iGive TREES to the rainforest

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RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

100 PROJECTS FOR THE CLIMATE

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Project page I Give Trees

Activities :

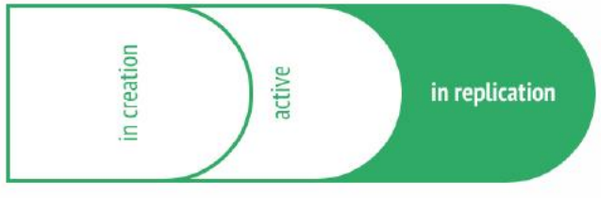
Since 2009 we've been able to raise funds for 6,000 trees, grown by small Brazilian nurseries, that were given to subsistence farm families, through small local NGOs. All seeds used were from native species trees, collected by local residents who were fairly compensated. All of the trees were grown organically in local nurseries, and maintained in the field without the use of agro-chemicals.

Impact and key figures :

Launch year :

2009

Progress statuts :



Project

Reforestion of a Pasture

By iGiveTrees

ABOUT NEWS SITES PARTNERS CONTACT

3 months ago by **alana** Cunha 2010 Reforestation Area #1

The Springs Returned

9 years ago by **alana** Cunha 2010 Reforestation Area #1

First Plantings in 2010

This was among our first plantings in Cunha, São Paulo.

Read more

34.91 hectares of pasture were restored to forest over the last 9 years, using organic, regenerative practices.

iGive TREES

Reforestion of a Pasture

By iGiveTrees

Site

Cunha 2010 Reforestation Area #1

Reforestation | 34,91 ha

November, 2010

iGiveTrees sponsored the first 1,000 trees that were given to smallholders in Cunha, São Paulo.

This cow pasture had been fenced in to restore pioneer plants before trees were planted.

100 trees of 40 native species were planted amidst the wild flora.

9 years later the pasture had returned to forest.

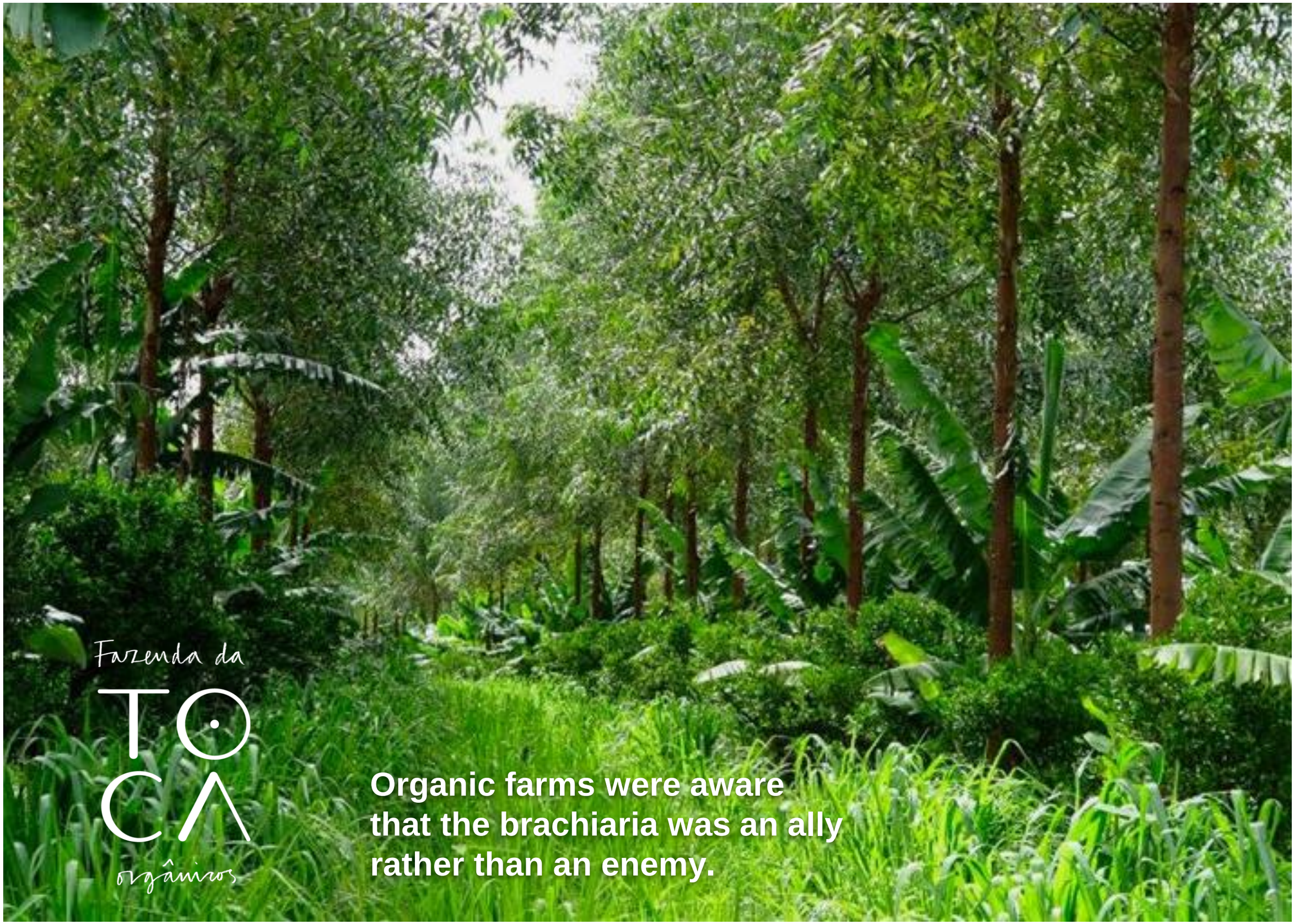
The springs were flowing abundantly once more.


iGive TREES to the rainforest
October - December 2019
iGiveTrees sponsored a 16,000 tree planting to regenerate
32 hectares of pasture with approx 500 trees per hectare,
benefitting 50 smallholders + 5 local entrepreneurs in SP state.

