



Tree Mitigation Solution

Sunset Drive



Created by Green Life Visions LLC in partnership
with Sustainable Management Group

TRADITIONAL TREE MITIGATION PLAN

Total Trees: 151

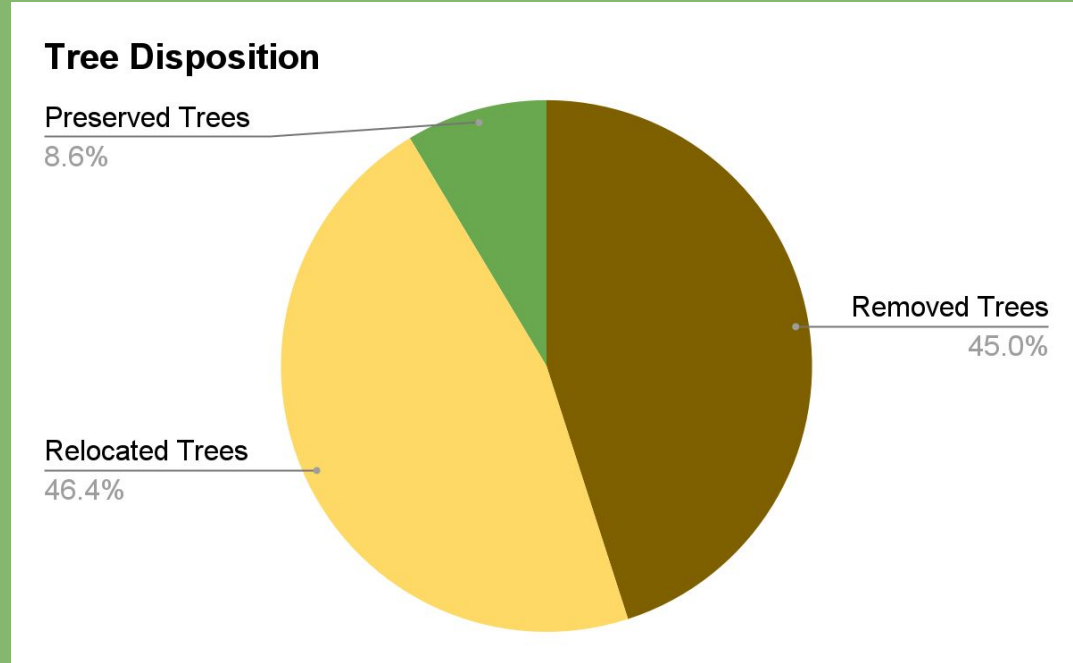
Total Number of Tree Species: 28

Most Prevalent Species: Mango, Royal Poinciana, Gumbo Limbo, Figs, and Seagrape

Preserved Species: Live Oak, Sea Grape, Sabal Palm, Montgomery Palm, Strangler Fig, Gumbo Limbo

Healthy Trees: 118

Total Unhealthy Trees: 33



REMOVED & REPLACED TREES

Unhealthy removed trees and palms with health rating of under 50% (must be replaced per tree)

Healthy removed trees with rating 50% or better (must be replaced by inch)

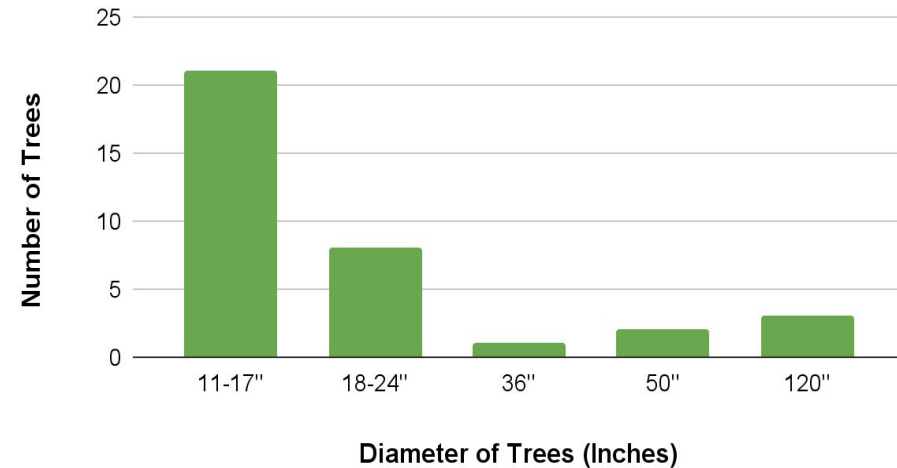
Unhealthy Removed Trees and Palms (Replaced per Tree)

