

FOREST	DESCRIPTION	TREES PLANTED	YEAR
CANADA			
Spiritwood, Saskatchewan and the Greater Toronto Area	This year's tree planting efforts in Canada will focus on two areas. In Saskatchewan, the project area will be reforested to protect and manage areas of natural diversity. Efforts in the Greater Toronto Area will focus on connecting and building upon existing forest land to ensure contiguous tree cover for wildlife and migration.	30,000	2018
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
District of 100 Miles House	The western mountain pine beetle epidemic has devastated the beautiful pine forests in the area. Our friends and partners at Tree Canada will facilitate the mixed-species planting of lodgepole pine, hybrid spruce and interior Douglas fir trees.	40,000	2015
British Columbia Malcolm Knapp Research Forest	These plantings create new silvicultural teaching sites and restore critical forest ecosystems to further the University of British Columbia's (UBC) research and education initiatives.	3,000	2014
Canim Lake	The replanted trees help restore approximately 70 percent of the standing timber, which deteriorated due to the mountain pine beetle. The new trees reduce fire hazard, provide watershed restoration and re-establish the natural cycle of water.	100,000	2009
Kamloops Reserve	40,000 Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, Ponderosa pine and spruce trees have been planted to help re-establish the forest after a large portion was damaged by wildfires. This project re-establishes the natural habitat for the forest's caribou, grizzly bears, mules and white-tailed deer, bobcats and several bird species.	40,000	2007
Lillooet, British Columbia	Lightning ignited several wildfires in 2004 that burned forests in British Columbia, including more than 50 percent of the watershed for local communities. The replanting of 251,000 Douglas fir trees is helping restore the forest area for the social, economic and ecological well-being of nearby communities.	251,000	2006
MANITOBA			
Manitoba Wildlife Federation	The Acadian Forest is one of the most ecologically diverse forests in Canada – and the most endangered. The nearby Petitcodiac River is also in a critical state, with poor water quality due to land use, industrial development, and past mining operations. Tree planting is critical in this area to restore forestland and provide important wildlife habitat as well improved watershed health.	50,000	2020
Rolling River First Nation	The project focused on working with the Rolling River First Nation to provide much-needed new and permanent tree cover. These trees will also provide protection for the area's critical watershed.	40,000	2017
Long Plain First Nation Indian Reserve	The replanting efforts are to provide permanent tree cover on areas interspersed throughout the reserve. The new forestland offers recreational and spiritual opportunities for the Long Plain community in addition to the environmental benefits.	40,000	2016

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Swan Lake First Nation Indian Reserve and Fort McMurray	These Canadian projects were selected to provide additional tree cover, replanting in the wake of damaging wildfires and important benefits for First Nation residents, including snow retention, shelter from harsh winds, increased shade, and reduced noise and pollution from vehicle traffic.	68,780	2019 2014
Piney Manitoba	In the fall of 2013, the Arbor Day Foundation worked together with Tree Canada to plant 35,000 trees within the municipality.	35,000	2013
Manitoba Forestry Association	This educational center is in need of trees to protect the Red River Basin watershed. Plantings enhance wildlife habitat, stabilize soil, recharge watersheds and increase species diversity.	50,000	2012
Rural Municipality of St. Andrews; Town of Lac de Bonnet	The planting provides shelter, habitat and food for native wildlife, snow retention and watershed protection.	77,700	2011
Manitoba Forest	In 2005, more than 44 acres of Manitoba's forest were destroyed by a savage wind storm. The replanting helps to trap water and snow and releases it slowly into Manitoba's lakes and streams, helping to clean the local streams, lakes and watersheds.	50,000	2010
Sandilands Forest	After a savage wind storm in 2005 destroyed more than 44 acres of forest in Manitoba, Canada, the planting of 150,000 pine trees is helping protect the Red River Basin watershed. These trees help trap water and snow and release it slowly into Manitoba's pristine lakes and streams.	150,000	2010 2008
Southeastern Manitoba	Wind Storm rehabilitation helps restore mature forest, prevent soil erosion, protect watersheds and provide wildlife habitat.	100,000	2008
ONTARIO			
Essex County, Ausable Bayfield Watershed & Upper Thames River Valley Watershed	Southwest Ontario suffers from increasingly poor air and water quality due to the low forest coverage throughout the region (less than 12 percent). The new plantings create new forests, enhance biodiversity and provide critical watershed protection.	8,220	2014
Essex County	Planting a variety of native Carolinian hardwood species help create new forests and enhance biodiversity and habitat. Essex County only has 5 percent forest cover with poor air and water quality in the region.	15,000	2013
FRANCE			
Various Projects	While France currently has the fourth-largest forested area in Europe, it is experiencing an annual decline of 80 million trees planted compared to the 1990s. This is a sign of aging and lack of renewal. In order to meet the challenges of climate change, natural disasters, and disease, reforestation is imperative.	30,000	2020

