

2025 Annual Project Report

Pomrenk Forest



Project
Forest

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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

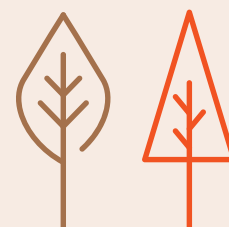
We are grateful for the opportunity to learn from nature, to contribute to improving our environment, and to make a positive impact in people's lives.

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 Pomrenk Forest Project:

Purpose



Positive Impact



Overview

| Forest Facts

About the forest you funded.

NAME	LOCATION
Pomrenk Forest	Ranfurly, Alberta Treaty 6 Territory 53°22'46.6"N 111°43'26.4"W
DATE PLANTED	SIZE
Fall 2025	39 hectares
TOTAL SEEDLINGS PLANTED	TOTAL SPECIES PLANTED
80,720	9

TOTAL CO₂ REMOVED FROM THE AIR*

21,540 metric tonnes

- SPECIES PLANTED**
- White Spruce (27,000)
 - Balsam Poplar (23,040)
 - Jack Pine (8,820)
 - Red Osier Dogwood (6,120)
 - Aspen (3,120)
 - Bebb’s Willow (3,980)
 - Tamarack Larch (4,140)
 - White Birch (3,420)
 - Silverberry (1,080)



* 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:

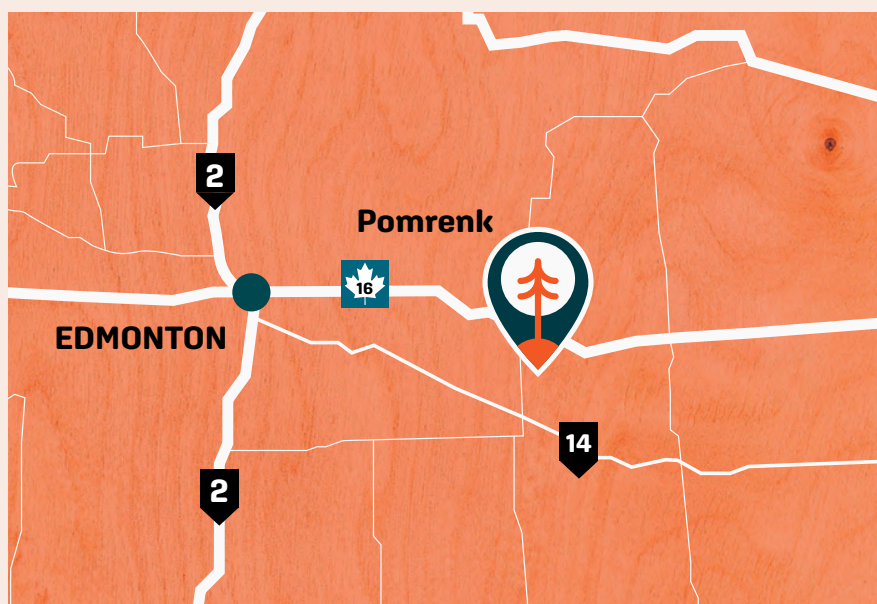
- Providing clean air and water.
- Improving biodiversity.
- Re-establishing traditional landscapes.



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.

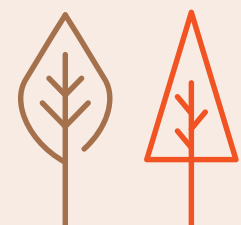
The Project Forest Pomrenk Forest is a 39-hectare restoration project developed in partnership with the Alberta Conservation Association (ACA) and co-managed with the Alberta Fish and Game Association (AFGA). A total of 80,720 seedlings were planted across nine native tree and shrub species in the fall of 2025.



Project Forest's Pomrenk Forest

80,720

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 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.

Pomrenk Forest is located in Alberta's Central Parkland, a region historically characterized by a mosaic of grassland and deciduous forest. Project Forest is transitioning 39 hectares of former agricultural land into a functioning forest ecosystem that will grow in ecological value over time. As seedlings mature, the site will provide expanding habitat for wildlife, accessible green space for outdoor recreation, and a living classroom for environmental education.

39

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 planting prescription for the Pomrenk Forest includes nine native species: white spruce, balsam poplar, Jack pine, red osier dogwood, aspen, Bebb’s willow, tamarack, white birch and silverberry. This diverse mix was selected to restore boreal forest structure and re-establish ecological connectivity.

As these mixed-wood and deciduous species mature, they will provide year-round browse, forage, security cover and wildlife movement corridors.

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



Mule deer, elk and moose frequent the area, demonstrating a functional ecosystem already abundant in biodiversity. Survey data from the ACA also confirms the presence of grouse habitat on site, further emphasizing the breadth of wildlife value this restoration project is generating.



