

A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding two small saplings. The person is wearing a dark, possibly black, jacket. The hands are positioned in the lower half of the frame, with the palms facing upwards. Each hand holds a sapling with a small amount of dark soil attached to its base. The sapling on the left has a stem with several pairs of small, rounded leaflets. The sapling on the right has a stem with several pairs of long, thin, needle-like leaves. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with dry grass and soil. A large, semi-circular teal graphic element is overlaid on the upper right portion of the image, containing white text.

**Tree Planting
Program**

Zenith





Plant a tree

We're continuing the sustainable design ethos of Schamburg + Alvisse by introducing an initiative that will help ensure the longevity of our forests.

With every Jac sold a tree will be planted, in partnership with [ONETREEPLANTED.ORG](https://onetreeplanted.org).

The current project that we are contributing to is the farmlands in the great southern region of Western Australia, with sites currently situated around the Stirling Ranges. The goals of this project are to restore habitat, conserve biodiversity, and buffer/extend important wildlife corridors in a biodiversity hot spot.

Through the re-establishment of species rich native vegetation, primarily alongside riparian areas, we will capture atmospheric carbon while supporting conservation. Working with the local community, we seek to undertake these works to preserve and restore the regions natural heritage and natural capital.

Our New Zealand project is to restore native biodiversity in Pamoā Forest, increasing the stability of land from erosion to secure the main potable water supply pipeline to Gisborne City. This planting will take place within the Gisborne District of Tairāwhiti.



Ecological Restoration in Southwest Western Australia

The southwest of Western Australia is an internationally recognized top 25 Biodiversity hot spot. Plant species richness in this region is extraordinarily high, with greater than 50% endemism (found nowhere else on earth). Many of the species in this region also hail from prehistoric times as the region has been unglaciated for more than 250 million years. This is significant in terms of evolution, with many species having evolved to persist in arid climates on ancient, highly weathered, infertile soil. The trees and shrubs here are true 'Aussie battlers' and are perhaps best equipped to persist in a hotter, drier, world.

As great as they are, the region in which they grow has been historically over-cleared for the development of broad-acre agriculture, and now the remaining ecosystems are fragmented and in need of expansion and buffering to support their persistence and resilience into the future.

The goals of this project are to restore habitat, conserve biodiversity, and buffer/extend important wildlife corridors in a biodiversity hot spot.

Through the re-establishment of species rich native vegetation, primarily alongside riparian areas, atmospheric carbon will be captured while supporting conservation. Working with the local community, seeking to undertake these works to preserve and restore the regions natural heritage and natural capital.

Each planting season will be implemented in two parts:

1. Direct seeding of native seed mixes by soil type using a tractor and modified agricultural seeder (June to August); then
2. Hand planting of certain selected plant species by crews of tree planters, including Noongar indigenous rangers (August).

This project is part of 'Gondwana Link' - a collaborative, landscape-scale restoration effort recently featured as part of the UN's Decade on Restoration.

Community Benefits



This project will both employ and engage many people who live and work in the region. It begins with the landholders who provide land for planting, and in doing so seek to make positive change to conservation of biodiversity in their local landscape.

The project will also create jobs and income for many members of local businesses, and operators within the local restoration economy. From seed pickers and tree nursery growers, to mechanical engineers and restoration field crews, good people will be employed in right livelihood. Local farmer and natural resource management groups will also be inspired and engaged through field visits outreach.

The local Indigenous community – the Noongar People – will also be involved in the reforestation process from an early stage, with opportunity to be more deeply involved as additional funding is secured. These works will also benefit the wider community of Western Australia and beyond, bringing world class restoration practice to our collective global restoration effort.

Ecological Benefits

Over the last 10 years, the local partner has been developing and improving their model of reforestation based on the principles of ecological restoration. They seed and plant native vegetation, but the outcomes are much more than that. Through the careful selection of tree and shrub species, in combination with advanced restoration design and implementation approaches, they restore habitat which is quickly occupied by local fauna.

Ecological monitoring of recent project areas indicates bird species diversity and abundance exceeded that observed in reference ecosystems with 5 years of planting. While we cannot predict exactly which species will return, we can anticipate with good faith that this project will directly support the threatened and endangered Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, an iconic bird species found only here in the southwest of Western Australia.

Specific trees and bushes will be planted, that produce the seeds known to be food sources for these iconic birds. The flowers produced from the planted trees and shrubs will also likely provide nectar for additional charismatic endemics, including the Southwestern Pygmy Possum and equally tiny Honey Possums.

As for the conservation of native floral, species mixes are often in excess of 100 species, and showcase many of the locally rare and threatened trees and plants, including those from the Banksia and Hakea genera (which the nectivorous birds and mammals love to visit).

Through the reforestation of these cleared lands, these works will improve the connectivity and ecological permeability of these landscapes and make a positive contribution to the conservation of local biodiversity.



zenithinteriors.com