

2023 Annual Project Report

AMA Centennial Forests
Benoit & Flatbush



Project
Forest

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Land Acknowledgement

| Traditional Territories



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

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

About Us

| Our Mission and Values

Rewilding Canada, one forest at a time.

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



Our work is rooted in our values.

Responsibility

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

Reciprocity

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

Humility

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

Transparency

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

Community

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

Overview

| United Nations Sustainability Development Goals

Goals to Transform Our World

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

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



Purpose & Positive Impact

The following UN SDGs are impacted by the Project Forest Camp Creek forest:

Purpose



Positive Impact



Overview

| Forest Facts

About the forests you funded.

NAME

AMA Centennial Forest - Benoit

LOCATION

Lamont County, Alberta

[53.891621, -112.477967](#)

DATE PLANTED

May 2023

SIZE

9 hectares

TOTAL SEEDLINGS PLANTED

19,980

TOTAL SPECIES PLANTED

4

TOTAL CO2 REMOVED FROM THE AIR*

4,752 metric tonnes

SPECIES PLANTED

White spruce (8,280)

Black Spruce (5,940)

Lodgepole Pine (3,780)

White Birch (1,980)



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

Overview

| Forest Facts

About the forests you funded.

NAME

AMA Centennial Forest - Flatbush

LOCATION

Hamlet of Flatbush, Alberta

[54.737201, -114.141383](#)

DATE PLANTED

June 2023

SIZE

41 hectares

TOTAL SEEDLINGS PLANTED

82,440

TOTAL SPECIES PLANTED

5

TOTAL CO2 REMOVED FROM THE AIR*

29,062 metric tonnes

SPECIES PLANTED

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



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

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land

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

Matching ESG Goals:

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



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

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



AMA Centennial Forest - Flatbush

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

102,420

Seedlings Planted at Benoit & Flatbush

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



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

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

85%

Average Seedling Survival Rate at Benoit & Flatbush

Figure 1: Acceptable Stocking Summary

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

142

Plots Sampled at Benoit & Flatbush

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

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

Figure 2: Acceptable Stocking Summary

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

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

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



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

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

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



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

—**Dan Sturgess**, Biologist at Alberta Conservation Association (ACA)

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

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

6

Species Planted at Benoit & Flatbush

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



Indicator 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management

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

Sustainable Forest

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



White spruce seedling at Benoit

Rewilding Plans

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

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

Purpose

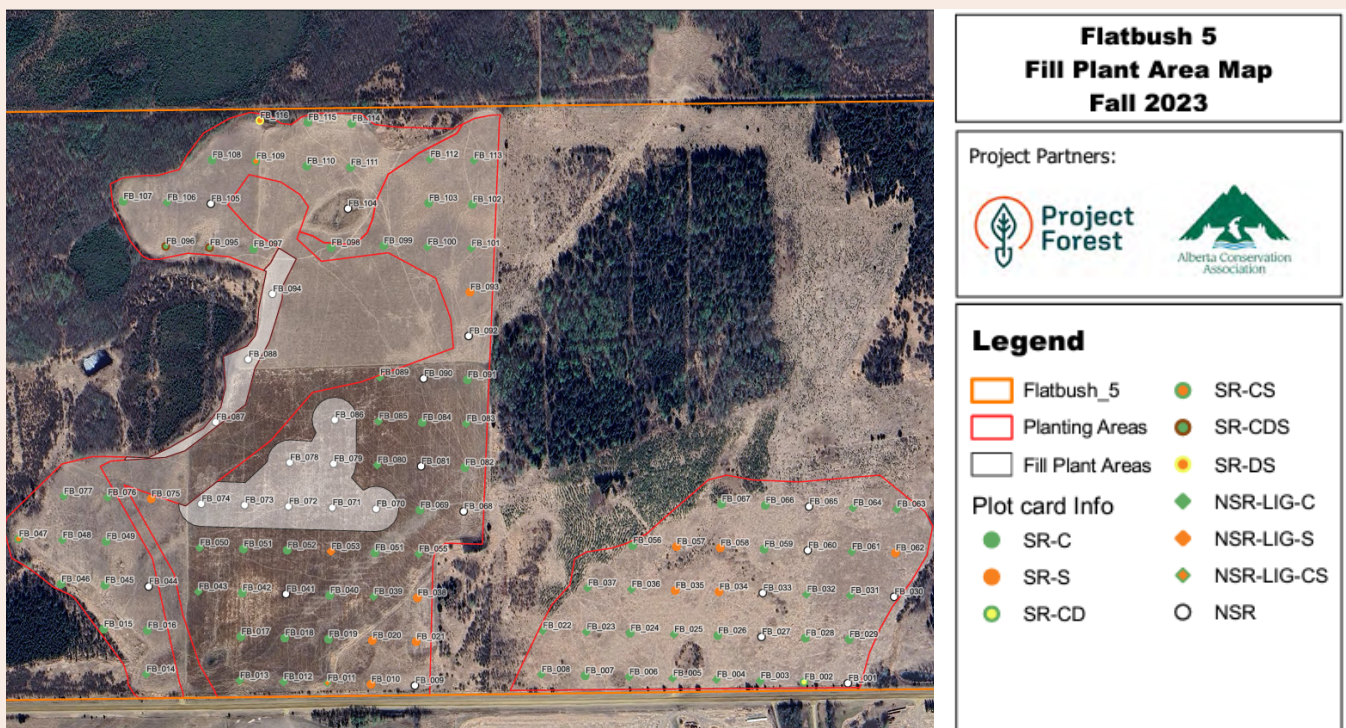
| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



