





CEO's Message

2019 was a watershed year for our climate.

We may not have had the results from the "climate election" many of us hoped for, but it's important that countries like Australia do not succumb to despair.

Climate change is a serious and pressing global problem. It has never been more evident that Australians want leadership on climate change both nationally and globally. We need to continue to grow hope in the community and provide clear pathways for practical action.

We are devastated by the bushfires that have been burning across many parts of Australia in the 2019/2020 summer. However, in the face of this loss, we remain focused on long term climate action and are committed to protecting our climate by capturing carbon emissions through our native reforestation projects.

In 2019, we planted more than 226,000 native trees. These trees will grow into biodiverse forests which will capture 201,365 tonnes of carbon emissions over their lifetime.

Greenfleet introduced new offset products, which have been critical in encouraging further action. These include electric and hybrid vehicle offsets, an e-commerce delivery offset and even eco-friendly wedding favours. We also successfully launched CarbonCover 365 – our most comprehensive carbon offset. This covers the next 12 months of your life and is a whole new approach to offsetting. It has resonated in the community and we've received great interest from our supporters.

While restoring forests in Australia and New Zealand remains our core focus, in 2020 Greenfleet will further explore new methods of carbon sequestration; these will include blue carbon, soil carbon and whole farm approaches. We also aim to work more closely with Indigenous corporations in the coming years in key sites including Pearson's Block in Victoria, and two sites in NSW and Queensland.

Greenfleet is looking forward to extending our practical work on the ground throughout 2020 and beyond. We hope you continue to join us in growing our forests and growing climate hope.

I would like to thank our Board, Business Advisory Council and staff for their hard work throughout the year. On behalf of the entire Greenfleet team we say thank you for your support.

Wy-CLLA

Warm regards,

Wayne Wescott

CEO, Greenfleet

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About Us

Greenfleet is a leading not-for-profit environmental organisation on a mission to protect our climate by restoring our forests.

We plant native biodiverse forests to offset carbon emissions on behalf of individuals and businesses and help fight the impacts of climate change.

Since 1997, Greenfleet has planted more than 9.4 million+ native trees across over 500 biodiverse forests in Australia and New Zealand. Greenfleet's forests are protected for up to 100 years.

Our forests sequester carbon emissions from the atmosphere, enhance water quality, reduce soil erosion, improve land productivity, and provide vital habitat for native wildlife, including many endangered species.

We envision a world where every individual, every business and every community feels connected to our climate and are empowered to protect our environment.

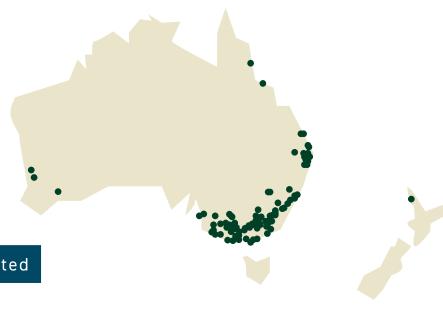
Greenfleet seeks to connect with like-minded partners across all sectors by providing leadership and education about the impacts of carbon emissions on our environment

We also aim to demonstrate the environmental and social outcomes of our work through research and collaboration.

Greenfleet is registered as a charity in Australia and eligible tax-deductible donations to Greenfleet have Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) status. We are a registered charity with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC).

Our Carbon Forestry Policy outlines our processes in line with national and international standards for carbon sequestration from native revegetation. This has been reviewed by Ernst and Young.

Greenfleet is independently audited by Pitcher Partners and governed by the voluntary Greenfleet Board.