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Landes Forest of Western Europe	Continuing to build off momentum of the three years of restoration work, Enterprise is again supporting one of the largest forests in Western Europe. The project will further rehabilitate the area damaged by the 2009 Klaus storm and reinforce species diversity by planting deciduous and evergreen trees.	150,000	2019 2018 2017 2016
GERMANY			
Various Projects	Two regions of Germany are the focus of this reforestation effort. The first is a former Murray pine forest that will be restored using a mixture of European larch and Champion oak. The second is a former spruce plantation destroyed by bark beetle that will be planted with Douglas fir. Both plantings will provide important future carbon mitigation.	20,000	2020
Sächsische Schweiz—Ostergewirge Administrative District	The project is located in the sub-district of Possendorf—near Dresden—and is focused on afforestation. Your support will ensure that a wide variety of tree species are planted to provide soil protection, flood prevention and aesthetic appeal for area residents.	13,000	2018
Erzgebirgskreis Administrative District	The project is located 60km south of Chemnitz and is focused on the establishment of a forest where there was no previous tree cover. European beech, maple, spruce and larch will be planted to provide soil protection, flood prevention and aesthetic appeal for area residents.	14,800	2017
Leipzig Administrative District	Formerly serving as a site for coal mining, Germany's Leipzig Administrative District is entirely devoid of trees. The work done to replant this land ultimately protects the area's watershed.	10,000	2016
Markkleeberger	This project focuses on greening a former coal mining site near the town of Markkleeberger that is currently devoid of trees. The aim of this project is to reestablish flood protection, create a recreation space for area residents, help mitigate climate change, improve soil conditions, and protect area waterways.	13,000	2019
BADEN-WURTTENBERG			
Black Forest	A violent storm left bare many high peaks and scenic hills. Reforestation helps increase the amount of forestland in the area.	50,000	2008
SAXONY			
Nordsachsen	Plantings on a former coal mining site in Nordsachsen near Werbelliner Lake are reinvigorating the area, after years of mining stripped the area of its natural forests. Planting a wide variety of 10,000 trees will restore this region and contribute to developing a recreational area in the future.	10,000	2015
Schutzgemeinschaft Deutscher Wald	New plantings support the rehabilitation of 6.5 acres of forest in the region and provide accelerated soil stabilization, improve flood prevention and restore important wildlife habitats.	10,000	2014

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IRELAND			
Multiple Woodland Sites	Working with the group Trees on the Land, Enterprise will help establish tree cover and woodland in both rural and urban areas. These newly planted forests will grow and provide valuable resources, ecosystem services, and a lasting legacy for future generations.	115,000	2020 2019 2018 2017
SCOTLAND			
Cowal & Trossachs Forest District	The trees help convert commercial plantations to native woodlands, while eradicating invasive tree species. The project provides a seed source to encourage future native vegetation and benefits inland water bodies, sea lochs and catchments of major river systems, and local plants and wildlife.	122,300	2011 2010
Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park	40,000 trees of various species were planted for a new woodland development to help protect nearby Loch Katrine, which provides the water supply to the city of Glasgow. The trees are also providing and maintaining habitats for resident red deer and black grouse populations, among other wildlife.	40,000	2007
SPAIN			
Montana Palentina National Park	Having faced major fires in 2005 and 2016, Montana Palentina National Park in northern Spain has been left with no way to regenerate naturally. Local municipalities lack the resources to restore the forest cover, but with the help of Enterprise, replanting efforts can move forward.	10,000	2020
Ateca	This is a unique opportunity to plant on private land, and a variety of species will be incorporated. The trees will improve biodiversity in the area while expanding forest cover, limiting soil degradation and creating natural shelter for livestock.	4,000	2018
Navarre Forest	The rural forest region of Navarre has suffered a number of wildfire and disease outbreaks in recent years due to drought. This project helps restore black pine, oak and cedar trees to increase resiliency and provide work for local foresters.	10,000	2017
Sierra de Gredos Mountain Range of Spain	A 2009 forest fire burned at high intensity through more than 4,000 acres of the mountain range, adversely affecting multiple neighboring communities. Help is needed to replant the area and return it to the majestic mountain range it once was.	10,000	2016
Spanish Forest	Spanning 18.4 million hectares, the Spanish Forest is the fourth largest forest area in Europe. Invaluable in every way, it is highly beneficial to its environment: preserving local biodiversity, filtering water, preventing soil erosion, and more. However, diseases, fires, and storms have taken their toll on Spanish forestland. With the help of Enterprise, replanting efforts can continue.	4,000	2019

