

2025 Annual Project Report

Leavitt Forest



Project
Forest

Contents



LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	3
ABOUT US	4
Our Purpose and Values	4
OVERVIEW	5
UN Sustainability Development Goals	5
Forest Facts	6
PURPOSE	7
UN SDG 15 - Life on Land	7
UN SDG 13 - Climate Action	12
UN SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities	14
POSITIVE IMPACT	16
UN SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being	16
UN SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	18
UN SDG 2 - Zero Hunger	19
UN SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals	21
FUNDING PARTNERS	22
REFERENCES	23
APPENDIX A - As-Planted Plan	24

Land Acknowledgement

| Traditional Territories



Elder Rufus Pretty Young Man of Siksika First Nation

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 Purpose and Values

Inspiring interconnectedness and hope rooted in reciprocity and community.

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

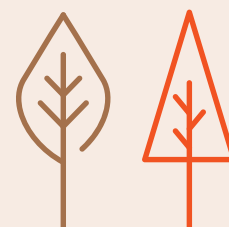
We are grateful for the opportunity to learn from nature, to contribute to improving our environment, and to make a positive impact in people's lives.

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 communities grapple with climate change and biodiversity loss, forests emerge as pivotable 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 measure of progress over time.

In our 2025 Annual Report, we have linked the outcomes of our restoration 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 reporting, simplifying the process and enhancing transparency.



Purpose & Positive Impact

The following UN SDGs are impacted by Project Forest’s Leavitt Forest:

Purpose



Positive Impact



Overview

| Forest Facts

About the forest you funded.

NAME

Leavitt Forest

DATE PLANTED

September 2025

TOTAL SEEDLINGS PLANTED

29,990

TOTAL CO₂ REMOVED FROM THE AIR*

10,755 metric tonnes

SPECIES PLANTED

- Bebb’s Willow (6,480)
- Tamarack Larch (3,060)
- Black Spruce (2,160)
- White Spruce (8,280)
- Balsam Poplar (3,960)
- Red Osier Dogwood (4,320)
- Saskatoon (1,730)

LOCATION

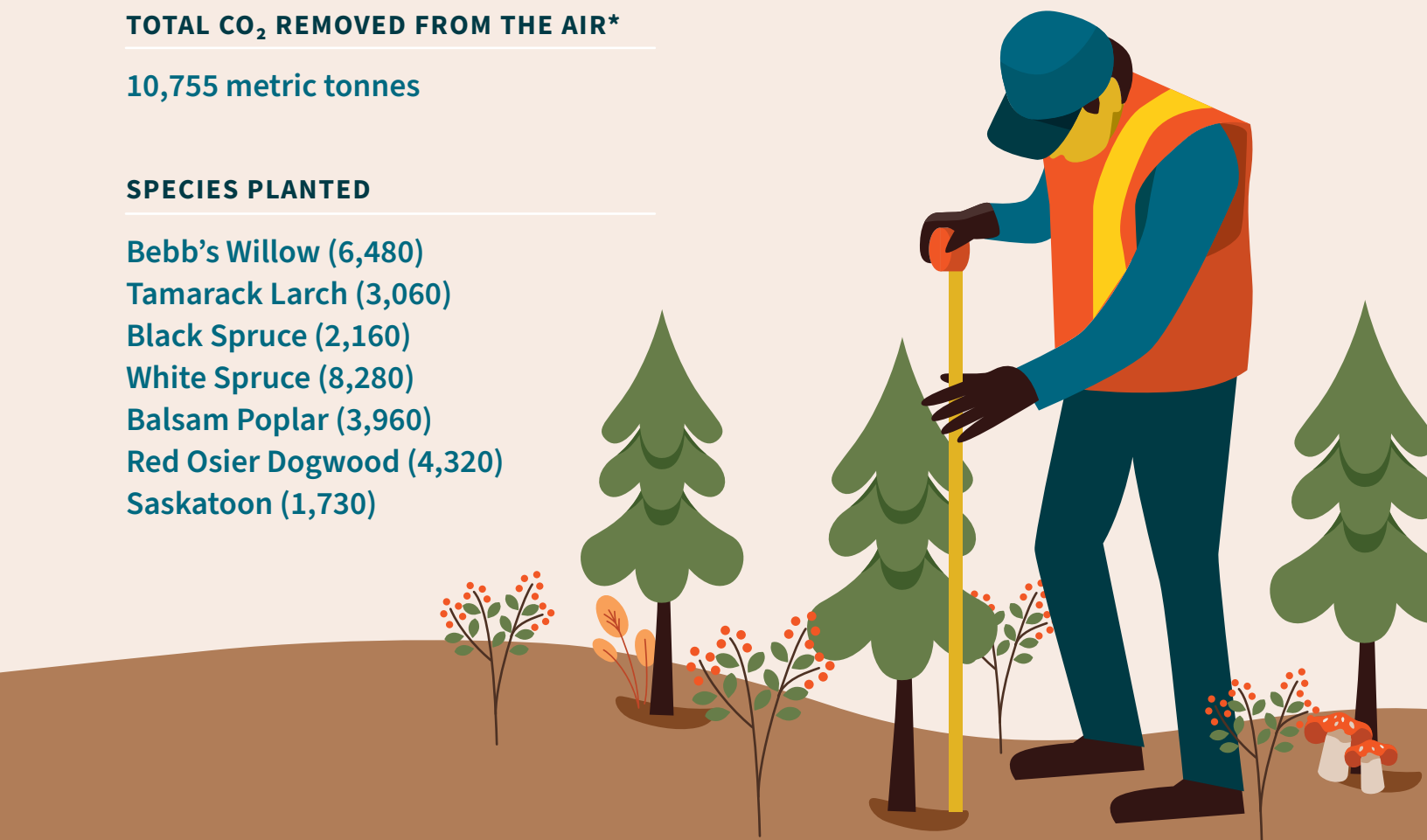
Butte, Alberta
Treaty 7 Territory
[52°11'18.2"N 114°42'55.0"W](#)

