



Summary Report on funds received

by **ReForest Now**

from **SAP**

(Systems, Applications, Products in Data Processing)

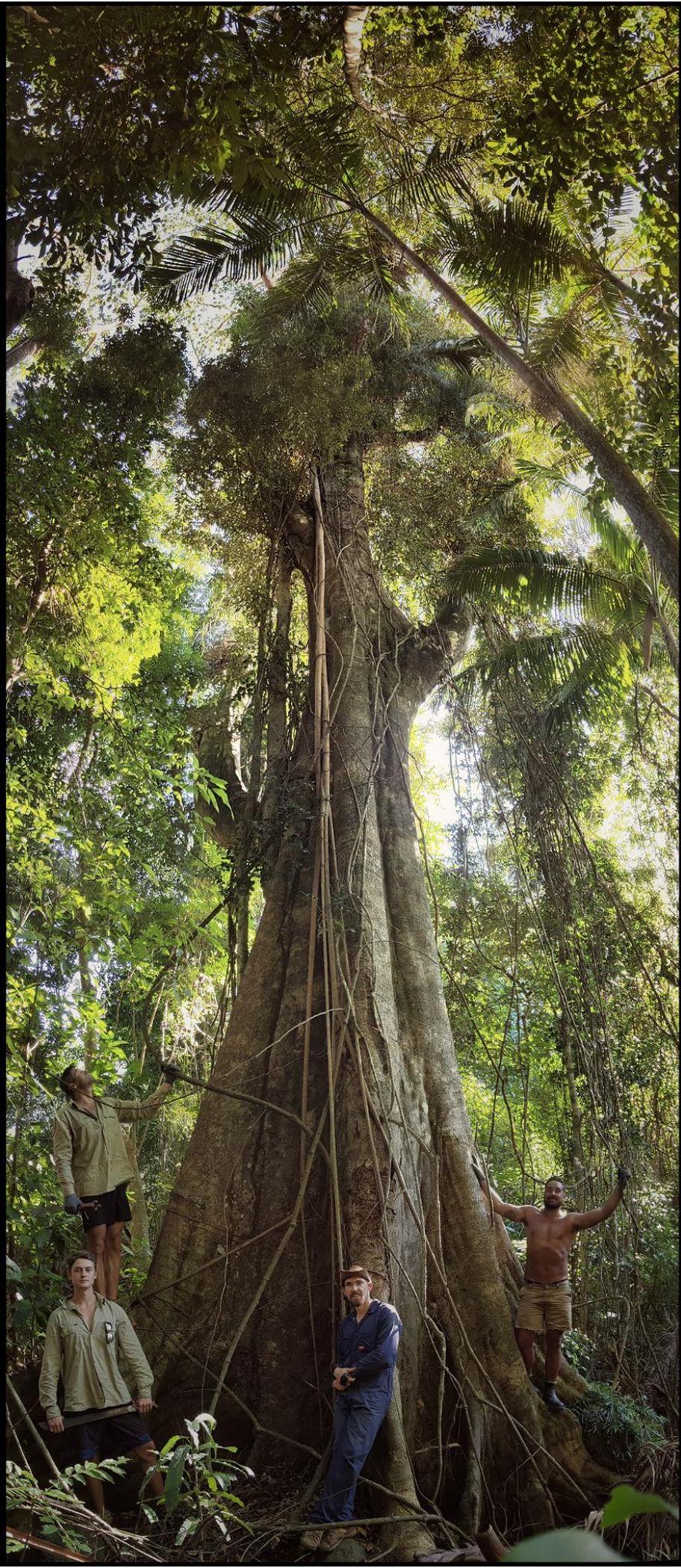
Rainforest Trees Planted: **20, 000**

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Hello to our friends at SAP in Germany. We hope you enjoy our written report on the recent outcome of planting trees for you in the Eastern rainforests of Australia. This report will cover;

GPS mapped areas where your trees were planted (*including HEIC GPS tapped photos*), species used, images of work, historical background to the planting site, dates worked, staff indicators (*men and women*).