Bundles of balsam poplar seedlings ready for planting at Pomrenk Forest

9

Species Planted

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.

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



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, we develop mitigation strategies for any site-limiting factors and produce a recommended species list, which is 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 a project-specific monitoring plan, all designed to give every forest the strongest possible foundation for long-term success.

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.

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

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)

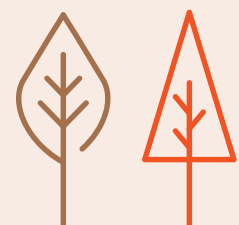
Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest

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)

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).



Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



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.

Figure 1: Pomrenk 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 Project Forest Pomrenk project is 21,540 metric tonnes. The estimated lifetime of a forest is 150 years.

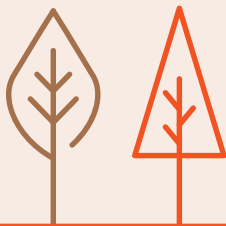
Project Forest uses the [Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector \(CBM-CFS3\)](#) modeling framework developed by Natural Resources Canada to assess the impacts of our forests on carbon. This is the national standard for reporting on forest carbon.

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

21,540

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Purpose

| UN SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

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



Matching ESG Goals:

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

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

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

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

Inclusive public access is central to the purpose of Pomrenk Forest. Through the [ACA's Conservation Sites](#) program, the site will be managed for long-term, balanced access for all outdoor recreationists, ensuring the land serves both ecological and community purposes well into the future. Informational signage installed throughout the project area will connect visiting members of the public to the conservation and naturalization work underway, inviting them into the ecological story of the landscape as it unfolds.

Purpose

| UN SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities



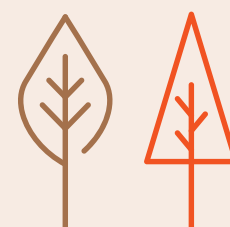
Project Forest Pomrenk Forest Planting Site

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.

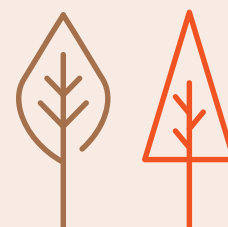
Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

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.

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.

Biodiversity and Wildlife Health

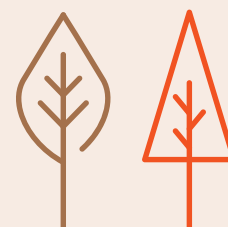
- Plant diversity supports pollinator populations critical to local food systems.
- Connected green corridors allow wildlife movement between fragmented habitat patches.
- Healthy urban biodiversity increases ecosystem resilience against pest and disease outbreaks.
- Diverse understory plantings support 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.

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.



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.

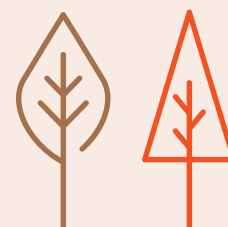
Forests filter, purify and improve the quality of our water. Tree roots help retain soil and reduce the transport of pollutants into water bodies. Planting forests in watershed areas can contribute to protecting water quality, ensuring access to clean water for communities (NRCAN, 2025).

As Pomrenk Forest transitions from compacted agricultural soils to a forest rich in organic matter and active microbial communities, its capacity for natural water infiltration, retention, and purification will improve considerably. The restoration of native grass buffers and tree cover around the site's wetland habitats will intercept agricultural runoff and reduce sedimentation, contributing to cleaner groundwater recharge and more resilient local watershed hydrology 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.

80,720
Food-bearing seedlings
planted

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.

In 2025, Project Forest planted 80,720 food, medicinal, and culturally significant plants across the project site. A total of 9 different species were planted. The information shared below was not provided to us by Elders or the Nation.

White Spruce (27,000)

- 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.

Jack Pine (8,820)

- Pine pitch used as a wound sealant, blister treatment, and antiseptic.
- Young needle tea provides vitamin C and was used to prevent and treat scurvy.
- Resin preparations applied topically for skin infections, burns, and to draw out foreign bodies.

Positive Impact

| UN SDG 2 - Zero Hunger



Red Osier Dogwood (6,120)

- 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.

Beaked/Bebb's Willow (3,980)

- 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 activities.
- 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.

White Birch (3,420)

- 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.

Silverberry (1,080)

- Berries were mixed with pemmican and other foods as a caloric supplement.
- Bark and leaf preparations used medicinally to treat fevers and skin ailments.
- Seeds are high in protein and fatty acids; the entire berry was eaten as a complete food during periods of scarcity.