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UNITED KINGDOM			
Various Projects	This pledge creates new forestland on Ministry of Defense sites, benefiting nature, wildlife and environment. It also provides opportunities for volunteer engagement.	400,000	2015 2014 2013 2012
Argyll Forest Park	Reforestation efforts help provide habitat needed to benefit the flora and fauna of the forest structure.	73,500	2009
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Multiple UK & Northern Ireland Sites	Partnering with the Woodland Trust, we are working to support private landowners interested in planting trees on barren sites in need of tree cover. The goal is to engage local landowners in the benefits of tree planting and agroforestry and create new woodland in one of the least-forested regions in Europe.	325,200	2020 2019 2018 2017 2016
UNITED STATES			
Various Projects	Having acquired a parcel of land from timber companies, the U.S. Forest Service is developing stands of locally adapted shortleaf pine in areas of the Ouachita National Forest that have been unable to regenerate naturally. Shortleaf pine is the dominant species within this National Forest, and bolstering the tree cover in this area will help to maintain forest health and provide habitat for wildlife in Arkansas and Oklahoma.	100,000	2020
ALABAMA			
William B. Bankhead National Forest	Invasive southern pine beetle infestations destroyed thousands of acres of pine forest. The replanting of 117,200 trees helps the forest, providing wildlife habitat and improving the quality of nearby watersheds.	117,200	2006
ARIZONA			
Coconino National Forest	Wildfires devastated thousands of acres of forestland, and much of the forest cover is struggling to regenerate on its own. This year's tree planting efforts helped to speed up the recovery of the forest habitat for area wildlife and restore watersheds.	40,000	2020
CALIFORNIA			
Klamath National Forest	Multiple fires over the last five years have taken their toll on Klamath National Forest, leaving large swaths of charred landscape with little to no seed sources for natural regeneration. Affected areas include critical habitat for the northern spotted owl as well as river habitat threatened and endangered Coho Salmon.	610,000	2020 2019 2018 2011
Tahoe National Forest	In the wake of the catastrophic American Fire that raged through the forest in 2013, Tahoe National Forest is on a long road to recovery. This replanting project will help to restore the landscape, protect area watersheds and reestablish lost wildlife habitat.	70,000	2018

