

2022 PLANTING SITES AND DETAILS



| Regions | Locations | Species | Impacts and Notes | 1 Year Survival |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| British Columbia & Territories/North | New Westminster, BC | This project boasts one of the most diverse collection of native tree and shrub species: Douglas fir, western hemlock, Pacific yew, Sitka spruce, grand fir, western redcedar, Douglas maple, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improve overall ecological integrity, optimize resources, and provide substantially more benefits for both wildlife and the community over the long-term. | 63% |
| Prairies | Winnipeg, MB | Acute willow, balsam fir, Jack pine, Manitoba maple and white spruce | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The planting at the educational centre will provide multiple benefits including shade, shelter, recreational benefits, wildlife habitat, soil retention, aesthetic beauty and clean air. | 92% |
| Ontario | Wolfe Island, ON | White pine, Norway spruce, tamarack, sugar maple, bur oak | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide habitat and shade for wildlife, reduce soil erosion, prevent flooding, and increase the overall tree canopy of the island. | 92% |
| Quebec | Lac-Saint-Jean, QC | Black spruce, Tamarack, Jack pine | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The increase in forest production from poorly regenerated parcels will improve air quality and increase carbon sequestration in the region. | 99% |
| Atlantic | Chignecto Isthmus | White pine, eastern white cedar, eastern hemlock, red spruce, white spruce, black spruce, red oak, yellow birch, sugar maple | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Replanting clear-cuts and protecting mature forest on the Chignecto Isthmus.Increase resilience to climate change. | 81% |