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*In the 1850's, Europeans settled in Australia. At this time rainforest covered extensive areas along the eastern coastline of the great continent. Here in Byron Bay was the largest patch, called the 'Big Scrub' Rainforest. Settlers cleared 99.6% of this ancient ecosystem for timber exports and cattle and banana farming.*

*But from this remaining 0.4% we see recovery. Here in this image some of the ReForest Now crew can be seen working in what we call 'remnant rainforest', the patches that were never destroyed and are millions of years old.*

*We come here to find the seeds of the old trees so that we can grow new saplings and bring new life to the rest of the landscape that was cleared. Within these remnant patches, we still find abundant, biodiverse life and rare species, some of which are just now being identified by scientists. It is here that we seek our inspiration to continue this work, despite the daily reality that the work of reforestation is full of blood, sweat and tears.*

*It is an outcome that is mortally satisfying, that these powerful subtropical rainforests can re-create themselves, having only started in our hands.*

*We thank you for coming on this journey with us and in the next few years, you too will see the fruits of reforesting with us.*

Maximo Bottaro - CEO

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Maximo Bottaro'.



# Tree planting location



From this viewpoint, we can see the Byron Bay Lighthouse in the far top right corner. The planting site is 16.8 kilometres from this iconic location in a WSW direction. Following this red line to the bottom left corner, we can now zoom in to our planting location.



In the above image, we are now viewing your site. It is at LATTITUDE 28°40'27.91"S and LONGITUDE 153°26'31.28"E.

The address is **149 Federal Drive, Eureka, NSW, 2480.**

From here, we can see three coloured zones;

**SOLID WHITE:** Your planting locations.

**GREEN OUTLINE:** An ancient remnant piece of rainforest, called the "Allansby 1 and Allansby 2 remnants.

**PURPLE OUTLINE:** Another ancient piece of rainforest called the "Midland Remnant".

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## Plantings by date and number per day

The **solid white areas** were planted for you across **8** working days.

Date	Planting area type	Number of trees per day
April 21 <sup>st</sup>	Creek	1,417
April 23 <sup>rd</sup>	Creek	2,957
April 26 <sup>th</sup>	Creek	2,970
April 28 <sup>th</sup>	Hillside	3,510
April 30 <sup>th</sup>	Along Remnant - looks like an "E"	4,850
May 5 <sup>th</sup>	Creek	1,219
May 14 <sup>th</sup>	Creek	2,777
May 19 <sup>th</sup>	Hillside	300
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20 000</b>

Upon closer view, five out of eight of these planting days can be seen to have been planted along creek lines. We call this 'riparian planting', and it is considered one of the most important techniques because;

\*They retain water from evaporation as the sun does not contact and heat the creek water as much.

\*Increase soil moisture and spread water through the soil to adjacent areas (called *infiltration and percolation*).

\*Spread seed naturally downstream as the water carries your tree seeds to more areas.

\*Support higher biodiversity (*creeks are wetter so more species can live there*).

\*Increase survival of seedlings due to moisture (*so more of yours trees fruits will survive to create more trees*)

### **The Green outlined areas (Allansby remnants) 7.9 hectares**

Noting the area planted on April 30<sup>th</sup> with 4,850 trees (shaped like a "E" in the far bottom corner of the map. We can see that trees were planted right up against this forest edge.



These ancient remnants can be seen in two parts.

The right hand half of the green outlined area is called "**Allansby 1**".

The narrow join in the middle separate it from the left half, which is called "**Allansby 2**".

**Allansby 1** has been ecologically assessed and contains 32 endangered species, such as;

Onion cedar (*Owenia cepiodora*)

Arrow-head vine (*Tinospora tinosporoides*)

Rough Shelled Bushnut (*Macadamia tetraphylla*)

Planigale (*Planigale maculate*)

It has been worked by rainforest restoration scientists some 15 years ago and is in need of further work. It is considered to be in good condition.