Greenfleet has planted

over 500 forests

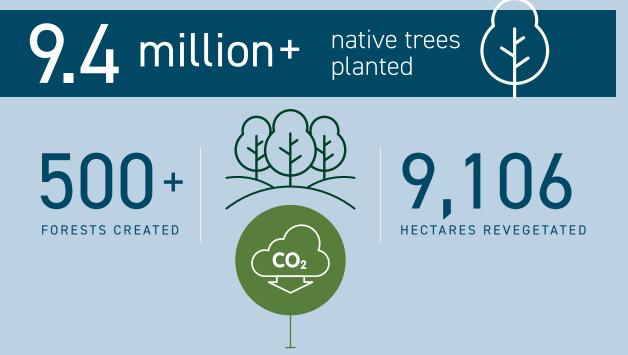
in Australia and New Zealand.



Australia's first

carbon offset provider

22 KE REFORESTATION EXPERTISE



3.4 million+

tonnes of carbon will be sequestered

Growing forests. Growing hope.







Our Impact: 2019

In 2019, Greenfleet planted 226,429 trees across 642+ hectares in Australia and New Zealand. These new native trees will sequester 201,365 tonnes of carbon emission equivalents (CO_2 -e) over their lifetime.

With the help of our supporters, we have now planted more than 9.4 million trees in Australia and New Zealand across 500+ biodiverse native forests. This represents a critical contribution to the protection of our climate and environment.

In 2019, we monitored 1,012 hectares of plantings to ensure successful establishment of our forests. This monitoring found that there was a 77% survival, which is a 4% increase compared to 2018.

When you donate or offset with Greenfleet, you are helping us grow this impact.

Reforestation is one

of the most critical tools

to fight climate change.



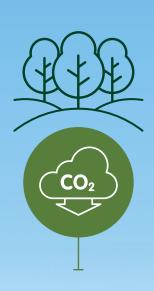
2019 in Review

226,429 native trees planted



FORESTS CREATED 642+ HECTARES REVEGETATED 139 SPECIES PLANTED

Together we can create



Native trees planted include notable and vulnerable plant species such as:

- Buloke (Allocasuarina leuhmanni)
- · Hoop Pine (Araucaria cunninghamii)
- · Coast Banksia (Banksia integrifolia)
- · Melbourne Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon spp connata)
- · Strzelecki Gum (Eucalyptus Strzelecki)
- Yellow Box (Eucalyptus melliodora)
- · Manna Gum (Eucalyptus viminalis)
- Forest Red Gum (Eucalyptus tereticornis)

201,365

tonnes of CO₂-e will be sequestered 05









Innovative climate change research project at Nardoo Hills

A ground-breaking partnership to protect temperate woodlands.

Greenfleet joined forces with national conservation not-for-profit Bush Heritage Australia on an innovative climate-ready revegetation project at Nardoo Hills Reserve in central Victoria.

The project is designed to protect and restore temperate woodlands - the most threatened wooded ecosystem in Australia - and contribute to climate change resilience.

Spanning 1,200 hectares, Nardoo Hills Reserve has experienced dieback of two Eucalypt species – Grey Box (Eucalyptus microcarpa) and Yellow Box (Eucalyptus melliodora). The dieback is affecting both older and younger trees that provide crucial habitat for native wildlife, including the Hooded Robin, Yellow-tufted Honeyeater, Brown Treecreeper and Tree Goanna.

Modelling conducted by University of Melbourne researcher and volunteer Dr Garry McDonald determined that the dieback may be due to climate shifting, leading to heat and moisture stress in the trees. To help combat the dieback, a trial has now been planted to increase the diversity of the local Eucalypt species' gene pool and improve the chances of the woodland community adapting to the warming and drying climate.

Using data sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology, Dr McDonald modelled the regional climate for the next 30 to 70 years. Based on this model, the seeds planted in the trial were sourced from trees of the same species in hotter climates. This includes New South Wales and South Australia, which are regions that currently experience hotter and drier climates than central Victoria.

The aim of the restoration trial is to provide long-term guidance on viable, climate-ready eucalypt revegetation options for Nardoo Hills and the region. The large-scale trial also aims to 'future-proof' the woodland community on Nardoo Hills as temperatures increase and rainfall patterns change.

