



Impact summary

📅 25/6/2026

BergHOFF®

Supports



992

trees planted



173.60

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support



Florenville - Munro project, Belgium

 72 trees planted

Florenville is a French-speaking town located in the Walloon region in the province of Luxembourg, more precisely in the Gaume region, on the border with the Ardennes and France. The project started with the first plantation activity in March and April 2022 and is finished one year later. The trees are planted in diversified and mixed hardwood species: chestnut trees, maples, sessile oaks, and wild cherry trees. The plot has a private owner. The plantation fulfills a triple objective: Reforestation of neglected/abandoned land, without satisfactory natural regeneration. Diversified reforestation after a health crisis: spruce bark beetle. Increase of the forest area by the conversion of neglected areas. The plantation obviously contributes to all the ecosystem benefits of a balanced and functional forest (CO₂, soil, water...). In particular, the presence of chestnut trees will contribute to the development of biodiversity; the plantation also provides a landscape interest given the touristic character of the region. Extra: Type of soil: silty / sandy Altitude : +/- 320 m Work: crushing of the soil (brushwood and shapeless coppice) - planting and treatment with Trico (natural product based on sheep fat) to keep animals away Organization of the plantation by mixed blocks in great density of +/- 2.500 trees / Ha



Bovigny (7767 trees), Belgium 2024-2025

 72 trees planted

This project in Bovigny is a reforestation effort in Bovigny, Belgium (Parc naturel des deux Ourthes). It's replanting 7767 trees over 8 hectares after a bark beetle attack on the previous spruce stand. The planting includes sessile oak, Douglas fir, spruce and hybrid larch. The goal is to enhance biodiversity and leave room for natural regeneration. Planting is scheduled for 2024-2025. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted between March 17 and April 30, 2025. - 7767 trees planted: The plantation included 742 sessile oaks, 2875 Douglas firs, 2875 Norway spruces and 1275 hybrid larches. The planting was carried out in lines, with species mixed along each row. - Monitoring summary: Weather conditions during planting were marked by a dry eastern wind, and rain is hoped for soon. - Maintenance: Future work includes manual clearing. Treatment against the pine weevil (hylobius) was applied to protect young trees.



Le Roeulx project, Belgium

 288 trees planted

In this project in Le Roeulx we plant 12,000 trees during the first months of 2024, with the majority of the trees planted in March 2024. On the 5.5-hectare plot, we mainly plant lines of chestnuts, oaks, maples, and walnuts. It is important to execute this project because the area is a very agricultural one with little afforestation. We are planting a diverse forest to preserve wildlife habitats and support the ecological and environmental benefits of the forest. Details: - Altitude of 118 meters. - The soil is loamy with favorable natural drainage or loamy with poor natural drainage. - The composition of the previous stand: ash trees. - The follow-ups of the trees are planned for April 2024 and summer 2025.

Lasne Maransart project of 600 trees, 2023-2024

 24 trees planted

Location: Lasne Maransart (40km from Brussels) Project: reforestation of 0.3 hectare with 600 trees Timing: planting season of Winter 2023-2024 Reason for reforestation: the trees that were previously on the plot were ash trees, devastated by Chalarose. Replanting is necessary because there are no natural seedlings on the plot. Species diversification is necessary for resilience to climate change. Tree species: 50% Sessile Oak, 30% Torminal Alizier, 20% Small-leaved lime Planting organisation: Planting in alternating lines.