Monitoring Protocols

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

Figure 3: Recommended Fill Plant Areas



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

Remediation Activities

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

Purpose

| UN SDG 15 - Life on Land



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

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

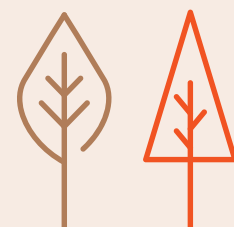
The AMA Centennial Forest - Benoit site is 9 km west of Andrew, on the NE side of the Highway 45 and RR 174 junction. The site is approximately 100 km northeast of Edmonton. There are 9.1 hectares of land available for planting within the Benoit Conservation Site. The land is a mix of historical agricultural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

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

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

Ecosystem degradation

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



Purpose

| UN SDG 13 - Climate Action

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

Matching ESG Goals:

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



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

Indicator 13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

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

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

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

33,814

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

Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector

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

Purpose

| UN SDG 13 - Climate Action



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

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

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

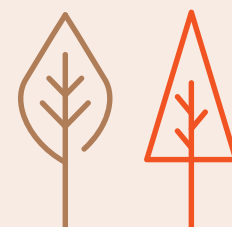
- Presentations featuring a wide range of speakers from the Project Forest community
- Focus on Indigenous reconciliation through rewilding, sustainable business practices, and community investment

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

1

Exclusive Funding Partner



Purpose

| UN SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

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

Matching ESG Goals:

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



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

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

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

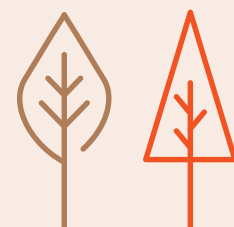
The AMA Centennial Forests provide recreational areas for Albertans in the northern region of Alberta. Visitors to the forest can boost the local economy by increasing revenue from tourism-related activities such as accommodation, transportation, and food services. Rewilding projects require labour to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

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

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

Local fiscal space

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



Positive Impact

| UN SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being

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



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

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

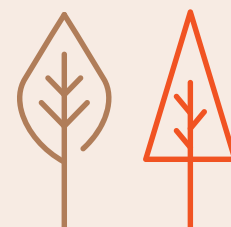
Forests act as natural air filters by absorbing pollutants and particulate matter from the atmosphere. Trees remove harmful gases by absorbing them through their leaf stomata, filtering these chemicals from the air. Particulate matter is intercepted by the tree's surfaces. When it rains, the particles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

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

Some of the important ecological services provided by forests include:

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

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



Positive Impact

| UN SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

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



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

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

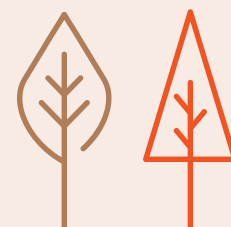
Forests filter, purify, and improve the quality of our water. Tree roots help retain soil and reduce the transport of pollutants into water bodies. Planting forests in watershed areas can contribute to protecting water quality, ensuring access to clean water for communities. (NRCAN, 2021)

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

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

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

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





AMA Centennial Forest - Flatbush

Our work is not possible without you.

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



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Appendix A - Benoit Afforestation Survey

Afforestation Survey Cover Page				
Project Site: ACA - Benoit				
Survey Date(s)	November 1, 2023	Total Plots	26	
Stocking Calculations				
Type of Plot	# of Plots	% of Plots	Meet Final Criteria	% of Plots
SR with Acceptable Conifer trees	18	69.2	0	0
SR with Acceptable Deciduous trees	0	0	0	0
SR Acceptable Shrubs	0	0	0	0
SR with Acceptable Conifer & Deciduous trees	0	0	0	0
SR with Acceptable Conifer trees & Shrubs	0	0	0	0
SR with Acceptable Deciduous trees & Shrubs	0	0	0	0
SR with Acceptable Conifer & Deciduous trees & shrubs	0	0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer	6	23.1	0	0
NSR-LIG with Deciduous	0	0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Shrub	0	0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Deciduous	0	0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Shrubs	0	0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Deciduous & Shrubs	0	0	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Deciduous trees & shrubs	0	0	0	0
NSR -No Acceptable Woody species present	2	7.7	N/A	N/A
Acceptable Stocking Summary				
Plot Stocking Status	# of Plots	% of Plots		
SR Plots	18	69.2		
NSR-LIG Stocking	6	23.1		
NSR (excludes NSR-LIG)	2	7.7		
Total Stocking (SR + NSR-LIG):	24	92.3		
Herbaceous Vegetation Observed on Site			Noxious Weeds	
Oats			None observed	
<i>Rumex</i> spp.				
Buckwheat				
Canola				
Mint				
Foxtail				
Barley				
<u>Project Comments:</u>				
Overall site is growing well and expected to continue to have a positive trajectory to becoming a mature forest.				
In the summer there was large and dense distribution of German chamomile. However, after the weed picking and revisiting the site in the fall, the chamomile was only observed by the access point.				