SIZE

15 hectares

TOTAL SPECIES PLANTED

7



* 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:

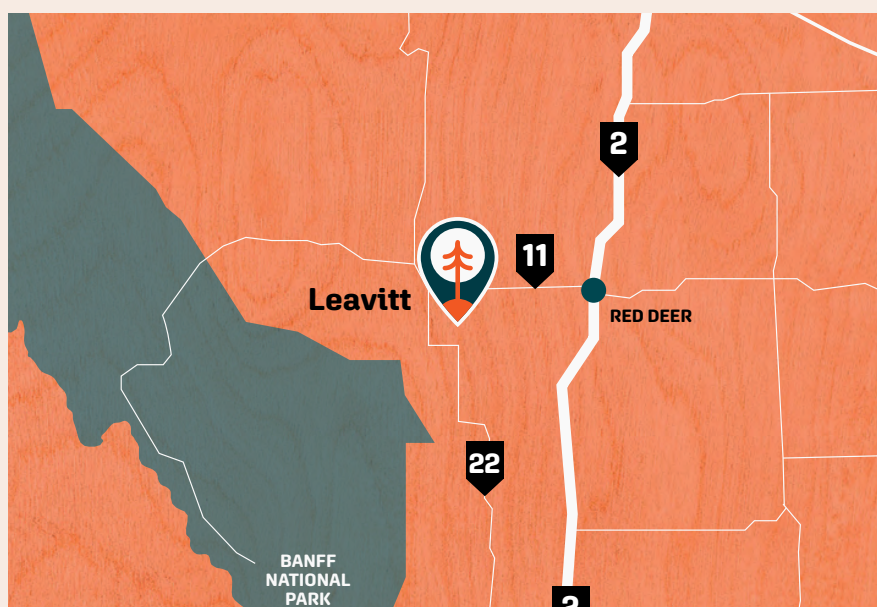
- Providing clean air and water.
- Improving biodiversity.
- Re-establishing traditional landscapes.



Project Forest is making a positive impact through restoring 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.

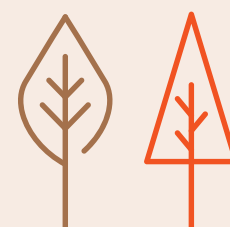
The Project Forest Leavitt Project is transitioning 15 hectares of grassland into a thriving forest ecosystem. 29,990 seedlings were planted across seven species in partnership with the Alberta Conservation Association (ACA), each chosen to re-establish the native biodiversity that once thrived in this ecological zone prior to it being cleared for agricultural purposes.



Project Forest's Leavitt Project

29,990

Total Trees and Shrubs
Planted in 2025



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 Canada.

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

The Leavitt Forest was formerly dominated by high-competition grass with medium-to-high soil compaction and very low soil moisture. In response, the planting prescription was designed to restore ecologically appropriate native cover suited to these challenging conditions. Moisture-tolerant species such as Bebb's willow, black spruce, tamarack larch, and balsam poplar will anchor the stand's structure, while red osier dogwood and saskatoon contribute understory diversity that supports pollinators, birds, and small mammals (Haeussler et al., 2002). White spruce adds long-term coniferous structure as the forest matures into a layered, multi-species ecosystem capable of supporting a broad range of wildlife.

15

Hectares of Land Planted



“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)

The project area has been identified as having significant conservation value for both terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity. Permanence agreements with land partners such as the ACA ensure every site is secured through legal and contractual mechanisms that guarantee long-term stewardship, protecting restored forests from conversion or degradation and preserving their ecological value for future generations.

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



Indicator 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management.

Project Forest's Restoration Plans and Monitoring Protocols ensure forests maintain their environmental, social, cultural, and economic values over time, through decisions grounded in scientific research, rigorous planning, and community consultation (NRCAN, 2024). This multi-value framework guides every stage of Project Forest's work, integrating ecological monitoring, Indigenous community involvement, and adaptive management to ensure that each site progresses toward a healthy, self-sustaining forest ecosystem.

Scientific verification tools and standardized metrics are used to provide measurable, evidence-based documentation of each site's trajectory toward sustainable forest management. These commitments ensure that the forests established today will continue to benefit surrounding communities and the broader environment for generations to come.