Aspen (3,120)

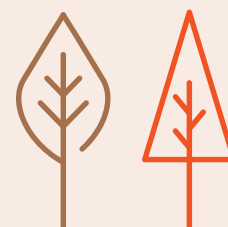
- Bark contains salicylates; bark tea used as a pain reliever, fever reducer, and treatment for urinary tract infections.
- Inner bark preparations used to treat digestive complaints and as a general tonic and appetite stimulant.
- Bark used topically as a wound treatment and poultice for skin infections and inflammation.

Tamarack Larch (4,140)

- 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 (Porsild & Cody, 1980).

Balsam Poplar (23,040)

- 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.



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.

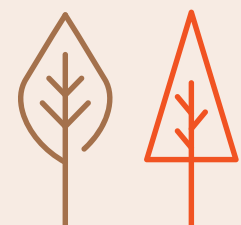
Indicator 17.3.1: Additional financial resources mobilized from multiple sources.

The restoration of forests benefit everyone, yet it rarely has a natural funding source. Project Forest’s funding model is designed to draw resources from multiple sectors, allowing partners to share the full cost of a project in a manner that is structured, accountable and scalable. Since 2020, this approach has grown to include 77 funding partners, connecting the Canadian business community to Indigenous territories and conservation sites in a meaningful way.

The ecological restoration of Pomrenk Forest was made possible through partnerships built on shared values and a collective commitment to long-term restoration. This alignment demonstrates how multi-source funding can generate a lasting ecological and community legacy.

77

Total funding partners
between 2020 and 2025



Positive Impact

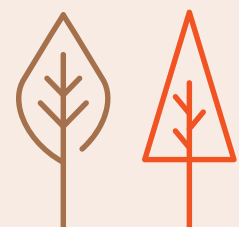
| UN SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals



Target 17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development through multi-stakeholder partnerships.

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.



Partners

| Funding Partners



Project Forest Pomrek Forest

Our work is not possible without you.

Thank you to our funding partners!

Diamond Willow



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Appendix A - Pomrenk Restoration Plan



Project Forest – Alberta Conservation Association

Pomrenk Homestead Conservation Site Rewilding Work Plan

October 28, 2024



Prepared by:



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1 Project Overview

Project Forest and the Alberta Conservation Association (ACA) have partnered to rewild 39.0 ha within the Pomrenk Homestead Conservation Site. The Pomrenk Homestead Conservation Site is a donation to Alberta Fish and Game Association (AFGA), which is co-managed between ACA and AFGA, to be conserved and used only for wildlife and wildlife habitat conservation and education, enjoyment and enhancement programs related to wildlife or wildlife habitat. Project Forest has retained Tree Time Services for project planning, project management and field implementation of the Project Forest ACA Rewilding Project.

Three long term objectives the ACA has for the Pomrenk Homestead site includes to:

- Increase ecological connectivity and wildlife habitat,
- Develop sustainable recreational opportunities,
- Promote and restore native biodiversity, and
- Increase carbon sequestration.

The project site is about 140 km east of Edmonton. See Appendix 1 for an Overview Map.



Figure 1. Directions to Pomrenk Homestead Conservation Site from Edmonton, AB

2 Site Description

2.1 Site Location

The site is located within the Central Parkland natural subregion of the province and is 140 km east of Edmonton and 30 km southeast of the Town of Vegreville. The legal land description of the site is NW-04-051-12-W4. The site can be accessed along Range Road 124 either south of Highway 16 or north off of Township Road 510.

The surrounding land is predominately privately owned land that is used for annual or perennial crops.

2.2 Historic Resource Values

The lands of the ACA Pomrenk Homestead site have no listed Historic Resource Values (HRV). This indicates there is no conflict with known historical resources if ground disturbance were to occur on the site.

2.3 Site Features

The site is slightly undulating and land slopes along the creek. The elevation ranges from 669-677 m above sea level. The soil ranges from loam to sandy loam.

The overall site is 63.2 ha. There are mature shelterbelts throughout the site, harvested canola crop, and in the southwest corner there is a small creek and associated riparian area. Tree species within the planted shelterbelts include white spruce, jack pine, tamarack, and balsam poplar. The native woody vegetation in the area includes trembling aspen, balsam poplar, birch, red osier dogwood, willows, rose, and bracted honeysuckle. The creek area covers about 4.5 ha of the property and has willow, spruce, cattails, and grass species present.

The ditches along the site have noxious weeds including Common tansy, Canada thistle, and Sow thistle.

3 Site Prescription

This site has been divided into the following sections: rewilding (39.0 ha), meadow (9.5 ha), creek (4.6 ha), and shelterbelt (10.1 ha). Table 1 lists the prescription sections for the rewilding areas within the project site and their respective areas. See Appendix 2 for the site prescription map.

