



Our Eco forest

The Green Core

Annual Report 2024/2025

We grow

a forest.

Together.

Dear Stakeholders, Sponsors, and Friends,

We are pleased to present the **annual report 2024/2025** of the Green Core Foundation, highlighting the achievements, income and expenditure, challenges, and progress we have made over the past year.

Unique in the world: we are in the process of planting an Eco forest of no less than 100 hectares! We currently have 25 hectares, and we are thrilled to announce that we have secured a long-term sponsorship contract with a partner who has committed to supporting us for the coming years.

As our forest in France exceeds 20 hectares, we are required to create a “Plan de Forêt” to officially designate it as an eco-forest, protecting it from commercial use and preserving it for nature and biodiversity. This “Plan de Forêt” will be secured for the next 20 years.

We are happy to inform you about some exciting new developments. At the end of 2024, we will consult with a local farmer to maintain a section of the forest as grassland for ecological cattle, which benefits the landscape. We also purchased a new tilling machine for our innovative planting methods. Additionally, we plan to sow three fields with perennial plants to support bees and other insects. You can read more about these initiatives later in this report.

Over the years, we have established a supportive community in France. One of our supporters, a local farmer, will help us plough the land for next year’s planting.

The next visit to our forest is planned for summer 2024. During this visit, we will be removing grass to ensure that the newly planted trees receive enough sunlight. Cutting the grass and removing weeds during the first two years is crucial for the trees’ growth.

We are filled with gratitude for the unwavering support and dedication of our community, sponsors, and volunteers. With your help, we are making this incredible forest possible.

Sincerely,



Olaf Perlee
Founder of The Green Core Foundation



“

We are growing a forest of 100 hectares.

Not for commercial purposes, but for nature. This means that trees are selected based on their ability to support and sustain the biodiversity of the region. And contribute to stimulating and strengthening the environment.

”

How you can HELP

Do you have a green thumb and enjoy working outside but would you like to do more for our planet? Then we need you! Because our Eco forest needs care and attention from loving volunteers.

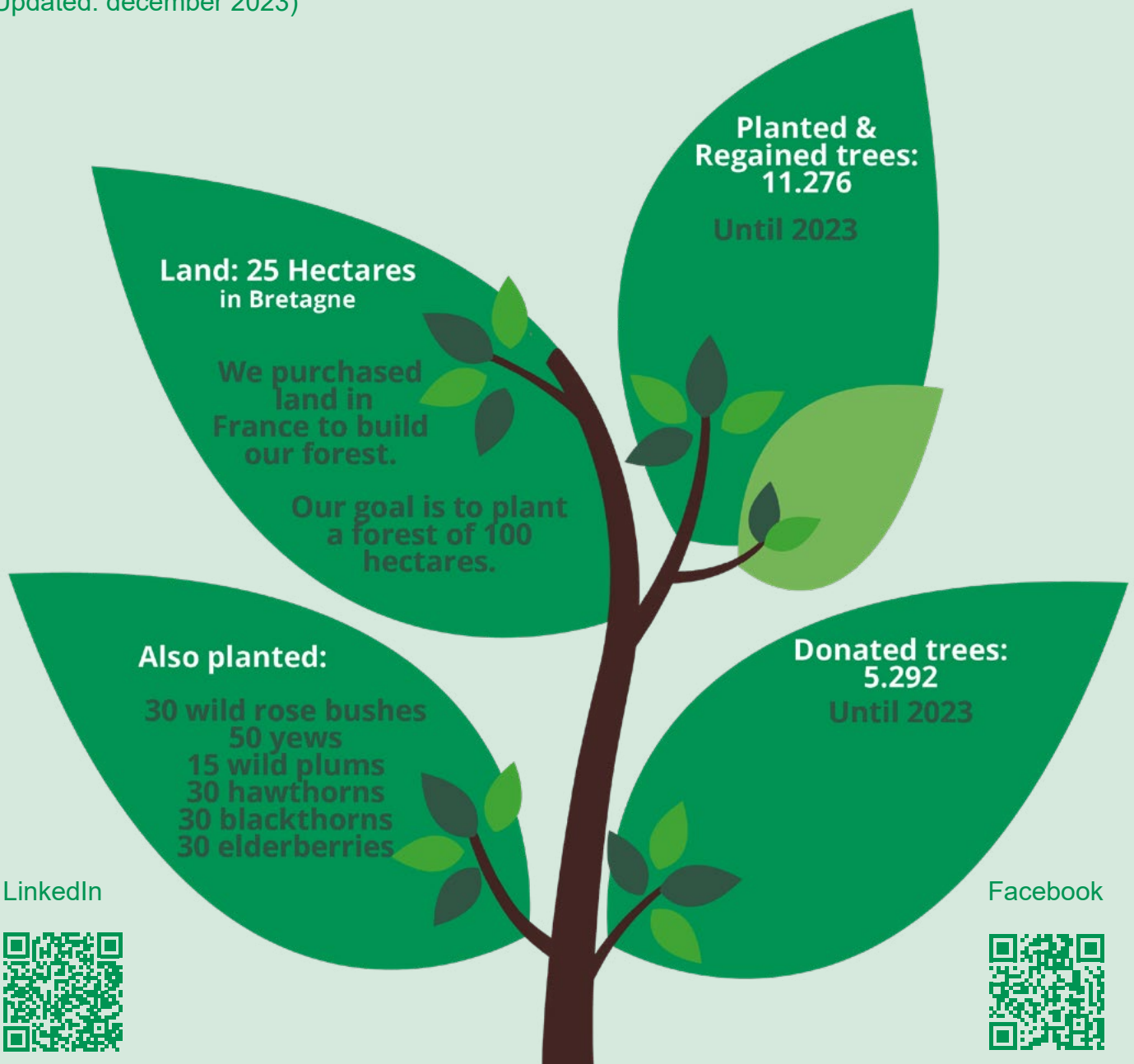
You can sign up as a volunteer by sending us a message on www.thegreencore.org or on our socials.