Restoration Plans

Prior to planting, Project Forest develops a site-specific Restoration Plan to identify challenges, optimise conditions for seedling survival, and ensure the approach is tailored to both the ecology and priorities of each community [Appendix B - Restoration Plan].

A thorough site visit assessed soil conditions, competing vegetation, moisture regimes, and proximity to disturbance agents. From these findings, mitigation strategies are developed for any site-limiting factors, and a recommended species list is produced. This was then refined in consultation with the ACA to finalise the species composition and quantities to be planted. Each completed Restoration Plan includes detailed planting maps, site preparation prescriptions, vegetation management strategies, and monitoring plans designed to give every forest the strongest possible foundation for long-term success.

Disturbance agents are biotic or abiotic factors (including insects, disease, wildfire, drought, and human activity) that interrupt forest development, alter stand structure, and influence long-term ecosystem trajectories (Haeussler et al., 2002)

Monitoring Protocols

The Project Forest Monitoring Plan requires that 2.44 plots per hectare are surveyed, with each plot location permanently marked to ensure consistency across assessments. The survey data collected is used to prescribe future monitoring and maintenance events.

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



A 25% fill plant is budgeted for each project, initiated only when survey data identifies an NSR area meeting the required intervention threshold within the first six years of establishment. These monitoring protocols are critical in ensuring that corrective actions are timely and evidence-based, and each seedling planted is on a trajectory to becoming a mature, self-sustaining forest. The first monitoring survey for Leavitt will be conducted in Fall 2026.



Saskatoon seedling planted at Leavitt Forest

Sustainable Forest Management

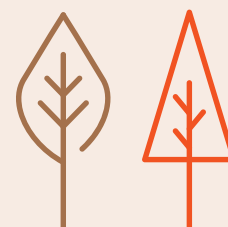
is a way of using and caring for forests to maintain their environmental, social, cultural and economic values and benefits overtime (NRCAN, 2024)

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

Project Forest systemically targets land that is no longer capable of recovering to a functioning forest ecosystem through natural successional processes alone (Haeussler et al., 2002).

Through active restoration, the site begins a multi-decade transition away from minimally diverse agricultural soil toward a complex forest soil profile characterized by increasing organic matter, microbial activity and structural resilient (Young & Crawford, 2004).

As tree and shrub cover establishes and matures, biological productivity and ecological integrity are progressively restored. This directly reduces the proportion of land classified as ecologically impaired, and demonstrates measurable, site-level progress towards forest restoration at a landscape scale.

