
Acceptable Stocking Summary				
Plot Stocking Status	# of Plots	% of Plots		
SR Plots	123	83.1		
NSR-LIG Stocking	21	14.2		
NSR (excludes NSR-LIG)	0	0.0		
Total Stocking (SR + NSR-LIG):	144	97.3		
Herbaceous Vegetation Observed on Site			Noxious Weeds	
Common bent	Pea vine		Thistle spp.	
Smooth brome	Aster spp.			
Clover spp.	Northern bedstraw			
Dandelion	Bearberry			
Common yarrow	Bunchberry			
Fern spp.	Common Plantain			
Horsetail	Fringed sagebrush			
Noble yarrow				
Wild strawberry				
Goldenrod				
Project Comments: The planted seedlings seemed to be very well at the time of surveying. Surveyors reported the area still showing evidence of the spring fire on balsam poplar seedlings in two plots. No major concerns raised at this time.				
*Note: no plot data was collected for plots 44, 45, 93, 95.				

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking																Status	Tallest in Plot		Risk factors		
	Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height			Species	Height (cm)	Evidence of: Damage, Disease, Competition,	Noxious Weeds	
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number						
DR_001									Wild Rose	11	Raspberry	2						NSR-LIG	Wild Rose	51		
DR_002	Trembling Aspen	1							Trembling Aspen	10	Wild Rose	11						SR	Trembling Aspen	102		
DR_003	Balsam Poplar	1							Wild Rose	11	Balsam Poplar	1	Trembling Aspen	5	White spruce	4		SR	Balsam Poplar	393		
DR_004	White Spruce	4							Wild Rose	1								SR	White Spruce	41		
DR_005	White Spruce	1	Wild Rose		1				Wild Rose	10	White Spruce	3	Balsam Poplar	2				SR	Wild Rose	66		
DR_006	Balsam Poplar	1							White Spruce	1	Wild Rose	11	Balsam Poplar	5				SR	Balsam Poplar	108		
DR_007	White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen		5													SR	White Spruce	31		
DR_008	Balsam Poplar	1							Wild Rose	11	Balsam Poplar	4	Trembling Aspen	1				SR	Balsam Poplar	582		
DR_009	White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen		11	Wild Rose		11	Raspberry	8								SR	Trembling Aspen	103		
DR_010	White Spruce	2									Wild Rose	9						SR	White Spruce	35		
DR_011	White Spruce	1	Wild Rose		1						Wild Rose	10	White Spruce	2	Trembling Aspen		3	SR	Wild Rose	91		
DR_012	White Spruce	1	Balsam Poplar		1						Balsam Poplar	10	Trembling Aspen	11	Willow spp.		11	SR	Balsam Poplar	106		
DR_013	White Spruce	2	Trembling Aspen		1						White Spruce	1	Balsam Poplar	8	Trembling Aspen		6	SR	Trembling Aspen	75		
DR_014	White Spruce	2	Trembling Aspen		1						Balsam Poplar	11	Trembling Aspen	10				SR	Trembling Aspen	127		
DR_015	Willow spp.	1	White Spruce		1						Wild Rose	11	Trembling Aspen	8				SR	Willow spp.	162		
DR_016											White Spruce	1						NSR-LIG	White Spruce	26		
DR_017											White Spruce	4	Wild Rose		3			NSR-LIG	Wild Rose	35		
DR_018	White Spruce	2	Wild Rose		1						Wild Rose	10						SR	Wild Rose	66		
DR_019	Balsam Poplar	1									Balsam Poplar	2						SR	Balsam Poplar	173		
DR_020	White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen		1						White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen	2	Wild Rose		3	SR	Trembling Aspen	105		
DR_021	Trembling Aspen	1	White Spruce		1						Trembling Aspen	11	White Spruce	1	Wild Rose		1	SR	Trembling Aspen	149		
