

The woodlands expertise of Sylva Nova to the benefit of re-forestation

Results for the first half of 2019, both for plantations already completed and for those to come

Sylva Nova has made re-forestation a priority supported by enterprises and institutions with a concern for contributing to a more sustainable future. A look at what has been achieved during the first half of 2019 with its numerous projects, either undertaken alone or with its partner Reforest'Action: almost 60,000 trees already planted and more than 350,000 others scheduled for next season and those to follow.

In **Belgium**, re-forestation of the historic beech grove at Lubeek (3,000 trees) in Brabant Flamand province, completed in 2018, and that carried out at the beginning of 2019 at Mohiville in Namur province (4,000 trees) have contributed to their owners receiving FSC certification for the whole of their forests.

A replantation project for 30,000 trees will begin in September in a forest at Esneux with a first batch of 7,500 trees. This plantation which has attracted the support of Belgian enterprises is aiming to be granted FSC certification in 2020, extended to the eco-systems of the forest.

In the Seny forest, across 25 ha. of land cleared of ash trees infected by Chalarose, some 7,500 to 10,000 trees of various indigenous species will now be replanted.

Staying in Belgium, Sylva Nova has been mandated to ensure the plantation of a total of 100,000 trees; various projects are currently being studied. Active on the ground, Sylva Nova also continues to increase its portfolio of forests under management: 340 ha. have recently been added to the existing 3,400.

In **Portugal**, 7,000 trees have been planted out of a programme which numbers 30,000 at the start, on burned land. Going beyond these first sites, plantation agreements for a minimum of 50,000 trees and an objective of 100,000, have been committed to for next season.

In **Spain**, in the Bilbao region, 13,120 trees have been planted as part of a project which numbers 6,200 at the start. They have both enabled burned areas to be replanted and also the forest cover to be extended, in particular by using truffle oaks which contribute to extra local economic activity. It should also be noted that the brown bear is present in the replanted land and that a further potential for 30 to 40,000 trees has been committed to on this site. The peripheral zones around cities are not lagging behind either, with agreements for 10,000 trees to be planted at Alicante, Madrid and Barcelona.

In **Italy**, in the only Italian model forest of the Florentine Mountains just outside Florence, an initial plantation of 15,000 trees has been transformed into a plantation of precisely 24,026 trees. This plantation is all the more interesting as it is combined with natural regeneration. On this same site, 30,000 trees have already been ordered for next season, with other sites under study for the planting of 70,000 further trees, a figure set to reach 100,000 next seasons.

In **France**, in Hérault department, 3,000 trees have been planted in the Carcassonne region, following the mistaken selection of a species which was unable to resist the springtime dry weather. This situation once again highlights climate change, to which forests have to adapt. From being of Atlantic forest or temperate type, certain zones will now have to be considered

as subject to Mediterranean constraints. One example among others which confirms that the choice of species has to be reconsidered, outside of traditional thinking, with an objective of durability.

At Anjou, in Maine & Loire department, 3,580 trees have been planted to mark the start of a project which extends to 35,000. This is innovative thanks to the selection of some tulip trees which contribute to the landscaping and aesthetic aspects of the forest, and thanks to the decision of the owner to replant trees on the agricultural land of a listed site.

And elsewhere? Elsewhere, Sylva Nova is continuing with its investigations in **Iceland**, where the objective is to double the size of the forest area, in **Poland**, in **Armenia**, in the **Czech Republic**, in **Ukraine**, and also in **Ireland** where the plantation of 50,000 trees is scheduled.

INFORM AND BE INFORMED

From May 20th to 22nd 2019, in Oslo, Sylva Nova actively participated in the latest session of Forest the Communicators Network of the UN / FAO, together to consider the question of communication about forests. Sylva Nova, an active member of this network for 5 years, was able to set out its achievements and its future plans.

This is why Sylva Nova is delighted with its close collaboration with FSC at an international and national level; Sylva Nova is also delighted about the expected extension of an FSC certification to eco-system services given by the forest.

A WORD OF REMINDER

Projects supported by Sylva Nova are selected for their numerous examples of added value: environmental of course but also social, economic and cultural. The replanting of trees takes place following a storm, a fire, the threatening extension of deserts, a wrong choice of species or simply to increase the total surface area of forests through planting trees in abandoned areas.

Plantations are managed locally and in some cases can play a part in supporting social reinsertion or professional reorientation approaches. All are carried out with respect for indigenous species, for the local heritage and with a view to optimising biodiversity (flora and fauna). The well-being of local populations and attractiveness for tourism are both reinforced by this.

The portfolio of re-forestation projects held by Sylva Nova is constantly growing. Sylva Nova makes available to you a portfolio of projects to be supported via made to measure environmental sponsoring programmes. Project files, budget estimations and a calculation of the level of CO₂ capture can rapidly be provided.

Planting a forest is adding value to a region and a community for several generations.