We hope to hear from you soon!



What we have achieved

The infographic below gives an impression of our achievements.
We will keep you updated on our website: www.thegreencore.org
(Updated: december 2023)



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Wild blackberries

Growing in the ecoforest!
Wild blackberry varieties grow in thorny bushes along forest edges.



Slowworm

Spotted in the ecoforest!
The slowworm is a legless lizard native to western Europe. They reach a maximum length of up to 57.5 cm

Wild peaches

We planted 20 wild peaches in the Ecoforest to support insects and bees, butterflies, birds and mammals.



Fire salamander

Spotted in the Ecoforest!
The fire salamander faces the threat of extinction. It is one of the largest salamanders in Europe and can grow up to 20 cm.

Statement of income and expenditure

Income and expenditure	2022 (%)	2020 - 2021 (%)
Donations Recypack B.V.	46.41	249.58
Donations trees customers Recypack B.V.	50.70	101.46
Donations trees suppliers Recypack B.V.	2.89	13.83
Total income	100	364.84
Depreciation equipments	17.19	6.56
Exploitation costs	246.57	191.73
Sales costs	12.14	7.70
General costs	1.24	12.69
Total expenditure	277.18	218.67
Result income and expenditure*	-177.23	146.15

*Data for 2022 and 2020-2021 Indexed Based on the Total Income of 2022

The result is in 2022 withdrawn from the marked fund and in 2021 added to the marked fund.



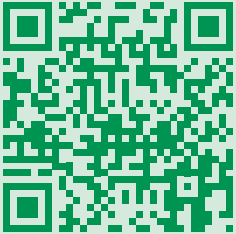
COMPLETED FOREST

3.000 oak trees have been planted here
Our first completed forest in Q1 2020

The Green Core made a dream come true by planting this first piece of forest. This land has turned into a CO2 giving land. Before we planted this **0,97 ha land** it was just a land growing weeds not supporting or growing the local biodiversity of Lobou.

The indigenous oak trees were all planted by hand, by our amazing volunteers!

Watch the video and see our first tree being planted!



Lobou plot #20

- Location: 20;
- Land size 0,97 ha;
- 792 regained trees;
- 3.000 indigenous oak trees have been planted;





Maintenance is important! We return each year to remove grass and weeds, so the trees get enough sunlight to grow.



Planting perennial flower mixes for biodiversity

We are excited to announce our plan to sow mixtures of native perennial flowers that are ideal for bees, bumblebees, and hoverflies next to the trees in three selected fields: plots 37, 15, and 11. These fields will soon blossom with flowers like poppies, buckwheat, and sunflowers.

Our aim is to increase biodiversity through these flower fields. Spiders and ground insects will benefit, using these fields for overwintering and laying their eggs in the crops.

A mix of native plants will attract a variety of insects, which in turn serve as food for different birds. These flower fields also act as natural connections in our forest for larger animals such as deer.



This initiative demonstrates our commitment to creating sustainable ecosystems that support wildlife, contributing to a healthier environment.



Want to support

Without volunteering?

Donate here!

