

Tiuque
Expediciones
tree plantation
project

History



- December 2005: purchase of 12 acres
- July 2007: first plantation of 3200 native trees
- February 2008: purchase of 49 acres
- July - August 2008: second plantation of 16.000 native trees
- 2007 - 2013: plantation of 1200 trees on the 'vulnerable' and 'nearly extinct' list.

2007



Nothofagus dombeyi (Southern beech)

2011



January 2013



2008



Fitzroya cupresoides (Alerce, endangered redwood)

2011



2008



Austrocedrus chilensis (endangered
mountain cypress)

2007



2013



Detail of *Nothofagus alpina* (Raulí)

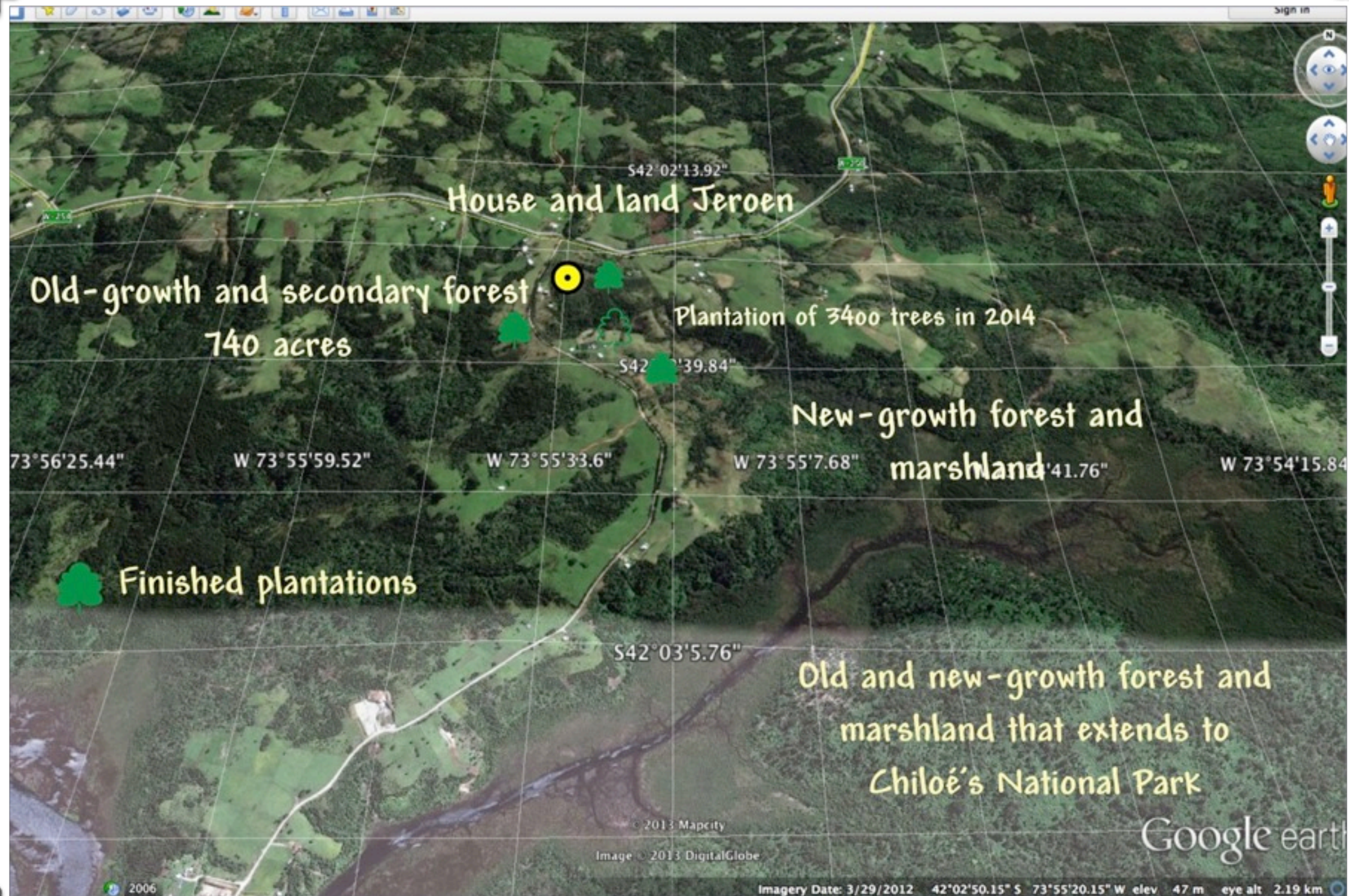


Objectives

1. Connect patches of isolated forest with the National Park of Chiloé
2. Restoration of lost forest
3. Education
4. Creating awareness

Connect patches of isolated forest with the National Park of Chiloé

In the sector where I live there are several disconnected patches of native forest of considerable size (740 - 1230 acres). Interior roads with low traffic and pasture land separate them.