**Allansby 2** is not in as good condition. We have discovered that it has significant weed invasion as it has tried to regrow from what must have been an intact smaller remnant area. It can only be estimated that it has expanded itself over the last 150 years into the paddock areas, but has competed with weeds that have also colonized these paddocks at the same time.

### **The Purple outlined area (Midland remnant) 2.5 hectares**

In the adjacent property, we also detected this area highlighted in purple. It is a small patch of rainforest remnants left alive in a cattle farming paddock. We have found that it contains similar species survivors as the Allansby remnants. We are yet to make contact with this landowner about planting around this remnant and protecting it further.

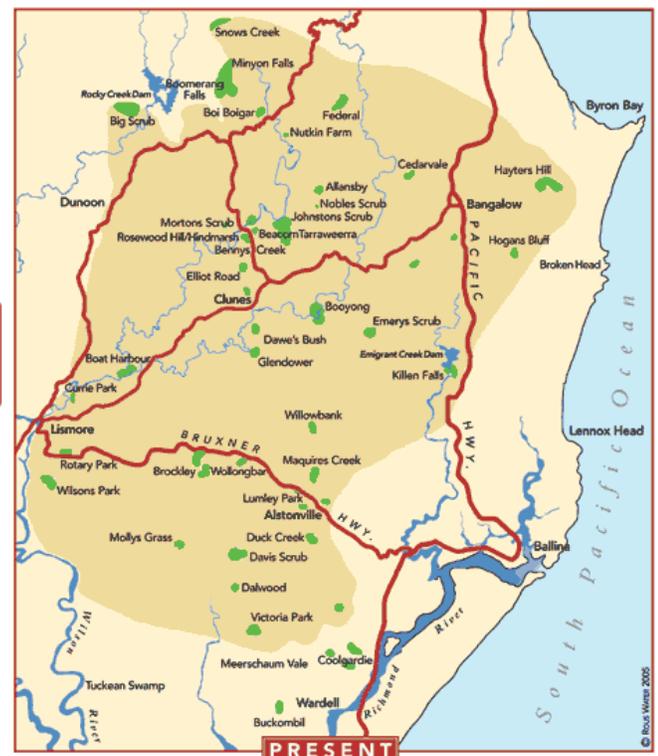
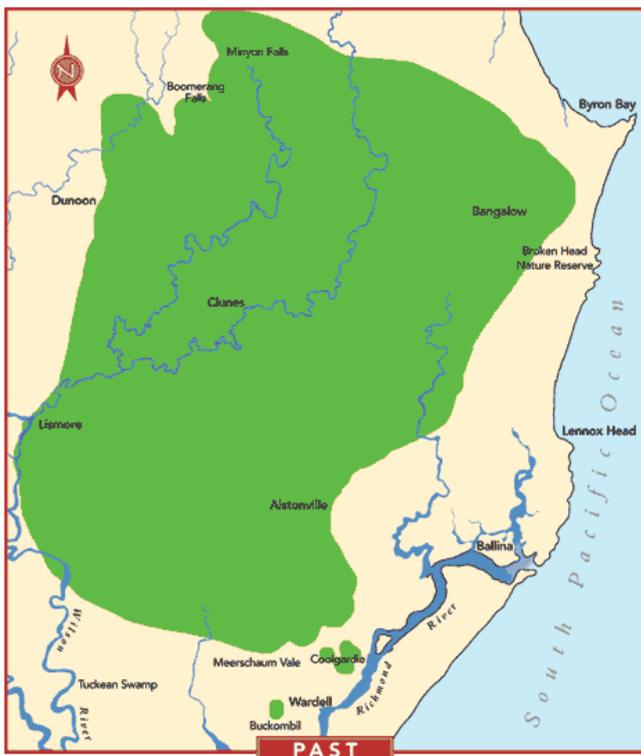


## A final point about Rainforest Remnants.

There are only 33 rainforest remnants left of the ancient **Big Scrub** rainforest that once covered the Byron Bay region, that was once the largest piece of rainforest in Australia. The volcanic geology and thus rich soils are ripe to be restored and the area still receives tremendous rainfall of almost 2 metres per year, along with a subtropical climate that combine with these factors to produce exceptional tree growth.