Multiple partners have contributed to the project including Arborline Nursery and VicRoads and researchers from the University of Melbourne, CSIRO and University of Tasmania.

To support this unique research project, tree health and growth rates will be monitored closely over the coming years (and decades).

We hope the results of this research project will help guide further climate-adjusted revegetation works by Greenfleet and Bush Heritage Australia, as well as many other organisations and local landholders.

Collaborating with Parks Victoria

Greenfleet has a long-standing relationship with Parks Victoria planting more than 1 million trees together.

In 2019, we continued our collaboration working on multiple projects at Plenty Gorge, Lake Connewarre, Serendip Wildlife Sanctuary and Ardno Bushland Reserve.

At these sites alone, we've planted more than 61,000 trees which over their lifetime, will sequester 47,628 tonnes of CO_2 -e from the atmosphere and play a vital role in action against climate change.





Plenty Gorge

Bundoora, Victoria

Trees planted in 2019:	13,920
CO ₂ -e to be sequestered from 2019 planting:	4,783 t

This is a favourite location for people and wildlife alike. Home to a wide range of wildlife including kangaroos and echidnas, the trees planted will extend habitat further. Among others, one of the native bird species we hope to see return to the area is the endangered Regent Honeyeater.

Nearly half of the trees were planted with the help of Greenfleet supporters who got their hands dirty and saw our work firsthand. The native species planted include Yellow Box (Eucalyptus melliodora) and Sweet Bursaria (Bursaria spinosa).





Lake Connewarre

Geelong, Victoria

Trees planted in 2019:	3,040
CO ₂ -e to be sequestered from 2019 planting:	1,991 t

The Lake Connewarre Wildlife Reserve is rich in birdlife. Species include the Eastern Golden Plover, Common Greenshank and the Redneck Stint. Some of these species migrate from the Northern Hemisphere for breeding season each year.

With such active wildlife on the site, it was important to replicate the area's natural ecosystem. We planted more than 10 carefully chosen native species including Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon) and Hedge Wattle (Acacia paradoxa).







Serendip

Lara, Victoria

Trees planted in 2019:	2,410
CO ₂ -e to be sequestered	
from 2019 planting:	1,186 t

Wildlife that can be found at Serendip Sanctuary includes emus, kangaroos, Cape Baron Geese and koalas which move through the area via the habitat links formed by the nearby You Yangs and Brisbane Ranges.

2019 marks the third time we've planted in this reserve to extend habitat for wildlife. The 2,410 trees were planted as seedlings however in the past the direct seeding method has also been used where seeds are sown directly into the ground. Some of the species planted include River Red Gum (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) and Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon).





Ardno Bushland Reserve

Strathdownie, Victoria

Trees planted in 2019:	3,240
CO ₂ -e to be sequestered	
from 2019 planting:	3,041 t

We have been working on the revegetation of this reserve since 2005. Brown Stringybark (Eucalyptus baxteri), River Red Gum (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) and Silver Banksia (Banksia marginata) are some of the trees planted that are playing an important role in the conservation of the region. They are assisting in the filtration of water into the wetland by acting as a buffer between the Kerr Swamp wetlands and the neighbouring agricultural area.

Many native bird species can be found in the reserve including the Willie Wagtail (pictured) and the Brolga which are considered vulnerable in Victoria.





Nevinson Road

Lockwood, Victoria

Project Benefits:

- Increase the property's biodiversity
- Extending habitat for wildlife, including Tawny Frogmouth, Brush-tailed Phascogales and Stonebush Curlew.

Trees planted in 2019:	2,900
First year planted:	2019
CO ₂ -e to be sequestered	
from 2019 planting:	1.587 t

The Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) of the existing trees at Nevinson Road consists of Grassy Woodland, which is considered vulnerable, Plains Woodland which is endangered and Box Ironbark which is depleted. When it came to the planting on this site, the tree species were specifically chosen as they are endemic to the area and would help extend the existing vegetation on the property.