Assessment Survey Tally Card

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking						Status	Tallest in Plot		Other factors	
	Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height			Species	Height (cm)	Evidence of: Damage, Disease, Competition,	Noxious Weeds
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number					
BN_01	Sw	1	Sw	1			SR	Sw	31	Oats, doc, buckwheat	
BN_02	PI	1					SR	PI	34	Oats	
BN_03							NSR	0	0	Canola, mint, doc, oats	
BN_04	Sw	2					SR	Sw	38		
BN_05	Sw	1					SR	Sw	30	Oats, doc	
BN_06	Sw	3					SR	Sw	36		
BN_07	Sw	1					SR	Sw	31	Foxtail barley, unknown crop	
BN_08	Sw	2					SR	Sw	36		
BN_09	Sw	2					SR	Sw	40		
BN_10			Sw	2			NSR-LIG	Sw	28	Foxtail barley, doc	
BN_11	Sw	2	Sw	1			SR	Sw	36	Foxtail barley	
BN_12	Sw	1					SR	Sw	32	Foxtail, oats, mint sp	
BN_13	Sw	1					SR	Sw	34	Foxtail	
BN_14			Sw	3			NSR-LIG	Sw	28	Oats, foxtail	
BN_15							NSR	0	0	Oats, barley, buckwheat 2x SW within 10cm outside plot 15-20cm tall	
BN_16	Sw	1	Sw	1			SR	Sw	31		
BN_17			Sw	1	PI	3	NSR-LIG	PI	26		
BN_18	Sw	2					SR	Sw	33	Oats	
BN_19	Sw	2					SR	Sw	37		
BN_20	Sw	2					SR	Sw	33	Oats, doc, foxtail	
BN_21	Sw	1	PI	1			SR	Sw	33		
BN_22			Sw	3			NSR-LIG	Sw	28		
BN_23			PI	2			NSR-LIG	PI	23		
BN_24	Sw	3					SR	Sw	33	Oats	
BN_25	Sw	1	Sw	1			SR	Sw	36		
BN_26			PI	3			NSR-LIG	PI	26		



ACA Benoit Survey Plot Status Fall 2023

Project Partners:



Legend

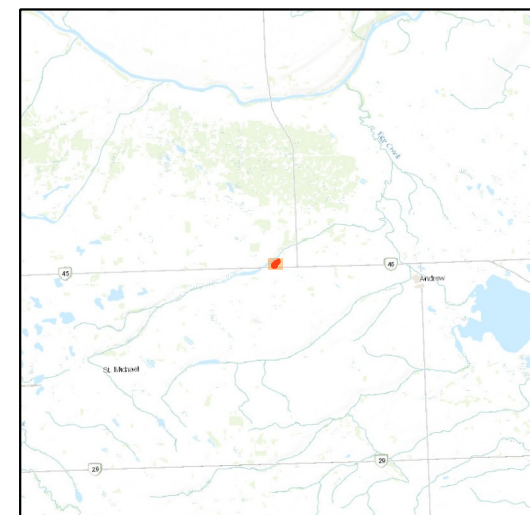
Project Boundary

Plot Status

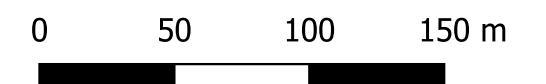
NSR

NSR-LIG (C)

SR (C)



Date Created: 2023-11-14
Project CRS: EPSG:3400
Source: ESRI Satellite
Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
Scale: 1:2,800



Site Photos

Plot BN_04



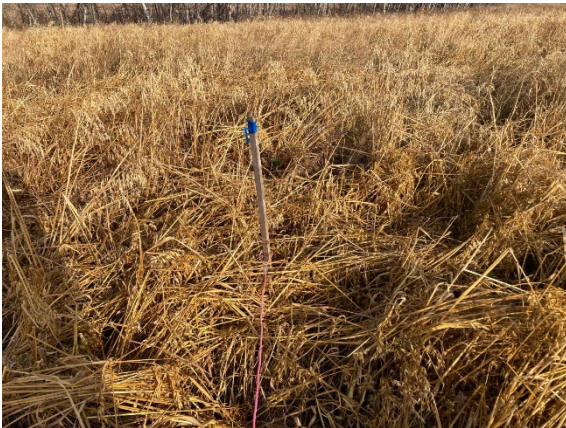
Plot BN_10



Plot BN_20



Plot BN_24



Project Forest Monitoring Assessment Summary Sheet

Project Name	Benoit
Applicability:	Trajectory of re-wilding success
Landowner:	ACA
Site Location:	53.892103, -112.478289
Year Planted:	2023
Assessment #:	1

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

Jennifer McGuinness

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

No areas will be removed from the project area.

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

Summary of Preventive and Corrective Actions:

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

A reasonable likelihood exists that a sufficient percentage of NSR-LIG sites will become SR sites within the coming years.

Declaration:

I do hereby declare that this submission:

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

Validated/Signed by:



Registration #

1838

Date:

January 4, 2023

Print Name:

Lindsay Dent

Company:

Tree Time Services Inc.

Appendix B - Flatbush Afforestation Survey

Afforestation Survey Cover Page				
Project Site: ACA – Flatbush 5				
Survey Date(s)	November 1, 2023	Total Plots	116	
Stocking Calculations				
Type of Plot	# of Plots	% of Plots	Meet Final Criteria	% of Plots
SR with Acceptable Conifer trees	36	31.0%	0	0
SR with Acceptable Deciduous trees	0	0.0%	0	0
SR Acceptable Shrubs	11	9.5%	0	0
SR with Acceptable Conifer & Deciduous trees	1	0.9%	0	0
SR with Acceptable Conifer trees & Shrubs	2	1.7%	0	0
SR with Acceptable Deciduous trees & Shrubs	1	0.9%	0	0
SR with Acceptable Conifer & Deciduous trees & shrubs	2	1.7%	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer	35	30.2%	0	0
NSR-LIG with Deciduous	0	0.0%	0	0
NSR-LIG with Shrub	1	0.9%	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Deciduous	0	0.0%	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Shrubs	1	0.9%	0	0
NSR-LIG with Deciduous & Shrubs	0	0.0%	0	0
NSR-LIG with Conifer & Deciduous trees & shrubs	0	0.0%	0	0
NSR -No Acceptable Woody species present	26	22.4	N/A	N/A
Acceptable Stocking Summary				
Plot Stocking Status	# of Plots	% of Plots		
SR Plots	52	44.8		
NSR-LIG Stocking	38	32.8		
NSR (excludes NSR-LIG)	26	22.4		
Total Stocking (SR + NSR-LIG):	90	77.6		
Herbaceous Vegetation Observed on Site			Noxious Weeds	
Dandelions	Stinkweed		Canada thistle	
Strawberry	Stinging nettle			
Common Yarrow				
Grass spp.				
Anemone				
Columbine				
Goldenrod				
Bromegrass				
Foxtail barley				
Cattail				
Project Comments:				
There are a several plots that did not have woody vegetations. And there are some pockets of Canada thistle.				