DR_022	White Spruce	3																SR	White Spruce	32		
DR_023	White Spruce	2	Trembling Aspen		1						Trembling Aspen	10	Wild Rose		8			SR	Trembling Aspen	114		
DR_024	Balsam Poplar	1									Trembling Aspen	3	Balsam Poplar	3	Wild Rose		3	SR	Balsam Poplar	127		
DR_025	Trembling Aspen	1									Trembling Aspen	9						SR	Trembling Aspen	80		
DR_026											White Spruce	2	Wild Rose		1			NSR-LIG	White Spruce	25		
DR_027	White Spruce	1									White Spruce	3	Wild Rose		11			SR	Wild Rose	55		
DR_028	Trembling Aspen	1									Balsam Poplar	11	Trembling Aspen		10			SR	Trembling Aspen	128		
DR_029	Trembling Aspen	1									Trembling Aspen	9	White Spruce		2			SR	Trembling Aspen	64		
DR_030	White Spruce	1									White Spruce	1	Wild Rose		2			SR	White Spruce	31		
DR_031	White Spruce	6	Balsam Poplar		3						Balsam Poplar	11	Trembling Aspen	4	Wild Rose		3	SR	Balsam Poplar	136		
DR_032	White Spruce	1	Wild Rose		1						Wild Rose	10	Trembling Aspen		2			SR	Wild Rose	104		
DR_033	White Spruce	1									Wild Rose	11						SR	Wild Rose	52		
DR_034	White Spruce	1									Wild Rose	11	Raspberry		3	White Spruce	1	SR	Raspberry	52		
DR_035											Wild Rose	11	White Spruce		3			NSR-LIG	Wild Rose	41		
DR_036	White Spruce	2									Raspberry	11	Wild Rose		11	Trembling Aspen		SR	Wild Rose	87		
DR_037	White Spruce	1	Balsam Poplar		1						Raspberry	11	Balsam Poplar	3	Wild Rose		11	SR	Balsam Poplar	106		
DR_038	White Spruce	1									White Spruce	2	Trembling Aspen		3			SR	White Spruce	33		
DR_039	Balsam Poplar	1									White Spruce	3	Balsam Poplar	10	Wild Rose		3	SR	Balsam Poplar	90		
DR_040	White Spruce	1	Balsam Poplar		1						Balsam Poplar	9	Trembling Aspen		3			SR	Balsam Poplar	72		
DR_041											Wild Rose	11	Saskatoon		11			NSR-LIG	Saskatoon	53		
DR_042	Willow	1									Wild Rose	11	White Birch	6	Trembling Aspen		8	SR	Willow spp.	94		
DR_043	Balsam Poplar	1	White Spruce		1						Wild Rose	11	Trembling Aspen	11	Balsam Poplar		5	SR	Balsam Poplar	138		
DR_046	Trembling Aspen	1									Wild Rose	11	Raspberry		11	Trembling Aspen	11	SR	Trembling Aspen	146		
DR_047	White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen		1						Trembling Aspen	8	Willow spp.		4			SR	Trembling Aspen	97		
DR_048	White Spruce	1																SR	White Spruce	37		
DR_049	Willow spp.	1									Wild Rose	11	White Spruce	3	Raspberry		5	SR	Willow spp.	143		
DR_050	Wild Rose	1									Wild Rose	10	White Birch	3	Trembling Aspen		1	SR	Wild Rose	123		
DR_051	Balsam Poplar	1									Wild Rose	11	Raspberry	3	Balsam Poplar		11	SR	Balsam Poplar	130		
DR_052	Trembling Aspen	3									Trembling Aspen	11	Wild Rose		11			SR	Trembling Aspen	150		
DR_053											Wild Rose	11	White Spruce	2	Snowberry		11	NSR-LIG	Wild Rose	33		
DR_054	Trembling Aspen	1									Willow spp.	1	Raspberry		1			SR	Trembling Aspen	324		
DR_055	White Spruce	1									Trembling Aspen	3	Willow spp.		3			SR	Willow spp.	55		
DR_056	White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen		1						Wild Rose	1						SR	Trembling Aspen	77		
DR_057	White Spruce	1									White Spruce	1						SR	White Spruce	34		
DR_058											White Spruce	1	Wild Rose		2			NSR-LIG	White Spruce	28		

