

2025 Annual Project Report

Swan River First Nation
Ecological Reconciliation Project



Project
Forest

Contents



LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	3
ABOUT US	4
Our Mission, Values and Purpose	4
OVERVIEW	5
UN Sustainability Development Goals	5
Forest Facts	6
2025 ACTIVITY SUMMARY	7
UN SDG 15 - Life on Land	8
UN SDG 13 - Climate Action	10
UN SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	10
2024 ACTIVITY SUMMARY	12
UN SDG 15 - Life on Land	13
UN SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	16
UN SDG 13 - Climate Action	17
2023 ANNUAL REPORT	18
UN SDG 15 - Life on Land	19
UN SDG 13 - Climate Action	24
UN SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities	26
POSITIVE IMPACT	29
UN SDG 2 - Zero Hunger	29
UN SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being	30
UN SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	31
UN SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals	32
FUNDING PARTNERS	34
REFERENCES	35
APPENDIX A - 2025 Survey Report	36

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 Mission, Values and Purpose

Rewilding Canada, one forest at a time.

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



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

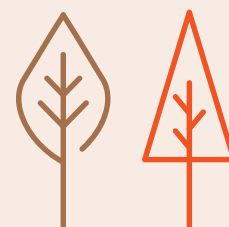
We document, monitor, and share our processes and findings with partners and the public—every step of the way, on every project.

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.

Our Purpose

Inspiring interconnectedness
and hope rooted in
reciprocity and community



Overview

| United Nations Sustainability Development Goals

Goals to Transform Our World

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

In our 2025 Annual Report, we have linked the outcomes of our rewilding projects with relevant UN SDG targets and indicators, as well as aligned them with corresponding Environment, Social, and Governance goals. This comprehensive approach ensures that our partners have readily accessible information for corporate sustainability reporting, simplifying the process and enhancing transparency.



While the initial Swan River First Nation report did not include alignment with UN SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), we have since expanded our reporting framework and added relevant metrics that were not reflected in the original Annual Report. See [page 31](#) for details

Purpose & Positive Impact

The following UN SDGs are impacted by the Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project:

Purpose



Positive Impact



Overview

| Forest Facts

About the forest you funded.

NAME	LOCATION
Project Forest Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project	Swan River First Nation, Treaty 8 Territory 55°20'23.8"N 115°24'12.1"W
DATES PLANTED	SIZE
Fall 2021, Spring 2023, Fall 2024	46.2 hectares
TOTAL SEEDLINGS PLANTED	TOTAL SPECIES PLANTED
92,910	14
TOTAL CO ₂ REMOVED FROM THE AIR	
58,262 metric tonnes	
SPECIES PLANTED	
Planted in 2021: White Spruce (30,600) Lodgepole Pine (10,260) Tamarack (10,080) Willow (2,880) White Birch (2,700)	Planted in 2023: Saskatoon (3,240) Raspberry (500) Wild Strawberry (540) American Mountain Ash (510) Bog Cranberry (2,160) Dewberry (2,180) Wild Rose (480) Red Osier Dogwood (2,760) Buffaloberry (2,960)
Planted in 2024: White Spruce (21,060)	



2025 Activity Summary Report

Swan River First Nation

Ecological Reconciliation Project

This summary reframes the key findings from the Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project survey reports through the lens of three relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



2024 Activity Summary Report - Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land

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

15 LIFE
ON LAND



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

The Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project is comprised of two distinct planting areas. The first site received 71,850 seedlings planted across 2021 and 2023, while the second site was planted in October 2024 with 21,060 white spruce, adding an additional 10.5 hectares onto the total project area. Monitoring assessments for the two sites (the fourth annual assessment for the 2021 planting and first for the 2024 planting) were conducted on 26-27 October 2025 and 11-12 May 2026 across the combined 46.2 hectares and 128 plots.

Results confirm the site has surpassed Project Forest's 80% minimum stocking goal, with a reasonable likelihood that an adequate percentage of not sufficiently restocked – let it grow (NSR-LIG) plots will transition to sufficiently restocked (SR) status in the coming years.

Acceptable stocking of

94.5%

*Site exceeds 80% acceptable
stocking minimum*

Table 1: Stocking Summary, Year-to-Year Comparison

Type of Plot	2024		2025	
	# of Plots	% of Plots	# of Plots	% of Plots
Sufficiently Restocked (SR)	80	81.6	108	84.4
Not Sufficiently Restocked - Let It Grow (NSR-LIG)	10	10.2	13	10.2
Totals (SR + NSR-LIG)	90	91.8	121	94.5
<i>Not Sufficiently Restocked (NSR)</i>	8	8.2	7	5.5

2024 Activity Summary Report - Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



With the addition of 30 plots from the 2024 planting area, the combined stocking summary shows:

- 94.5% of plots are acceptably restocked (classified as SR or NSR-LIG)
- NSR-LIG plots have stayed consistent at 10.2%
- Not sufficiently restocked (NSR) plots have declined to 5.5%

In addition, 36.7% of plots have already achieved final height criteria, reinforcing the site's continued trajectory toward becoming an established forest. Encouragingly, clover and common yarrow have been observed on site, together supporting over 70 bee and insect species through accessible nectar and pollen sources, a healthy indicator of native vegetation recovery and improving soil fertility (Young & Crawford, 2004).

Next Activities

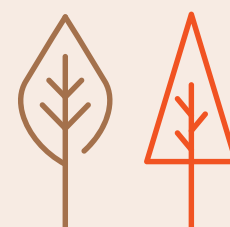
The presence of thickly matted grass and white cockle is likely contributing to establishment failure in a small number of plots, and Canada Thistle remains present in medium-to-high densities across the south and west portions of the project area, warranting continued monitoring. With over 36% of plots already meeting the final height criteria, the site is on a well-demonstrated trajectory to a mature forest. As the stand approaches crown closure, canopy shading will naturally suppress weeds and grass pressure without the need for intervention.