Some of the species planted include Black Wattle (Acacia mearnsii), Drooping Sheoak (Allocasuarina verticillata), Silky Hakea (Hakea sericea) and the Dusty Daisy Bush (Olearia phlogopappa).

Generally, when Greenfleet undertakes a reforestation project such as this, we ensure that the trees planted are protected for 100 years.

However, due to the landowner's dedication to restoring her land, this protection was extended to the existing trees, which are already providing vital habitat for native wildlife such as the Brush-tailed Phascogale.

This is also an exciting site when it comes to birdlife. Tawny Frogmouths and the critically endangered Stonebush Curlew have been spotted nesting in the area. We hope that the trees planted will expand their habitat and create habitat for other species.

While this forest is young, one of the most important roles it will play is in supporting climate action. Over their lifetime the trees planted will absorb more than 1,587 tonnes of $\rm CO_2$ -e from the atmosphere. That is similar to removing more than 360 medium sized cars from the road for a whole year.





Cape Schanck

Mornington Peninsula, Victoria

Project Benefits:

- Improved productivity of land and restored ecosystems
- The trees will provide shelter for grazing animals from strong southerly winds
- Increase the resilience of the vulnerable Coastal Banksia (Banksia integrifolia).

Trees planted in 2019:	26,600
First year planted:	2019
CO ₂ -e to be sequestered	
from 2019 planting:	11,072 t

Located on Victoria's Mornington Peninsula, part of this property looks directly out to Bass Strait. Greenfleet worked to revegetate the site with more than 26,000 native trees, including the Coastal Banksia (Banksia integrefolia).

The existing Coastal Banksia woodland faces many threats, e.g. various insect species have been found to bore into these plants at an accelerated rate due to a lack of insectivore birds around the property.

With a focus on increasing the prevalence of the Coastal Banksia, it was one of the main species sourced and planted as a part of the project.

Our hope is that with increased vegetation we will see balance restored to the ecosystems and an overall improvement in biodiversity.

Other species planted include Drooping Sheoak (Allocasuarina verticillata) and Sweet Bursaria (Bursaria Spinosa).

Historically, a high number of native wildlife species have been found in the Cape Schanck region. These include the Agile Antechinus, White-throated Treecreeper and the vulnerable Stormbird as well as several other bird and frog species. One of the major goals of our reforestation effort is to help return some of these species to the property while extending habitat for those that are still there.

Over their lifetime, it is forecast that the trees will sequester more than 11,000 tonnes of $\rm CO_2$ -e. This is similar to removing over 1,700 4WD cars emissions from the atmosphere for a year.





Witzend

Upper Horseshoe Creek, New South Wales

Project Benefits:

- Restored land previously cleared for cattle grazing
- Providing vital habitat for vulnerable and endangered wildlife.

Trees planted in 2019:	9,640
First year planted:	2018
CO ₂ -e to be sequestered	
from 2019 planting:	9.663 t

Witzend is located about an hour and a half North-East of Byron Bay, adjacent to the World Heritage-listed Border Ranges National Park. This is part of the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area, which is a large area of wilderness that protects untouched rainforest, unique plants and animals connected to the ancient supercontinent of Gondwana.

We planted a mix of more than 20 native species to replicate the original ecosystem as closely as possible. From smaller trees like Black Tea Tree (Melaleuca bracteate) to towering giants like Forest Red Gum (Eucalyptus tereticornis), the selected trees will grow into a biodiverse forest.

The project is extending habitat for koalas, which are considered vulnerable in the area and whose population was heavily impacted by the bushfires in 2019 and 2020.

There are also a number of other species that are classified as vulnerable or endangered that can utilise the trees.

The Spotted-tail Quoll, Red-legged Pademelon and Albert's Lyrebird are all considered vulnerable in the Horseshoe Creek area. Additionally, the Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby, Loveridge's Frog and Double-eyed Fig Parrot are some of the endangered species known to the region.

