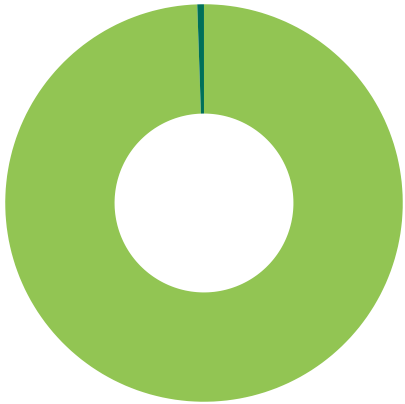




Planting progress



78,089
Total ordered

Restoration type

-  Post-wildfire
-  Mangroves

Verified



Ordered

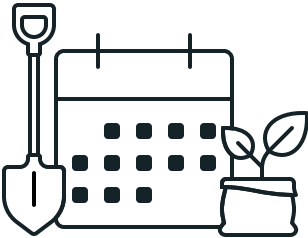
Area restored¹

39ha

That's roughly
1,489

Tennis courts

Planting hours



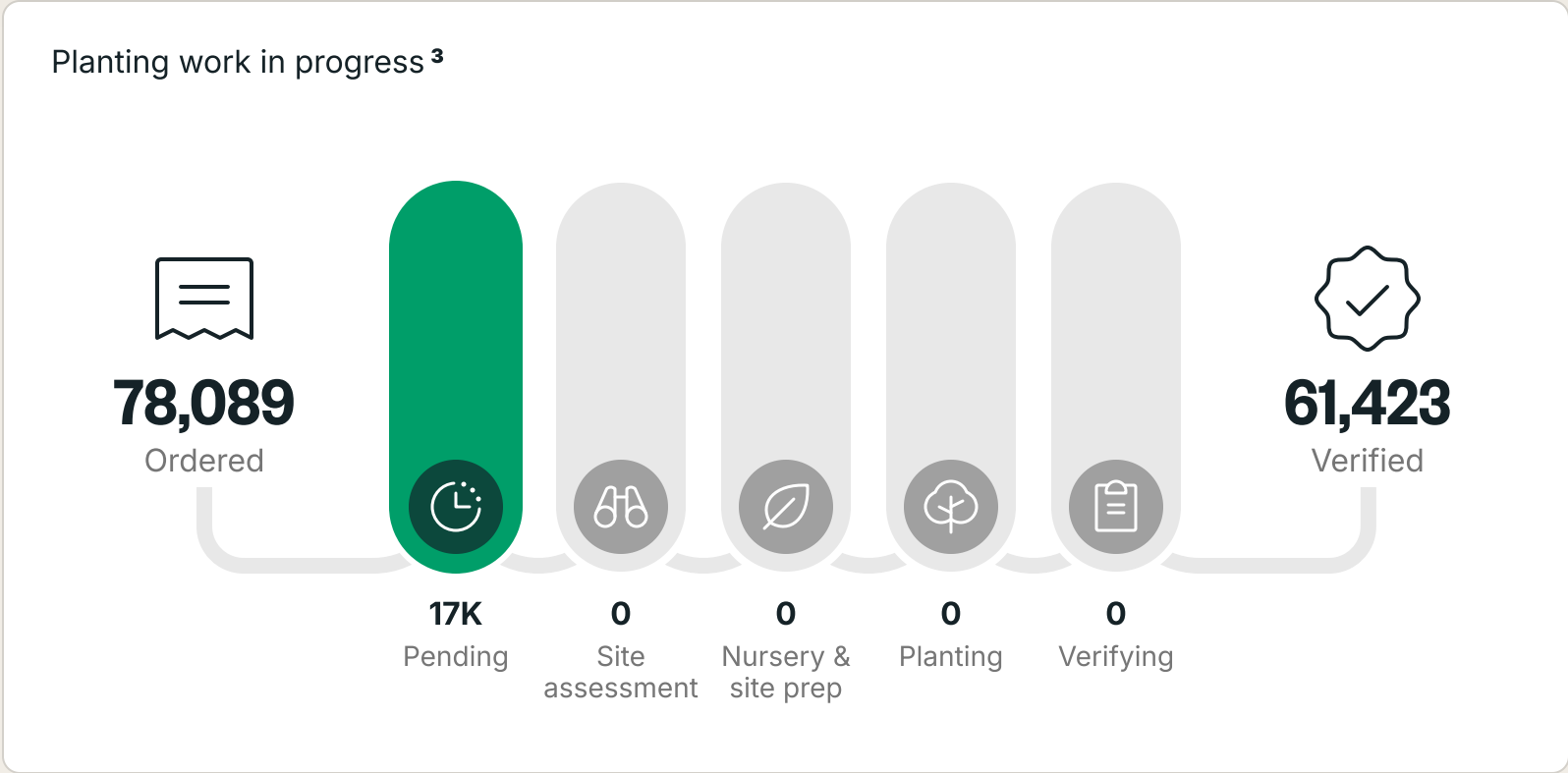
867

Estimated planting hours created

Estimated CO₂ Sequestration (at maturity) ²