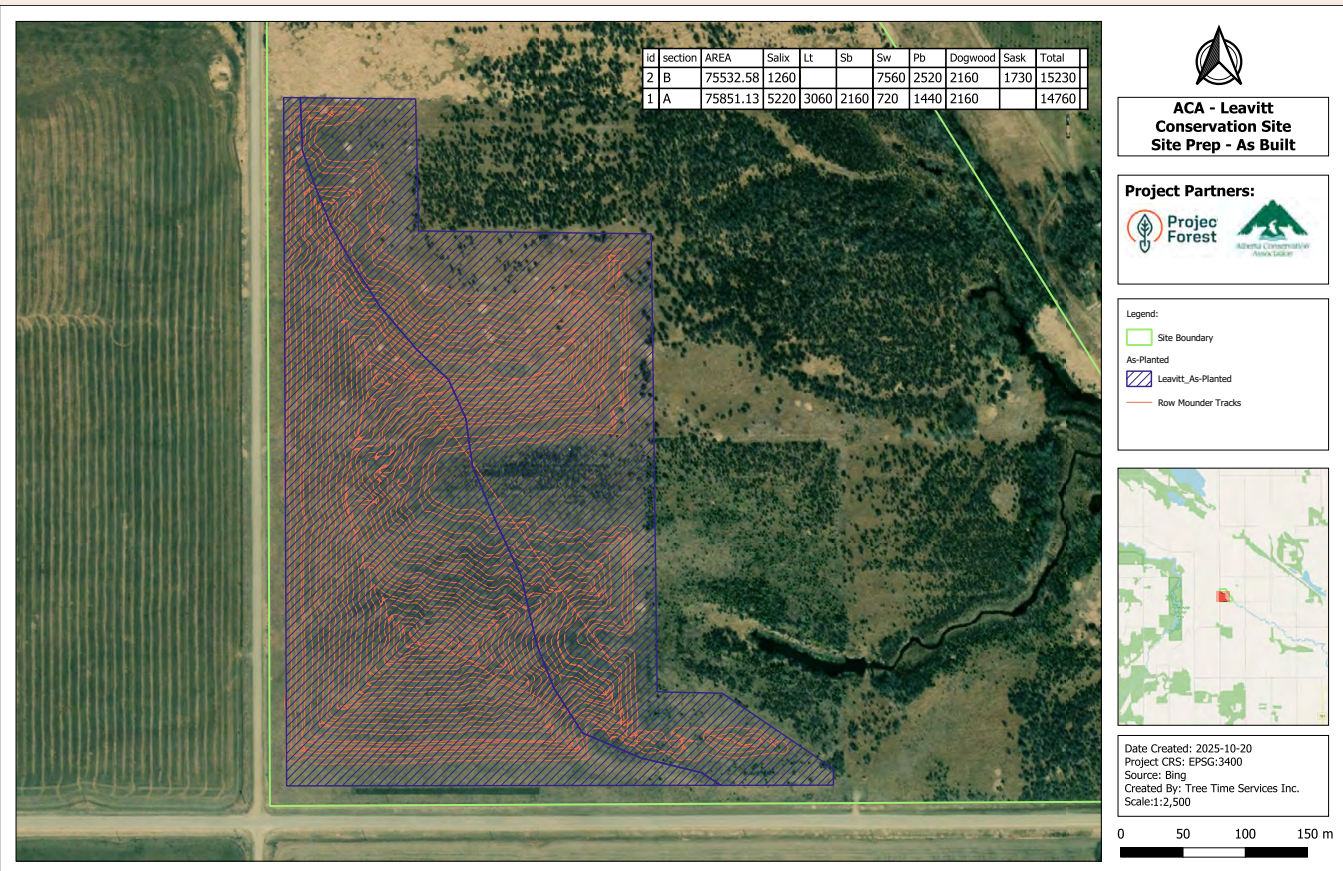


Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



Figure 1: Leavitt Planting Site



Target 15.5: Take action to reduce degradation of natural habitats, halt biodiversity loss and protect threatened species.

Project Forest prescribes a distinct, site-specific mix of trees and shrubs across all our projects. By assessing each species for ecological fit, climate resilience, and functional role within the emerging ecosystem, a structural and compositional diversity is developed. The result is a layered landscape of varied canopy heights, understory densities, and species compositions that builds genuine structural complexity. In addition, functional, adaptable habitats are created for wildlife that will continue to self-sustain as conditions change over time.

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, 2024).

The amount of CO₂ projected to be removed from the atmosphere over the lifetime of the Project Forest Leavitt project is 10,755 metric tonnes. The estimated lifetime of a forest is 150 years.

Project Forest uses the [Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector \(CBM-CFS3\)](#) modeling 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.

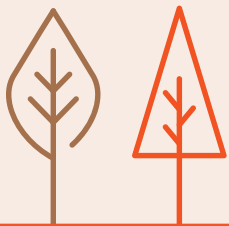
Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

10,755

Metric tonnes of CO₂ projected to be removed over the project's lifetime

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



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

1

Project Funding Partner

These are some of the engagement activities Project Forest conducted in 2025:

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.

Media Outreach (podcasts, radio, tv and webinars)

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

Community Engagement

- Seed Kits are built by High School Students and given away throughout the year at conferences and corporate and/or community events.
- An Annual Seedling Giveaway at Siksika Nation raises awareness for projects, share stories behind them, and place stewardship of the land directly into the hands of community members.

Annual Partner Celebration

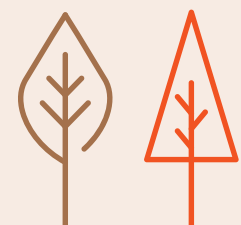
- Presentations featuring a wide range of speakers from the Project Forest community.
- Focus on Indigenous reconciliation through restoration, sustainable business practices, and community investment.

Tree Planting Events

- Educational talks around seedling physiology, forest succession, tree planting technique, tree planting survey methodology, seed collection, plant identification, and traditional plant uses.
- Corporate Events: In-person, hands-on volunteering opportunities for Silver, Gold and Platinum financial partners.
- Community Events: Ground-breaking events are open to community members and partners to come together, engage with the project and share stories over shared food.

Lunch and Learns, Keynote Presentations and Panel Discussions

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



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

Leavitt Forest is in ACA's broader [Conservation Sites](#) network, which manages nearly 800 conservation sites available to all outdoor recreationists in Alberta. As the forest matures, it will provide trails, hunting grounds and foraging opportunities for surrounding communities, supporting multi-use access to natural heritage in a region where land is predominantly under private agricultural use. The site will be managed for long-term, balanced access, ensuring the land serves both ecological and community purposes well into the future.

Purpose

| UN SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities



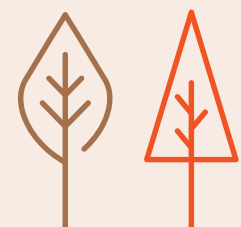
White spruce seedling planted at Project Forest's Leavitt Forest

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)

Restoration 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

By investing in restoration, Project Forest funding partners are creating employment opportunities. The income earned by individuals through these jobs can have a positive economic impact and expand local fiscal space.



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.

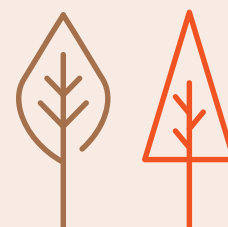
Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

Accessible green spaces are increasingly recognized as essential health infrastructure, delivering measurable benefits to both humans, wildlife, and the ecosystems they depend on. As urban expansion continues to fragment natural landscapes, forests serve as vital refuges for biodiversity while simultaneously protecting communities from the pollution and environmental hazards identified under UN SDG 3.9.

