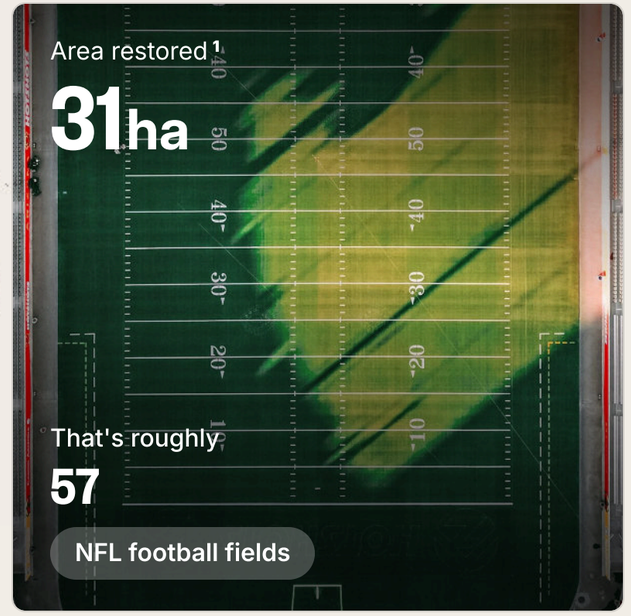
Planting progress

Post-Wildfire

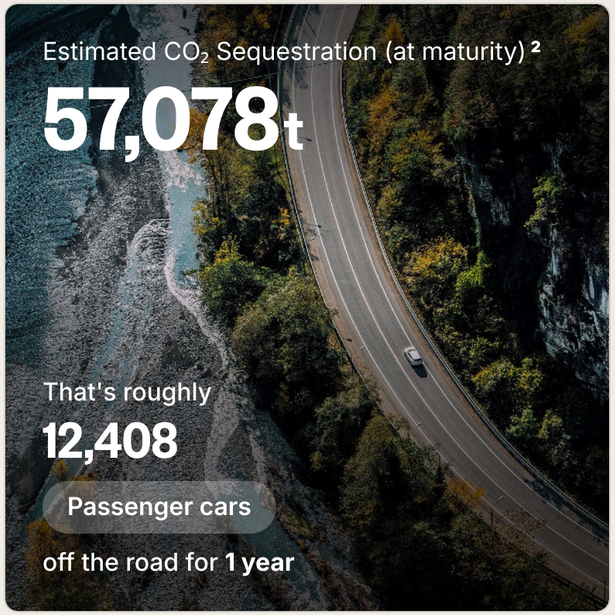
41,000
Verified

61,000
Ordered

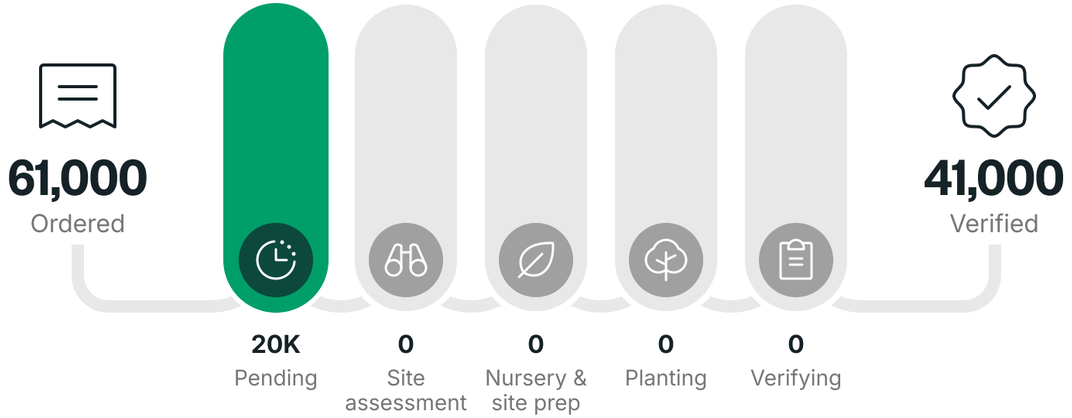


Work days

244
Estimated work days provided
That's ~0.67 years

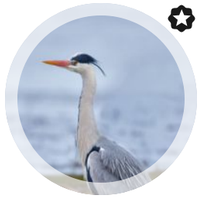


Planting work in progress [3]



Bioacoustic monitoring [4]

6
Species detected



Top species	Occurrence
Grey Heron	25%
Black-crowned Night-Heron	25%
Northern Puffback	13%

Evidence

3
Planting sessions

Our field teams document planting activity via the veritree app, recording when and where trees are planted. Each session captures clear site boundaries, tree totals and species information, as well as photographic and geospatial evidence, ensuring every planting activity is traceable and auditable.

3
Planting sessions

106
Photos

90
Geospatial layers

Species planted

5
Post-Wildfire species

Footnotes

1. Area restored

This estimate incorporates planting density and total trees planted to determine the area restored, using equivalents of 2,808 ft^2 for a tennis court, 7,140 m^2 for a FIFA football field, 57,600 ft^2 for an NFL football field, and 1,250 m^2 for an Olympic swimming pool.

2. Estimated CO_2 Sequestration (at maturity)

This estimate incorporates the average tree survival rate, total trees planted, and the lifetime CO_2 sequestration per tree. For comparison, a typical passenger vehicle in North America emits about 4.6 metric tonnes of CO_2 annually, while a whole airplane emits approximately 81,415 kg of CO_2 on a flight from Los Angeles to London and 61,423 kg of CO_2 on a flight from Los Angeles to Tokyo.

3. Planting work in progress

Shows how trees progress through veritree's planting process. After creating a tree order, veritree assesses planting sites, prepares nurseries and field locations, and supports field teams as they plant. After planting, veritree reviews all field data through multiple verification steps to ensure accuracy and quality.

4. Bioacoustic monitoring

Bioacoustic sensors at our restoration sites record local wildlife audio, and veritree identifies bird species from those recordings to show how often each species appears. For more information, visit the Bioacoustics Dashboard.

Post-wildfire Restoration

Breathing New Life into British Columbia Forests

Location
British Columbia, Canada

Planting window
April – July, September – October

Wildfires across interior British Columbia have left large portions of forest degraded, including areas in the Nicola Watershed and near Burns Lake. Years after the fires, many sites remain understocked or unable to regenerate on their own with added pressure from drought, erosion, and destabilized river systems. This project supports the long-term recovery of these landscapes that will also strengthen watershed health and rebuild habitat. Working with local planting partners and integrating Indigenous knowledge, the restoration efforts aim to reintroduce culturally important plants, enhance biodiversity, and protect ecological resilience for future generations. Restored forests will also help extend the spring snowpack, strengthening long-term water resilience.

Community impact
Before work begins, our planting partners consult with Indigenous Nations to ensure restoration reflects local priorities. Seasonal jobs are offered to community members, and culturally significant food and medicine plants are prioritized, helping to sustain traditions while supporting local livelihoods.

We're addressing the drivers of environmental degradation:

- Planting fire-resistant species to reduce the severity of future wildfires.
- Integrating Indigenous knowledge to ensure sustainable and culturally appropriate restoration practices.

Explore more content

- **Read blog:** Healing the Nicola Watershed
- **Watch video:** What Happens After Wildfire?
- View more images

Local wildlife

Black Bear

Cougar

Moose

Salmon