Montzen project, Belgium 2024-2025

 14 trees planted

Vin du Pays de Herve is a cooperative started in 2017, a project where locals invested in building a local vineyard. They aim to create over 10ha of bio vineyard, with respect for the environment and biodiversity. The head of the farming operations currently aims to reshape the vineyard to further promote biodiversity. This will be done through: • Planting tiered hedges along the edges of the plots (as a shelter for foxes, birds, and other animals), thereby doubling certain existing hedges and creating new ones • Create flowered strips along the edges of the plots to attract more bees. • Further vegetation creation on slopes to prevent erosion, installing ponds, increasing the number of perches,.... • Improve collaboration with local shepherds to control weed growth and with a local beekeeper for the installation of beehives. We aim to support this project by helping to fund the plantation of 5794 trees in the season of 2024-2025, many of which will be hedges. Various native species will be used in five nearby sites. In addition to its obvious ecological importance for biodiversity (animal habitats, soil conservation, water management, air quality), there are many other social, landscape, tourism and economic benefits. Vin du Pays de Herve wants to connect the plots to existing hiking trails and create educational panels on animal life (wildlife, small animals, insects) and local flora. Several hiking trails already run along the vineyard plots and one of them, 22 km long, goes around them. In addition, a winery is an important living and meeting place suitable for organizing events, trainings, facility visits, vineyard presentations, etc. Vin du Pays de Herve has already applied for public subsidies for the planting of hedgerows, but this support will not be sufficient to implement the entire project. Moreover, they do not have all the technical expertise required for this development. This is also why there's a collaboration with Go Forest and technical partner Sylva Nova. Plantation updates: - Planting period: The trees were planted between March 25 and April 1, 2025. - 5794 trees were planted, of which 2701 were funded through Go Forest: Species included 22% field maple, 16% hornbeam, 15% hawthorn, 10% guelder rose, 10% Cornelian cherry, 5% alder buckthorn, 5% spindle, 5% bird cherry, 3% dog rose, 2% fly honeysuckle, and smaller proportions of elder, rowan, sessile oak, bloodtwig dogwood, hazel, eared willow, white willow, Norway maple, sweet chestnut, pedunculate oak, pear, apple, and walnut. - Monitoring summary: Trees were planted in double or triple staggered rows over 1,720 meters. The terrain was occasionally rocky but did not significantly hinder progress. - Maintenance: Future clearing will be done if herbaceous vegetation competes too strongly with the young trees.



Sint-Pieters-Leeuw project, Belgium

 24 trees planted

During the winter of 2022–2023, a total of 3,200 trees are being planted on this site, with an average density of approximately 1,500 trees per hectare. The plantation is certified under both PEFC and FSC standards. The project focuses on assisted natural regeneration across a 2-hectare plot situated at an altitude of 52 meters. Poplars will be planted in an 8x8 spacing pattern, supported by natural regeneration—which will be maximized—and supplemented with additional plantings. Due to the relatively wet conditions and limited species diversity across the site, planting clusters will be established to develop the understory. These islands will help diversify the habitat and fill in gaps. Species selected for the understory will be adapted to wetland environments, such as willow, alder, pedunculate oak and others to be confirmed. Previously, the plot was dominated by poplars, many of which were affected by rust—a fungal disease that causes powdery orange, brown or black pustules on leaves. Replanting is essential to increase species diversity, establish a healthy understory and enhance areas that are currently understocked. Ultimately, the goal is to restore and strengthen the forest’s ecosystem functions. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted on March 9, 2023. - 3200 trees planted: The plantation included a diverse mix of species. 550 hornbeams, 500 field elms, 400 black alders, 325 pedunculate oaks, 300 hawthorns, 300 sycamore maples, 300 poplars, 250 hazels, 250 guelder roses and 25 goat willows. - Monitoring summary: Monitoring conducted in October 2024 indicated a strong survival rate of 90%. The overall health of the site is good, with no observed damage from biotic or climatic factors. Natural regeneration is actively occurring and is being encouraged to complement the planted species. Goat willows have been strategically placed along the northern edge of the parcels near the watercourse, with approximately 15 meters between each tree. Biodiversity is supported by the presence of a bordering river and ongoing natural regeneration. During a field visit in June 2026, we confirmed the continued healthy growth of the trees.

Baclain project, Belgium 2024-2025

 84 trees planted

The Baclain project, located in the Parc Naturel des Deux Ourthes (Gouvy, Belgium), focuses on the reforestation of a 2.5-hectare plot of fallow land previously used for coniferous plantations. The plot is surrounded by diverse-aged forests with mixed species and is very close to the Wez de Halleux stream. This rural area, rich in natural and agricultural landscapes, has soils conducive to forest growth, specifically loamy soils with favorable natural drainage. Scheduled for the season of 2024-2025, we introduce 7,650 new trees using a mixed planting approach. The species composition includes 34% Douglas fir, 33% larch, 20% beech, 10% oak, and 3% chestnut, with spacing tailored to each species' needs. Ground preparation will involve band tillage, with residual vegetation mulched and wildlife deterrents applied to protect young saplings. The regeneration of native species such as birch, sorb, and oak is anticipated, complementing the planted trees. This balanced approach will promote a resilient forest structure that aligns with regional biodiversity and climate goals. In general, the project aims to restore the land's ecological and economic value by reestablishing forest cover and enhancing ecosystem services such as water quality, flood mitigation, soil protection, and carbon sequestration. It transforms neglected land into a thriving forest ecosystem, contributing to local environmental, social, and economic benefits. Plantation update: - 7650 trees were planted in March-April 2025: 2601 Douglas firs (34%), 2525 larches (33%), 1530 beeches (20%), 765 oaks (10%) and 229 chestnuts (3%). - Monitoring summary: The plantation took place on 2.5 hectares across several parcels in Gouvy. The terrain was prepared in advance and treated with natural forest latex. Douglas and larches were planted in mixed rows (2x1.7m), while beeches and oaks were placed along the borders (2x1.5m). A field visit in June 2026 showed a good establishment of the trees, along with natural regeneration of birch & rowan. - Maintenance: Clearing will be necessary due to the abundance of ferns.