Table 1. Project prescription sections and respective areas

Section	Area (ha)
A	13.9
B	20.3
C	4.8

3.1 Site Preparation

No significant limiting factors were noted during the site visit on May 10, 2024. On the rewilding areas, no soil compaction or hard pan was observed. The area is currently cleared of vegetation.

Currently, no mechanical site preparation is planned to occur on the site, but a broad-leaf weed control treatment should be conducted in spring prior to summer/ fall planting.

3.2 Cover Crop

A cover crop will be sown to minimize vegetative competition during the first two growing seasons before planting seedlings in fall 2025.

There will be two types of cover crop mixes deployed by tilling the seed at a seeding rate of 15 kg/ ha. The first seed mix will be used for the rewilding area where seedlings are to be planted in fall 2025. The

second seed mix will use a native seed blend to grow and develop a meadow area within the site.

The cover crop was developed in consultation with a supplier of native seed mix and reviewed by an Agrologist. Table 2 and Table 3 list the grass seed mix for the rewilding and meadow area, respectively.

The cover crop will be dispersed by seed tilling.

Table 2. Seed mix for rewilding areas

Species	% of Blend by Weight
Rocky Mountain Fescue	16.0
Tufted Hairgrass	10.0
Slender Wheatgrass	15.0
Northern Wheatgrass	20.0
Diploid Annual Ryegrass	10.0
Huia (pasture)	10.0
Fowl Bluegrass	4.0
Nodding Brome	15.0

Table 3. Seed mix for meadow areas

Species	% of Blend by Weight
Green Needlegrass	32.0
Western Wheatgrass	22.0
Slender Wheatgrass	18.0
Northern Wheatgrass	18.0
Indian Ricegrass	6.0
Nuttall's Alkaligrass	4.0

3.3 Seedling prescription

Tree planting will occur in Fall 2025. The area will be planted at an average of 2000 stems/ ha. Table 4 displays the seedlings and their quantities that will be ordered for the project area. Refer to Appendix 2 for the site prescription map and the seedling prescription.

Table 4. Seedlings ordered for project area

Species	Latin Name	Amount	Section A	Section B	Section C
White spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	27,000	16,740	10,260	
Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	21,780		18,360	3,420
Jack Pine	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	7,020	7,020		
Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	6,120		6,120	
Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	6,120		6,120	
Bebbs willow	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	4,680			4,680
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	4,320	3,240		
White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	3,420			3,420
Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>	1,080	1,080		

4 Project Implementation Considerations

4.1 Permit Requirements

No permits are required.

There are no facilities within the area that would be impacted by ground disturbance if the site preparation requirements changed.

5 Project Monitoring

A project specific monitoring plan will follow the *Project Forest Monitoring Assessment Standards*. Annual site assessments will be conducted to monitor the project. When the site achieves specific measurement metrics, it will determine if the site is on trajectory to become a mature forest. Currently, the expectation is to have the Final Assessment completed in the fall of 2031. See Appendix 3 for the monitoring map planned for the project.

6 Maintenance

Maintenance recommendations will be based on the latest monitoring assessment. Recommendations may include vegetation management or fill planting and will be discussed with ACA. Once the Final Assessment is successful, the site will no longer receive maintenance.

7 Deliverables and Timeline

Table 5. Project deliverables and timelines

Deliverable	Description	Timelines
Project Management	- General consultation, client meetings. - Determining cover crop plan. - Finalization of Monitoring Plan. - Additional time for project management.	2024 - 2031
Planning	Completion of Re-Wilding Plan.	Summer 2024
Cover Crop	- Purchase cover crop seed. - Sow cover crop.	Spring 2024
Site Prep	Broad-leaf weed control treatment	Spring 2025
Project Seedling Ordered	As per Section 3.3	Fall 2024
Planting Phase	All seedlings	Fall 2025
Monitoring Program	The site will be monitored based on the monitoring protocols developed with the Rewilding Plan.	Start: Fall 2026
Fill Plant	- A fill plant would occur at any point during the annual assessment survey process should data indicate that the site may not meet the rewilding standards of the monitoring plan. - The project budget will include funding for a 25% fill plant.	If required, prior to Final Survey
Final Assessment	Complete final assessment to confirm observations that the site is on a trajectory to becoming a forest.	no later than fall 2031