70+

Bee and insect species
supported at Swan River
First Nation Reconciliation
Ecological Project

36%

Plots already meeting the
final height criteria



2024 Activity Summary Report - Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project

Purpose

| UN SDG 13 - Climate Action

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



Carbon Capture: The site is currently on track to remove 58,262 metric tonnes of CO₂ as per the calculations reported in year three.

58,262

metric tonnes of CO₂ projected to be removed from the air

Positive Impact

| UN SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

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



By restoring land into permanently protected forests, Project Forest is using nature-based solutions to ensure clean water access and long-term watershed health for communities across Canada.

Through strategic planting and the integration of forested buffers, land is being fully transitioned into rich, biodiverse soil, abundant in vegetation and active microbial communities. The biogeography of these communities is shaped by vegetation cover, meaning that every native species established on a Project Forest site contributes directly to rebuilding the microbial diversity that makes soils function as natural water purification systems (Fierer & Jackson, 2006).

163.4M

Litres of water accumulation at Swan River First Nation in 2025

Rain accumulation for the Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project in 2025 was as follows:

- 353.8 mm of rain ≈ 163.455 million litres of water

2024 Activity Summary Report - Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project

Positive Impact

| UN SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation



Table 2: 2025 Swan River First Nation Annual Precipitation

Step Description	Formula/Conversion	Rainfall
Area of land	1 hectare = 10,000 m ²	46.2 ha * 10,000 = 462,000 m ²
Convert Depth to Meters	cm / 100; mm / 1,000	353.80 mm = 0.3538 m
Volume (m ³)	volume = area * depth	462,000 m ² * 0.3538 m = 163,455.60 m ³
Convert to litres	1 m ³ = 1,000 litres	163,455.60 m ³ = 163,455,600 l

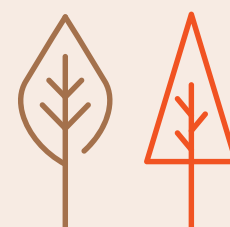
Total accumulation: 163,455,600 litres

By planting native and ecologically adapted species at scale, healthy, nutrient-stable soils will improve water quality, reduce sedimentation, enhance natural filtration, and increase the resilience of aquatic ecosystems. While planting forests alone cannot solve all water-related challenges, the permanence of Project Forest's protected sites means these hydrological benefits compound over time, making each hectare of restored forest an enduring, self-reinforcing contribution to clean water availability for surrounding communities and ecosystems.

As Project Forest does not operate its own weather monitoring stations or gauges, we rely on historical data provided by the Government of Canada. Specifically, we reference the “Past Weather and Climate” database to obtain annual rainfall figures within a 25km radius of each planting site. Where no station falls within this radius, we reference the nearest available station and include the data for year-over-year comparability, while acknowledging that figures may be less representative of on-site conditions than those recorded closer to the planting area.

For the Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project, the nearest Environment Canada weather station is Slave Lake, approximately 39.96 kilometres away. You can find the data [here](#).

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



2024 Activity Summary Report

Swan River First Nation

Ecological Reconciliation Project

This summary reframes the key findings from the Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project survey reports through the lens of three relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



2024 Activity Summary Report - Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land

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



The Challenge:

Project Forest conducted a stocking survey at Swan River First Nation on October 6–7, 2024, assessing 98 plots across 34 hectares. The objective was to assess reforestation success and biodiversity. The additional 10ha of land planted with white spruce the fall of 2024 will not be surveyed until the fall of 2025.

The Reality:

2024 survey results indicate that 91.8% of assessed plots meet acceptable stocking standards (SR + NSR-LIG). Key findings include:

Reduction in NSR-LIG: The proportion of NSR-LIG plots declined from 25.5% to 10.2%, demonstrating strong seedling vigor and resilience.

Decrease in NSR Plots: NSR plots decreased from 13.3% to 8.2%, indicating natural ingress of desirable woody vegetation. This regeneration is attributed to mechanical site preparation, which exposed mineral soil and created high-quality microsites for seed germination from the existing natural seed bank.

The planting of white spruce (*Picea glauca*) at Swan River First Nation carries both ecological and cultural significance. In the 1950s and 1960s, large-scale removal of mature white spruce along the south shore of Lesser Slave Lake, driven by unsustainable forestry practices, led to a long-term shift in forest composition toward aspen and balsam poplar dominance. By reintroducing white spruce, this initiative is reversing historical biodiversity loss, enhancing structural diversity, and restoring ecosystem function.

This project exemplifies SDG 15 targets by combating land degradation, promoting the recovery of native species, and supporting sustainable forest management that benefits both biodiversity and local communities.

91.8%

Seedling Survival Rate

21,060

New Trees Planted

2024 Activity Summary Report - Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



The Context:

The 2024 survey recorded a survival rate exceeding Project Forest's 80% target, marking the third post-planting evaluation of rewilding outcomes at the site. The findings reflect the effectiveness of the collaborative partnership between Project Forest and Swan River First Nation in advancing ecological restoration goals.

This performance directly contributes to UN SDG Target 15.1—the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems—and UN SDG Target 15.3—the restoration of degraded land—by delivering measurable, on-the-ground regeneration of native forest cover.

The Obstacle:

While the site is largely progressing as expected, some areas present challenges due to dense herbaceous competition, particularly thick grass mats and Canada thistle. These species were frequently observed within and around NSR and NSR-LIG plots, where they may limit seedling growth and establishment. Recognizing that, in Cree culture, all plants have a role and value in the ecosystem, management approaches will focus on balancing species presence to support native species regeneration while maintaining ecological integrity. Continued monitoring and culturally respectful vegetation management planning will be undertaken in collaboration with Swan River First Nation.