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking																		Status	Tallest in Plot		Risk factors	
	Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height			Species	Height (cm)	Evidence of: Damage, Disease, Competition,	Noxious Weeds
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number					
DR_059	Willow spp.	1								Willow spp.	10								SR	Willow spp.	77		
DR_060	White Spruce	1	Willow spp.	1															SR	Willow spp.	83		
DR_061	Trembling Aspen	1								Willd Rose	11	Trembling Aspen	10						SR	Trembling Aspen	114		
DR_062	White Spruce	2	Trembling Aspen	2						White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen	11	Willow spp.	11				SR	Trembling Aspen	260		
DR_063										White Spruce	2								NSR-LIG	White Spruce	23	Some grass	
DR_064	White Spruce	2																	SR	White Spruce	33	Some grass	
DR_065	White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen	1						Trembling Aspen	2	Wild Rose	1						SR	Trembling Aspen	102		
DR_066										White Spruce	3								NSR-LIG	White Spruce	28		
DR_067	White Spruce	1								White Spruce	1	Wild Rose	3						SR	Wild Rose	38		
DR_068	White Spruce	2	Willow spp.	1						Wild Rose	11	White Spruce	1						SR	Willow spp.	73		
DR_069	White Spruce	2								White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen	2	Wild Rose	11				SR	Trembling Aspen	57		
DR_070										Wild Rose	11	White Spruce	1						NSR-LIG	Wild Rose	32		
DR_071										Wild Rose	11	White Spruce	3						NSR-LIG	Wild Rose	57		
DR_072	White Spruce	2																	SR	White Spruce	35	Grass	
DR_073	White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen	1						Trembling Aspen	3	Balsam Poplar	1						SR	Trembling Aspen	60	Some grass	
DR_074	White Spruce	2								Wild Rose	11								SR	White Spruce	35	Some grass	
DR_075	Trembling Aspen	1								Trembling Aspen	3	Wild Rose	2	Willow spp.	1				SR	Trembling Aspen	108		
DR_076	White Spruce	1								White Spruce	1								SR	White Spruce	30		
DR_077	White Spruce	1								White Spruce	2	Wild Rose	2						SR	Wild Rose	58		
DR_078	White Spruce	3								Wild Rose	11								SR	White Spruce	39		
DR_079	White Spruce	1								Wild Rose	11								SR	Wild Rose	52		
DR_080	White Spruce	1																	SR	Wild Rose	59		
DR_081	White Spruce	1								Wild Rose	5								SR	White Spruce	31	Grass	
DR_082	White Spruce	3	Trembling Aspen	2	Willow spp.	2				White Spruce	1	Willow spp.	11	Trembling Aspen	11				SR	Trembling Aspen	225	Grass	
DR_083	White Spruce	1								White Spruce	1			Wild Rose	5				SR	White Spruce	36	Some grass	
DR_084	White Spruce	1								Trembling Aspen	5								SR	White Spruce	44	Some grass	
DR_085	Trembling Aspen	1								White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen	7	Wild Rose	6				SR	Trembling Aspen	93		
