



GENERAL INFORMATIONS

Type of project

Restoration of a degraded forest and extension of the vegetal cover

Contexte

While Poland operates Europe's best preserved natural forest in Białowieża Park, Reforest'Action works 2 hours away in eastern Poland to restore a private forest owned and destroyed by the winds. We even take the opportunity to enlarge the forest by planting on a farm wasteland located next to the plot. In addition, this plantation will maintain an essential essence to the local economy (pine) while establishing biodiversity with hardwood species such as birch, oak or maple.

Earnings

This tree planting project will restore a degraded ecosystem and extend the forest cover. The goal is to improve biodiversity and make the stand more resilient with a variety of species. It will also offer a way to effectively combat global warming.

Estimated end date of project

March 2018

Species planteds



Scots pine (48%)



Spruce (15%)



Lime (10,5%)

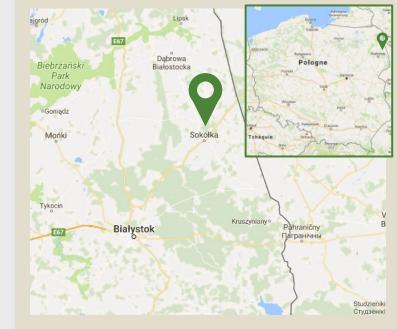


Warty birch (16%)





Pedunculate oak (10,5%)



Country: POLAND

Region: Podlachie

City: Sokółka

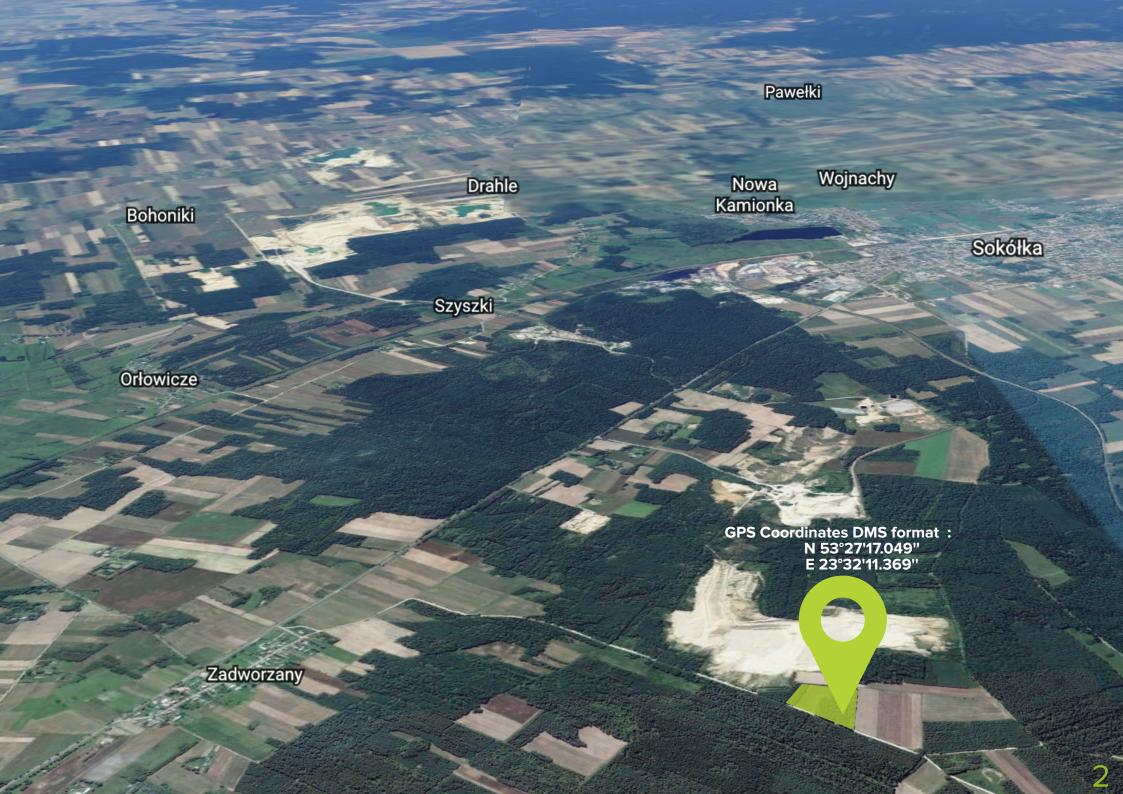
Nomber tree planted: 3 400

Partner in the field: PH Bois

Owner of the parcel: Private

Expected benefits:

- 142 work days created
- 3 400 000 milles by car compensated
- 10 200 animal shelters created
- 170 000 kg of stored CO2
- 13 600 month of oxygen generated





FRAME

The Polish forest

Contrary to popular belief, the Polish forest is not only coniferous but mixed with various broadleaved and coniferous species, mainly pine in sandy soils like that of our project in Sokółka.