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Stanislaus National Forest	More than 250,000 acres in the Stanislaus National Forest region and Yosemite National Park are being restored after the area was ravaged by the Rim Fire of 2013, the largest wildfire in Sierra Nevada history.	100,000	2017
Lassen National Forest	Ponderosa pine and Jeffrey pine trees have been planted in fire damaged areas to prevent shrubs and grasses from taking over the forest ground. Reforestation is helping restore the pine forest ecosystem, creating wildlife habitat and improving the beauty of the forest.	340,000	2016 2007
Modoc National Forest	Fires in 2012 and 2017 have burned through the Modoc National Forest. Restoration is critical to reestablish conifer species and forest cover, improve water quality and restore the habitat for area wildfire.	217,749	2019 2015 2014
Cuyamaca Rancho State Park	The Cedar Fire in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park ravaged thousands of acres in 2003. The plantings restore forest habitat and provide protection for many native species.	100,000	2013 2012
Los Padres National Forest	In 2006, the Derby Fire burned more than 160,000 acres on Los Padres. The plantings help restore critical areas in Southern California.	122,500	2013
Sequoia National Forest	Several fires destroyed trees that kept soil out of waterways. Plantings re-introduce important native conifers where no viable seed source remains.	409,000	2012 2010 2007
San Bernardino National Forest	The 2007 Butler II fire significantly deforested the mountain community of Big Bear, which is located within the Santa Ana watershed. Replanting is imperative to the stabilization of local soils, improved storage and release of high-quality water to the surrounding communities and the restoration of wildlife habitat for several sensitive species.	450,000	2010 2007
Plumas National Forest	This project contributes to rehabilitation from 2007 fires caused by lightning strikes, helps to protect watersheds in steep areas, restores forest and re-establishes wildlife habitat.	85,000	2008
Six Rivers National Forest	After a devastating 2004 fire, the replanting of 120,000 Douglas fir and Ponderosa pine trees are helping to restore this crucial watershed for Northern California. The trees are also restoring the quality of critical spawning habitat for several fish species.	120,000	2006
Sierra National Forest	The Upper San Joaquin River Watershed has experienced not only several major fires but also tree mortality. The most significant impacts come from the Aspen Fire in 2013 (22,800 acres) and the French Fire in 2014 (13,837 acres). Reforestation efforts in high-intensity burn areas are helping to restore the landscape.	112,251	2019

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COLORADO			
Pike & San Isabel National Forests	Multiple wildfires over the last 15 years have created a large need for reforestation. The goals of this replanting effort continue to be reestablishment of forest cover; improving watershed health; and promoting endangered, threatened, and sensitive plant and species habitat.	339,800	2019 2018 2017 2016 2015 2014 2013 2006
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre & Gunnison National Forest	More than 800 acres of land burned in the Beaver Fire in May 2010. This planting project reduces the forest establishment period from more than 100 years to approximately ten years and supports surface and groundwater drinking sources, as well as cold-water fisheries in the area.	100,000	2011
FLORIDA			
Econfina Creek Water Management Area	Working alongside the Northwest Florida Water Management District, we are planting longleaf pine to protect critical water resources. The goal is to restore and preserve the primary source of drinking water for Bay County, Florida.	870,000	2020 2019 2018 2017
Goethe & Etoniah Creek State Forests	Work in these two state forests focused on restoring longleaf pine communities in northern Florida. This specific pine provides cover and a food source for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker, in addition to serving as valuable habitat for other wildlife.	200,000	2016
Indian Lake State Forest	The state of Florida recently began the process planting the Indian Lake State Forest, but 150,000 longleaf pines need to be planted in order to protect the water in the Silver Springs.	150,000	2015
Seminole State Forest	Desperately needed longleaf pine trees help restore forest ecosystems in central Florida currently overrun by fire-prone brush. The new plantings will help to filter rain water, retain topsoil and enhance biodiversity in the region.	111,000	2014
Blackwater River State Forest	The Blackwater River State Forest has declined to less than 5 percent of its original 60 million acres. An exceptional source of biodiversity, pinelands provide habitat to more than 30 threatened or endangered species.	600,000	2013 2012
GEORGIA			
Georgia Wildlife Management Areas	The loss of longleaf and shortleaf pine trees has led to a decline in local wildlife and decline in the quality of area watersheds. Replanting these trees will help restore the natural ecosystem and provide critical habitat for wildlife including the gopher tortoise, white-tail deer, fox squirrel, and eastern diamondback rattlesnake.	100,000	2020
Upper Altamaha River Watershed	The Upper Altamaha River Watershed supports a concentration of rare species – with more than 10 endangered plant and animal species found in or along the river. The project will help restore habitat for these species, including the gopher tortoise, a keystone species for many other animals in the watershed.	103,000	2019