In 2020 we will be planting on the property again and will be including Forest Sheoak *(Allocasuarina torulosa)* to provide potential habitat for the area's Glossy Black Cockatoo population.





Hillview

Duramana, New South Wales

Project Benefits:

- Improvements to the farm quality including grass load and water quality
- Providing stock protection, increased biodiversity and land value.

Trees planted in 2019:	13,200
First year planted:	2019
CO ₂ -e to be sequestered	
from 2019 planting:	8.516 t

This property is located in a drought affected part of NSW. The project aims to increase the productivity of the land and assist in regenerative farming methods by growing shelterbelts that will protect cattle from the elements.

Due to the drought, the soil was deep ripped prior to planting for improved water retention when rain did occur. Planting also took place later than usual to increase the chance of rain for the seedlings. Fortunately, the planting coincided with the heaviest downpour the region had seen since the previous summer.

Some of the 21 native tree species planted include the Western Silver Wattle (*Acacia decora*), Red Stringybark (*Eucalyptus macroryncha*) and Silver Banksia (*Banksia marginata*). With over 13,000 native trees already planted, a further 4,000 will be planted in winter 2020.

The trees growing in the shelterbelts will also assist in the movement of bird life from one area of forest to another and restore habitat for native Sugar gliders. Additionally, the Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) planted will create potential habitat for the endangered Regent Honeyeater.

The trees growing in the shelterbelts at Hillview will sequester carbon very effectively as they have additional access to nutrients and light. This means that the surface area to volume ratio is very good for the planting's carbon yield.

Over their lifetime, the trees will absorb more than 8,500 tonnes of CO_2 -e from the atmosphere.

This is the equivalent of removing nearly 2,000 medium sized cars from the road for a whole year.





Te Muri

Puhoi, New Zealand

Project Benefits:

- Restoring and preserving the unique biodiversity of the ecosystem
- Improved water quality for the Puhoi River
- Extending habitat to protect endangered wildlife.

Trees planted in 2019:	4,440
First year planted:	2016
CO ₂ -e to be sequestered	
from 2019 planting:	1,582 t

In 2010, Auckland Regional Council purchased Te Muri Farm as an addition to their Regional Parks network. Te Muri Beach is a beautiful place overlooking Mahurangi Harbour just 45 minutes from Auckland.

When Greenfleet first planted here in 2016, the forests were severely reduced due to settlement and clearing for agricultural purposes. The revegetation work is playing a vital role in restoring and preserving the unique biodiversity of this ecosystem.

Between 2016 and 2019, more than 24 hectares have been revegetated with native seedlings. These include Pohutukawa (Metrosideros excelsa), Rewarewa (Knightia excelsa), Cabbage Tree (Cordyline australis) and Puriri (Vitex lucens).

The area has many rare and threatened plant and animal species. An ecological survey of the site recorded 438 different plant species in the park and ten of these are considered nationally or regionally threatened, such as the Marsh Fern (Thelypteris confluens).

Our revegetation work will improve water quality in the area as it flows into the Puhoi River and help extend habitat to protect endangered wildlife.

This includes the vulnerable Northern New Zealand Dotterels, which are among the many species of wildlife that find shelter in the area's remnant vegetation.

The 2019 assessment found that all previously planted areas are growing well and the local council is happy with the progression of the project. In 2020 we are looking forward to continuing our work at Te Muri.





The Meadow

Titaatee Creek, New South Wales

Project Benefits:

- · Extending habitat for various wildlife
- · Restoring cleared land.

Trees planted in 2019:	2,940
First year planted:	2019
CO ₂ -e to be sequestered	
from 2019 planting:	4,283 t

Located in NSW about an hour and a half south west of Port Macquarie, Greenfleet planted nearly 3,000 native trees on the property in 2019. With the intention of extending wildlife habitat in the area, we sourced a biodiverse array of species including Tallowwood (Eucalyptus microcorys), Australian Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon) and Coffee Bush (Breynia oblongifolia).