DR_086	Wild Rose	1								White Spruce	3	Wild Rose	2						SR	Wild Rose	75		
DR_087	Balsam Poplar	6	White Spruce	1						White Spruce	28	Balsam Poplar	11						SR	Balsam Poplar	430	Tall grass, Some burnt dead trees	
DR_088	White Spruce	1	Balsam Poplar	1						White Spruce	11	Balsam Poplar	7	Trembling Aspen	2				SR	Balsam Poplar	85		
DR_089	White Spruce	3								Wild Rose	11					Snowberry	11		SR	Wild Rose	53		
DR_090										White Spruce	2	Wild Rose	4						NSR-LIG	Wild Rose	51		
DR_091	White Spruce	3	Trembling Aspen	1						Trembling Aspen	2	Wild Rose	3						SR	Trembling Aspen	72	Grass	
DR_092	White Spruce	2	Willow spp.	11						Willow spp.	11								SR	Willow spp.	112		
DR_094	White Spruce	1								White Spruce	1	Wild Rose	5						SR	White Spruce	38		
DR_096	Trembling Aspen	1								White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen	6						SR	Trembling Aspen	87	Grass	
DR_097	White Spruce	1																	SR	White Spruce	31	Grass	
DR_098	White Spruce	1																	SR	White Spruce	30	Some grass	
DR_099										White Spruce	1								NSR-LIG	White Spruce	27		
DR_100	Trembling Aspen	1								White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen	2						SR	Trembling Aspen	63		
DR_101	White Spruce	1	Willow spp.	1						White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen	3	Willow spp.	10	Wild rose	11		SR	Willow spp.	108	Grass	
DR_102	White Spruce	1	Wild Rose	1						Wild Rose	10								SR	Wild Rose	103	Grass	
DR_103										White Spruce	15	Wild Rose							NSR-LIG	Wild Rose	45	Grass	
DR_104	White Spruce	1								Wild Rose	5								SR	White Spruce	40	Grass	
DR_105	White Spruce	1								White Spruce	2								SR	White Spruce	31		
DR_106	White Spruce	1																	SR	White Spruce	30		
DR_107										White Spruce	1								NSR-LIG	White Spruce	18		
DR_108	Willow spp.	1								White Spruce	1	Willow spp.	2						SR	Willow spp.	125	Grass	
DR_109	White Spruce	1								White Spruce	2	Wild Rose	3						SR	Wild Rose	58	Grass	
DR_110	White Spruce	4	Trembling Aspen	1						Trembling Aspen	10	Wild Rose							SR	Trembling Aspen	78	Grass	
DR_111	White Spruce	2	Trembling Aspen	1						White Spruce	1	Wild Rose	5	Trembling Aspen	10				SR	Trembling Aspen	95	Tall grass and 2m dead aspen	
DR_112										White Spruce	1	Wild Rose	7						NSR-LIG	Wild Rose	32		
DR_113	White Spruce	2	Trembling Aspen	1						Trembling Aspen	4								SR	Trembling Aspen	120	Grass	
DR_114										White Spruce	1								NSR-LIG	White Spruce	23		
DR_115	Balsam Poplar	1								Balsam Poplar	10	Trembling Aspen	5	Willow spp.	4	Strawberry	11		SR	Balsam Poplar	118	Grass	
DR_116	Trembling Aspen	3	Willow spp.	4						Trembling Aspen	11	Willow spp.	11	Wild Rose	3				SR	Trembling Aspen	150		