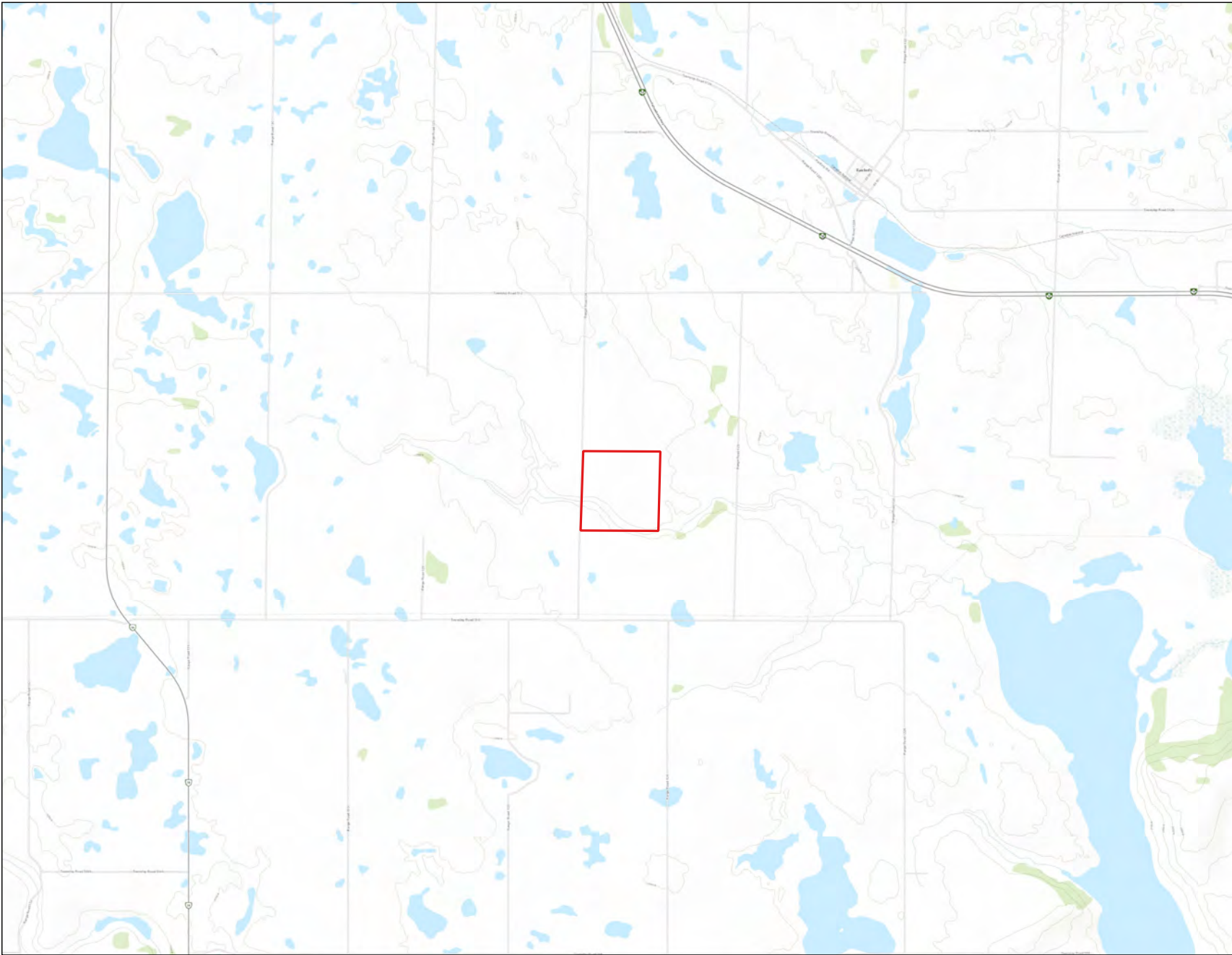
8 Safety

Project Forest expects a high degree of safety from all contractors and people on site. Therefore, Project Forest requires a site-specific safety plan from the main contractor or supervisor on site. This plan needs to include:

- First aid requirements,
- Emergency response plan,
- Safe work permits (if applicable),
- Verification of safety tickets,
- Site orientation,
- Daily tailgates,
- Ongoing Hazard and Risk Assessments, and
- A copy of the contractors Health and Safety Plan

Additionally, Project Forest Contractors will follow their respective health and safety plans as well as Alberta OH&S procedures and guidelines. If there are any conflicts with safety plans or policies, the most stringent plan will take precedence. Any injury, damage or other adverse event must be reported to Project Forest immediately.