By restoring Canada's forests, Project Forest creates meaningful gathering spaces that foster social connection, community cohesion, and belonging. Beyond these social benefits, exposure to green space is strongly linked to improved mental and physical health, regardless of whether people actively seek it out.

A systematic review and meta-analysis found that proximity to green space is associated with reduced cardiovascular disease, lower cortisol levels, and decreased rates of depression and anxiety (Twohig-Bennett & Jones, 2018). Because these benefits accrue simply through everyday proximity, communities living near restored forest sites stand to gain real improvements to their wellbeing, whether or not they consciously engage with the space at all.

Forest bathing, or shinrin-yoku, is the practice of deliberately and mindfully immersing oneself in a forested environment through slow, sensory engagement. Originating in Japan in the 1980s, it has demonstrated measurable reductions in anxiety, depression, anger, and fatigue, as well as improvements in mood and feelings of vitality (Li, 2010)



Positive Impact

| UN SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being



The broad spectrum of health and well-being benefits that forests generate across these interconnected dimensions include:

Air Quality and Pollution Reduction

- Trees absorb harmful airborne pollutants, reducing community exposure to toxic gases.
- Leaf surfaces intercept and capture fine particulate matter from urban air.
- Canopy cover reduces ground-level ozone formation during hot weather.
- Green corridors dilute traffic-related nitrogen dioxide concentrations near roadways.

Pollution Buffering and Environmental Health

- Forest edges buffer noise pollution, reducing stress and sleep disruption.
- Vegetation filters stormwater runoff, reducing pollutant loads in waterways.
- Tree roots stabilize soils, preventing dust and sediment mobilization.
- Dense plantings reduce windblown agricultural chemicals reaching residential areas.

Biodiversity and Wildlife Health

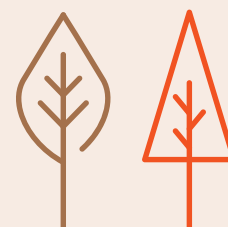
- Plant diversity supports pollinator populations critical to local food systems.
- Connected green corridors allow wildlife movement between fragmented habitat patches.
- Healthy urban biodiversity increases ecosystem resilience against pest and disease outbreaks.
- Diverse understory plantings support soil microbiome health and nutrient cycling.
- Urban forests provide nesting, foraging, and refuge habitat, buffering species against climate-driven displacement.

Temperature Regulation and Heat-Related Health

- Urban tree canopy can reduce surface temperatures by up to 8 degrees Celsius.
- Shade and transpiration cooling lower heat-related illness risk significantly.
- Green spaces reduce urban heat island intensity, protecting vulnerable populations.
- Shelterbelts buffer wind while moderating extreme temperature fluctuations seasonally.
- Cooler microclimates reduce cardiovascular and respiratory strain during heat events.

Mental and Physical Well-Being

- Regular green space access lowers cortisol and reduces chronic stress.
- Proximity to urban nature is linked to reduced anxiety and depression.
- Walkable green corridors increase daily physical activity among residents.
- Green schoolyards improve children's attention, mood, and emotional regulation.
- Communal green spaces reduce social isolation and strengthen community cohesion.



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, 2025).

As soil at Leavitt Forest transitions from compacted agricultural grassland to a structurally complex forest, increasing microbial diversity will improve the soil's capacity for natural filtration and groundwater recharge. The low moisture conditions recorded at the time of planting highlight the importance of restoring native vegetation to stabilise the local hydrological cycle and reduce the risk of erosion and surface contamination. As root systems expand and organic matter accumulates, the site's capacity for water retention will improve meaningfully, contributing to a more resilient and self-regulating watershed over time.

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.

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.

Integrating a diverse range of edible and medicinal plants into restoration projects supports local food systems and creates educational opportunities around sustainable harvesting. These efforts provide immediate and long-term benefits, offering communities access to culturally significant foods and medicines while fostering stewardship skills that connect people to the land.

29,990

**Food-bearing seedlings
planted**



Arabinogalactan is a natural polysaccharide extracted from Tamarack (*Larix laricina*) that supports immune function by activating key immune cells, promoting beneficial gut bacteria, and reducing the incidence of upper respiratory infections (Dion et al., 2016; Kelly, 1999; Riede et al., 2013)

Grown larch tree, where arabinogalactan is produced

Positive Impact

| UN SDG 2 - Zero Hunger



In 2025, Project Forest planted 29,990 food, medicinal, and culturally significant plants across the project site. A total of 7 different species were planted.

Bebb's Willow (6,480)

- 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.
- Flexible stems used in basket weaving and as cordage, with some using twig preparations for wound care.
- Young catkins are edible in early spring and were consumed as a minor food source.

Black Spruce (2,160) White Spruce (8,280)

- 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.

Balsam Poplar (3,960)

- Inner bark is edible and was consumed as a supplementary food, particularly in spring. Bud resin contains salicin and populin, compounds with documented anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties.
- Leaf and bud infusions were used to treat fevers, arthritis, and skin inflammation.