Table 1: 2024 Stocking Summary

Type of Plot	# of Plots 2023	% of Plots 2023	# of Plots 2024	% of Plots 2024
Total Sufficiently Restocked (SR)	60	61.2	80	81.6
NSR-Let It Grow (NSR-LIG) Stocking	25	25.5	10	10.2
Not Sufficiently Restocked (NSR)	13	13.3	8	8.2
Total Stocking (SR + NSR-LIG/Total # of Plots)	85	86.7	90	91.8

2024 Activity Summary Report - Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



This approach aligns with UN SDG Target 15.1 (conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems) and Target 15.3 (restoration of degraded land) by applying site-specific, culturally informed practices that enhance regeneration outcomes.

The 2024 site survey at Swan River First Nation recorded native shrub establishment in 48% of assessed plots. This is a positive indicator that the site is developing early-stage understory complexity and habitat potential, key components in building long-term forest resilience.

The results reflect measurable progress toward a structurally diverse and ecologically functional forest ecosystem, supporting UN SDG Target 15.1 (conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems) and Target 15.3 (combating land degradation and restoring degraded land).

These results showcase how science-based restoration, combined with the cultural knowledge and stewardship of Swan River First Nation, is accelerating the return of a healthier, more biodiverse landscape.

By re-establishing native forest structure and enhancing habitat diversity, the project is not only restoring ecosystem function but also strengthening the cultural and ecological bonds that connect people to the land—delivering lasting progress toward the vision of UN SDG 15.

2024 Activity Summary Report - Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project

Positive Impact

| UN SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

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

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



Rain accumulation for Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project in 2024 was as follows:

- Original site (34ha): 485.2 mm of rain $\approx$ 165 million liters of water
- New planting site (10ha) over two months: 5,430,000 liters of water
- 170,398,000 liters total rainfall for 2024

Table 2: 2024 Swan River Annual Precipitation on Original Site

	Step Description	Formula/ Conversion	Rainfall
1	Area of land	1 hectare = 10,000 m ²	34 ha $\times$ 10,000 = 340,000 m ²
2	Convert Depth to Meters	cm $\div$ 100; mm $\div$ 1000	485.2 mm = 0.4852 m
3	Volume (m ³)	Volume = Area $\times$ Depth	340,000 $\times$ 0.4852 = 164,968 m ³
4	Convert to Liters	1 m ³ = 1,000 liters	164,968 $\times$ 1,000 = 164,968,000 liters
Total Accumulation = 164,968,000 L			

**Table 3: 2024 Swan River New Planting Site
Precipitation: Oct 7 - Dec 31**

Measurement	Depth	Water Equivalent (m)	Area (ha)	Volume (liters)
Rainfall	54.3 mm	54.3 mm	10	5,430,000 L
Total Accumulation = 5,430,000 L				

2024 Activity Summary Report - Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project

Positive Impact

| UN SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation



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

170.4M

Liters of water
accumulation at Swan
River in 2024

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

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

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

Purpose

| UN SDG 13 - Climate Action



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

Carbon Capture: The 2024 survey indicates that the site is on track to remove 58,262 metric tonnes of CO₂.

Although the cultural berry lines have been removed from the project area, this has a negligible impact on the carbon projection given the small size of the affected area (0.012 ha) and the species involved.

2023 Activity Summary Report

Swan River First Nation

Ecological Reconciliation Project

The Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project stands as a multidimensional sustainability initiative. Through continued monitoring, adaptive management, and collaboration, Project Forest and our partners are creating tangible, lasting impacts across several pillars of the 2030 UN SDG Agenda.



Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land

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

Matching ESG Goals:

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



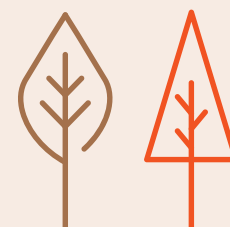
Project Forest is making a positive impact through restoring degraded land to increase forest cover, enhance biodiversity, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.

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



71,850
Trees Planted

The Project Forest Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project has increased forested area on the Swan River First Nation Reserve in Treaty 8 Territory in northern Alberta. A total of 71,850 seedlings were planted in two planting events occurring in 2021 and 2023, beginning the transition of 34 hectares of non-productive agricultural land back to native mixedwood forest. A third planting event is scheduled for 2024 when an additional 20,000 seedlings will be planted.



Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



The first Afforestation Survey at the Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project was conducted in May 2023 indicated that 87.8% of plots surveyed were stocked with acceptable trees (SR + NSR-LIG). The site is deemed to be 87.8% stocked. A fill plant was recommended in one area ~4.2 ha that was documented as Not Sufficiently Restocked (NSR) however upon closer inspection was deemed unnecessary.

The survey results from the Fall 2023 Afforestation Survey (Appendix A - Swan River FN Afforestation Survey) at the Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Forest found an average total stocking rate (SR + NSR-LIG) of 86.7% (Figure 1), a decrease of 1.1% from 2022.

The surveyors found Canada thistle, a noxious weed, present on the site and recommend that Project Forest and Swan River First Nation determine the best approach for weed management. The Nation has expressed that they do not want to use chemicals or any other method of weed control on the site. Canada thistle does not compete with the trees, therefore we will pursue a let-it-grow approach at this time.

Figure 1: Acceptable Stocking Summary

Type of Plot	# of Plots	% of Plots
Total Sufficiently Restocked (SR)	60	61.2
NSR-LIG Stocking	25	25.5
Not Sufficiently Restocked (NSR)	13	13.3
Total Stocking (SR + NSR-LIG/Total # of Plots)	85	86.7

86.7%

Tree Survival Rate

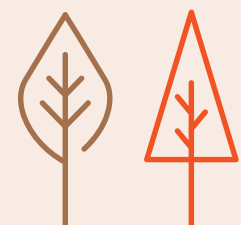
98

Plots Sampled

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

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, and food and medicinal plants that contribute to increasing the overall forested area in Western Canada. By identifying non-forested land that could benefit from rewilding, we are enhancing the coverage of forest ecosystems, which are a critical component of terrestrial biodiversity. We



Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



plant forests in areas, and with communities, where we can guarantee the seedlings we plant today will be protected for future generations.