The trees planted will grow to extend bushland and habitat. Some of the wildlife you will find in this region include the Superb Lyrebird, Swamp Wallaby, Common Wombat, Australian Brush Turkey and Ringtail Possum. There are also koalas in the area which will be able to utilise the eucalypts planted as part of the project.

It is our hope that as the trees at The Meadow grow, they will extend habitat for existing wildlife and help other species return to the area.

Usually this is a region that experiences high rainfall but in 2019 it saw record breaking drought conditions. As a result, it was necessary to water the seedlings to increase their chance of survival and we will continue to monitor the site over the coming years to ensure that the trees grow, are able to sequester carbon and build habitat for the local wildlife.

While this site is small, the large tree species planted will play a crucial role in climate action. Over their lifetime, they will sequester more than 4,000 tonnes of $\rm CO_2$ -e, which is similar to offsetting the annual emissions from over 900 medium sized cars.





Turkey Hill

Balmain, New South Wales

Project Benefits:

- Improved productivity of land and restored ecosystems
- The trees will provide shelter for grazing animals.

Trees planted in 2019:	14,960
First year planted:	2019
CO ₂ -e to be sequestered from 2019 planting:	12,736 t

Our planting at Turkey Hill shows how Greenfleet's reforestation efforts can have co-benefits for landholders and their land, as well as the climate.

This particular revegetation project is made up of three shelter belts and three block plantings that surround the property.

It's the perfect example of how Greenfleet and farmers can work together to improve land productivity and protect livestock while also taking critical climate action.

The soil was ripped in preparation for planting which is a vital step in the process as it enables the retention of water during rain events and allows for moisture to penetrate the soil to root depth.

All trees planted as part of this project were carefully selected as they are endemic to the area and will be vital in revegetating the barren landscape and increasing the productivity of the land. Some of the tree species include Yellow Box (Eucalyptus melliodora), Red Box (Eucalyptus polyanthemos), Silver Wattle (Acacia dealbata) and River Bottlebrush (Callistemon paludosus).

Over their lifetime, the trees planted at Turkey Hill will capture more than 12,500 tonnes of CO_2 -e from the atmosphere. This is similar to capturing a year's worth of emissions of approximately 2,900 medium sized cars.





Wurneet Laang Laang

Strzelecki, Victoria

Project Benefits:

- Providing habitat to more native bird life and koalas
- Supporting the return of nature ecosystems brings balance back to the land and preserves biodiversity.

Trees planted in 2019:	4,111
First year planted:	2016
CO ₂ -e to be sequestered	
from 2019 planting:	5.401 t

Wurneet Laang Laang is nestled in the hills of South Gippsland. In June 2016, Greenfleet planted 50,000 native seedlings on the 66-hectare site, with another 4,000 following in 2019.

Two unique ecosystems previously existed on the property but have since been depleted as a result of decades of farming and agriculture.

These Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC) are the Wet Forest and the Damp Forest. The Damp Forest is now endangered, with less than 10% of the original distribution remaining.

The native tree species included on this site include Strzeleckii gum (*Eucalyptus strzeleckii*), Cassinia (*Cassinia arculeata*) and Prickly Tea Tree (*Leptospermum continetale*). The forest is now becoming an excellent place for bird watching.

Already, the trees growing on this property are providing homes to native birds such as the Australian Shelduck, Yellow-faced Honeyeater and Grey Fantail. Additionally, Stzrezlecki Koalas were also found living in the three-year-old trees on the property in 2019.

Due to the mix of native flora species and high rainfall in this area of Gippsland, it is considered to be a high carbon yield area. Over its lifetime, our forest at Wurneet Laang Laang will capture 84,000 tonnes of CO_2 -e. That's the equivalent of removing 19,500 medium sized cars from the road for a whole year.





Sunday Morning Hills

Glenalbyn, Victoria

Project Benefits:

- Conservation with broad scale restoration
- Connecting woodlands and creating large scale habitat links for wildlife.