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HAWAII			
Kahikinui Region	In the last 200 years, leeward Haleakala has been greatly transformed by burning, grazing, and invasion by nonnative plant species. As a result, much of the area's original native shrub and understory has been destroyed and replaced largely by introduced grasses and nonnative trees. Efforts are underway to reestablish some of Hawaii's most diverse and culturally significant native habitats.	5,000	2019
IDAHO			
Boise National Forest	Boise National Forest was greatly damaged by Red Mountain and Sheep Trail wildfires in 2006 and 2007. These plantings speed recovery in this area to provide watershed protection and habitat improvement.	122,500	2013
Payette National Forest	A 2007 fire burned more than 9,500 acres of land in the Middle Fork Weiser River Drainage and 2,800 acres of land in the Grays Creek Drainage. The plantings restore the upland forest, vegetation and structure to create a resilient ecosystem.	79,000	2010
Nez Perce National Forest	This fire rehabilitation project helps restore the district burned by the Black Butte fire in 2006. The replanted trees restore habitats and ensure the post-fire landscape will contain components of historical conditions.	100,000	2009
Clearwater National Forest	This planting supports fire and disease rehabilitation to restore 5,000 acres burned by a 2007 fire and destroyed by the white pine blister rust and mountain pine beetle. Trees help restore historic areas of the forest and provide habitat for all animals living in the mountains.	97,000	2009
LOUISIANA			
Kisatchie National Forest	Several centuries of harvesting, land use change, and disease and pests have greatly reduced the forest canopy provided by both longleaf and shortleaf pine. Reestablishing these pine stands within Kisatchie National Forest is critical. By restoring longleaf and shortleaf pine back to historical levels throughout its native range, this forest will be more resilient to future stresses and disturbances.	40,000	2020
MICHIGAN			
Atlanta Forest Management Unit	This section of state forest land provides critical ecosystem services to the lower-peninsula such as much-needed habitat for the endangered Kirtland's warbler, breeding and browsing ground for elk and recreation for residents and visitors alike.	140,000	2018
Michigan State Forest Lands	Together with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, we are striving to replant several of Michigan's state forests on a large scale. The pine forests will grow to provide habitat for the endangered Kirtland's warbler as well as many other game and nongame species.	255,000	2020 2019

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Lake Superior State Forest	In 2012, the Duck Lake Fire consumed more than 21,000 acres of forested land spanning an 11-mile stretch along the Lake Superior shore line. Work in the region aims to restore the area and provide habitat for the endangered Kirtland's warbler.	380,000	2017 2016
Huron-Manistee National Forest	Replanting 660,000 jack pine trees helps restore local watersheds and the critical breeding habitat for the endangered Kirtland's warbler.	860,000	2015 2014 2008
Hiawatha National Forest	The new trees help restore the area affected by the jack pine budworm infestation. The seedlings provide much-needed habitat to the Kirtland's warbler, a federally-listed endangered species.	374,022	2009 2006
MINNESOTA			
Chippewa National Forest	Chippewa National Forest has faced many issues in recent history, including strong wind events, insects, and disease. The result is an acute need for reforestation. Replanting efforts will reestablish native tree species and provide essential habitat for area wildlife including the American bald eagle.	233,000	2019 2018
Superior National Forest	The forest lost many trees in the 2007 Ham Lake Fire. Planting fire-adapted species decreases future fire intensities and facilitates more effective fire suppression in the forest, which is home to more than 2,000 miles of cold and warm-water streams.	268,000	2017 2011
MONTANA			
Custer Gallatin National Forest	Large wildfires have plagued this forest since 2000, and much of the forest cover is struggling to regenerate on its own. This year's tree planting efforts will help to speed up the recovery of the forest habitat for area wildlife such as elk, deer, and goshawks.	747,000	2019 2018 2017 2014 2011 2007
Lolo National Forest	The project restores 300 acres damaged by the invasive mountain pine beetle. Quick planting will eliminate unwanted fire-prone brush.	90,000	2012
Flathead National Forest	Several large wildfires in 2003 and 2007 resulted in the burning of 322,000 acres of forest, and this project plants 1,150 acres in the damaged area. The Flathead National Forest is critical to the lake's water quality, as it serves as the "kidneys" of the lake and nearby rivers, and provides a buffer that filters out nutrients and pollutants.	410,000	2010 2008
Bitterroot National Forest	The replanting helps rehabilitate the region which lost 24,000 acres to the 2007 Rombo fire. Trees provide much needed habitat for elk and deer and maintain the rich history of the forest.	190,000	2009 2007
Helena National Forest	The replanting of trees helps replace a significant portion destroyed by the SnowTalon fire of 2003. They also restore habitats and provide watershed restoration for the streams occupied by bull-trout.	112,478	2009