Assessment Survey Tally Card

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking										Status	Tallest in Plot		Risk factors	
	Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height			Species	Height (cm)	Evidence of: Damage, Disease, Competition,	Noxious Weeds
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number					
Fb_001											NSR				
Fb_002	Aw	6	Sw	1			PI	1	Sw	1	SR	Aw	42		
Fb_003							PI	1			NSR-LIG	PI	19		
Fb_004							Sw	4			NSR-LIG	Sw	24		
Fb_005							PI	1	Sw	1	NSR-LIG	PI	24		
Fb_006							Sw	4	PI	1	NSR-LIG	PI	25		
Fb_007	Sw	2					Sw	1			SR	Sw	31		
Fb_008							Sw	1	PI	1	NSR-LIG	PI	26	High grass competition	
Fb_009											NSR				
Fb_010	Sx	6									SR	Sx	197		
Fb_011							Sx	5	Sw	1	NSR-LIG	Sx	54		
Fb_012							Sw	1			NSR-LIG	Sw	21		
Fb_013							Sw	1			NSR-LIG	Sw	14		
Fb_014							Sw	1			NSR-LIG	Sw	36		
Fb_015	Sw	1									SR	Sw	32	Heavy grass competition	
Fb_016	Tx	1									SR	Tx	40		
Fb_016	Tx	1									SR	Tx	40		
Fb_018	Sw	1					Sw	1			SR	Sw	36		
Fb_019	Sw	1					Sw	3			SR	Sw	33		
Fb_020	Sx	29									SR	Sx	204		
Fb_021	Sx	31					Sx	1			SR	Sx	188		
Fb_022							Sw	1			NSR-LIG	Sw	22		
Fb_023							Sw	1			NSR-LIG	Sw	24		
Fb_024	Sw	1					Sw	1			SR	Sw	30		
Fb_025							Sw	2	PI	2	NSR-LIG	PI	21		
Fb_026	Sw	1					Sw	3	PI	1	SR	PI	31		
Fb_027											NSR			High grass competition	
Fb_028	Sw	1									SR	Sw	31		
Fb_029	Sw	1					Sw	3			SR	Sw	31		
Fb_030											NSR				
Fb_031							PI	2	Sw	1	NSR-LIG	PI	28		
Fb_032							Sw	3			NSR-LIG	Sw	28		
Fb_033											NSR			Moist area, high grass competition	Thistle
Fb_034	Sx	1					Sw	1			SR	Sx	120		
Fb_035	Snowberry	1					Sw	3	PI	2	SR		49		
Fb_036							PI	2	Sw	1	NSR-LIG	Sw	23		
Fb_037							Sw	1			NSR-LIG	Sw	21		
Fb_038	Sx	14									SR	Sx	165		
Fb_039							PI	1			NSR-LIG	PI	14		
Fb_040	Sw						Sw	2			SR	Sw	33		
Fb_041											NSR				
Fb_042	Sw	1					PI	1			SR	Sw	30		

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking										Status	Tallest in Plot		Risk factors	
	Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height			Species	Height (cm)	Evidence of: Damage, Disease, Competition,	Noxious Weeds
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number					
Fb_043							PI	3	Sw	2	NSR-LIG	Sw	25		
Fb_044											NSR				
Fb_045	Sw	3									SR	Sw	38		
Fb_046	Sw	1									SR	Sw	30		
Fb_047	Sw	1	Wild Rose	5							SR	Sw	47		
Fb_048							Tx	1			NSR-LIG	Tx	27		
Fb_049	Tx	1	Sw	2							SR	Tx	41		Thistle
Fb_050							PI	1			NSR-LIG	PI	20		
Fb_051	Sw	1					Sw	1			SR	Sw	32		
Fb_051	Sw	1					Sw	1			SR	Sw	32		
Fb_052							Sx	1			NSR-LIG	Sx	48		
Fb_053							PI	1			NSR-LIG	PI	28		
Fb_055							Sw	2			NSR-LIG	Sw	26		
Fb_056	Sw	1					Sw	3			SR	Sw	35		
Fb_057	Sx	2									SR	Sx	210		
Fb_058	Wild Rose	1					Wild Rose	1	Sw	2	SR	Wild Rose	39		
Fb_059	Sw	1					Sw	1	PI	1	SR	Sw	32		
Fb_060											NSR				Moderate Thistle
Fb_061							PI	2			NSR-LIG	PI	23		
Fb_062	Sx	3									SR	Sx	230		
Fb_063							Sw	1			NSR-LIG	Sw	23		
Fb_064							PI	1			NSR-LIG	PI	20		
Fb_065											NSR			High grass competition	
Fb_066	Sw	1									SR	Sw	34		
Fb_067	PI	1									SR	PI	30		
Fb_068											NSR				
Fb_069	Sw	1					Sw	2			SR	Sw	30		
Fb_070											NSR				
Fb_071											NSR				
Fb_072											NSR				
Fb_073											NSR				
Fb_074											NSR				
Fb_075	Sx	1					PI	1			SR	Sx	54		
Fb_076							PI	1			NSR-LIG	PI	22		
Fb_077							Sw	2			NSR-LIG	Sw	26		
Fb_078											NSR			Heavy grass & thistle competition	
Fb_079											NSR				
Fb_080							Sw	1			NSR-LIG	Sw	23		
Fb_081											NSR				
Fb_082	Sw	1					PI	1			SR	Sw	36		
Fb_083							Sw	2			NSR-LIG	Sw	24		
Fb_084	PI	1									SR	PI	31		