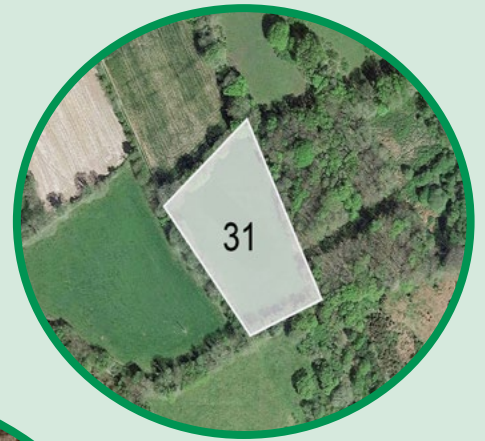


COMPLETED FOREST

2.500 oak trees have been planted here
in Q1 2022

2.500 oak trees were planted by using our new planting machine. These trees will absorb carbon dioxide, save water and reduce fine dust.

Watch the video:



Lobou plot #31

- Location: 31
- Land size 0,84 ha;
- 660 regained trees;
- The ground has been prepared: cleared and ploughed before the 3.500 trees were planted;



BEFORE



AFTER

COMPLETED FOREST

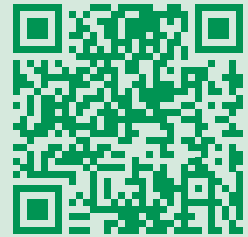
2.575 oak and 925 beech trees
have been planted here in Q1 2023



Lobou plot #127

- Location: 127
- Land size 1,32 ha;
- 923 regained trees;
- The ground has been prepared: cleared and ploughed before the trees were planted;
- This is a so called King's & Queen's forest, watch the video to learn why!

Watch the video:



Creating grazing meadows within our forest

We have established a partnership with local farmers to create grazing meadows for cows within selected forest areas. This balanced landscape with open spaces surrounded by trees and bushes of varying heights and sizes, will enhance the natural value of our forest. The cows naturally keep the grass short. Forests and grazing meadows with cows go well together!



The mix of forest and open meadows promotes a healthier ecosystem. And contributes to the overall biodiversity of the region, ensuring our forest remains vibrant and diverse.



Evolution of our planting process

Over the years, The Green Core's planting process has evolved significantly. For our first forest in 2020, we planted 3,000 trees entirely by hand. This labor-intensive process demanded a substantial amount of time and effort from our dedicated volunteers.

In the following year, we invested in a planting machine, as shown in the photo below. This advancement allowed us to increase our efficiency considerably.

Up to now, we have always planted young trees of approximately three to four years old. These small saplings are easily overtaken by grass, needing a lot of maintenance to ensure they receive enough sunlight. Therefore, we are implementing changes to make this process less labor-intensive.

The next forest will be planted with older trees, around eight years old. An eight-year-old tree is equivalent to 3.79 of the smaller saplings in terms of growth and resilience.

These saplings are specially cultivated for us, enabling us to plant in an innovative manner. The trees transition from young saplings to young adult trees. To accomplish this, we also require a new machine, a trenching machine (see photo next to text) that attaches to our tractor, which we'll use to initially till the soil.



