

FOREST	DESCRIPTION	TREES PLANTED	YEAR
CANADA			
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			
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
Swan Lake First Nation Indian Reserve	Plantings provide important benefits for First Nation residents, including snow retention, shelter from harsh winds, increased shade and reduced noise and pollution from vehicle traffic.	38,780	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

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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			
Landes Forest of Western Europe	The Klaus Storm of 2009 produced 134-mile-per-hour winds that devastated 60 percent of the Landes Forest in southwestern France. Replanting the area is helping to return the land to its natural state.	90,000	2017 2016
GERMANY			
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
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

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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
IRELAND			
Multiple Woodland Sites	Working with the group One Million Trees in One Day, Enterprise help establish tree cover and woodland in both rural and urban areas. These newly planted forests provide valuable resources, ecosystem services, and a lasting legacy for future generations.	20,000	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			
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
UNITED KINGDOM			
Various Projects	This pledge creates new forestland on Ministry of Defense sites, benefitting 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

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NORTHERN IRELAND			
Multiple UK & Northern Ireland Sites	Our work throughout the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland helps to rebuild tree cover on barren sites. The goal is to create new woodland in one of the least-forested countries in Europe.	175,200	2017 2016
UNITED STATES			
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
CALIFORNIA			
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	A 2012 fire burned more than 16,500 acres of the Modoc National Forest. This restoration project re-establishes conifer species in fire zones, a vital source of future seedlings, as well as improve water quality and restore wildlife habitat.	200,000	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
Klamath National Forest	After fires damaged the forest workers blanketed 4,700 acres with seven tree species in watersheds that contribute to municipal water supplies and threatened fisheries.	350,000	2011
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

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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
COLORADO			
Pike & San Isabel National Forests	A 2002 wildfire destroyed 137,000 acres of trees in the upper South Platte watershed, the primary water source for the city of Denver. The replanting of 224,800 trees is helping reduce soil erosion in this critical watershed.	289,800	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, the planting of longleaf pines will protect critical water resources. The goal is to restore and preserve the primary source of drinking water for Bay County, Florida.	220,000	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

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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
MICHIGAN			
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			
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			
Gallatin National Forest	Massive fires in 2006 and 2007 burned thousands of acres of Gallatin National Forest in Montana, leaving many areas without seed sources for natural regeneration. The replanting of 314,350 conifer trees helps restore the damaged area.	314,350	2017 2014 2011 2007

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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
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
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
OREGON			
Willamette River Basin	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 percent of its economic output.	57,000	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, benefitting 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

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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
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
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 the lack of seed source from the fire.	150,000	2012
TOTAL 12,000,000			