Plot	Tree & Shrub Stocking										Status	Tallest in Plot		Risk factors	
	Acceptable		Acceptable		Acceptable		Under Height		Under Height			Species	Height (cm)	Evidence of: Damage, Disease, Competition,	Noxious Weeds
	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number					
Fb_085							PI	1			NSR-LIG	PI	23		
Fb_086											NSR				
Fb_087											NSR				
Fb_088											NSR				
Fb_089							PI	1	Sw	2	NSR-LIG	Sw	27		
Fb_090											NSR				
Fb_091	Sw	1									SR	Sw	31		
Fb_092											NSR				
Fb_093	Sx	1					PI	1			SR	Sx	80		
Fb_094											NSR				
Fb_095	Sx	1	Sw	1	Bw	1	Tx	1			SR	Sx	47		
Fb_096	Sw	1	Bw	1	Sx	1	Sw	1			SR	Sw	34		
Fb_097	Tx	3	Sw	1			Sw	1			SR	Tx	46		
Fb_098	PI	1	Sw	1			Sw	2			SR	Sw	32		
Fb_099	Sw	1					Sw	1			SR	Sw	34		
Fb_100							PI	1			NSR-LIG	PI	17		
Fb_101							PI	2	Sw	2	NSR-LIG	Sw	29		
Fb_102	PI	1					PI	1			SR	PI	30		
Fb_103	PI	1					PI	2			SR	PI	30		
Fb_104											NSR				
Fb_105											NSR				
Fb_106							Sw	1			NSR-LIG	Sw	14		
Fb_107	Sw	2					PI	3			SR	PI	38		
Fb_108	Sw	1					Sw	1			SR	Sw	30		
Fb_109	Sx	1	Sw	1	Tx	2	Sx	3			SR	Sx	122		
Fb_110	Tx	2					Tx	1			SR	Tx	42		Thistle
Fb_111	Sw	2									SR	Sw	34		
Fb_112							Sw	4			NSR-LIG	Sw	28		
Fb_113							Sw	1			NSR-LIG	Sw	26		
Fb_114	Tx	2					Bw	1			SR	Tx	48		
Fb_115	Sw	1					Bw	1			SR	Bw	40		
Fb_116	Sx	28	Aw	1							SR	Sx	143		



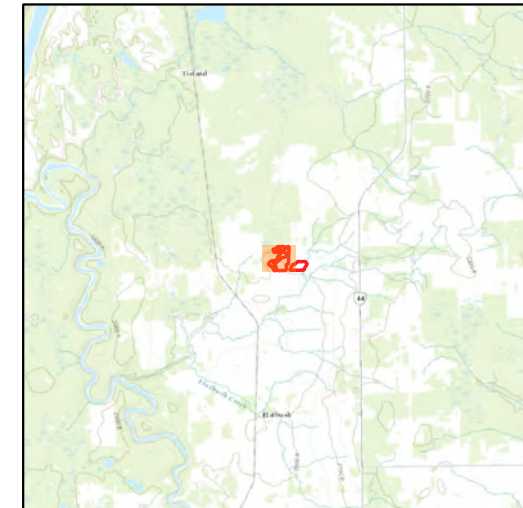
Flatbush - Map 1 Survey Plot Status Fall 2023

Project Partners:

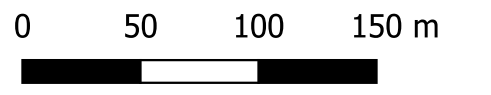


Legend

- Project Boundary
- Planting Areas
- SR-DS
- SR-S
- SR-CDS
- SR-C
- SR-CS
- ◆ NSR-LIG-C
- ◆ NSR-LIG-CS
- ◆ NSR-LIG-S
- NSR



Date Created: 2023-11-14
 Project CRS: EPSG:3400
 Source: Google Satellite
 Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
 Scale: 1:3,200





Flatbush - Map 2 Survey Plot Status Fall 2023

Project Partners:

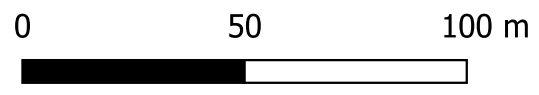


Legend

- Project Boundary
- Planting Areas
- SR-C
- SR-S
- NSR-LIG-C
- SR-CD
- NSR



Date Created: 2023-11-14
 Project CRS: EPSG:3400
 Source: Google Satellite
 Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
 Scale: 1:1,700





Flatbush 5 Fill Plant Area Map Fall 2023

Project Partners:



Legend

- Flatbush_5
- Planting Areas
- Fill Plant Areas
- SR-CS
- SR-CDS
- SR-DS
- ◆ NSR-LIG-C
- ◆ NSR-LIG-S
- ◆ NSR-LIG-CS
- SR-C
- SR-S
- SR-CD
- NSR



Date Created: 2024-02-04
 Project CRS: EPSG:3400
 Source: Google Satellite
 Created By: Tree Time Services Inc.
 Scale: 1:4,000

0 50 100 150 200 m



Site Photos

Plot FB_45



Plot FB_80



Plot FB_106



Plot FB_33



Project Forest Monitoring Assessment Summary Sheet

Project Name	Flatbush 5
Applicability:	Trajectory of re-wilding success
Landowner:	ACA
Site Location:	54.734770, -114.142633
Year Planted:	2023
Assessment #:	1

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

Maclean Forbes

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

No areas will be removed from the project area.