The Project Forest Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project is on the Swan River First Nation reserve in northern Alberta in the Central Mixedwood Forest Subregion of the Boreal Forest Natural Region. This land is managed, and its long-term protection overseen, by former Swan River First Nation Council Member, Dustin Twin.



“Success, to me, means taking my grandkids and great grandkids to the forest we’re planting with Project Forest. We will walk on a trail, sit with our ancestors’ spirits, and pick berries. It’s a feeling of security, of knowing my family can take care of themselves. I love that the people at Project Forest are willing to do things that will benefit future generations.” —**Dustin Twin**, Swan River First Nation Councillor

The Project Forest Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project includes plant species that are native to the region and have ecological and cultural importance. By planting and maintaining these species, the community is contributing to their preservation, promoting biodiversity, and restoring the ecosystem. In October 2021, a total of 56,520 trees and shrubs were planted. A second planting event occurred in May 2023 with an additional 15,330 food, medicinal, and culturally significant plants being planted at the site.

A total of 14 different species have been planted at the site, all native or locally adapted to the site's ecological zone. By planting and maintaining native species, the Project Forest community is contributing to their preservation, promoting biodiversity, and restoring the ecosystem.

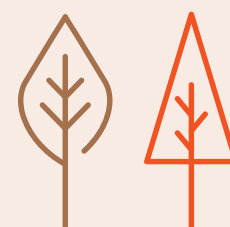
Our Afforestation Survey data shows that desirable herbaceous and woody vegetation is returning to the site. Common yarrow, avens, ferns, tansy mustard, clover, and other species that were not part of our planting plan are present in the area and a sign of natural regeneration on site. Their presence indicates a more suitable habitat has been created from our rewilding plan and overall site biodiversity is likely to increase.

14

Species Planted



Increase in Desirable
Natural Vegetation



Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



Indicator 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management.

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

Sustainable Forest Management

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

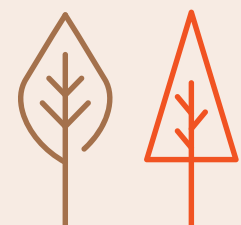


Site Preparation at Swan River First Nation

Rewilding Plans

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

Site preparation was completed at the Project Forest Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project in July 2021. The entire planting area was either excavator mounded or rip plowed due to the extreme soil compaction, thick grass mat and high vegetation competition. In May 2022, 56,000 brush mats were deployed on site to help mitigate vegetation competition. Since the initial site prep, our tree planters have reported low compaction at subsequent planting events on site.



Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



Monitoring Protocols

The Project Forest Monitoring Plan requires that 2.44 plots per hectare are surveyed and each plot location is permanently marked. This resulted in 98 plots being sampled on the site. The survey data collected is used to prescribe future monitoring and maintenance events. We budget for a 25% fill plant for each project site in the event of significant tree mortality within the first six years. Our monitoring protocol ensures the seedlings planted are on a trajectory to becoming a mature forest through annual monitoring for up to six years post-planting.

Remediation Activities

In the event of substantial tree mortality prior to the site passing the standard set out in our monitoring protocols, Project Forest will conduct a fill plant. A fill plant will occur when a 'Not Sufficiently Restocked (NSR)' area is identified and the site is less than 80% stocked. The Fall 2023 survey did not recommend any remedial actions on the site but recommended a weed management plan due to the presence of the noxious weed, Canada thistle (Appendix A - Swan River FN Afforestation Survey).

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

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

The Project Forest Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project site was previously farmed and grazed, however, prior to rewilding it sat stagnant and unused. Noxious weeds like Canada thistle had overtaken the site, rapidly spreading and replacing native plants. The clay soil had been severely compacted from years of cattle grazing and flooding events from the adjacent Swan River.

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

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 Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project is 47,480 metric tonnes. The estimated lifetime of a forest is 150 years.

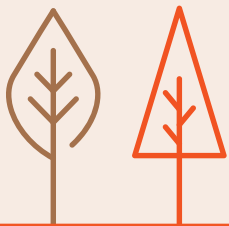
Project Forest uses the [Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector \(CBM-CFS3\)](#) modeling framework developed by Natural Resources Canada to assess the impacts of our forests on carbon. This is the national standard for reporting on forest carbon.

47,480

Metric tonnes of CO₂ project to be removed from the air

Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector is an aspatial, stand- and landscape-level modeling framework used for international reporting of the forest carbon balance of Canada's managed forest (NRCAN, 2024)

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



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 Program. Experiencing nature in an educational and interactive way enriches knowledge, fosters a connection with the environment, promotes well-being, and encourages responsible environmental behaviour. These are some of the engagement activities we conducted in 2023:

10

Project Funding Partners

Lunch and Learns, Keynote Presentations and Panel Discussions

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

Corporate Tree Planting Events

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

Indigenous Engagement

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

Podcast, radio, tv and webinar interview

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

Annual Partner Celebration

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

Seedling and Seed Kit giveaway events throughout the year

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

Purpose

| UN SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

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

Matching ESG Goals:

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



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

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



Sweetgrass Teachings at Swan River First Nation

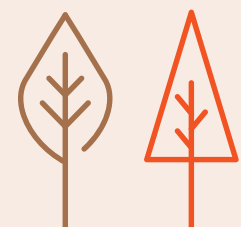


**SWAN RIVER
FIRST NATION**



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)

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



Purpose

| UN SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities



Planting native species can re-establish the natural heritage of the landscape. Project Forest works with Indigenous communities to learn about what once grew on the land and which plants are significant to their culture and diet. In collaboration with the community, we create planting plans that consider their needs, the site conditions and the natural region. Project Forest works closely with Registered Professional Foresters and Environmental Professionals to ensure we are planting the right plant in the right place for the right reason.

In May 2023, more than 15,330 food-bearing and medicinal plants and shrubs were planted at the site to complete the project. Nine native plants with cultural significance to the Nation were planted: saskatoon, raspberry, wild strawberry, American mountain ash, bog cranberry, dewberry, wild rose, red osier dogwood, and buffaloberry.