71,046t

That's roughly
15,445
Passenger cars
off the road for 1 year



Bioacoustic monitoring ⁴

25

Species detected



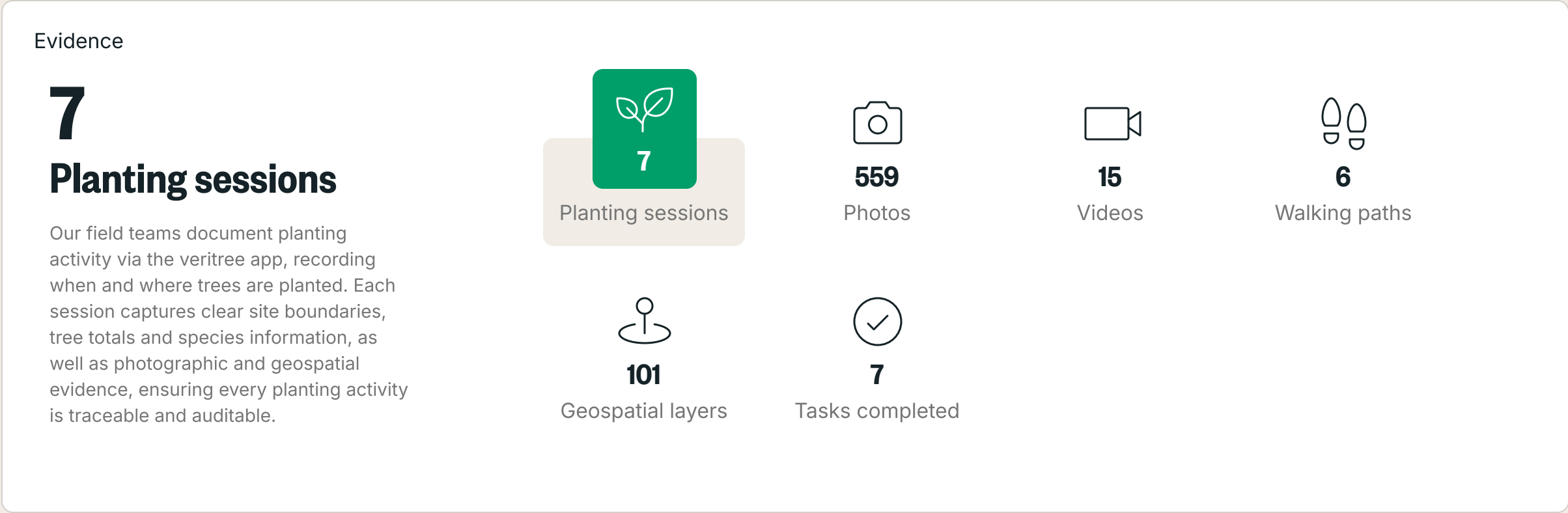
Top species	Occurrence
Mountain Bluebird 	27%
Vesper Sparrow	26%
Dark-eyed Junco	22%
Townsend's Solitaire	7%
Common Raven	7%

Evidence

7

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.