We would welcome support from SAP for us to work on natural restoration of these remnants during the winter months. We do rainforest restoration in these months as the weeds are less likely to recover while it is cooler and we have far less rainfall. This entails entering these rainforest remnants with various tools and removing weeds to promote the expansion and health of the rainforest. Once it is restored properly, weeds cannot easily enter the ecosystem again.

Below for reference, are maps of the former Big Scrub area and how it stands today. In the top quadrant, you can spot the **Allansby** remnants on the map. Note, the rainforest ecosystems in our region do not stop at the edges of the former **Big Scrub** (green area in left image). It represents what was a single unbroken mass of forest with no entry points, covered entirely with vines and thick foliage! There are several other rainforested areas all around this **Big Scrub**, but they are broken up intermittently with other ecosystems like swamps, eucalypt forest, grasslands, heathlands, coastal rainforest and so on. We call these 'ecotones'. Where ecosystem types blend into one another through the changing landscape.



**How are SAP's trees protected?** *(this can be skipped – it is an FAQ about how SAP trees will be protected in the future and is only for your interest and understanding)*

**I** ReForest Now plants only Critically Endangered Lowland Subtropical Rainforest. This ecosystem type is entirely protected by our government, meaning any tree within it, endangered species or not, cannot be touched. We have seen instances where land developers in Byron Bay need permission to remove one single tree from a common species from this ecosystem and the cost can be 20,000 AUD to 40,000 AUD per tree. This is the reality for common species here, in this endangered ecological community. If a person was to remove 1,000 trees of your 20,000 the fines and criminal sentencing would be dramatic and there is no precedent for that level of environmental abuse here in Byron Bay.

*“The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 provides that the maximum penalty for illegal tree removal or destruction in breach of the Act is a fine of \$1.1 million and a further fine of \$110,000 for each day that the offence is continuing”*

**II** The next step is **land use limitations assessment**. We look at property development assessments and use of land and determine if any of our trees could be removed for the development of housing or other. For this reason, we have been planting on properties that have several dwellings pre-established or set development plans for several dwellings that mean there can be no later additional dwellings. Simply put, we work on sites where we know the owners can't keep building. Your site has all of its housing sites already approved and thus, cannot expand into the planted areas further. It has also been made clear with our local Government that these areas should be planted in accordance with housing development laws and thus no developer would consider removing them with this legal requirement in place as it will be assessed and monitored by Council.

**III** We have learned from other rainforest regenerators to always plant endangered species into our works so that regardless of the change of ownership, the endangered trees will establish and be completely unremovable. The government ruling at current for endangered tree species states that they may not be removed if over 2 meters tall. As rainforest regenerators we establish that within 3 years maximum. Again, it would be possible to get around this, but it would require that the entire tree is removed by machinery and relocated. This is not the worth the cost to any financially motivated land developer and would likely be rejected by our Council, due not only to their green stance, but also by community uproar.

**IV** Ongoing site assessments, photography and presence. Our primary marketing will be the forests that we grow, as such, we need to keep visiting those and keeping in contact with site owners where we plant. This ongoing relationship is a further reminder that the planted forests must be treated with respect.

## Next steps

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Thank you making the choice to get involved with us! We greatly appreciate your rapid response and we're eager to see what we can do together next.

What we see on the horizon

- A) Soon we will make a micro video to thank you for the work so far. This will be filmed on the planting site and give you a more in depth feel of your completed project.
- B) We'd love to hear from you about the potential for SAP to fund regeneration works within the Allansby remnants over the Australian winter of June, July, August and September.
- C) We are ready and able to do further tree planting for you this year.