Indigenous communities have extensive knowledge about local plant species, their cultivation, and their traditional uses. By planting food and medicine forests, traditional knowledge is preserved and utilized, fostering cultural identity and strengthening community resilience. The sharing of intergenerational knowledge, as Elders share their experience and the youth learn traditional practices, preserves both our cultural and natural heritage.

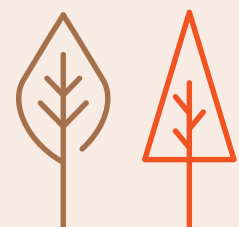
Indicator 11.a.1: Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space.

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

The Project Forest Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project provides the Swan River First Nation with an area for traditional land use activities like ceremonies, hunting and gathering, recreation and knowledge exchange all within 15 minutes of the band office. The Project Forest funding partners are financing the seedlings, tree planting and labour costs

9

Species Planted in 2023



Purpose

| UN SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities



to rewild this section of land, allowing the Nation to allocate more funds to services and infrastructure.

When working with Indigenous communities, Project Forest offers the first right of refusal for site preparation and maintenance work to the Nation.

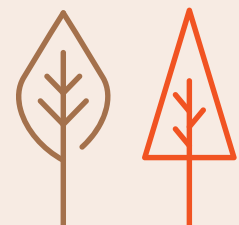
Rewilding projects require labour to complete, including but not limited to:

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

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

Swan River First Nation received economic benefit through administering the site preparation program. The Nation invoiced Project Forest for the work carried out by three local contractors.

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



Positive Impact

| UN SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

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



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

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

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

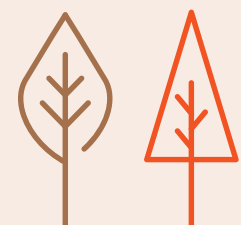
By growing food and medicinal plants, Indigenous communities can reduce their reliance on external sources and commercial markets. This enhances the community's self-sufficiency and food sovereignty.

Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

Indigenous Food and Medicine Forests are designed to be locally appropriate and suited to the specific environmental conditions of the region. By planting native plant species that are well-adapted to the local climate, soil types, and pests, these forests provide a more reliable and sustainable source of food. They require less water and fertilizers, and have reduced vulnerability to pests and diseases.

15,330

Food-bearing, Medicinal,
and Cultural Plants,
Shrubs, and Trees



Positive Impact

| UN SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being

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



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

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

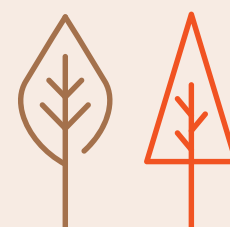
Forests act as natural air filters by absorbing pollutants and particulate matter from the atmosphere. Trees remove harmful gases by absorbing them through their leaf stomata, filtering these chemicals from the air. Particulate matter is intercepted by the tree's surfaces. When it rains, the particles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

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

Some of the important ecological services provided by forests include:

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

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



Positive Impact

| UN SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation



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

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

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

Forests filter, purify and improve the quality of our water. Tree roots help retain soil and reduce the transport of pollutants into water bodies.

Planting forests in watershed areas can contribute to protecting water quality, ensuring access to clean water for communities. (NRCAN, 2025)

The Project Forest Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project is located on the banks of the Swan River, south of Lesser Slave Lake in the Lesser Slave Lake Watershed.

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 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.

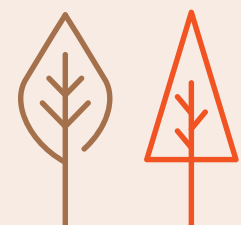
Indicator 17.3.1: Additional financial resources mobilized from multiple sources.

Rewilding benefits 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 rewilding 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 the Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project was made possible through partnerships built on shared values and a collective commitment to long-term rewilding. 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 that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources.

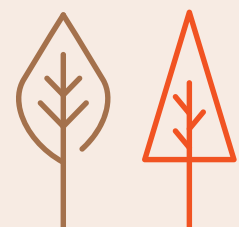
Our forests are the product of relationships that no single organization could build alone. Conservation groups contribute land and ecological expertise. Indigenous communities contribute land, traditional knowledge, cultural context, and long-term stewardship. Businesses contribute financial resources that make rewilding 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 rewilding Canada, one forest at a time.

We are a growing community of organizations and individuals united around a shared commitment to rewilding Canada, one forest at a time

Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships.

Permanence agreements with landowners guarantee that forests remain protected in perpetuity. First-right-of-refusal commitments to First Nations ensure that partnership benefits flow back to communities in the form of employment and contracts. These are not informal arrangements; they are documented, enforceable commitments that anchor our partnerships over the long term and model what responsible, accountable public-private and civil society collaboration can look like in a conservation context.



Partners

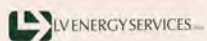
| Funding Partners



Project Forest Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project

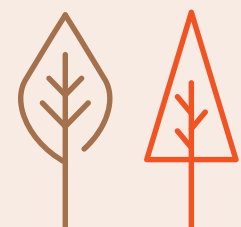
Our work is not possible without you.

Thank you to the Project Forest Swan River First Nation Ecological Reconciliation Project funding partners!