Trees planted in 2019:	825
First year planted:	2014
CO ₂ -e to be sequestered	
from 2019 planting:	322 t

This property adjoins the Mt Brenanah forest which connects to Mount Kooyoora and forms part of the habitat linkage across multiple Greenfleet projects in the Wedderburn area. The trees planted include Hickory Wattle (Acacia implexa), Slaty Sheoak (Allocasuarina muelleriana), and Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon) which are connecting woodlands and creating large scale habitat links for wildlife in the area.

Greenfleet has completed revegetation work twice at Sunday Morning Hills. In 2014, we planted more than 120,000 native trees on the property. The motivation of this original project was conservation with broad scale restoration taking place across the site.

We returned to undertake creek restoration work in 2019. This involved the planting of about 200 Grey Box (Eucalyptus microcarpa) and Yellow Box (Eucalyptus melliodora) seedlings and the direct seeding of about 2kg of native seeds from multiple species.

The aim of this was to reduce erosion and restore the creek's ecosystem.

The broad scale of the planting and wide variety of native tree species planted means that this project is great for wildlife. The Yellow Footed Antechinus is one of the small marsupials you can find on the site. Other wildlife on the property includes kangaroos and Stumpy Tailed Lizards, Blue Tongue Lizards and Eastern Brown Snakes.

Over its lifetime, the forest at Sunday Morning Hills, will sequester nearly 53,000 tonnes of CO_2 -e from the atmosphere which is enough to offset a years' worth of emissions from more than 12,000 medium sized cars.



Maintaining Our Forests

Greenfleet is committed to monitoring our forests after we plant them to ensuring the health and establishment of the ecosystems we restore.

We typically monitor the growth of our forests within six months after seeding or planting and then 12 months following. Once we are satisfied that the forest is established and resilient (around five years after seeding or planting), we conduct remote monitoring to ensure the forest is being successfully maintained and on track to achieve projected carbon commitments.

Where an area of planting has failed due to browsing by animals, drought, flooding or other factors such as bushfires, Greenfleet may undertake remedial action such as in-fill planting if required.

In 2019, we monitored 1,012 hectares of plantings. The overall result from these events was 77% survival, which is a 4% increase compared to 2018.

Bushfires

A small number of our forests have been impacted by the bushfires. Our Forestry team will assess the affected areas once it is safe and then make plans for their future.

Bushfires are extremely destructive, however as Greenfleet plants native biodiverse species, most fire affected forests are likely to regenerate naturally. This is especially the case for our older, more established forests but, we will look to replant when this does not occur.

Along with our landowners, Greenfleet provide fire management access to all of our sites. This allows the appropriate organisations to respond in the case of emergency.

Methodologies and Standards

Greenfleet uses the Full Carbon Accounting Model (FullCAM) to measure the carbon uptake of each planting project. This model was developed by CSIRO and approved by the Australian Department of the Environment. Where this isn't available for a project area, we use the Reforestation Modelling Tool (RMT) (also issued by the Department of the Environment).

In addition to measuring CO_2 sequestration through FullCAM, Greenfleet's Forestry team regularly visit our planting sites to monitor tree growth. Drones are also used for measuring the success of plantings and monitoring the state of our forests.

Additionally, we use the methodology developed by the Australian Government for the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF) for mixed-species environmental plantings and observe the Forest Practice Codes in each Australian state and territory.



Our Partners

Greenfleet would like to thank the thousands of individuals, families, community organisations, universities, councils, businesses and government agencies who are taking practical climate action with us.

A special thanks to both Smartgroup and its customers, and Telstra and its employees for their on-going support of Greenfleet.

Greenfleet is passionate about

our partnerships and achieving

practical climate action.

Please contact us for further information and a simple proposal based on your business needs.

Email partnerships@greenfleet.com.au or phone (+61 3) 9642 0570

Thank you to our corporate supporters who contributed in 2019

(including 107 new supporters)

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