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

Summary of Preventive and Corrective Actions:

Two NSR areas have been identified that can be considered for a fill plant. Project Forest and the ACA need to discuss if the ACA would desire a fill plant.

Declaration:

I do hereby declare that this submission:

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

Validated/Signed by:



Registration #

1838

Date:

February 2, 2024

Print Name:

Lindsay Dent

Company:

Tree Time Services Inc.

Appendix C - Benoit Rewilding Plan



Project Forest – Alberta Conservation Association

Benoit Conservation Site Rewilding Work Plan

April 25, 2023



Prepared by:



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1	Project Overview	1
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2.1	Site Preparation	2
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3.2	Resource List.....	3
4	Project Monitoring.....	3
5	Maintenance	3
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1 Project Overview

Project Forest and Alberta Conservation Association (ACA) have partnered to rewild 9.1 ha within the Benoit Conservation Site. The goal of the project is to certify the lands under the Ecological Gifts Program. Project Forest has retained Tree Time Services for project planning, project management and field implementation of the Project Forest ACA Rewilding Project.

The ACA has 5 long-term objectives for management of the Benoit Conservation Sites. Partnering with Project Forest will achieve 3 of the 5 long-term objectives including:

- Promote and restore native biodiversity,
- Increase ecological connectivity, and
- Increase carbon sequestration.

As per information provided by the ACA, the site does not require mechanical site preparation. Prior to planting, a cover crop will be sown. As part of the re-wilding scope of work, the project area has been assessed, seedling and site preparation prescriptions have been developed, and a post implementation monitoring program has been developed.

The project site is about 100 km northeast of Edmonton. See Appendix 1 for an Overview Map.

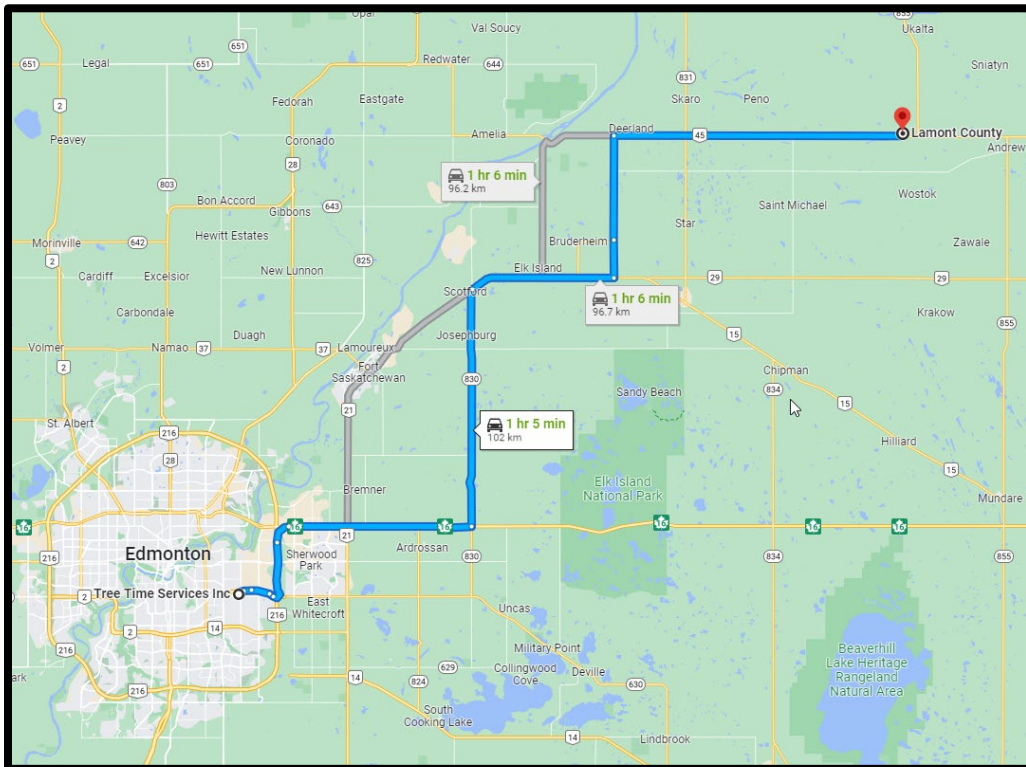


Figure 1. Directions to Benoit Conservation Site from Edmonton, AB

2 Site Prescription

The property is located in a transition zone between the Dry Mixedwood Natural Sub-Region of Boreal Forest and the Central Parkland and within the Central Parkland 1.1 seed zone. This site is 9.1 ha in area and has been divided into 3 areas. Table 1 lists the sections of the project site and their respective areas. See Appendix 2 the site prescription map.

Table 1. Project site sections and respective areas

Section	Area (ha)
A	2.5
B	3.0
C	3.7

Based on aerial imagery Section B of the planting area is a continuation of wetland from the lake to the forested section adjacent to the planting site. Both Section A and C are more upland.

2.1 Site Preparation

The area the ACA has identified for tree planting section will not require site preparation. Since the ACA secured the site, the ACA has entered into a Crop Licence Agreement with the neighbouring landowner, Craig Stelter, with the intent to crop the land until restoration activities can be conducted on the crop field.

Based on this agreement, no further site preparation is required regarding the revegetation of this site.

2.2 Cover Crop

A cover crop will be sown to minimize vegetative competition during the first season of growing. A cover crop using a native seed blend will be deployed at a seeding rate of 15 kg/ ha. The cover crop was developed in consultation with a supplier of native seed mix company. Table 2 lists the grass seed mix for the cover crop.