What is the benefit of connecting isolated forests?

- Extend habitat of endangered carnivores like the *Lycalopex fulvipes* (Darwin's fox) and the *Leopardus guigna* (Kod kod)
- Create a reproduction, feeding and resting area for the second smallest deer in the world, the Pudu (*Pudu pudu*)
- Establish a transit zone for birds who need dense forest to travel from one area to another like the *Rhinocryptidae*

On the archipelago of Chiloé are the *Scelorchilus rubecula* (Chuca), *Eugralla paradoxa* (Ochre-flanked tapaculo), *Scytalopus magellanicus* (Magellanic tapaculo) and the *Pteroptochos tarnii* (Black-throated huet huet)



Restoration of lost forest

Every year 66.700 acres of native forest is lost in Chile due to forest fires and illegal logging.

In the last 400 years Chile has lost 3/4 of its forest surface...

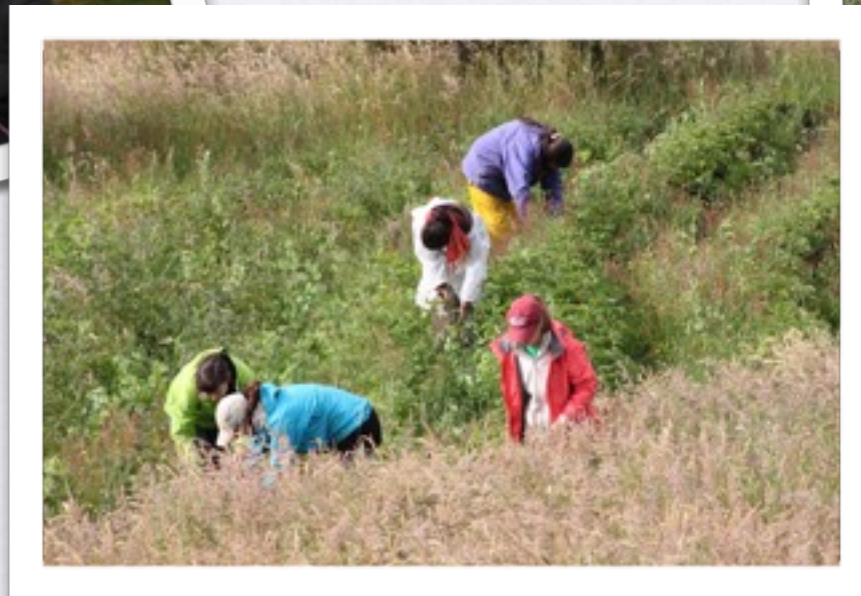


Education

Since 2010 volunteers from Chile and the rest of the world give a helping hand with the reforestation project.

Volunteers help with pruning, weeding, seed collection for the nursery and the digging of plant holes.

The whole process of a tree plantation and the maintenance of it are explained to those who volunteer here.



Creating awareness

Without being self-important, I want to show my neighbor-farmers and other farmers on the archipelago the benefits of native tree plantation. Small farmers can get between 90 and 100% of their plantation investment back from the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF). After 5-6 years their small livestock can graze on the plantation for another 7-10 years.



Results

- 75 % growth (15.750 trees)
- Natural regeneration of forest through seed dispersion
- Return of native fauna such as the Darwin fox, Kodkod leopard, Pudu deer and Coipu (*Myocastor coypus*).