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Appendix A - 2025 Site Survey

Afforestation Survey Cover Page				
Project Site: Swan River First Nation Combined (2021 and 2024)				
Survey Date(s):		October 26 & 27 2025, May 11 & 12 2026	Total Plots:	128
			Planted Area (Ha)	46.2
Stocking Calculations				
Type of Plot	# of Plots	% of Plots	Meet Final Criteria	% of Plots
SR with Acceptable Conifer trees	23	18.0%	1	0.8%
SR with Acceptable Deciduous trees	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
SR Acceptable Shrubs	23	18.0%	16	12.5%
SR with Acceptable Conifer & Deciduous trees	2	1.6%	0	0.0%
SR with Acceptable Conifer trees & Shrubs	42	32.8%	24	18.8%
SR with Acceptable Deciduous trees & Shrubs	8	6.3%	2	1.6%
SR with Acceptable Conifer & Deciduous trees & shrubs	7	5.5%	4	3.1%
SR with two additional plots	2	1.6%	0	0.0%
NSR-LIG with Conifer	8	6.3%		
NSR-LIG with Deciduous	0	0.0%		
NSR-LIG with Shrub	3	2.3%		
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Deciduous	0	0.0%		
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Shrubs	2	1.6%		
NSR-LIG with Deciduous & Shrubs	0	0.0%		
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Deciduous trees & shrubs	0	0.0%		
NSR -No Acceptable Woody species present	7	5.5%		
Acceptable Stocking Summary				
Plot Stocking Status	# of Plots	% of Plots		
SR	108	84.4%		
NSR-LIG	13	10.2%		
NSR (excludes NSR-LIG)	7	5.5%		
Total Stocking (SR +NSR-LIG)	121	94.5%		
Herbaceous Vegetation Observed on Site			Noxious weeds	
Grass spp.			Canada Thistle	
Clover			White Cockle	
Common Yarrow				
Project Comments:				
With 94.5% of plots stocked (SR + NSR-LIG), this project continues on the trajectory to becoming an established forest. 36.7% of plots have achieved final height criteria. Canada thistle in medium to high densities was observed in the south and west portions of the project area. Heavy thistle presence and competition may be the reason seedlings in SR plots 43 and 52-54 have failed to establish.				

Assessment Survey Tally Card

SRFN Report Table

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking																		Status Plot Type	Tallest in Plot		Noxious Weeds
	Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height					
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number				
SR_01	Sw	1	Rubuida	18			Lt	1											SR-CS	Lt	270	
SR_02	Salix	2	Sw	1	Rubuida	11													SR-CS	Rubuida	163	Canada Thistle- High density
SR_03	Rubuida	10	Pb	2															SR-DS	Pb	183	Canada Thistle- High density
SR_04	Salix	12			Rubuida	20	Lt	2		1	Rubuida	5							SR-CS	Lt	214	
SR_05	Lt	1									Rubuida	1							SR-CS	Lt	229	
SR_06	Sw	1	Salix	6							Salix	4	Rubuida	6	Amelatn	1			SR-CS	Salix	159	
SR_07	Sw	1									Amelatn	1	Salix	2					SR-CS	Amelatn	55	
SR_08	Sw	1																	SR-C	Sw	30	
SR_09	Rubuida	2	Salix	2							Rubuida	7	Salix	4					SR-S	Rubuida	71	
SR_10	Lt	1	Pb	1							Salix	7							SR-CDS	Lt	121	
SR_11	Rubuida	6	Sw	1							Salix	1	Rubuida	12					SR-CS	Rubuida	97	
SR_12	Rubuida	3	Sw	1							Rubuida	6							SR-CS	Rubuida	103	
SR_13	Rubuida	4	Salix	2	Lt	2													SR-CS	Lt	194	
SR_14	Rubuida	24	Salix	7			Lt	1			Salix	2	Rubuida	7					SR-CS	Lt	216	
SR_15																			NSR-			
SR_15a																						
SR_15b	Rubuida	11																		Rubuida	80	
SR_16	Rubuida	40																	SR-S	Rubuida	142	Canada Thistle- Very High density
SR_17	Sw	1																	SR-C	Sw	69	Canada Thistle- High density
SR_18																			SR-			
SR_18a	Sw	1																		Sw	73	
SR_18b	Salix	7	Sw	1																Salix	157	
SR_19	Salix	10	Pb	6	Rubuida	10	Lt	2			Rubuida	2	Salix	2					SR-CDS	Lt	270	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_20	Lt	1	Salix	1															SR-CS	Lt	212	
SR_21	Salix	1									Salix	1	Pb	2					SR-DS	Salix	91	
SR_22	Pl	1	Lt	1	Rubuida	5					Rubuida	7	Salix	1					SR-CS	Rubuida	80	
SR_23	Sw	1									Salix	1	Rubuida	4					SR-CS	Sw	45	
SR_24	Sw	2	Rubuida	3							Sw	1	Salix	2					SR-CS	Rubuida	72	
SR_25	Sw	2									Rubuida	4	Salix	1					SR-CS	Sw	55	
SR_26	Sw	1									Rubuida	5	Salix	2					SR-CS	Sw	61	
SR_27	Sw	2	Salix	2							Rubuida	1	Salix	1	Pb	1			SR-CDS	Salix	79	
SR_28							Sympalb	10									Sympalb	9	SR-S	Sympalb	80	
SR_29							Sympalb	18											SR-S	Sympalb	105	
SR_30	Pl	1	Rubuida	1							Bw	1	Rubuida	1					SR-CDS	Rubuida	67	White Cockle
SR_31	Pl	2	Salix	2							Salix	4	Rubuida	1					SR-CS	Salix	89	
SR_32	Sw	1	Salix	1							Pl	1	Rubuida	9					SR-CS	Salix	70	
SR_33	Pl	1									Salix	7	Rubuida	3					SR-CS	Pl	119	
SR_34	Salix	1	Pb	2	Rubuida	14					Salix	1	Rubuida	3					SR-DS	Salix	76	
SR_35																			SR-			
SR_35a	Pl	1																		Pl	71	
SR_35b	Sw	1									Rubuida	1								Sw	62	
SR_36	Bw	1	Salix	1	Rubuida	12					Rubuida	2							SR-DS	Bw	84	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_37	Rubuida	2									Rubuida	6							SR-S	Rubuida	83	
SR_38											Salix	2							NSR-LIG-S	Salix	35	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_39	Rosaaci	1	Shepcan	1			Sympalb	7											SR-S	Shepcan	83	
SR_40											Rubuida	2							NSR-LIG-S	Rubuida	45	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_41	Sw																		SR-C	Sw	91	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_42	Sw	1																	SR-C	Sw	65	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_43																			NSR-			Canada Thistle - Moderate density