Table 2. List of grass seed to be deployed

Species	% of Blend by Weight
Rocky Mountain Fescue	16.0
Green Needlegrass	10.0
Slender Wheatgrass	12.0
Northern Wheatgrass	18.0
Diploid Annual Ryegrass	10.0
White Clover	10.0
Nuttall's Alkaligrass	4.0
Canada Wildrye	15.0
Western Wheatgrass	5.0

Two viable options exist for the distribution of seed for the cover crop: seed tilling or drone seeding. An environmental professional will visit the site and determine which of the two options will be used.

2.3 Seedling prescription

Tree planting will occur in May/ June of 2023. The area will be planted on average 2200 stems/ ha. Table 3 displays the seedlings ordered for the project area. Sections A & C are prescribed white spruce, lodgepole pine, and white birch. The white birch will be planted in clusters of 10 seedlings, and the white

spruce and lodgepole pine will be uniformly distributed. These species were chosen because of the upland soils, and the surrounding forest composition. Section B was prescribed black spruce based on aerial imagery and is consistent with the transition from the lake to the wetland adjacent to the polygon.

Table 3. Seedlings ordered for project area

Season	Species	Latin Name	Amount	Section
Spring 2023	Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contorta var. latifolia</i>	3780	A, C
Spring 2023	White spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	8280	A, C
Spring 2023	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	1980	A, C
Spring 2023	Black Spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>	5940	B

The average tree planting density for the site was increased due to several reasons:

- The birch will be planted in clusters that equate to ~4,000 stems/ ha,
- The edges of the site adjacent to the road will be planted at a higher density, and
- Higher than expected mortality has been observed at similar sites.

Seedlings will not be evenly distributed across site. It will have more variable spacing between seedlings to develop a more natural distribution.

3 Project Implementation Considerations

3.1 Permit Requirements

No permits are required at this time.

Should permits be required, all processes and procedures will be followed prior to starting work.

3.2 Resource List

See Appendix 3 for resource list. This includes resources required to complete the work, including a 25% fill plant if required.

4 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. A Final Assessment 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 2029.

5 Maintenance

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

6 Deliverables and Timeline

Table 4. Project deliverables and timelines

Deliverable	Description	Timelines
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General consultation, client meetings. • Determining cover crop plan. • Completion of Re-Wilding Plan. • Finalization of Monitoring Plan. • Additional time for project management. 	February - March 2023
Project Seedling Ordered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lodgepole Pine: 3780 seedlings • White spruce: 8280 seedlings • White Birch: 1980 seedlings • Black Spruce: 5940 seedlings • Cold storage, transportation, and storage 	Deliver Spring 2023
Cover Crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase cover crop seed. • Sow cover crop. 	May 2023
Planting Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All seedlings 	May/ June 2023
Monitoring Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site will be monitored based on the monitoring protocols developed with the Rewilding Plan. 	Start: 2024
Fill Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete final assessment to confirm observations that the site is on a trajectory to becoming a forest. 	no later than fall 2029

7 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 D - Flatbush Rewilding Plan



Project Forest – Alberta Conservation Association

Flatbush 5 Conservation Site Rewilding Work Plan

June 5, 2023



Prepared by:



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2.2	Seedling prescription	3
3	Project Monitoring.....	4
4	Maintenance	4
5	Deliverables and Timeline	5
6	Safety.....	5

1 Project Overview

Project Forest and Alberta Conservation Association (ACA) have partnered to rewild approximately 41 ha within the Flatbush 5 Conservation Site. Project Forest has retained Tree Time Services for project planning, project management and field implementation of the Project Forest ACA Rewilding Project.

The ACA has 5 long-term objectives for management of the Flatbush 5 Conservation Sites. Partnering with Project Forest will achieve 3 of the 5 long-term objectives including:

- Promote and restore native biodiversity,
- Increase ecological connectivity, and
- Increase carbon sequestration.

As per information provided by the ACA, the site does not require mechanical site preparation. As part of the re-wilding scope of work, the project area has been assessed, seedlings have been prescribed, annual monitoring program assessments will be completed, and final monitoring assessment anticipated to be completed in Fall 2029.

The Flatbush 5 site is 5 km north of the hamlet of Flatbush and lies between Range Road 15 and Range Road 20 on the north side of Township Road 664. The site is approximately 180 km north of Edmonton. See Appendix 2 for an Site Prescription Map.