If you'd like to discuss anything further, please contact the CEO at [info@reforestnow.org.au](mailto:info@reforestnow.org.au) or +61415 134 941 (*direct Australian number*).

Yours Sincerely,

Signed: Maximo Bottaro - CEO & Cofounder



## APPENDIX I : Species used at your site - 149 Federal Drive, Eureka, NSW, 2480.

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The species list below has been produced from actual records of species used. All of these can be found at your planting site, planted for you. This list was not produced from an existing list and is a true representation of actual works completed for SAP.

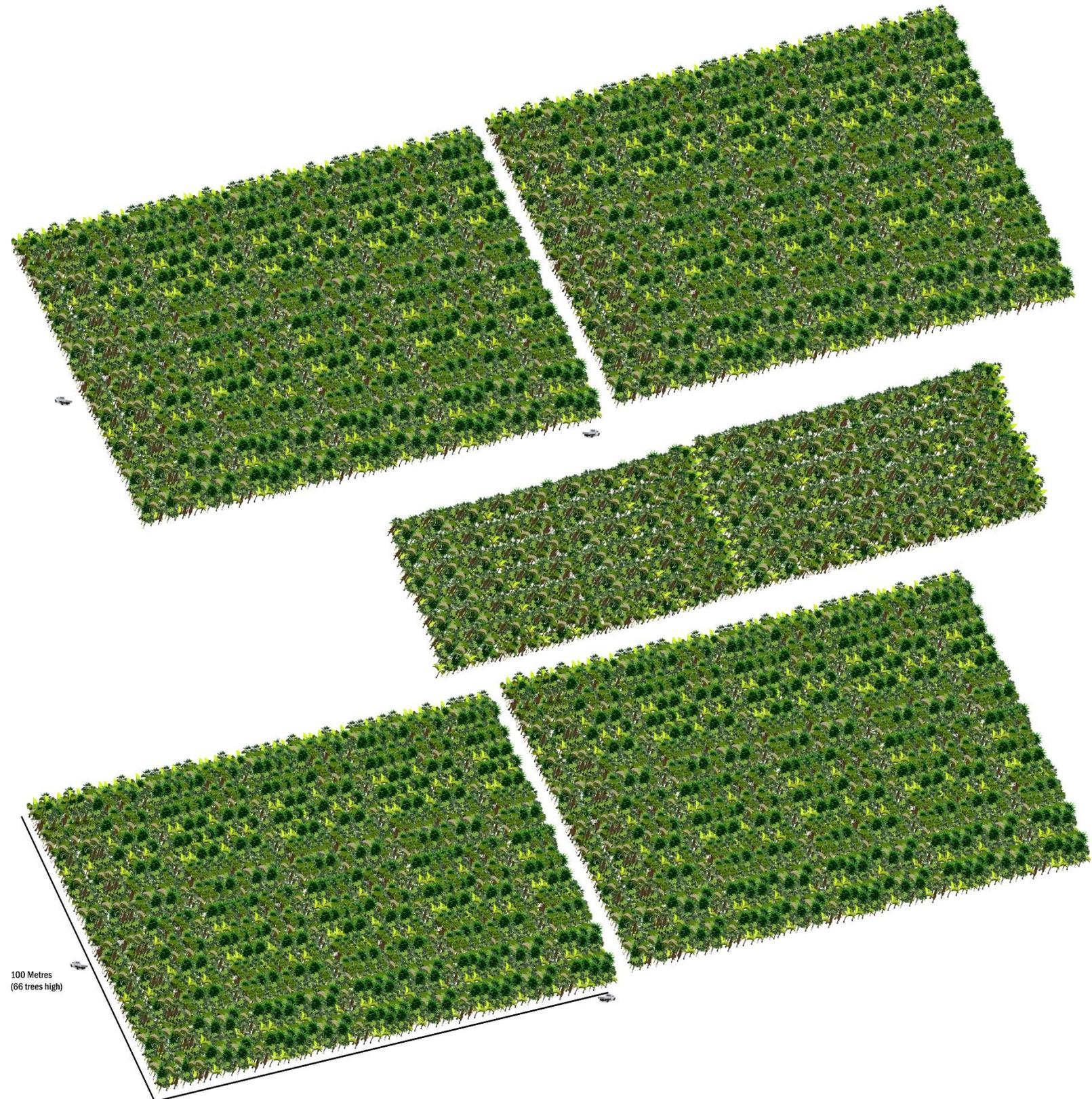
It represents a diverse mix of rainforest trees planted to recreate an ecosystem.

