FLYWAY FORESTS PROGRAM

Located in and around the Mississippi River Valley and its tributaries, Flyway Forests aims to restore formerly forested agricultural land to bottomland hardwood habitats.

5 YEARS

>$2.2K PER ACRE

Developed by Pachama, Land and Water Corp and Ducks Unlimited on private lands, the project compensates local landowners through the purchase of permanent conservation easements. ($2,200/acre over 5 years)

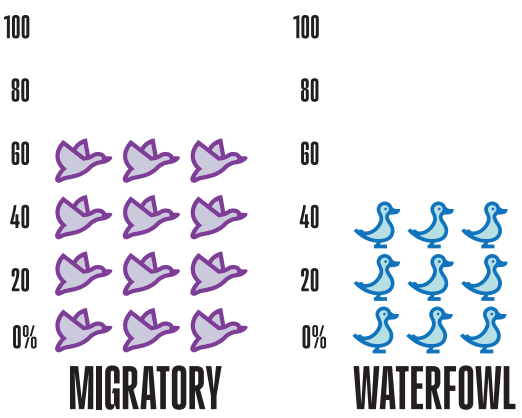
40 YEARS

1K ACRES 1K ACRES 1K ACRES

1.3 MILLION TREES

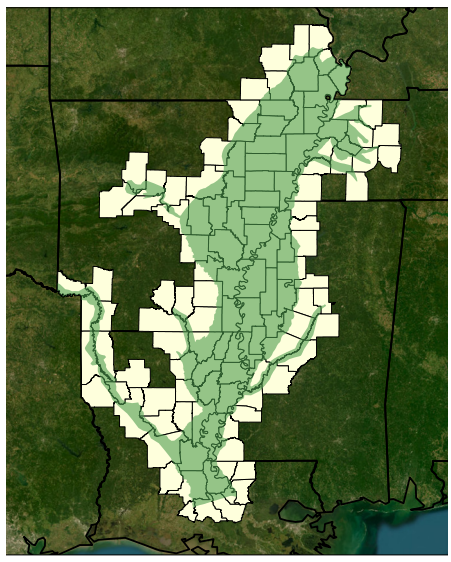
CO2 ~400K METRIC TONS

Over **40 years**, the project's **3000-acre pilot** phase will plant nearly **1.3 million trees** and **sequester 370,000-410,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide**. Future phases will enroll 1500-3000 acres per year.



The area serves as a critical migratory habitat for 60% of North America's migratory birds and a home to 40% of the continent's waterfowl. It is well suited to growing trees and offers diverse habitats, including floodplains, emergent wetlands, and swamps.

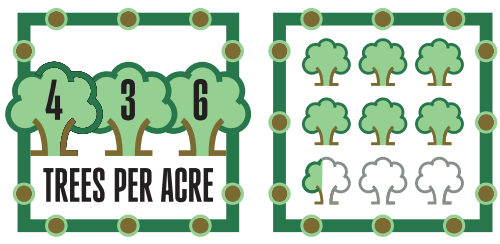
The region is home to numerous rare and endangered species, including the Louisiana Black Bear, the Cerulean Warbler, and the Prothonotary Warbler. The project area is also rich in aquatic ecosystems and sequesters significant amounts of carbon.



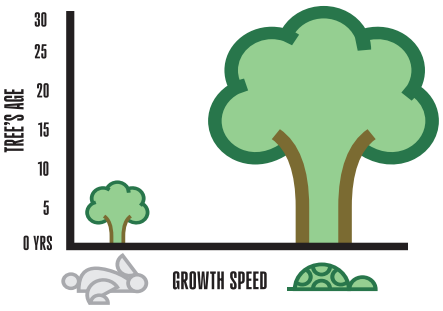
HOW IT WORKS

Tree planting is a very effective nature-based solution for climate mitigation. The project uses native bottomland hardwood trees tailored to the hydrology of the individual sites.

Seedlings of bottomland hardwood trees in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley sequester store carbon at a rate of about **6 tons/acre/year** by the time they are 30 years old.



The project uses native bottomland hardwood trees tailored to the hydrology of the individual sites. DU will plant **436 trees per acre** and estimates that **80% will survive to maturity.**



Young trees grow faster than older ones. The rate at which carbon is sequestered in biomass (renewable organic material from plants and animals) is the fastest in young forests when competition for resources is low. This process will reach its peak after about 30 years when it begins to taper off and canopy closure occurs.

Trees use carbon dioxide, water, and sunlight to produce energy. Energy is converted to biomass; carbon represents about 50% of a tree's dry mass.