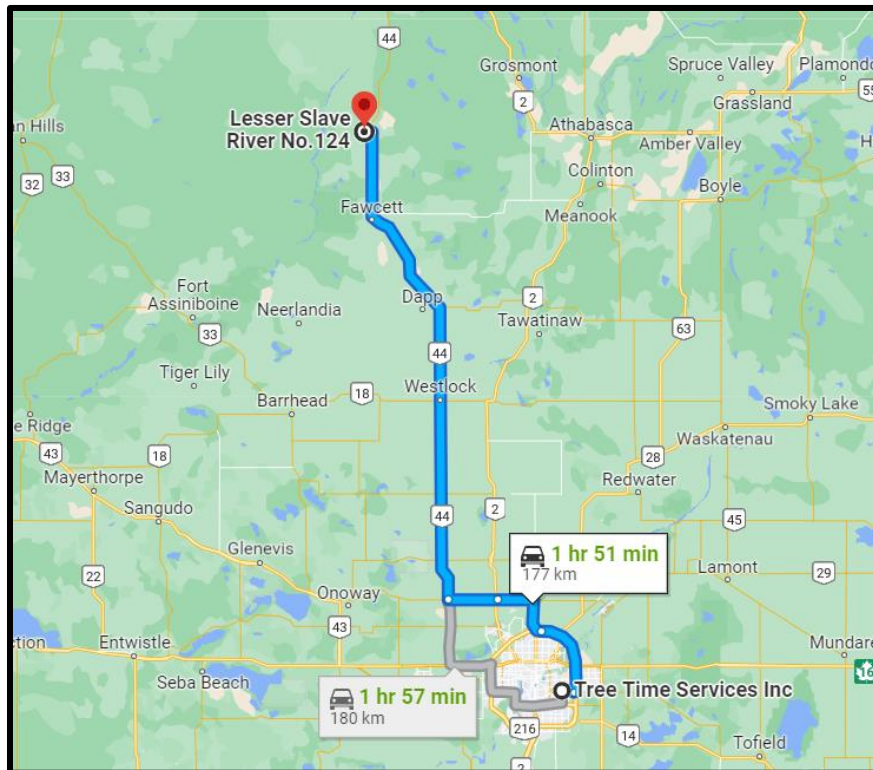


Figure 1. Directions to Flatbush 5 Conservation Site from Edmonton, AB

1.1 Background

According to the ACA the land is a mix of historical agricultural land and forested areas and is bordered on the north by lowland habitat. Trees, shrubs, herbs, and grasses have been planted over the years to restore native habitat. Wildlife in the area includes moose, white-tailed and mule deer, elk, black bear, and grouse.

In the non-treed areas of Flatbush 5, the site had native grass replanted from 2016 to 2020. The purpose of the grass was to manage weeds and establish native grass species on site. The establishment of native grass on the site is doing better than expected and provides the opportunity to advance the timeline from 2026 to Spring 2023, next stage of the sites restoration, which is tree planting. The eastern portions of Flatbush 5 had sections that were planted with pine and spruce. These seedlings had successful establishment and growth. See Figure 2 and Figure 3 for trees planted in 2012.



Figure 2. Pine planted in 2012



Figure 3. Spruce and pine planted in 2012

The site has natural ingress occurring near the edges of the site. Natural ingress includes aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*), white spruce (*Picea glauca*), and willow (*Salix* spp.). See Figure 4 and Figure 5 for photos of natural ingress.



Figure 4. Natural ingress of white spruce, balsam poplar adjacent to the planting area



Figure 5. Natural willow ingress within the planting area

2 Site Prescription

The site is in the Central Mixedwood natural subregion of Boreal Forest. Flatbush 5 is two quarter sections (SW/SE-30-066-01-W5M), with approximately 41 ha available for planting. Table 1 lists the sections of the project site and their respective areas. See Appendix 1 the site prescription map.

Table 1. Project site sections and respective areas

Section	Area (ha)	% of Project Area
1	3.9	8%
2	0.8	2%
3	5.3	11%
4	18.9	39%
5	12.3	26%
No Planting	6.9	14%
Total	41.2	100%

Within the project area, a non-planting area has been identified by the ACA. The purpose for this is to retain an area for grass restoration area. This area would also allow the area to be more inviting and enjoyable for the people who visit the site.

2.1 Site Preparation

The area the ACA has identified for tree planting will not require site preparation.

The main reasons to conduct site preparation is to de-compact the site, manage competition, or creating a better microsite to plant seedlings. Compaction is not a limiting factor for the site and competition will be managed through the establishment of native grass. Based on the performance of previously planted seedlings, these site limiting factors are expected not to be an issue.

2.2 Seedling prescription

Tree planting will occur in Spring 2023. The area will be planted at an average of 2000 stems/ ha. Table 2 displays the seedlings ordered for the project area.

Table 2. Seedlings for project area

	Bw <i>Betula papyifera</i>	Sb <i>Picea banksiana</i>	Lt <i>Larix laricina</i>	Sw <i>Picea glauca</i>	Pl <i>Pinus contorta</i>	Total
Section	# Seedlings	# Seedlings	# Seedlings	# Seedlings	# Seedlings	Seedlings
1	720	1440	2700	2880		7740
2				1620		1620
3	1080	2160	3780	3600		10620
4				24840	12960	37800
5				16380	8280	24660
No planting						0
Total	1800	3600	6480	49320	21240	82440

Sections 1 and 3 are prescribed the same proportions of white spruce, larch, black spruce, and white birch. These two sections have wetlands and higher soil moisture content. The white birch will be planted in clusters of 10 seedlings.

Section 2 is a small upland area adjacent to the no planting zone identified in the map. There is natural white spruce ingress to the south west of this polygon.

Sections 4 and 5 are upland and dry sites. They have been prescribed with white spruce and lodgepole pine.

Seedlings will be planted with variable spacing and densities to emulate a natural distribution. Species have been selected to best fit the unique site conditions, such as soils, topography, and surrounding forest composition, of each section.

3 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. A Final Assessment 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 2029.

4 Maintenance

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

5 Deliverables and Timeline

Table 3. Project deliverables and timelines

Deliverable	Description	Timelines
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General consultation, client meetings. • Determining cover crop plan. • Completion of Re-Wilding Plan. • Finalization of Monitoring Plan. • Additional time for project management. 	Spring 2023
Project Seedling Ordered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lodgepole Pine: 21240 seedlings • White spruce: 49320 seedlings • White Birch: 1800 seedlings • Black Spruce: 3600 seedlings • Larch: 6480 seedlings • Cold storage, transportation, and storage 	Deliver Spring 2023
Planting Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All seedlings 	Spring 2023
Monitoring Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site will be monitored based on the monitoring protocols developed with the Rewilding Plan. 	Start: Fall 2023/ Spring 2024
Fill Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete final assessment to confirm observations that the site is on a trajectory to becoming a forest. 	no later than fall 2029

6 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.