Tamarack Larch (3,060)

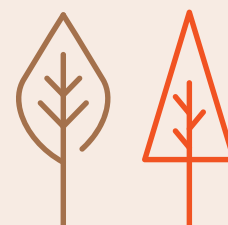
- Resin used medicinally as a wound sealant, antiseptic, and drawing agent for splinters and infections.
- Bark tea used to treat coughs, colds, and skin ailments including eczema and psoriasis.
- Arabinogalactan, a polysaccharide extracted from tamarack, is documented in modern research for immune-supporting properties.

Saskatoon (1,730)

- Berries are highly edible, nutritious; eaten fresh, dried, and incorporated into pemmican.
- Bark and root preparations used medicinally to treat stomach complaints, diarrhea, and as a postpartum tonic.
- Berries are rich in iron, manganese, and antioxidants; among the highest-antioxidant native fruits documented in the boreal region.

Red Osier Dogwood (4,320)

- 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.
- Bark tea applied as a wash for skin conditions and eye infections.



Positive Impact

| UN SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

Goal: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Matching ESG Goals:

- Coordinating conservation, Indigenous, and business partnerships.
- Directing private capital toward public-good outcomes.
- Strengthening ESG transparency and accountability.



Every forest planted by Project Forest is made possible by the coming together of funding partners, Indigenous communities, conservation organizations, and land stewards, each contributing something the others cannot provide alone.

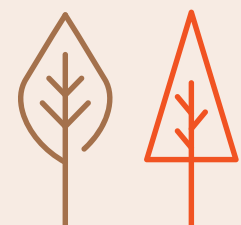
Target 17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development through multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources.

Our forests are the product of relationships that no single organization could build alone. Conservation groups contribute land and ecological expertise. Indigenous communities contribute land, traditional knowledge, cultural context, and long-term stewardship. Businesses contribute financial resources that make restoration possible. Post-secondary institutions contribute research capacity and scientific rigour that strengthen our understanding of how these forests grow and function over time. When brought together in alignment, Project Forest is able to coordinate their contributions and ensure that the outcomes are documented and shared in a way that keeps all partners accountable and engaged year after year.

With additional guidance from the Indian Resource Council who hold a formal seat on our Board of Directors, we ensure that Indigenous institutional knowledge doesn't only shape our planting plans but our governance. This exchange of resources and knowledge deepens over time as relationships with our partners grow stronger each year. The result is not a transactional arrangement, but a growing community of organizations and individuals united around a shared commitment to the restoration of Canada's forests.

77

**Total funding partners
between 2020 and 2025**



Partners

| Funding Partners



Project Forest Leavitt Forest

Our work is not possible without you.

Thank you to our funding partner!

Diamond Willow



References

- Dion, C., Chappuis, E., & Ripoll, C. (2016). Does larch arabinogalactan enhance immune function? A review of mechanistic and clinical trials. *Nutrition & Metabolism*, 13(1), 28. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12986-016-0086-x>
- 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>
- Kelly, G. S. (1999). Larch arabinogalactan: Clinical relevance of a novel immune-enhancing polysaccharide. *Alternative Medicine Review*, 4(2), 96-103.
- Li, Q. (2010). Effect of forest bathing trips on human immune function. *Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine*, 15(1), 9–17.
- Natural Resources Canada. (2024). *Carbon Budget Model*. Government of Canada. <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/climate-change/climate-change-impacts-forests/carbon-budget-model>
- Natural Resources Canada. (2024). *Forest carbon*. Government of Canada. <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/climate-change/forest-carbon>
- Natural Resources Canada. (2024). *Sustainable forest management in Canada*. Government of Canada. <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/forests-forestry/sustainable-forest-management/sustainable-forest-management-canada>
- Natural Resources Canada. (2025). *Water*. Government of Canada. <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/forests-forestry/sustainable-forest-management/water>
- 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.
- Riede, L., Grube, B., & Gruenwald, J. (2013). Larch arabinogalactan effects on reducing incidence of upper respiratory infections. *Current Medical Research and Opinion*, 29(3), 251-258. <https://doi.org/10.1185/03007995.2013.765837>
- Twohig-Bennett, C., & Jones, A. (2018). The health benefits of the great outdoors: A systematic review and meta-analysis of greenspace exposure and health outcomes. *Environmental Research*, 166, 628-637. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2018.06.030>
- Young, I. M., & Crawford, J. W. (2004). Interactions and self-organization in the soil-microbe complex. *Science*, 304(5677), 1634–1637. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1097394>

Appendix A - Leavitt As-Planted Plan



Project Forest – Alberta Conservation Association

Leavitt: As-Planted Report

October 20, 2025



Prepared by:



Table of Contents

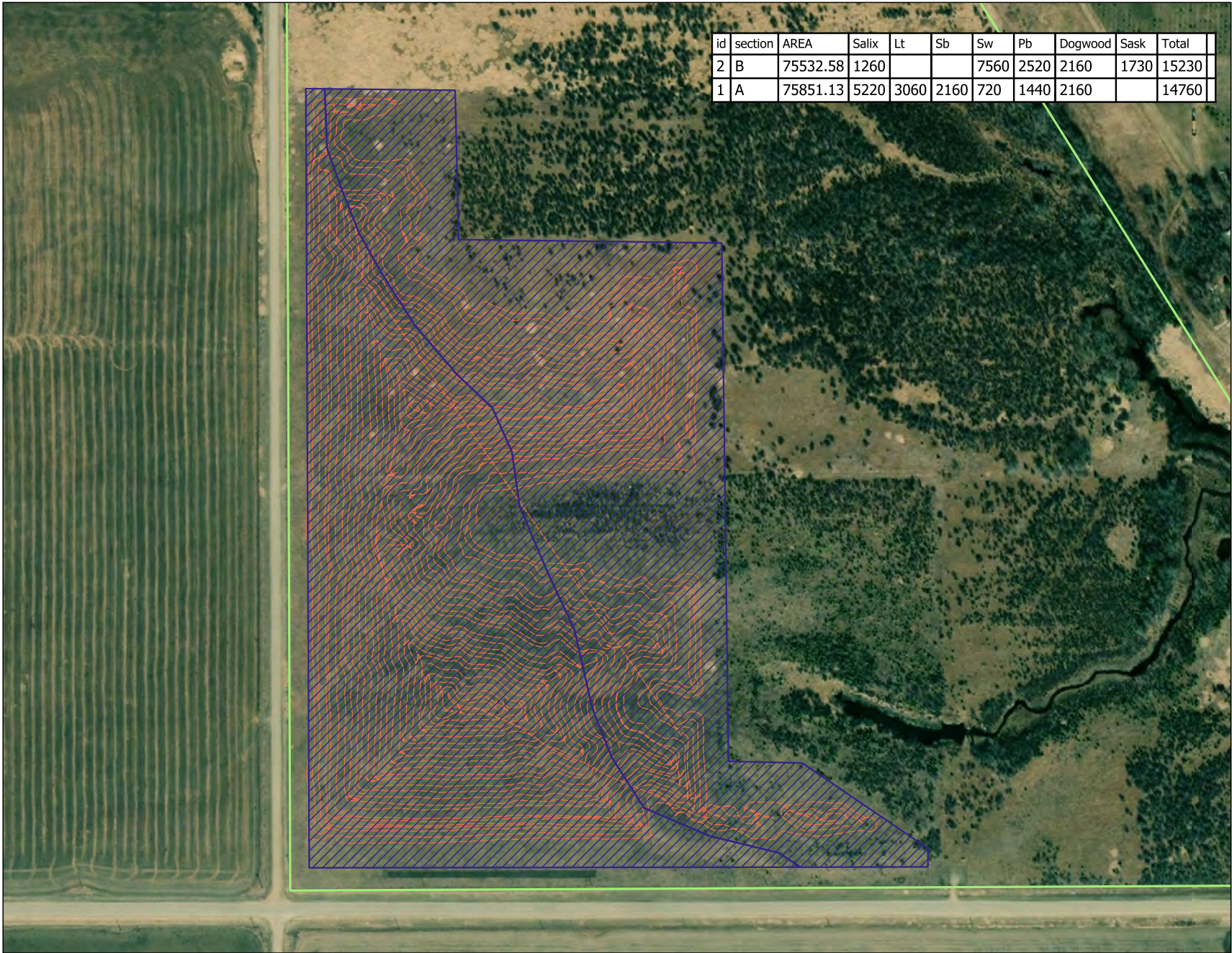
1. Project Implementation Summary	2
Appendix A: Project Maps	3
Appendix B: Site Preparation Photos	5
Appendix C: Harvest Report.....	7
Appendix D: Daily Updates.....	9

1. Project Implementation Summary

Site location:	52.188399, -114.715273
Site Prep Dates:	Sept 8, 2025
Planting Dates:	Sept 22 – 25, 2025
Carbon Sequestered Over 150 years:	10,755 tonnes of CO2 projected to be removed from the air over the course of 150 years
Number of Trees Planted:	29,990 seedlings
Number of Ha Planted:	15.0 ha
Subcontractors Involved:	ACE Vegetation [vegetation management] Producers Equipment Co. [Site prep] Malachite Forestry Ltd [Planting] Tree Time Services [Project management & seedlings]

Planted Species Composition				
Species			Rewilding Plan	As-Planted
Common Name	Latin Name	AVI Code	Quantity	Quantity
Bebb's Willow	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>		6,480	6,480
Tamarack Larch	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Lt	3,060	3,060
Black Spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>	Sb	2,160	2,160
White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Sw	8,280	8,280
Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Pb	3,960	3,960
Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>		4,320	4,320
Saskatoon	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>		1,440	1,730
TOTAL:			29,700	29,990

Appendix A: Project Maps



id	section	AREA	Salix	Lt	Sb	Sw	Pb	Dogwood	Sask	Total
2	B	75532.58	1260			7560	2520	2160	1730	15230
1	A	75851.13	5220	3060	2160	720	1440	2160		14760