Appendix 1 Overview Map



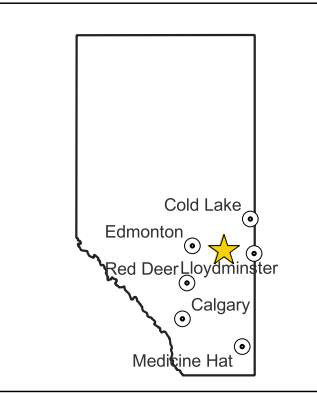
**ACA - Pomrenk
Overview Map**

Project Partners:

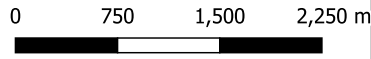


Legend:

 Pomrenk Boundary



Date Created: 2024-08-19
Project CRS: EPSG:3857
Source: ESRI Satellite
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:60,000



Appendix 2 Site Prescription Map



Name	area(ha)	Species 1	Species1No	Species2	Species2No	Species3	Species3No	Species4	Species4No
A	13.876	Sw	16740	Pj	7020	Lt	3240	Silverberry	1080
B	20.334	Pb	18360	Sw	10260	Aw	6120	R.O. Dogwood	6120
C	4.832	Pb	3420	Bw	3420	Salix	4680	NULL	NULL



**ACA - Pomrenk
Prescription Map**

Project Partners:



Legend:

 Pomrenk Boundary

 Meadow Area

Rewilding Sections

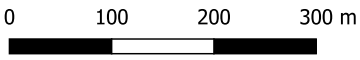
 A

 B

 C



Date Created: 2024-10-11
Project CRS: EPSG:3857
Source: ESRI Satellite
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:8,000



Appendix 3 Monitoring Map



ACA - Pomrenk Monitoring Map

Project Partners:



Project
Forest



Legend:

- Pomrenk Boundary
- Monitoring Plots



Date Created: 2024-08-20
Project CRS: EPSG:3857
Source: ESRI Satellite
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:6,000

0 100 200



Appendix B - Pomrenk As-Planted Plan



Project Forest – Alberta Conservation Association

Pomrenk: As-Planted Report

October 20, 2025



Prepared by:



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1. Project Implementation Summary	2
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Appendix C: Harvest Report.....	9
Appendix D: Daily Updates.....	11

1. Project Implementation Summary

Site location:	53.379617, -111.724011
Cover Crop Dates:	June 19, 2024
Vegetation Management Date:	September 12, 2024 – Crop Volunteer Canola August 8, 2025 – Spray Volunteer Canola
Planting Dates:	Sept 27 – Oct 12, 2025
Carbon Sequestered Over 150 years:	21,540 tonnes of CO ₂ projected to be removed from the air over the course of 150 years
Number of Trees Planted:	80, 720 seedlings
Number of Ha Planted:	39.0 ha
Subcontractors Involved:	Ryan Sherritt [Seed Cover Crop, Cropping Volunteer Canola] Gunslinger Vegetation Management Solutions [Spray for Volunteer Canola] 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
White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Sw	27,000	27,000
Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Pb	21,780	23,040
Jack Pine	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	Pj	7,020	8,820
Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>		6,120	6,120
Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Aw	6,120	3,120
Bebb's Willow	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>		4,680	3,980
Tamarack Larch	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Lt	4,320	4,140
White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Bw	3,420	3,420
Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>		1,080	1,080
TOTAL:			81,540	80,720

Section A

Species	Prescribed	Received	Planted	More (less) received than prescribed	More (less) planted than received	More (less) planted than prescribed
Lt	3,240	4,140	4,140	900	-	900
Pj	7,020	8,820	8,820	1,800	-	1,800
Silverb	1,080	1,080	1,080	-	-	-
Sw	16,740	16,740	16,740	-	-	-
Total	28,080	30,780	30,780	2,700	-	2,700

Section B

Species	Prescribed	Received	Planted	More (less) received than prescribed	More (less) planted than received	More (less) planted than prescribed
Aw	6,120	3,120	3,120	(3,000)	-	(3,000)
Dogwood	6,120	6,120	6,120	-	-	-
Pb	18,360	19,440	19,440	1,080	-	1,080
Sw	10,260	10,260	10,260	-	-	-
Total	40,860	38,940	38,940	(1,920)	-	(1,920)

Section C

Species	Prescribed	Received	Planted	More (less) received than prescribed	More (less) planted than received	More (less) planted than prescribed
Bw	3,420	3,420	3,420	-	-	-
Pb	3,420	3,600	3,600	180	-	180
Salix	4,680	3,980	3,980	(700)	-	(700)
Total	11,520	11,000	11,000	(520)	-	(520)

Appendix A: Project Maps



PID	SeedMixKgH	RyeKgHa
1	10.5	2.0
2	10.5	1.5
3	10.5	2.0
4	10.5	1.5
5	15.0	0
6	10.5	0
7	10.5	0
8	10.5	0



**ACA - Pomrenk
Cover Crop - As Built**

Project Partners:

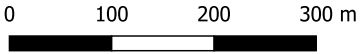


Legend:

-  Pomrenk Boundary
-  Grass Seeding: As-Built
-  Meadow_Area



Date Created: 2025-10-22
Project CRS: EPSG:3857
Source: ESRI Satellite
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:8,000





Name	area(ha)	Descript_1	Species 1	Species1No	Species2	Species2No	Species3	Species3No	Species4	Species4No
A	13.876	Rewild	Sw	16740	Pj	8820	Lt	4140	Silverberry	1080
B	20.334	Rewild	Pb	19440	Sw	10260	Aw	3120	R.O. Dogwood	6120
C	4.832	Rewild	Pb	3600	Bw	3420	Salix	3980	NULL	NULL



**ACA - Pomrenk
As Planted Map**

Project Partners:

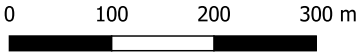


Legend:

- Pomrenk Boundary
- Meadow Area
- Rewilding Sections**
 - A
 - B
 - C



Date Created: 2025-10-22
Project CRS: EPSG:3857
Source: ESRI Satellite
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:8,000



Appendix B: Site Preparation Photos

ACA - Pomrenk, 2025

Pre Cover Crop



Post Cover Crop



Appendix C: Harvest Report

ACA - Pomrenk, 2025

Load: 7063 (destination: field)											
Order	Client	Pickup Locations	Request Key	Seedlot	Trees	Boxes	Blocks	Overage	Notes	Order Last Modified	
14425	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	TTG		TT 15-56-21-4-2022 PB 412A 1+0 (20 box)	Ordered: 23,040 Harvested: 23,040	Ordered: 128 Harvested: 128	368	no overage accepted		Oct 15, 2025	Harvested
14431	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	TTG		TT24RedOsierDogwood35002 corner-DO 412A 1+0 (18 box)	Ordered: 6,120 Harvested: 6,120	Ordered: 34 Harvested: 34	92	no overage accepted		Oct 15, 2025	Harvested
14435	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	SLFN		TT 12-63-13-4-2022 AT 512A 1+0 (24 box)	Ordered: 3,120 Harvested: 3,120	Ordered: 26 Harvested: 26	68	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: 10,260 Harvested: 10,260	Ordered: 57 Harvested: 57	134	no overage accepted		Oct 15, 2025	Harvested
# orders in load: 4					TOTALS	Ordered: 42,540 Harvested: 42,540	Ordered: 245 Harvested: 245				

Load: 7057 (destination: field)											
Order	Client	Pickup Locations	Request Key	Seedlot	Trees	Boxes	Blocks	Overage	Notes	Order Last Modified	
14350	TTSI-Tree Time Services Inc. (TTSI-TTIME)	TTG	2025_Summer_TTSI	TT 11-87-19-5-2024 betupap-BW 412A 1+0 (20 box)	Ordered: 2,700 Harvested: 2,700	Ordered: 15 Harvested: 15	42	no overage accepted		Oct 8, 2025	Harvested
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: 2,880 Harvested: 2,880	Ordered: 16 Harvested: 16	42	no overage accepted		Oct 8, 2025	Harvested
14426	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	TTG		TT24Salibeb8622 salibeb 412A 1+0 (20 box)	Ordered: 4,680 Harvested: 3,980	Ordered: 26 Harvested: 22	99	no overage accepted		Jun 10, 2025	Harvested
14428	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	SLFN		TT 26-79-15-4-1999 PJ 412A 1+0 (16 box)	Ordered: 8,820 Harvested: 8,820	Ordered: 49 Harvested: 49	124	no overage accepted		Oct 15, 2025	Harvested
14433	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	TTG		TT24Silverberry64501 elaeom 412A 1+0 (18 box)	Ordered: 1,080 Harvested: 1,080	Ordered: 6 Harvested: 6	17	no overage accepted		Apr 29, 2025	Harvested
14434	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	TTG		TT 17-52-8-5-2018 LT 412A 1+0 (20 box)	Ordered: 1,260 Harvested: 1,260	Ordered: 7 Harvested: 7	18	no overage accepted		Jul 15, 2025	Harvested
14436	TTSI-Project Forest (TTSI-ProFor)	TTG		TT 4-50-9-5-2022 betupap-BW 412A 1+0 (20 box)	Ordered: 720 Harvested: 720	Ordered: 4 Harvested: 4	12	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: 16,740 Harvested: 16,740	Ordered: 93 Harvested: 93	218	no overage accepted		Oct 15, 2025	Harvested
# orders in load: 8					TOTALS	Ordered: 38,880 Harvested: 38,180	Ordered: 216 Harvested: 212				