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NEVADA			
Santa Fe National Forest	In 2011, the Las Conchas Fire burned its way through 156,000 acres of Santa Fe National Forest and affected the water source for the city of Santa Fe. Trees are needed to provide protection and filtration for this important watershed.	20,000	2016
NORTH CAROLINA			
Sandhills Game Lands	The longleaf pine ecosystem is one of the most threatened ecosystems in the country. This planting project will help to bolster the longleaf pine presence in North Carolina and create habitat for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker as well as cover and browse needed by other area wildlife.	35,000	2018
OREGON			
Willamette River Basin	The iconic Willamette River is 187 miles in length, drains a 11,478-square-mile area (12% of Oregon's landscape), and serves as a major tributary of the Columbia River. Tree planting efforts here will protect the watershed area of a basin that is home to two-thirds of Oregon's population and generates 75% of its economic output.	142,000	2019 2018 2017
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	The planting of 100,000 Ponderosa pine is helping restore native vegetation and speed up the development of fire-damaged habitat for wildlife that depend on old-growth forest. These trees are also restoring wetlands, benefiting fish and wildlife habitat and water quality.	100,000	2011 2007
Fremont-Winema National Forest	Ninety percent of the pine trees in a 300,000-acre area have been devastated by the mountain pine beetle epidemic – drastically reducing the seed source for natural regeneration. This planting was the first step in a long-term rehabilitation project facilitating clean water release to many critical bodies of water that depend on healthy trees to filter and release snowmelt and rainfall throughout the year.	380,000	2011 2006
Deschutes National Forest	This fire rehabilitation project to restore 2,300 acres expedites the recovery of the burned area and re-establishes a habitat for area animals. It also lessens the risk of infestations of invasive plants.	220,000	2009 2008
PENNSYLVANIA			
Flight 93 National Memorial	The Flight 93 National Memorial is a 2,200-acre national park in Shanksville, PA. This hallowed land is a permanent tribute to the 40 men and women who lost their lives to save many others on Sept. 11, 2001.	99,000	2015 2014 2013
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Webb Wildlife Center	Webb Wildlife Center is designated an "Important Bird Area" because of its variety of habitats and bird species. 100,000 longleaf pine trees will be planted to improve wildlife habitats.	100,000	2015

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Manchester State Forest	The plantings create habitats for threatened and endangered species. The new trees are more fire tolerant to protect against wildfires during the dry spring and summer months.	50,000	2012
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Black Hills National Forest	The Jasper fire burned more than 80,000 acres in 2000. Plantings in Wyoming and South Dakota restore the area, where little regeneration has occurred due to the lack of seed source from the fire.	150,000	2012
Custer National Forest	The replanting of 257,640 Ponderosa pines in Montana and South Dakota is helping to speed recovery of the fire-damaged forest habitat, which would otherwise take many decades.	257,650	2007
TEXAS			
Davy Crockett National Forest	Restoring shortleaf pine in this area is critical, as it has suffered a 50 percent decline in its range since 1980. The planting area is within the habitat management area for the red-cockaded woodpecker and will provide cavities for future nesting — helping to support the population growth of this endangered species.	100,000	2017
Bastrop State Park	In September 2011, 95 percent of Bastrop State Park was destroyed when three wildfires merged and quickly spread across Texas. New plantings support the rehabilitation of the 32,400-acre Los Pines Forest ecosystem.	1,000,000	2016 2015 2014 2013
UTAH			
Dixie National Forest	These plantings will regenerate Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir trees on burned areas, and accelerate the return of forest cover.	50,000	2012
WEST VIRGINIA			
Monongahela National Forest	Encompassing one of the most ecologically diverse areas in the United States, Monongahela National Forest needs restoration. Areas of the forest were mined for coal in the 1970s and are suffering from lack of tree cover. Reforestation efforts will help to revitalize the damaged red spruce ecosystem that is key to the health of this landscape.	50,000	2020
WYOMING			
Black Hills National Forest	The Jasper fire burned more than 80,000 acres in 2000. Plantings in Wyoming and South Dakota restore the area, where little regeneration has occurred due to lack of seed source from the fire.	150,000	2012
TOTAL 15,557,650			