SRFN Report Table

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking																		Status Plot Type	Tallest in Plot		Noxious Weeds
	Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height			Species	Height (cm)	
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number				
SR_43a																						Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_43b																						Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_44	Sw	1																	SR-C	Sw	47	
SR_45	Pl	1									Rubuida	1							SR-CS	Pl	58	
SR_46																			NSR-			
SR_46a	Sw	1		45																Sw	48	
SR_46b																						
SR_47	Pl	5	Rubuida	3															SR-CS	Pl	32	
SR_48	Salix	5	Amelatn	7			Sympalb	2											SR-S	Salix	169	
SR_49	Sw	1	Pl	1															SR-C	Sw	48	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_50	Pl	1	Rubuida	8			Sympalb	6											SR-CS	Rubuida	96	
SR_51											Salix	1							NSR-LIG-S	Salix	47	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_52																			NSR-			
SR_52a																						
SR_52b	Sw	1	Rubuida	2																Sw	41	
SR_53																			NSR-			Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_53a																						Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_53b																						Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_54																			NSR-			
SR_54a	Sw	1																		Sw	41	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_54b																						Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_55	Sw	1									Rubuida	7							SR-CS	Sw	74	
SR_56	Sw	1	Salix	2			Sympalb	2											SR-CS	Salix	76	
SR_57	Sw	2	Rubuida	2															SR-CS	Sw	91	
SR_58	Sw	1																	SR-C	Sw	31	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_59	Pl	3							Sympalb	1	Salix	1							SR-CS	Pl	83	
SR_60							Sympalb	4											SR-S	Sympalb	61	
SR_61	Rubuida	12									Rubuida	13							SR-S	Rubuida	91	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_62	Salix	1									Salix	2		Rubuida	2				SR-S	Salix	62	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_63	Pl	1					Sympalb	21											SR-CS	Sympalb	108	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_64	Rubuida	2									Rubuida	1							SR-S	Rubuida	92	
SR_65	Rubuida	2																	SR-S	Rubuida	72	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_66											Sw	1		Rubuida	1				NSR-LIG-CS	Rubuida	41	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_67	Rubuida	19	Pb	2															SR-DS	Pb	127	Canada Thistle - Moderate/high density
SR_68	Sw	1																	SR-C	Sw	42	Canada Thistle - Moderate/high density
SR_69	Sw	2	Rubuida	11							Rubuida	9							SR-CS	Rubuida	82	Canada Thistle- High density
SR_70	Pl	1	Rubuida	15							Rubuida	20							SR-CS	Pl	100	
SR_71	Sw	1	Pb	1															SR-CD	Pb	113	
SR_72	Sw	2																	SR-C	Sw	67	Canada Thistle- High density
SR_73	Rubuida	3									Rubuida	4							SR-S	Rubuida	56	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_74	Sw	1	Rubuida	2							Rubuida	2							SR-CS	Rubuida	95	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_75	Rubuida	1	Pl	1							Rubuida	1							SR-CS	Pl	76	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_76	Pl	1	Salix	1		Rubuida	1												SR-CS	Pl	102	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR_77	Pl	2																	SR-C	Pl	80	Canada Thistle, White Cockle
SR_78	Lt	5																	SR-C	Lt	233	Canada Thistle - Low density
SR_79	Sw	6	Pb	4							Rubuida	9							SR-CDS	Sw	84	
SR_80	Rubuida	3	Sw	2			Sympalb	15											SR-CS	Rubuida	97	
SR_81	Rubuida	7	Amelatn	1			Sympalb	7											SR-S	Rubuida	132	
SR_82	Rubuida	4	Amelatn	1			Sympalb	14											SR-S	Amelatn	346	

SRFN Report Table

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking																		Status Plot Type	Tallest in Plot		Noxious Weeds
	Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height			Species	Height (cm)	
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number				
SR_83	Rubuida	10					Sympalb	13											SR-S	Sympalb	116	
SR_84	Rosaaci	7	At	6	Sw	1	Rubuida	1											SR-CDS	At	202	
SR_85	Rosaaci	6	Sw	1			Sympalb	11											SR-CS	Rosaaci	140	
SR_86	Pb	6					Sympalb	13											SR-DS	Pb	400	
SR_87	Rubuida	14	Cornser	3	Sw	1	Sympalb	7											SR-CS	Cornser	117	
SR_88	Pb	13	Rubuida	2	Amelaln	1	Sympalb	14											SR-DS	Amelaln	310	
SR_89	Rubuida	26					Sympalb	5											SR-S	Rubuida	140	
SR_90	Amelaln	4	Sw	2	Pb	2		20		1									SR-CDS	Amelaln	226	
SR_91	Sw	3																	SR-C	Sw	57	
SR_92	Rubuida	9	Sw	1			Sympalb	20											SR-CS	Rubuida	154	
SR_93	Rubuida	5	Sw	1			Sympalb	8											SR-CS	Rubuida	109	
SR_94	Rosaaci	3	Rubuida	2															SR-S	Rosaaci	128	
SR_95	Sw	1	Rubuida	2			Sympalb	3											SR-CS	Rubuida	69	
SR_96	Rubuida	7	Sw	1			Sympalb	9											SR-CS	Rubuida	168	
SR_97	Rubuida	1					Sympalb	11											SR-S	Rubuida	117	
SR_98	Pb	3	Amelaln	5			Sympalb	12											SR-DS	Pb	144	