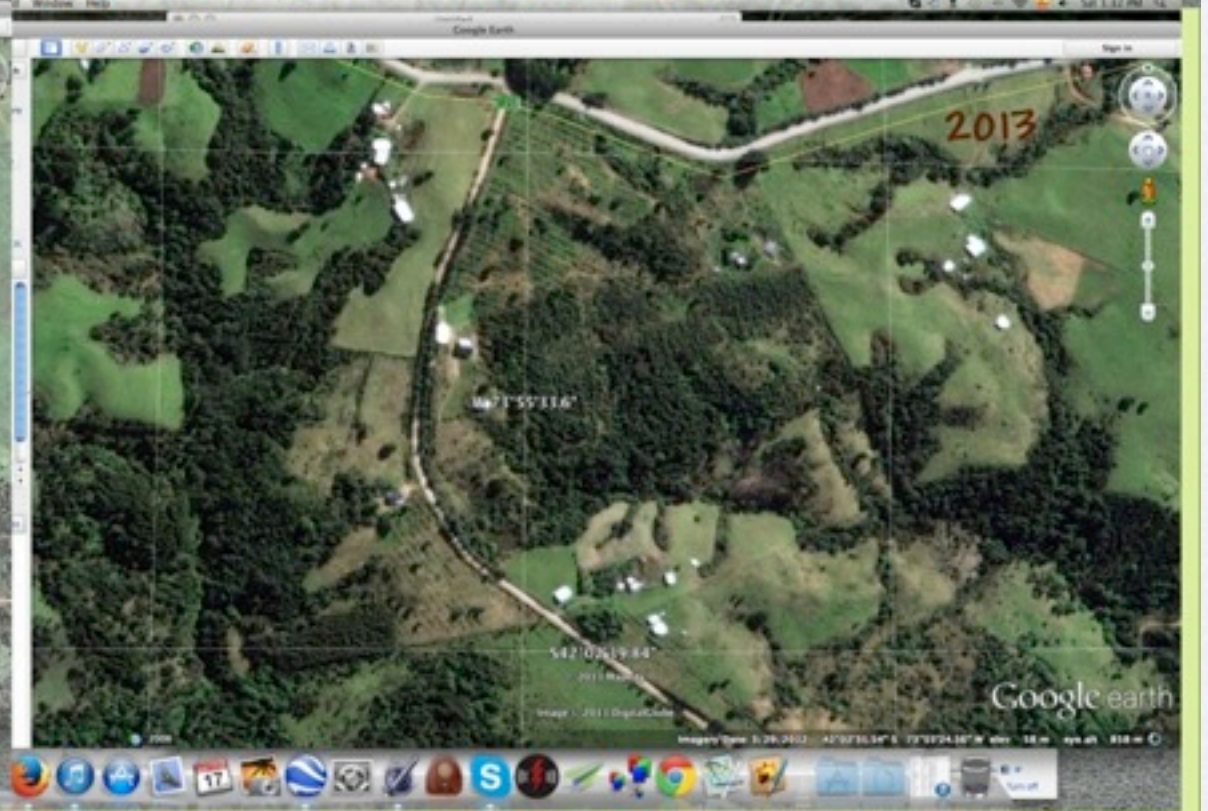
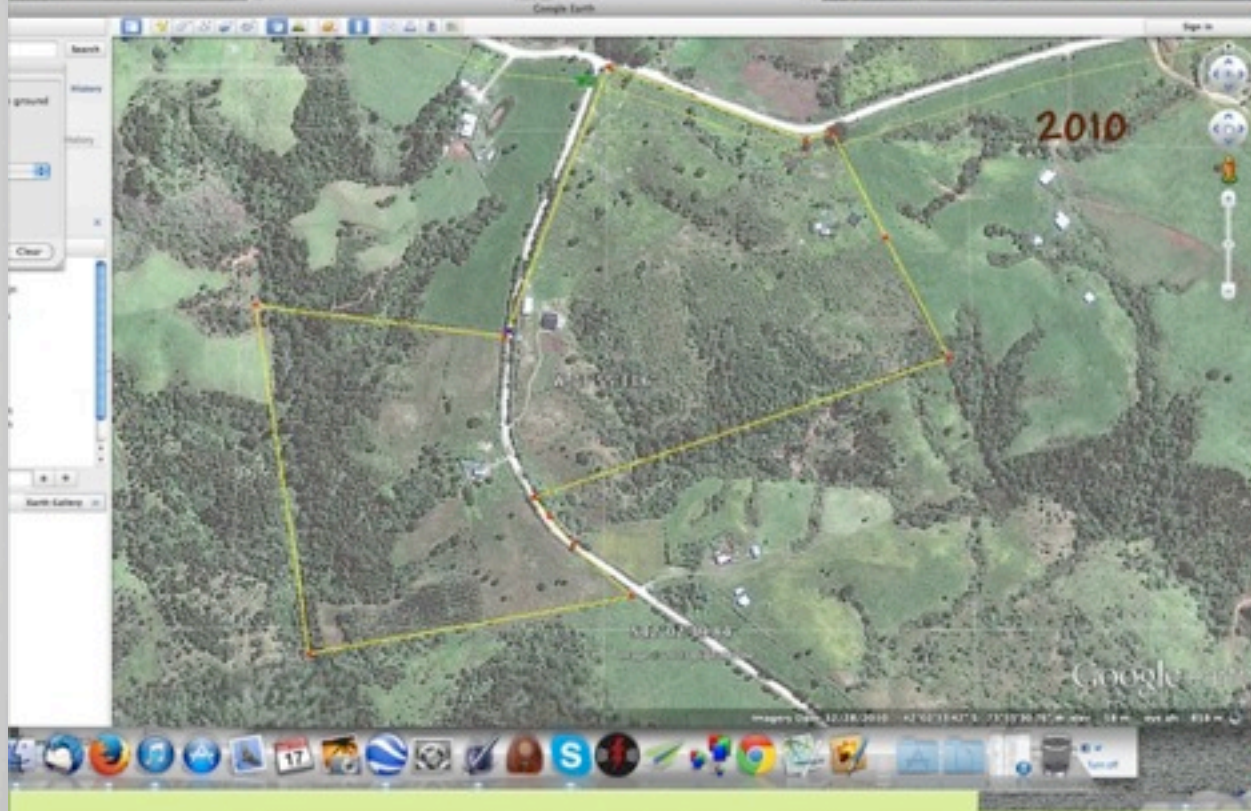
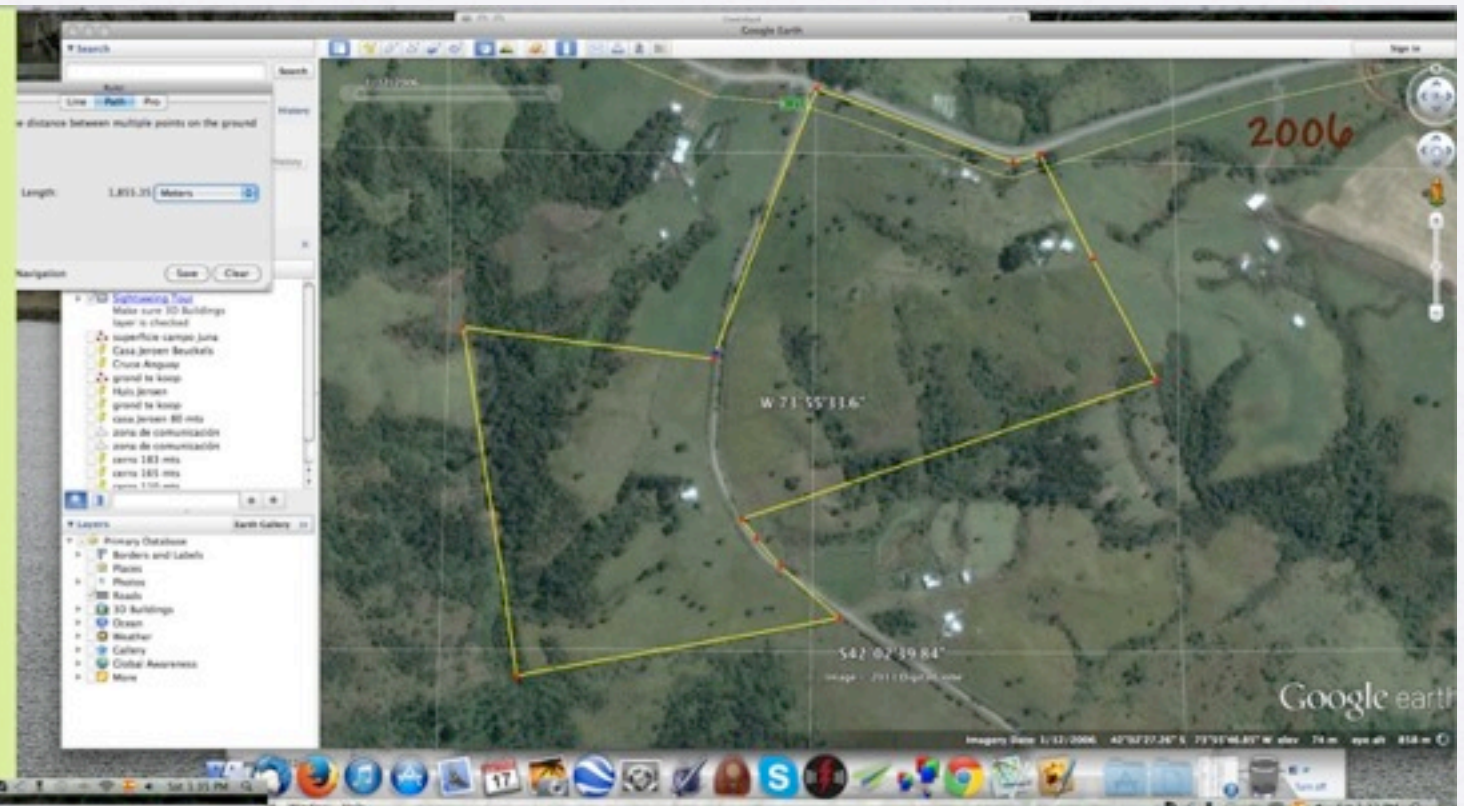
Evolution of the plantations

2005 Purchase of 12 acres. Enclosure of farmland and forest to avoid entry of cattle

2007 First plantation of 3200 trees

2008 second plantation of 16.000 trees

Result: 15.750 growing trees + thousands of trees that have started growing in natural form



Future plantations



Thank you for
your attention