There are also many spruce trees in the region and a total of 38 native tree species (31 hardwoods and 7 softwoods). However, a "de-identification" of Poland has been started since in recent years these trees have gone from 87% to 77% of the wooded area. This forest belongs mainly to the state since only 19% of the Polish forest is private, parcels very fragmented for forests of about 37 years old.

Poland's biodiversity nest

The seedlings that will be planted will experience a rather temperate climate and cold winters. That's why trees will be planted in March to avoid late frosts.

It is wild forest home to a rich biodiversity and many animals that have since extinct in other parts of Europe still survive in Poland, such as the European bison in the Białowieża forest and Podlasie, brown bear in the forest, gray wolf and Eurasian lynx and elk. In addition Poland is the most important brood spot for European migratory birds.







SHELTERBELT (protection animals and other trees)

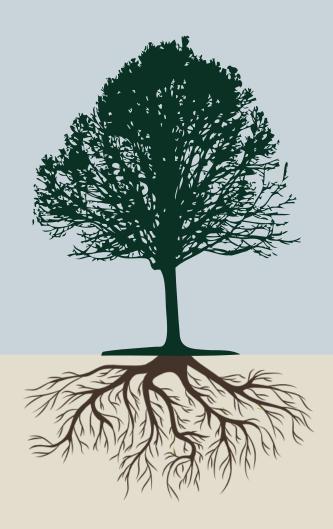


DEVELOPMENT OF BIODIVERSITY



CREATION OF HUMUS DURING LEAF DECOMPOSITION (soil enrichment)

STAKES AND OBJECTIVES





HUMIDIFICATION OF AIR AND STORAGE OF CO2 (fight against global warming)



WATER FILTRATION AND RETENTION (limitation of soil deterioration)



BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT IN RELATION TO



* Sustainable Development Goal Set adopted by the UN countries to eradicate poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all.

GOAL 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- Generation of 13 600 months oxygen
- Refreshing and decontaminating air near the plantation

GOAL 8 WORK

- Creation of 142 days of work in the subregion
- Stimulation of the country's economy (the wood industry represents more than 224 000 jobs the country)

POLAND PROJECT

GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- Rainwater retention
- Water purification (nitrate filtration)

GOAL 13 CLIMATE ACTION

- Air humidification
- 170 000 kg of CO2

GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND

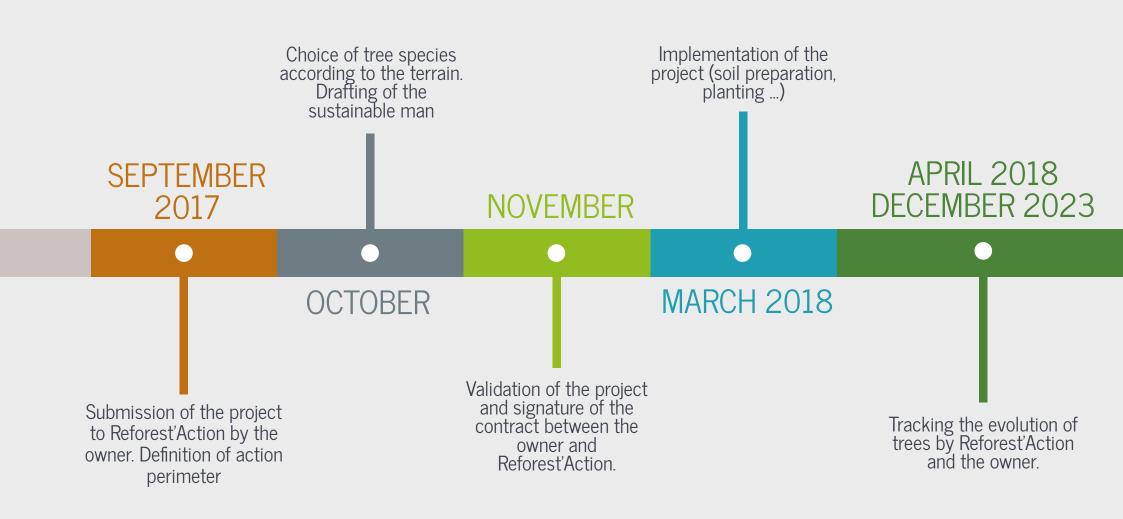
- Biodiversity development: creation of 10 200 animal shelters

GOAL 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- Project resulting from the partnership between PH Bois and Reforest'Action



CALENDRIER DU PROJET





PARCELS BEFORE PLANTATION











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