SRFN 2 Report Table

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking																		Status Plot Type	Tallest in Plot		Noxious Weeds		
	Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height		Under Height			Species	Height (cm)			
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number						
SR2_01	Sw	1										Sw	3							SR-C	Sw	33		
SR2_02	Sw	2										Sw	1	Sympalb	1						SR-CS	Sw	42	
SR2_03	Shepcan	10	Rosaaci	1																	SR-S	Shepcan	124	
SR2_04	Sw	1										Sw	2								SR-C	Sw	34	
SR2_05	Sw	1										Sw	1								SR-C	Sw	30	
SR2_06												Sw	4								NSR-LIG-C	Sw	29	
SR2_07																					NSR-			
SR2_08	Sw	1										Sw	4								SR-C	Sw	34	
SR2_09	Sw	1										Sw	4	Salix	2						SR-CS	Sw	32	
SR2_10												Sw	2								NSR-LIG-C	Sw	28	
SR2_11	Shepcan	2										Rubuida	1								SR-S	Shepcan	106	Canada Thistle- High density
SR2_12	Amelaln	1	Cornser	1	Shepcan	8															SR-S	Amelaln	150	
SR2_13	Sw	2										Sw	1								SR-C	Sw	39	Canada Thistle - Moderate density
SR2_14	Sw	1										Sw	2	Rosaaci	1	Salix	1				SR-CS	Sw	34	
SR2_15	Sw	1										Sw	1								SR-C	Sw	33	
SR2_16	Sw	2										Sw	2								SR-C	Sw	30	
SR2_17	Pb	1										Pb	5								SR-D	Pb	67	
SR2_18												Sw	5								NSR-LIG-C	Sw	28	
SR2_19	Sw	1										Sw	3								SR-C	Sw	30	
SR2_20												Sw	3	Salix	3						NSR-LIG-CS	Salix	33	
SR2_21	Amelaln	8	Salix	1	Shepcan	5		1													SR-S	Salix	142	
SR2_22												Sw	5								NSR-LIG-C	Sw	29	
SR2_23												Sw	3								NSR-LIG-C	Sw	25	
SR2_24												Sw	3								NSR-LIG-C	Sw	29	
SR2_25	Sw	2										Sw	1								SR-C	Sw	37	
SR2_26	Sw	1										Sw	1	Pb	4	At	2				SR-CD	Pb	43	
SR2_27												Sw	3								NSR-LIG-C	Sw	27	
SR2_28	Sw	1										Sw	1								SR-C	Sw	30	
SR2_29												Sw	2								NSR-LIG-C	Sw	26	
SR2_30	Sw	3																			SR-C	Sw	34	



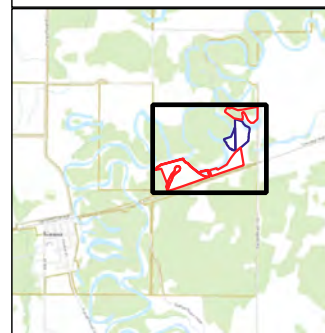
2025 SRFN Monitoring Plot Data

Project Partners:



Legend

- 2025 Plot Data
- SR-CS
 - NSR-
 - ◆ NSR-LIG-C
 - ◆ NSR-LIG-S
 - SR-
 - SR-C
 - SR-CD
 - SR-CDS
 - SR-D
 - SR-DS
 - SR-S
 - ◆ NSR-LIG-CS
 - 2021 Planting
 - 2024 Planting



Date Created: 2026-06-19
Project CRS: ESRI:102178
Source: Google Satellite, ESRI Topo
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:5,000

0 50 100 m

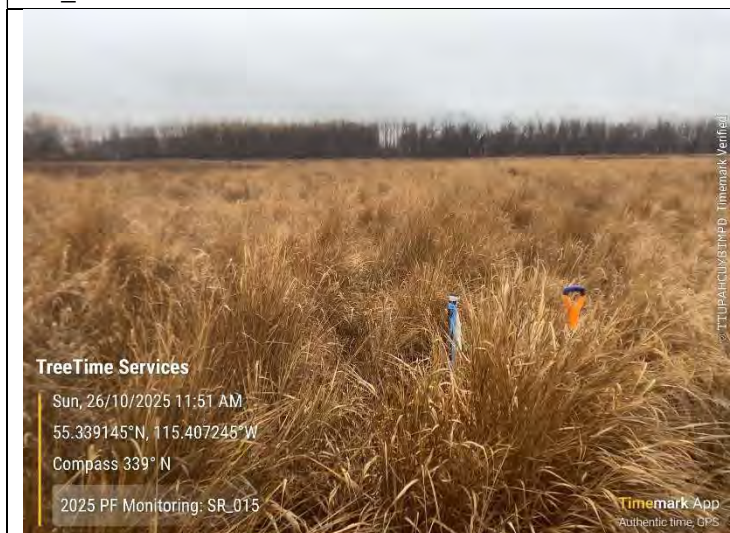


Site Photos

SR_04



SR_15 & 15b



SR_23



SR_30



SR_44



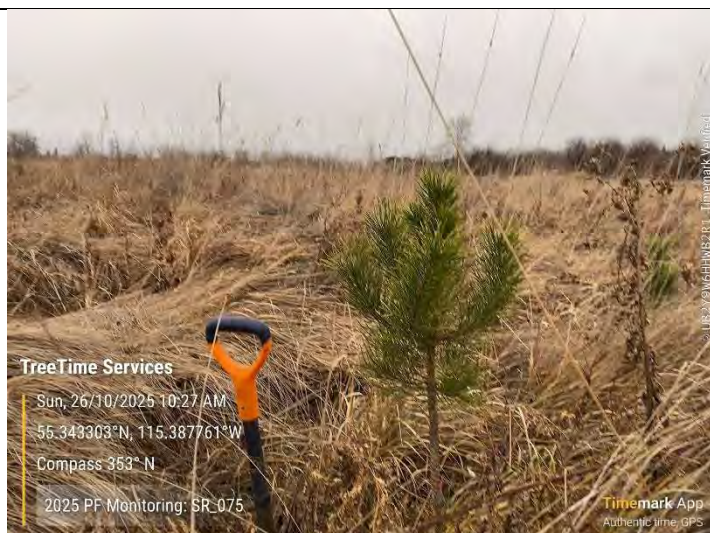
SR_53 & 53a



SR_62



SR_75



SR_82



SR_91



SR2_05



SR2_11



SR2_22



SR2_30