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking																			Status	Tallest in Plot		Risk factors	
	Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height		Species		Height (cm)	Evidence of: Damage, Disease, Competition,	Noxious Weeds	
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number						
DR_117	White Spruce	2							White Spruce	1									SR	White Spruce	39			
DR_118	White Spruce	3	Willow spp.	1					Willow spp.	3									SR	Willow spp.	118	Grass		
DR_119	White Spruce	1							Wild Rose	5									SR	White Spruce	43	Grass		
DR_120	White Spruce	3																	SR	White Spruce	42	Grass		
DR_121	White Spruce								White Spruce	1									SR	White Spruce	43	Grass		
DR_122	White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen	1					Trembling Aspen	4	White Spruce	1							SR	Trembling Aspen	81	Grass		
DR_123	White Spruce	1							White Spruce	1									SR	White Spruce	42	Grass		
DR_124	White Spruce	1	Balsam Poplar	1					Balsam Poplar										SR	Balsam Poplar	132			
DR_125	White Spruce	3	Willow spp.	1					White Spruce	1	Wild Rose	11	Saskatoon	11	Balsam poplar	3	Aspen	5	SR	Willow spp.	120			
DR_126	Trembling Aspen	11	Willow spp.	11					Balsam Poplar	3	Trembling Aspen	11	Wild Rose	11	Willow	11			SR	Trembling Aspen	330			
DR_127	Balsam Poplar	1							White Spruce	6	Balsam Poplar	6	Wild Rose	2					SR	Balsam Poplar	86			
DR_128	White Spruce	2	Willow spp.	1					White Spruce	6	Willow spp.	10	Wild Rose	11					SR	Willow spp.	78			
DR_129	Trembling Aspen	2	Willow spp.	2					Willow spp.	11	Saskatoon	5							SR	Trembling Aspen	176			
DR_130	Willow spp.	6	Trembling Aspen	1	Balsam Poplar	1			Willow spp.	3	Trembling Aspen	11	Wild Rose	11	Snowberry	8	Balsam Poplar	1	SR	Willow spp.	221			
DR_131	Wild Rose	1							Wild Rose	10									SR	Wild Rose	177			
DR_132	Trembling Aspen	1							Trembling Aspen	11	Balsam Poplar	11	Wild Rose	11	Saskatoon	11	PL	2	SR	Trembling Aspen	152			
DR_133									Saskatoon	11	Wild Rose	11							NSR-LIG	Saskatoon	36			
DR_134									Wild Rose	11	Trembling Aspen	11	Saskatoon	11	Snowberry	11			NSR-LIG	Trembling Aspen	51			
DR_135			Trembling Aspen	1					Wild Rose	11	Trembling Aspen	10	Lodgepole Pine	4	Raspberry	6			SR	Trembling Aspen	70			
DR_136	White Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen	1					Trembling Aspen	10	Saskatoon	11	Wild Rose	11	Silverberry	11	Raspberry	2	SR	Trembling Aspen	120			
DR_137	Trembling Aspen	1							Wild Rose	11	Lodgepole Pine	4	Trembling Aspen	10	Saskatoon	3			SR	Trembling Aspen	108			
DR_138	White Spruce	2	Trembling Aspen	1					Trembling Aspen	2									SR	Trembling Aspen	157			
DR_139	Balsam Poplar	1							Wild Rose	11	Balsam Poplar	10	White Spruce	2	Snowberry	11			SR	Balsam Poplar	93			
DR_140									Wild Rose	11			Saskatoon	1	Snowberry	11			NSR-LIG	Wild Rose	48			
DR_141	Black Spruce	1	Trembling Aspen	1					Trembling Aspen	4									SR	Trembling Aspen	120			
DR_142	Balsam Poplar	1							Balsam Poplar	10	Trembling Aspen	1							SR	Balsam Poplar	92			
DR_143	Willow spp.	1							Willow spp.	10									SR	Willow spp.	110	Grass and wet area		
DR_144	Willow spp.	1							Willow spp.	4									SR	Willow spp.	110	Grass and wet		
DR_145	Balsam Poplar	1							Lodgepole Pine	2	Balsam Poplar	9							SR	Balsam Poplar	62	Mature BP burnt		
DR_146	Trembling Aspen	1							Lodgepole Pine	2	Balsam Poplar	5	Trembling Aspen	10	Willow	11	Wild rose	6	SR	Trembling Aspen	120			
DR_147	White Spruce	1	Balsam Poplar	1					Balsam Poplar	10	Wild Rose	6							SR	Balsam Poplar	100	Grass		
DR_148	Balsam Poplar	11							Balsam Poplar	11									SR	Balsam Poplar	170	Lots of dead poplar		