COMPLETED FOREST

500 beech trees, 50 taxusses
have been planted here in Q1 2024



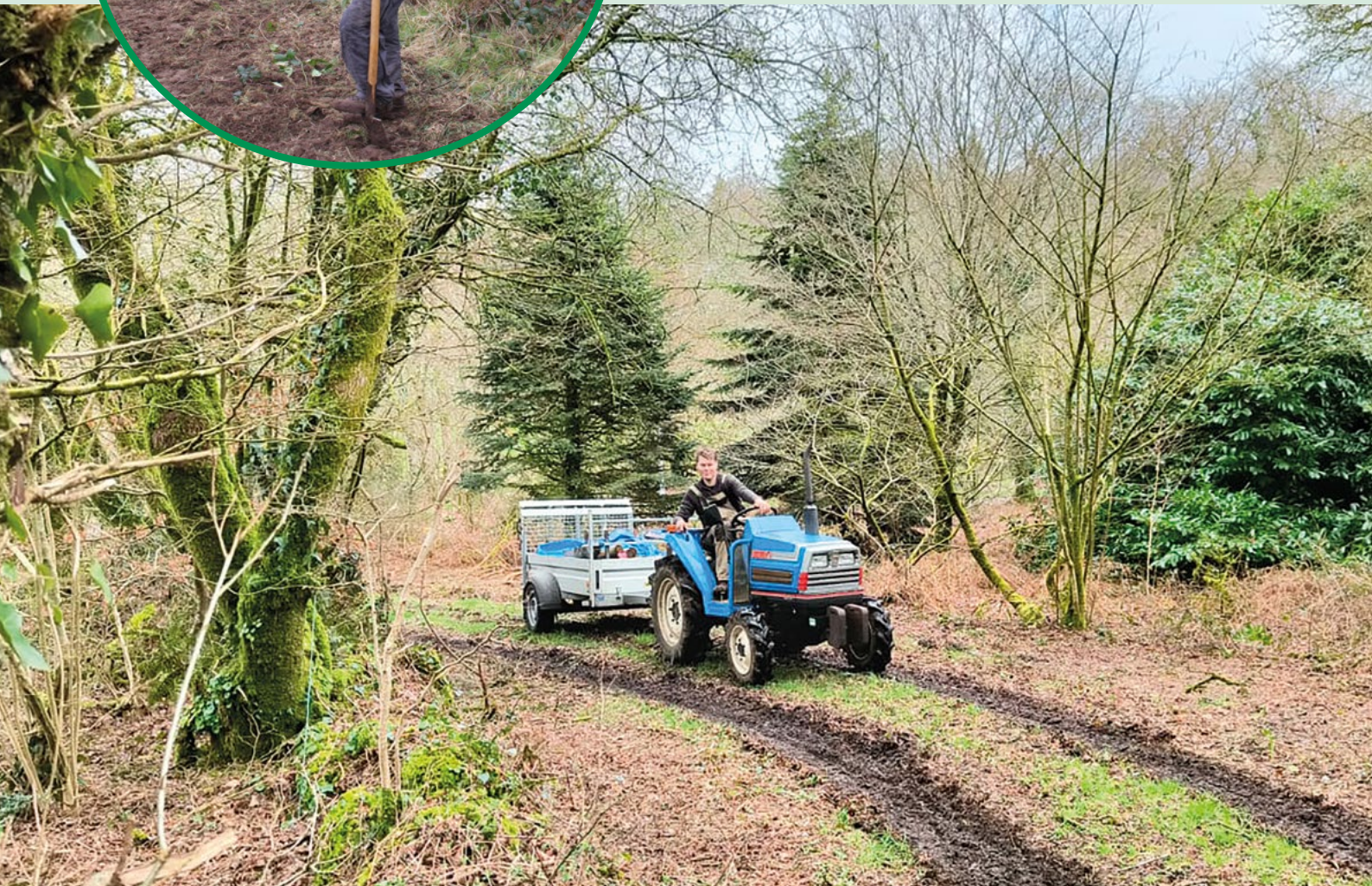
Lobou plot #37

- Location: 37
- Land size 0,51 ha;
- 40 regained trees;
- The ground has been prepared: cleared and ploughed before the trees were planted;
- We have also planted various native shrubs and crops for the benefit of biodiversity.



Trees planted in plot 37

Perennial flower mixes
sowed in plot 37



COMPLETED FOREST

500 oak trees and 140 poplar trees
have been planted here in Q1 2024



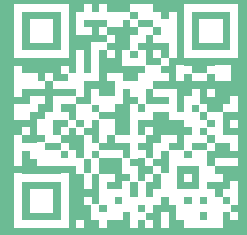
Lobou plot #T57

- Location: T57
- Land size 1,04 ha;
- 100 regained trees;
- The ground has been prepared: cleared and ploughed before the trees were planted;
- We have also planted various native shrubs and crops for the benefit of biodiversity.



Read more: Thegreencore.org

What is a REGAINED TREE?



At The Green Core, our mission extends beyond planting new trees; we also focus on regaining existing ones.

A “regained tree” is a tree that has been restored or protected to maintain ecological balance and environmental health. They are naturally grown trees that are interconnected underground, thereby promoting better growth and aiding future generations to grow better.

Regained trees are trees that were at risk of being cut down. By purchasing the land and integrating these trees into our ecological forests, we ensure their preservation and contribute to the sustainability of our environment.

Through our efforts, we safeguard these vital trees, promoting a healthier and more resilient ecosystem for future generations.



The first bushes in our forest

This year we planted the first bushes in our Eco forest. These bushes contribute to the overall biodiversity of the region, ensuring our forest remains vibrant and diverse.



Wild rose

The wild rose bush is a versatile bush with delicate, fragrant flowers, which range in color from white to deep pink. The wild rose is not only beautiful but also beneficial for wildlife. The flowers bloom in late spring to early summer, attracting pollinators such as bees and butterflies. After flowering, the plant produces red or orange hips in the fall, which serve as a food source for birds and other animals.

Common elder

The common elder is a shrub known for its clusters of small, creamy-white flowers and dark purple berries. Flowering in late spring to early summer, the elder's blooms are not only visually appealing but also attract a range of pollinators. The berries are rich in antioxidants and commonly used in making jams. The elder is valued for its rapid growth and ability to adapt to different soil types, making it a versatile addition to natural and cultivated landscapes.