Evidence Type	Count
Planting sessions	7
Photos	559
Videos	15
Walking paths	6
Geospatial layers	101
Tasks completed	7

Species planted

 **5** Post-wildfire species

 **1** Mangroves species

Footnotes

1. Area restored

This estimate incorporates planting density and total trees planted to determine the area restored, using equivalents of 2,808 ft² for a tennis court, 7,140 m² for a FIFA football field, 57,600 ft² for an NFL football field, and 1,250 m² for an Olympic swimming pool.

2. Estimated CO₂ Sequestration (at maturity)

This estimate incorporates the average tree survival rate, total trees planted, and the lifetime CO₂ sequestration per tree. For comparison, a typical passenger vehicle in North America emits about 4.6 metric tonnes of CO₂ annually, while a whole airplane emits approximately 81,415 kg of CO₂ on a flight from Los Angeles to London and 61,423 kg of CO₂ 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

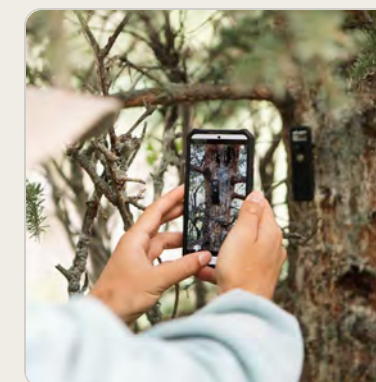
Before work begins, our planting partners consult with Indigenous Nations to ensure restoration reflects local priorities. Seasonal jobs are offered to community members, and culturally significant food and medicine plants are prioritized, helping to sustain traditions while supporting local livelihoods.

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

Mangrove Restoration

Reversing Mangrove Loss in East Africa



Location

Tanzania & Kenya



Planting window

January – May

East African communities benefit from mangrove ecosystems for employment, livelihoods, and nutrition. In recent decades, however, rapid urbanization in coastal Kenya and Tanzania has driven large-scale land conversion, while a lack of governance has led to overexploitation and overharvesting of mangroves. Restoring these forests helps stabilize coastlines, protect communities from storms and flooding, and create sustainable sources of food and income. Mangroves also store up to five times more carbon than terrestrial forests, making them a critical tool in the fight against climate change.

Community impact

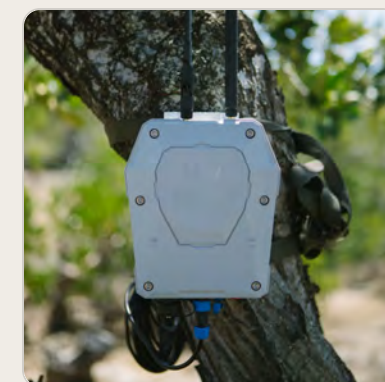
“I’ve learned valuable skills, contributed to environmental restoration, and improved my family’s well-being.” — Tree Planter

We’re addressing the drivers of environmental degradation:

- Implementing trenching strategies to safeguard sediment flow and prevent flooding.
- Engaging local communities to maintain sustainable mangrove ecosystems.

Explore more content

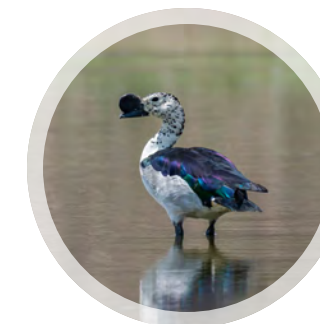
- Read blog: [Mangrove Restoration 101](#)
- Watch video: [A day in the life: Fatuma Mupa Ndegwa](#)
- [View more images](#)



Local wildlife



Great Egret



Comb Duck



African Bush Elephant