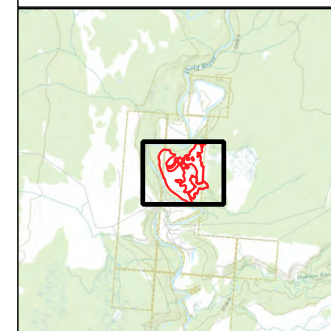


Doig River First Nation Survey Plot Status Fall 2024

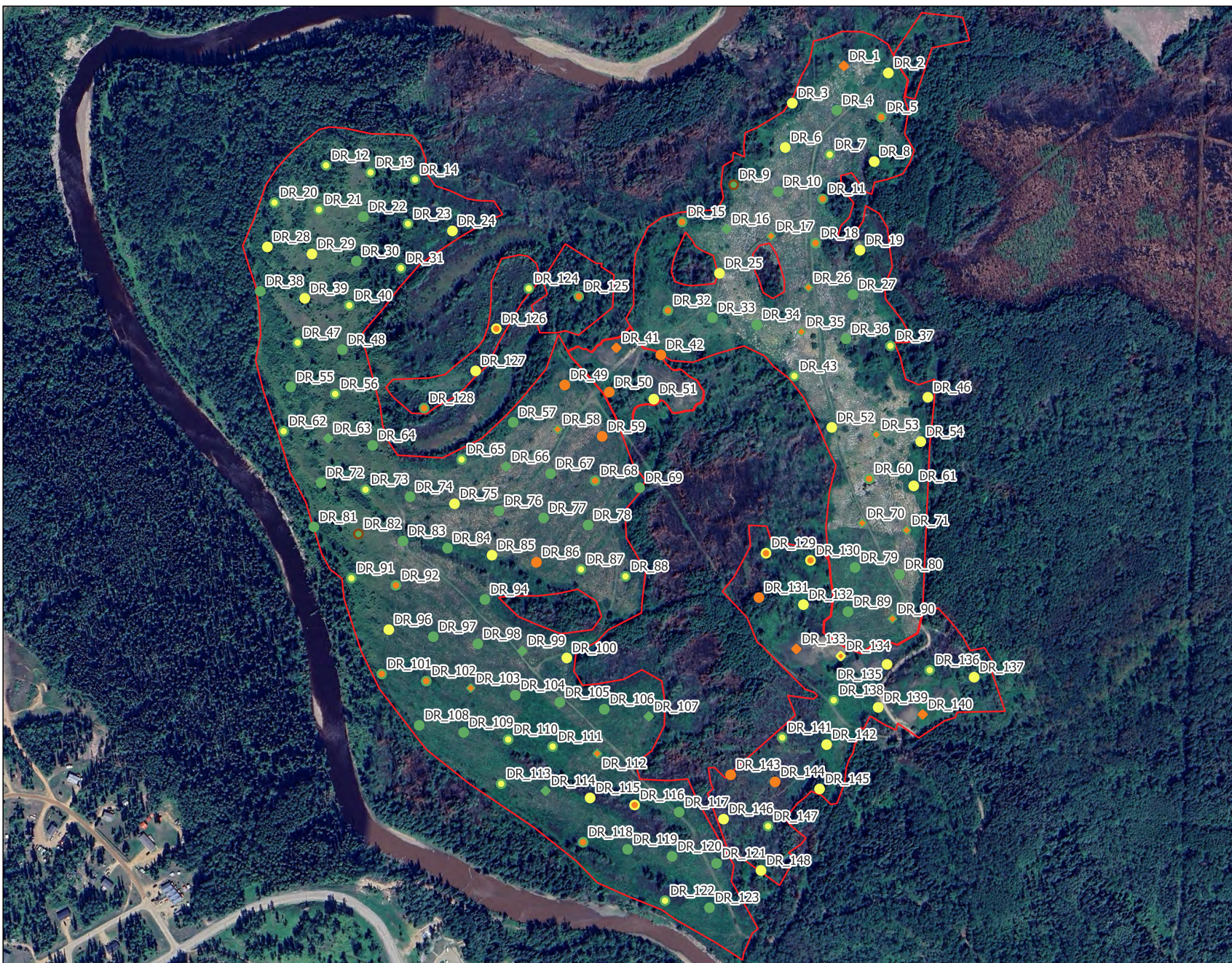
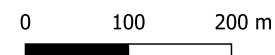
Project Partners:



Plot Status		SR-CS
◆ NSR-LIG-C	● SR-DS	
◆ NSR-LIG-CS	● SR-S	
◆ NSR-LIG-S	● SR-D	
● SR-C	◆ NSR-LIG-DS	
● SR-CD	□ Project Boundary	
● SR-CDS		



Date Created: 2025-02-05
Project CRS: EPSG:3400
Source: Google Satellite
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:4,750