1	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	26	<i>Gmelia leichartii</i>
2	<i>Acmena hemilana</i>	27	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
3	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	28	<i>Guioa semiglauc</i>
4	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	29	<i>Harpullia hilli</i>
5	<i>Aracaria cunninghamiana</i>	30	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>
6	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	31	<i>Homolanthus populifolius</i>
7	<i>Auranticarpa rhombifolia</i>	32	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>
8	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	33	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>
9	<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	34	<i>Lophostemon suaveolans</i>
10	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	35	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>
11	<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	36	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>
12	<i>Cordyline rubra</i>	37	<i>Mallotus discolor</i>
13	<i>Cordyline stricta</i>	38	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>
14	<i>Diploglottis australe</i>	39	<i>Neolittsea dealbata</i>
15	<i>Diploglottis campbelli</i>	40	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>
16	<i>Disoxylum mollissimum molle</i>	41	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
17	<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	42	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>
18	<i>Eleocarpus grandis</i>	43	<i>Pouteria australis</i>
19	<i>Endiandra pubens</i>	44	<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>
20	<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	45	<i>Syzygium francissii</i>
21	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	46	<i>Syzygium crebrenerve</i>
22	<i>Findersia Xanthophylla</i>	47	<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>
23	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	48	<i>Toona ciliata</i>
24	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	49	<i>Tristanioptis laurina</i>
25	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	50	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>

## APPENDIX II : What 20, 000 trees looks like

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This image, produced in photoshop from individual images of rainforest trees, literally demonstrates 20 000 trees planted at the density we produce. These are thick rainforest plantings covering extensive area. Note the vehicle images in the picture to show scale.



