



HELP CREATE A FOREST IN AN URBAN OR SUBURBAN AREA

WHY AN URBAN FOREST?

In France and Europe, Reforest'Action plants urban micro-forests to help develop greener, more sustainable and more liveable cities. Left free or semi-free after a few years, they help develop local biodiversity and can be part of an urban cooling solution, in response to an ever-increasing number of heatwaves and the formation of heat islands in cities.

” THE FOREST IS THE CITY’S FUTURE.

TREES IN THE CITY:
SEEN AS VITAL
BY FRENCH PEOPLE

80%

OF FRENCH PEOPLE WANT TO LIVE NEAR AN URBAN GREEN SPACE.

90%

OF FRENCH PEOPLE NEED DAILY CONTACT WITH PLANT LIFE.



THE PRINCIPLES OF AN URBAN FOREST

With Reforest'Action, urban forest projects rely on a wide variety of methods: sustainable forestry practices, the Miyawaki method and related methods, food forests and forest gardens, landscaping methods, etc. These methods are tailored to each project's context and all promote the restoration of highly degraded soils such as urban soils.

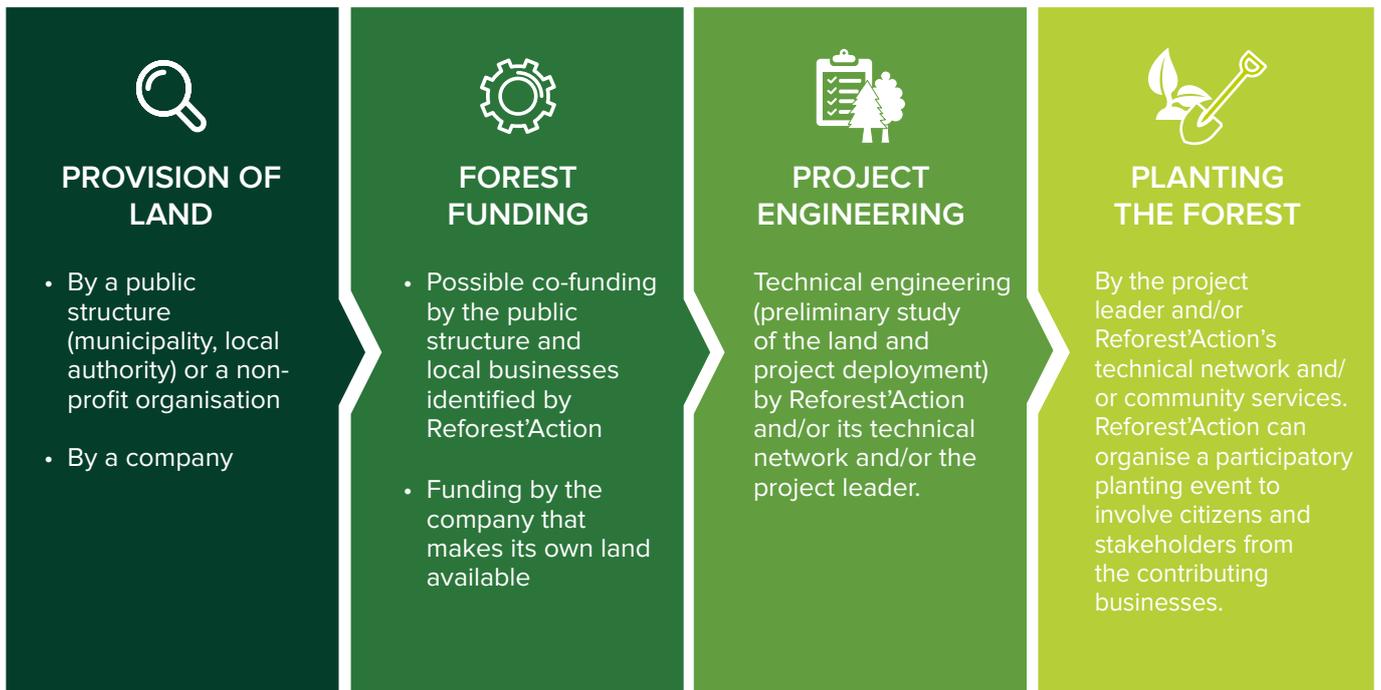
They do so through appropriate work on the soil and via the selection of various species with complementary needs. **After a few years of development, urban micro-forests contribute to the growth of local biodiversity and the socio-environmental transition of cities.**



ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Recommended minimum: 300 m² of land
- Width of the area: 5 metres minimum.
- Storage space available.
- Area accessible to a compact excavator.
- 5 metres side clearance.
- An all-earth site (no slab or underground car park).
- No pipes or power cables within the planting area.

HOW DOES IT ACTUALLY WORK?



PLANTING AN URBAN FOREST WITH REFOREST'ACTION IN 4 KEY STEPS

1. PRELIMINARY STUDY



Analysis of the soil in the area to be afforested and identification of various tree species that are suited to the local conditions, the soil and the climate (up to 30 species). Seedlings of the selected species are then acquired from nurseries.

2. GROUND WORK



Preparing the soil. The nature and intensity of the work carried out are tailored to the state of the soil, in order to ensure the best possible planting conditions. The goal is to preserve soil life, if the soil is in good condition. If not, it will be transformed: via loosening, to help plants take root, and through fertilisation using natural amendments such as wood chippings and compost.

3. PLANTING



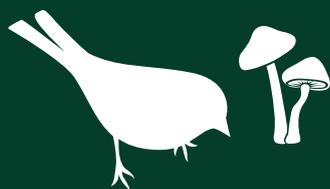
Trees planted by technicians or via a participatory planting operation involving the public or the project's backers. The seedlings may be planted densely and are sometimes randomly distributed and may include bushes, fruit trees, perennial ground cover, etc. Every design choice aims to reproduce the complexity of the natural environment where there is emulation and cooperation between species. Mulch is then applied around the trees once they have been planted in order to protect them.

4. MAINTENANCE & FOLLOW-UP



Maintenance and follow-up over a five-year period. After a few years of light maintenance (manual clearing of weeds), the forest can be left to freely evolve so that trees may grow and to foster the development of biodiversity. For safety and landscaping reasons, forestry work may also be carried out in the long term, in particular when the urban forest occupies a large area open to the public.

HELPING CREATE AN URBAN FOREST MEANS... ACTING FOR BIODIVERSITY IN THE CITY



SUPPORTING BIODIVERSITY IN URBAN AREAS

Urban forests help increase the biodiversity of the urban fauna and flora by providing multiple shelters for animals, plants and micro-organisms.

AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSITION OF CITIES

To address the pressing issue of climate change, and given the major health impact of urban pollution, at a time when 75% of our fellow citizens are urban dwellers, urban revegetation is a first-rate solution for the socio-environmental transition of cities. Urban micro-forests play a valuable role in the cooling of ambient air, the storage of CO₂ and the fight against pollution. **Even so, in the current state of knowledge, the benefits of urban trees and forests cannot be accurately calculated. Indeed, the interactions that occur between plants and artificial urban environments are complex and differ from the interactions observed in rural forests. These co-benefits should therefore be considered with caution.**



CO₂ STORAGE

Contribution to the fight against climate change



AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Role in reducing the concentration of fine particles in the atmosphere.



URBAN COOLING

Role in reducing the temperature of ambient air



PERSONAL WELL-BEING

Role in improving the health and morale of local residents

Together,
we can find the most appropriate solution for your company.

Contact us:

By telephone - +33 (0)1 86 22 04 80

By email - contact@reforestaction.com

www.reforestaction.com



Reforest'Action - 10 rue Jacques Daguerre, 92500 Rueil-Malmaison.
Share capital: €1,000,000 - Companies Registry (RCS) no. 494 438 146. Photos: Reforest'Action - IStock