Site Photos

Plot DR_02



Plot DR_03





Plot DR_04



Plot DR_09



Plot DR_19



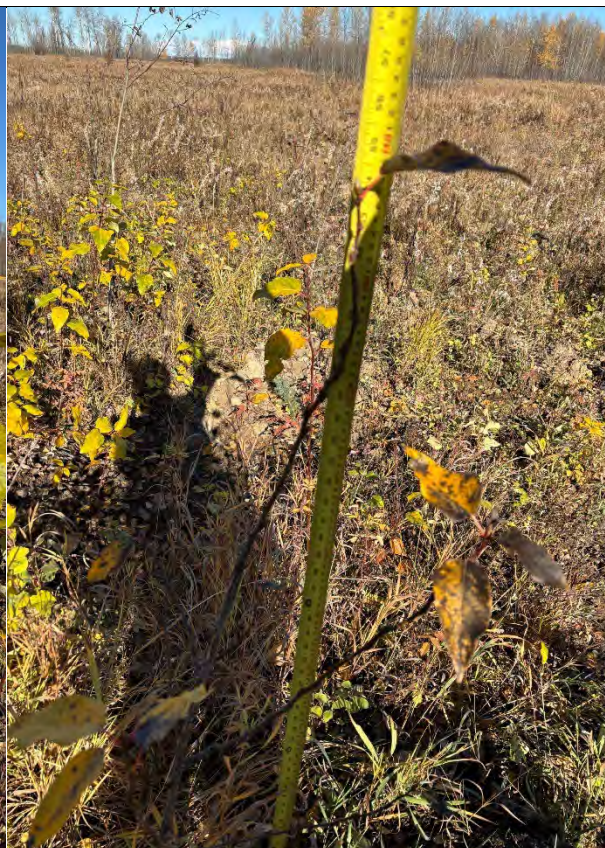
Plot DR_20



Plot DR_35



Plot DR_43



Plot DR_59

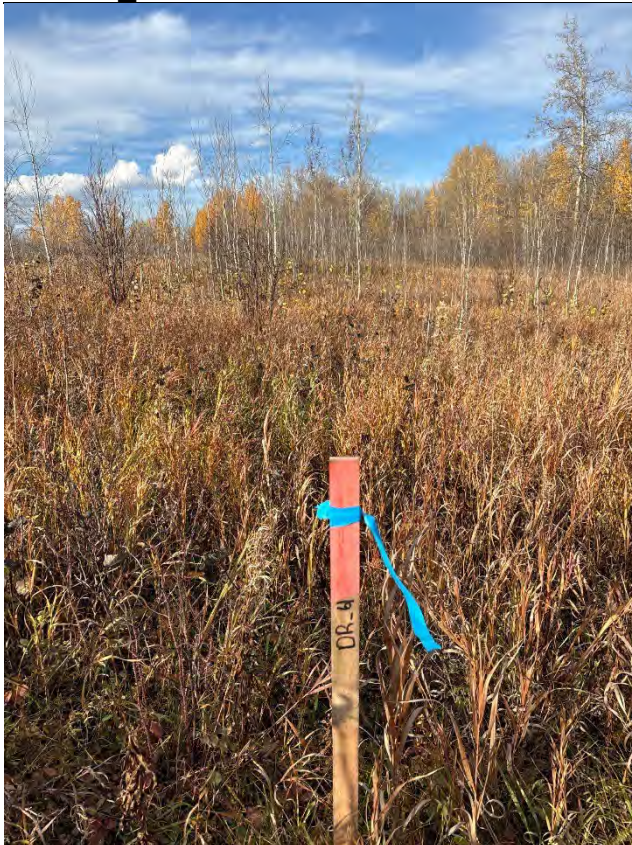


Plot DR_60





Plot DR_61



Plot DR_70



Plot DR_109



Plot DR_110



Plot DR_115



Plot DR_116



Plot DR_125



Plot DR_137



Project Forest Monitoring Assessment Summary Sheet

Project Name	Doig River First Nation
Applicability	Trajectory of re-wilding success
Landowner	Doig River First Nation
Site Location	56.584853, -120.496420
Year Planted	2024
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:

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

97.3% of plots surveyed were acceptably stocked (SR and NSR-LIG). There is a reasonable likelihood that a sufficient percentage of NSR-LIG sites will become SR sites within the coming years.

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 – Doig River First Nation Reforestation Monitoring Program, and,
- c) Complies with the requirements for report timing and format.

Validated/Signed by:



Registration #

1838

Date:

January 29, 2025

Print Name:

Lindsay Dent

Company:

Tree Time Services Inc.