Appendix D: Daily Updates









ACA Post Tree Planting Report

Report prepared by: Liam Carroll

Name of Site **Pomrenk**

Progress **99%**

Planting Company Contact: Liam Carroll (Malachite)

Phone Number: 780-916-0227

Date:	27-Sep	28-Sep	29-Sep	30-Sep	01-Oct	02-Oct	03-Oct	04-Oct	05-Oct	06-Oct	07-Oct	08-Oct	09-Oct	10-Oct	11-Oct	12-Oct
Day "On" / "Off"				Day Off				Day Off				Day Off				
Planting Day	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	-	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	-	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	-	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13
Shipment Received	Shipment #1&2					Shipment #3										
Volume Planted	5040	5400	6210	-	6270	6480	6480	-	6750	5690	7200	-	6840	8010	9360	
High temp	17°C	16°C	25°C	15°C	17°C	18°C	19°C	11°C	11°C	11°C	22°C	12°C	16°C	21°C	14°C	
Low temp	1°C	7°C	9°C	2°C	4°C	1°C	1°C	0°C	-4°C	4°C	5°C	-2°C	-1°C	1°C	3°C	
Precipitation	0mm	0mm	0mm	1mm	0mm	1mm	0mm	0mm	0mm	0mm	0mm	0mm	0mm	0mm	1mm	

Current Planted Total	79730
Goal	80700
Projected End Date	Oct 12th

Section	A
Approximate Area Planted (ha):	-
SITE Conditions	
Soil Compaction:	Medium - High
Vegetative Competition (spp):	High; Cover Crop
Competition Level:	High
Soil Moisture:	Medium - Low
Comments:	
	Section A seems to have a slightly higher moisture content, making it easier for planting. This is possibly due to the some of the area being shaded with standing mature timber.

Section	B
Approximate Area Planted (ha):	-
SITE Conditions	
Soil Compaction	High
Vegetative Competition (spp)	High; Cover Crop
Competition Level:	High
Soil Moisture:	Very Low
Comments:	

Section	C
Approximate Area Planted (ha):	-
SITE Conditions	
Soil Compaction	Very High
Vegetative Competition (spp)	High; Cover Crop
Competition Level:	High
Soil Moisture:	Very Low
Comments:	Section C proved challenging for planters, who described it as "concrete" and devoid of moisture. The sloping sections had rocky soil. As such, planters had to vary their planting density in order to take advantage of suitable planting spots and to achieve planting allocation.

Note	LT 14433 seems to be in rough shape, but this may also be normal abscission with these colder temperatures. See below for picture. Plugs "crumbled instantly", as described by foreman.
------	---



Species	Order ID	Condition	Tree spacing	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12
				2025-09-27	2025-09-28	2025-09-29	2025-10-01	2025-10-02	2025-10-03	2025-10-05	2025-10-06	2025-10-07	2025-10-09	2025-10-10	2025-10-11
Lt	14360		Variable - mix bağ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	900	900	360	360
Lt	14434		Variable - mix bağ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	180	540	360
Pj	14428		Variable - mix bağ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	1440	1620	2700	2880
Silverberry	14433		Variable - mix bağ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	270	270
Sw	14438		Variable - mix bağ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	2340	3060	3780	5130
Totals				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	5040	6300	7650	9000

Species	Order ID	Condition	Tree spacing	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12
				2025-09-27	2025-09-28	2025-09-29	2025-10-01	2025-10-02	2025-10-03	2025-10-05	2025-10-06	2025-10-07	2025-10-09	2025-10-10	2025-10-11
Aw	14435	Variable - mix ba		0	0	0	960	1440	720	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dogwood	14431	Variable - mix ba		1080	1080	1260	1080	720	360	360	0	0	0	0	0
Balsam Poplar	14425	Variable - mix ba		2340	2880	3150	2250	2520	2340	2340	900	720	0	0	0
White Spruce	14438	Variable - mix ba		1620	1440	1800	1980	1620	1260	540	900	360	0	0	0
Totals				5040	5400	6210	6270	6300	4680	3240	1800	1080	0	0	0

Species	Order ID	Condition	Tree spacing	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12
				2025-09-27	2025-09-28	2025-09-29	2025-10-01	2025-10-02	2025-10-03	2025-10-05	2025-10-06	2025-10-07	2025-10-09	2025-10-10	2025-10-11
Paper birch	14350		Variable - mix bag	0	0	0	0	180	360	1080	900	360	180	0	180
Balsam poplar	14425		Variable - mix bag	0	0	0	0	0	720	1170	990	360	180	180	0
Salix	14426		Variable - mix bag	0	0	0	0	0	720	1260	1100	360	180	180	180
Totals				0	0	0	0	180	1800	3510	2990	1080	540	360	360