Figure 7. Example of *Albizia hassleri* next to a scale (1,0m) showing positive height development.

Figure 10. Example of *Lonchocarpus cultratus* next to a scale (1,0m) showing positive height development.

2 year growth reports for trees planted in a different area using grass as biomass to retain moisture and build soil.


Fazenda da
TOCA
orgânicos
Organic farms were aware
that the brachiaria was an ally
rather than an enemy.

Eucalyptus and grass were planted to produce biomass

RESULT: sand was transformed to soil, while retaining moisture, nourishing plants and sequestering carbon.

Methods were adapted to enable more farmers to replicate.

AGROFORESTRY SYSTEMS

- Based on nature's intelligence
- Able to produce food and regenerate degraded soil
- Nutrient cycling, soil protection against erosion, water retention
- Reduced needs of external fertilizers

PRETATERRA

CARBON SINK ESTIMATION

PHASE #1 – ATLANTICA RAINFOREST

Agroforestry Designs		Trees / ha	Implemented area in ha (phase #1)	Potencial carbon sequestration Ton CO2 (eq) / ha	Potencial carbon sequestration
#1	**Riparian zones**	1,666 - 2,000	4,000	1,166	4,664,000
#2	**Long-term silviculture**	1,300-1,500	2,000	1,161	2,322,000
#3	**Perennial plantations**	2,200 - 3,800	2,500	1,426	3,565,000
#4	**Pasture lands**	500-700	1,500	706	1,059,000

Total CO_2 (eq) sequestered (consolidated within 25 years)	11,610,000 ton 11.61 megaton

Soil regeneration for coffee agroforestry

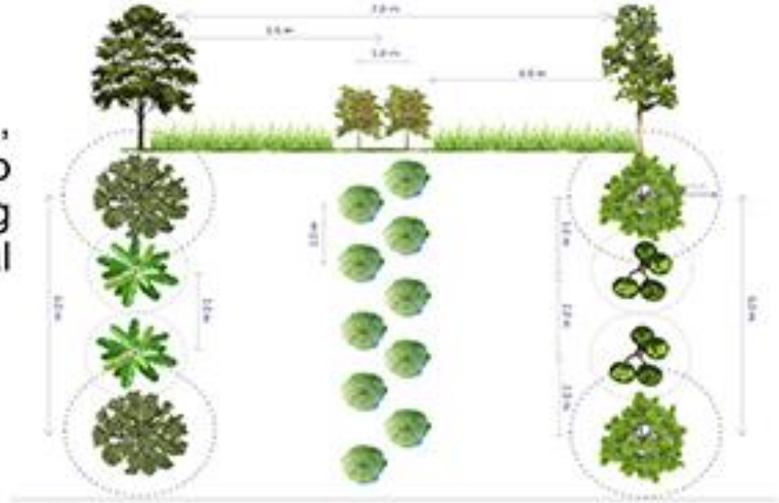
Alana Lea (iGiveTrees) | Paula Ponteli Costa & Valter Ziantoni (PRETATERRA)

Climate change and desertification challenges to coffee production

The Mantiqueira region, in southern Brazil, is suffering the effects of droughts and soil degradation, the state of Minas Gerais is considered to be under desertification process accelerated by climate change. New regenerative production models, which consider soil micro-life restoration, nutrient cycle reestablishment and moisture conservation are needed so that coffee production can thrive under these harsh conditions while eliminating chemical fertilizers and agregating value.

The project implemented

A regenerative and elastic agroforestry system was designed, considering conservative soil management techniques, aiming to maximizing biological nutrient cycling and water retention, improving coffee resilience on drought slope zones in Monte Sião, MG, Brazil. Final model with explained arrangements and units is shown in illustration 1.



Main System	
Species	Plant / ha
Coffea arabica (Catucai 23.)	2857
Toona ciliata	119
Macadamia integrifolia	119
Musa sp.	238

Green manure	
Species (seeds)	kg/ha
Cajanus cajan	30
Helianthus annus	20
Pennisetum glaucum	10
Crotalária spectabilis	10

The ancestral method

For soil life regeneration, and water and nutrients retention, an ancestral method based on Anthropogenic Dark Earth formation was employed, mainly based on charcoal and sawdust deposition. High nitrogen fixer species were selected for alley green manure. Selection and

Illustration 2. No-tillage conservative soil management during plantation, only subsoiling

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Soil regeneration for coffee agroforestry

No-tillage conservative soil management during plantation, only subsoiling along planting lines.

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Lime, ashes and charcoal added along subsoiled planting lines.

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Coffee Agroforestry implemented after 10 months.


AGROFORESTRY
FOR THE BRAZILIAN
ATLANTIC RAINFOREST
Livelihood transformation
through landscape
productive restoration
in partnership with
iGiveTREES
PRETATERRA


www.igivetrees.org
CONSERVATION
60% of the AMAZON RAINFOREST
is in
BRAZIL
home to 33% of
Earth's remaining rainforests
REFORESTATION
is needed to
restore aquifers
93% of the
ATLANTIC
RAINFOREST
was slashed & burned