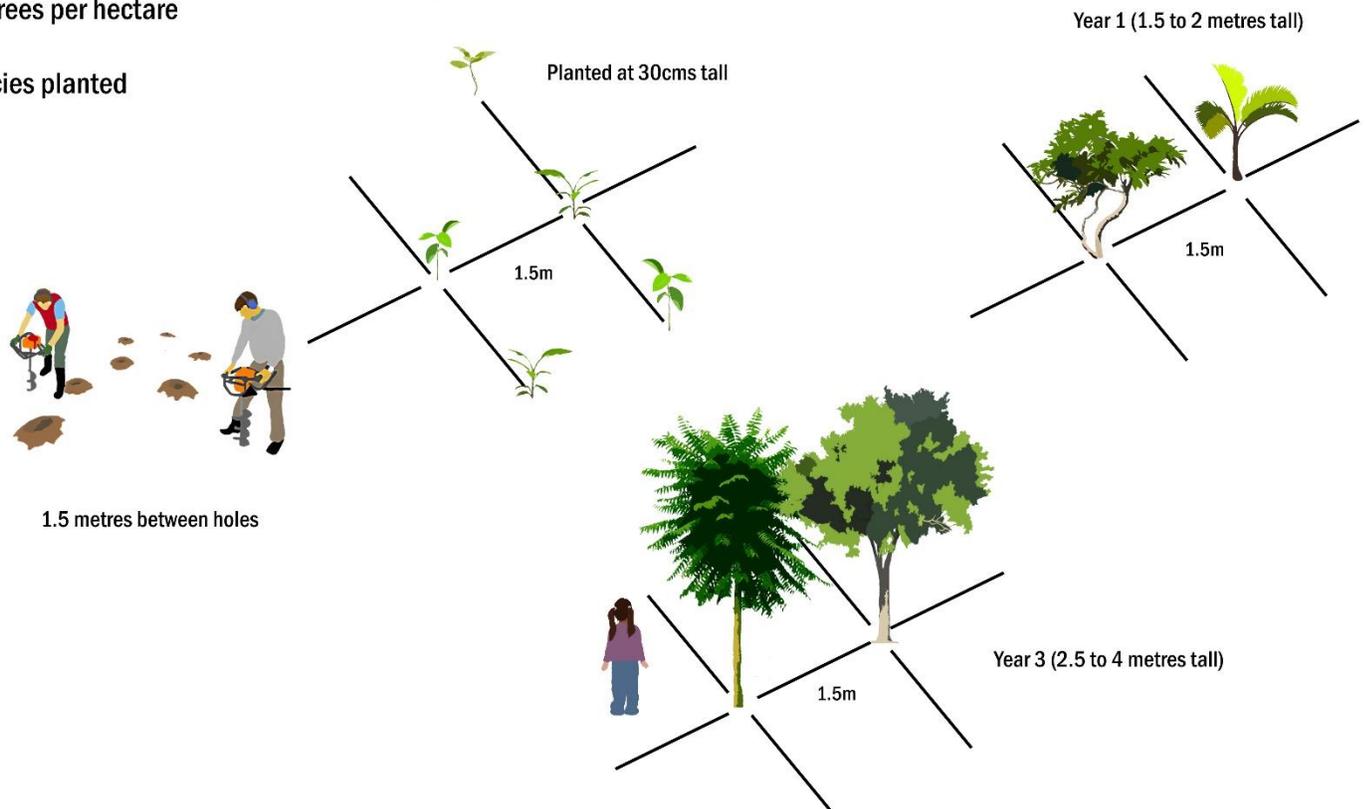
## APPENDIX III : A closer view

This image below demonstrates for SAP how the planting is carried out. Below you can see that a variety of trees are planted 1.5 metres apart. We have mixed your 50 rainforest trees species together so that the faster growing ones are next to the slower growing ones as to create an interspecies supportive growing structure. We have also specialized areas for creeks, high dry hillsides and so on.

For the next 2.5 years, your trees will be maintained with hand weeding, brush cutting and spraying of grasses to ensure your trees grow fast and produce a canopy to shade out weedy competition. We expect this to happen within a few short years.

4,356 trees per hectare

50 species planted



## APPENDIX IV : People indicators

\* There are approximately 23 RN staff on any one week. There will always be more men than women in land preparation as the machines used for drilling holes are heavy (Six earth augers running on all planting days).

Person	Hourly rate (\$AUD)	Days per week				
		Nursery	Field	Admin	Site preparation/maintenance	
<b>Female</b>						
Mads	30.00			2		
Chloe	30.00	3	3			
Tashi	33.00 (Nursery Manager)	3				
Tess	30.00	1	2		2	
Katie	33.00 (Nursery 2IC)	3	2			
Lakita	30.00	2	1			
Joannah	30.00		2			
Nina	30.00	1	2			
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Male</b>						
Maximo	40.00 (CEO)	1	3	2		
Kallen	35.00 (Partnerships Manager)		3	2		
Romey	35.00 (Site Care Leader)		2		2	
Stan	30.00	1	1		2	
Chris	30.00		1		2	
Luke	35.00 (Site Leader)	2	3			
Josh	33.00 (Logistician)	2	3			
Brad	30.00	1	2		2	
Johannes	30.00	1				
Pierre	30.00		2			
Marko	30.00	3	2			
Joey	40.00 (Industry expert)		1			
Luka	30.00		3		2	
Stephen	30.00	3				
Nicholai	30.00	1				
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>55</b>

## APPENDIX V : Additional images

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Thank you for reading!

Warmest regards – ReForest Now team