1 Tree Removed = 1 Smaller Tree to Replace



Healthy Removed Trees (Replaced per Inch)

One Tree Removed = Multiple Smaller Trees to Replace (in equivalent diameter inches)



68 Total Trees Removed & Replaced

BIOCHAR: AN ECO-CONSCIOUS TREE MITIGATION PLAN

Biochar

Reduces CO₂ in the air



Greater drought tolerance



Improves pest and disease resistance



Root development



Increases moisture retention



Improves nutrient retention



Improves microbial activity

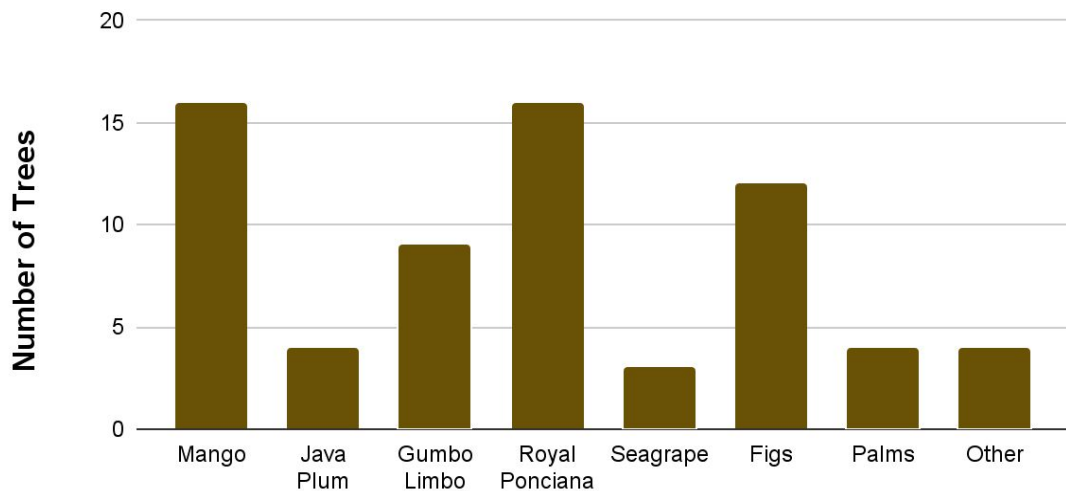


Improves soil tilth

WHERE DOES BIOCHAR COME FROM? REMOVED TREES

trees and wood scraps that are removed are upcycled in the soil to help existing trees grow, improve soil structure, and sequester carbon to reduce carbon footprint. Biochar soil sequesters 50% more carbon and 20-30% more water than normal soil

Biochar Trees by Species



68 Removed Trees Converted to Biochar

CONVERSION PATHWAY TO BIOCHAR

Biochar is made through the process of biomass pyrolysis. **Green Carbon Solutions (GCS)** will provide the factory in order to complete this process. The environmental footprint associated with biomass pyrolysis will be close to net zero as Green Carbon Solutions plans on sequestering all CO₂ and emissions from the charring process.

Martin Ellis (President of GCS): *“It doesn’t draw on any natural gas and it doesn’t draw on any electricity. You fire it up and get it going, and once it heats up, it is self-sustaining, When you heat up the wood in its vertical retort, it creates its own energy. It’s got a low water footprint because we don’t draw water into the process. Once the process starts, it’s self-sustaining. In fact, it produces excess energy, which is an opportunity for using the energy for other applications.”*