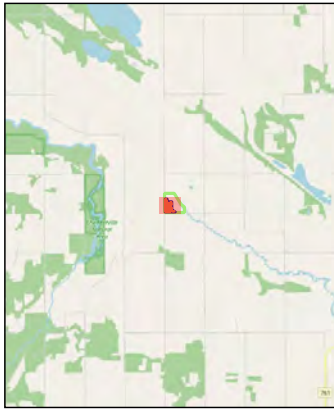


**ACA - Leavitt
Conservation Site
Site Prep - As Built**

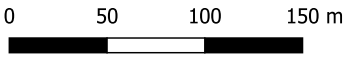
Project Partners:



- Legend:
- Site Boundary
 - As-Planted
 - Leavitt_As-Planted
 - Row Moulder Tracks



Date Created: 2025-10-20
Project CRS: EPSG:3400
Source: Bing
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale:1:2,500



Appendix B: Site Preparation Photos



Appendix C: Harvest Report

Load: 7056 (destination: field)												
Order	Client	Pickup Locations	Request Key	Seedlot	Trees	Boxes	Blocks	Overage	Notes	Order Last Modified		
14360	TTSI-Tree Time Services Inc. (TTSI-TTIME)	SLFN	2025_Summer_TTSI	TT 17-52-8-5-2018 LT 412A 1+0 (18 box)	Ordered: 3,060 Harvested: 3,060	Ordered: 17 Harvested: 17	43	no overage accepted		Oct 8, 2025	Harvested	
14371	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	TTG	2025_Fall_PF_AllSites	TT24WildSaskatoon83801 amelaln 412A 1+0 (18 box)	Ordered: 1,440 Harvested: 1,730	Ordered: 8 Harvested: 10	26	all possible overage		Apr 14, 2025	Harvested	
14425	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	TTG		TT 15-56-21-4-2022 PB 412A 1+0 (20 box)	Ordered: 3,960 Harvested: 3,960	Ordered: 22 Harvested: 22	66	no overage accepted		Oct 15, 2025	Harvested	
14426	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	TTG		TT24Salibeb8622 salibeb 412A 1+0 (20 box)	Ordered: 6,480 Harvested: 6,480	Ordered: 36 Harvested: 36	157	no overage accepted		Jun 10, 2025	Harvested	
14427	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	SLFN		TT 59-13-5-1995 Strat picemar-SB 412A 1+0 (18 box)	Ordered: 2,160 Harvested: 2,160	Ordered: 12 Harvested: 12	29	no overage accepted		Oct 15, 2025	Harvested	
14431	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	TTG		TT24RedOsierDogwood35002 cornser-DO 412A 1+0 (18 box)	Ordered: 4,320 Harvested: 4,320	Ordered: 24 Harvested: 24	63	no overage accepted		Oct 15, 2025	Harvested	
14438	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	SLFN		TT 59-12-5-1993 SW 412A 1+0 (18 box)	Ordered: 8,280 Harvested: 8,280	Ordered: 46 Harvested: 46	110	no overage accepted		Oct 15, 2025	Harvested	
# orders in load: 7					TOTALS	Ordered: 29,700 Harvested: 29,990	Ordered: 165 Harvested: 167					

Appendix D: Daily Updates

ACA Post Tree Planting Report

Report prepared by: Liam Carroll

Name of Site

Leavitt

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
Date Site was Planted:	2025-09-22	2025-09-23	2025-09-24	2025-09-25
Volume Planted:	6930	8460	8185	6390

Planting Company Contact: Liam Carroll
Phone Number: 7809160227

Current Amount	29965	Progress	100%
Goal	29965		

Section: **B**
Approximate Area Planted (ha): -
SITE Conditions Flat
Soil Compaction Medium - High
Vegetative Competition (spp) Grass
Competition Level: High
Soil Moisture: Very Low
Comments:

Section: **A**
Area Planted (ha): -
SITE Conditions Flat
Soil Compaction Medium - High
Vegetative Competition (spp) Grass
Competition Level: High
Soil Moisture: Very Low
Comments:

Section A - Species Planted Info

				Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
Species	Order ID	Condition	Tree spacing	2025-09-22	2025-09-23	2025-09-24	2025-09-25
Balsam Poplar	14425		Variable - mix bag		360	540	540
Bebbs Willow	14426		Variable - mix bag		540	1980	2700
Black Spruce	14427		Variable - mix bag		180	1350	630
Dogwood	14431		Variable - mix bag		180	1080	900
White Spruce	14438		Variable - mix bag		180	360	180
Larch	14360		Variable - mix bag		540	1080	1440
				0	1980	6390	6390

Section B - Species Planted Info

				Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
Species	Order ID	Condition	Tree spacing	2025-09-22	2025-09-23	2025-09-24	2025-09-25
Saskatoon	14371		Variable - mix bag	720	720	265	
Balsam Poplar	14425		Variable - mix bag	1080	1260	180	
Bebbs Willow	14426		Variable - mix bag	720	180	360	
Dogwood	14431		Variable - mix bag	900	1080	180	
White Spruce	14438		Variable - mix bag	3510	3240	810	
				6930	6480	1795	0