Blackthorn

The Blackthorn is known for its dense, spiny branches and early spring blossoms of small, white flowers that attract pollinators. By autumn, these flowers develop into small, dark purple fruits called sloes. The blackthorn is valued for its hardiness and its role in providing food and shelter for wildlife. Its dense thickets also make it an effective natural barrier and windbreak.



The next FOREST

The next forest will be planted with older trees, of around eight years old. An eight-year-old tree is equivalent to 3.79 of the smaller saplings in terms of growth and resilience.

Follow our journey!



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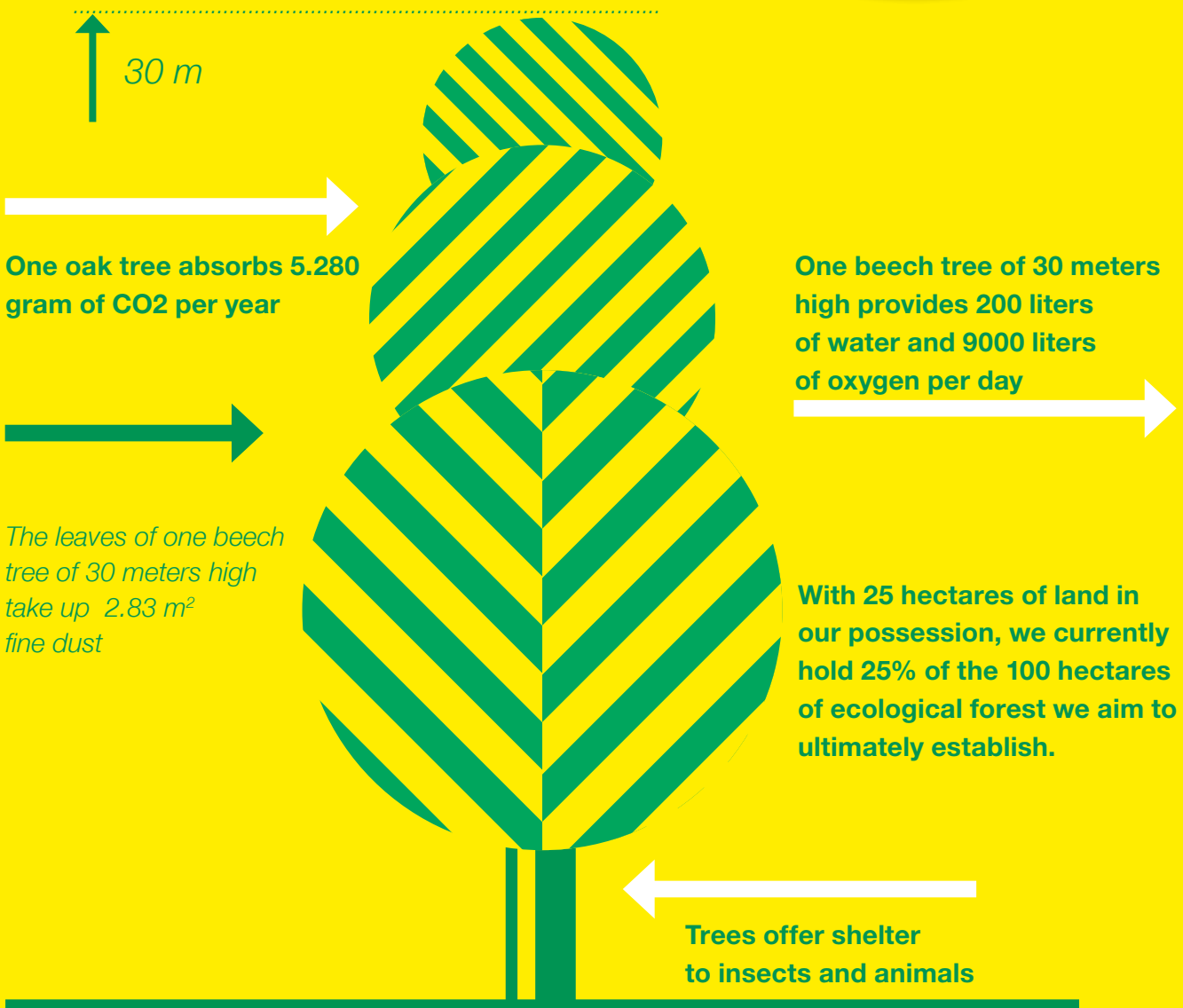
LinkedIn





KAKUIU

How much oxygen does a tree provide on a sunny day?





**The
Green
Core**