Amblève project, Belgium 2024-2025

 66 trees planted

The Amblève project, located in the commune of Amblève (BE 4770) and in the Amblève bassin, involves a reforestation initiative in response to an ongoing bark beetle infestation affecting the region's spruce forests. Rather than clear-cutting the entire area, selective extraction of infested trees is being implemented. This method varies depending on the situation, with some areas undergoing large or small-scale clear-cutting while others focus on isolated spruce removal. Following last season's intervention with 10,500 trees, another 14,280 trees are planted during the season of 2024-2025, in a mix of 1.5m x 1.5m (islands) or 2m x 2.5m spacing (in larger areas). The replanting will prioritize beech trees (88%) due to their adaptability to low-light conditions, particularly in small clusters. Other species, including hornbeam, linden, and maple, will be introduced in varying proportions, depending on the specific site conditions. There is significant wildlife pressure, but not enough to threaten the plantations. The manager plans to protect the planting clusters with small localized fences. The restoration effort aims to restore forest cover, enhance species diversity, and strengthen the forest's resilience to climate change. The project can be expanded up to 100,000 trees. The area, known for its rich rural and agricultural landscape, attracts hikers, cyclists, and horse riders exploring the extensive forests around the Amblève River. Historically, the region's forests were damaged during World War II, particularly during the Ardennes Offensive, and were subsequently replanted with spruce, which has proven vulnerable to pests and storms. The project is integrated into a special zone (ZIP), is easy accessible, and offers opportunities for site visits. Plantation updates: - Planting period: The plantation took place between November 2024 and February 2025. - 14280 trees planted: 11480 beeches, 1200 hornbeams, 1200 maples and 400 lindens. - Monitoring summary: The planting was carried out over 15.64 hectares of former spruce forest. Despite regular snow and freezing conditions, the weather did not hinder the work. Trees were planted in clusters, either under existing spruce stands or following clear-cutting. The terrain was prepared beforehand, and protection measures were applied where needed. No major difficulties were encountered.

Gouvy project 2023-2024, Belgium

 48 trees planted

In Gouvy, in a forest region with lots of coniferous woods, we're planting 11 250 trees on 5.28 ha. The trees are planted on two plots of 2.02 and 3.26 ha and one of the two plots will be protected by a 2m fence. We are planting the following tree species: - 5000 rowan trees (*sorbus aucuparia*) - 4000 warty birches (*betula pendula*) - 2250 beech trees (*Fagus sylvatica*) The distribution of plants in each plot is not yet known. The trees are planted among vegetation and various shrubs, that have not all been crushed. The vegetation is left on the plot, because it will protect the plants from the heat this summer, and will provide some shade. It will also enable the plants to grow straight. We will make sure that this vegetation does not cover the young trees. Although the trees are planted within an existing system, we still consider this project a normal Plantation instead of an Assisted Natural Regeneration project (ANR). The total number of plants is higher here than in an ANR project. This plantation is important because this diversified planting promotes biodiversity and creates resilience to climate change. This project benefits all of the ecosystem benefits of the forest. Other details Altitude (m): 590m Soil type: Loamy Composition of the previous stand: Spruce and Douglas fir with health problems Planting season: Winter 23/24 Accessibility to the plot: easy

Tintange project, Belgium

 24 trees planted

Tintange is a part of the Belgian municipality of Fauvillers located in the Walloon Region in the province of Luxembourg. The village is located at the entrance of a Belgian enclave in Luxembourg territory. Fauvillers is also located in the heart of the forest of Anlier in the heart of the Natural Park of the Haute-Sûre. The plot in Tintange is 0.8 hectares and the plantation exists out of 1660 trees: 800 cedars, 800 European larches, and 60 sessile oaks. The plantation activities start during the Spring of 2023. It is necessary to rehabilitate an old forest area left in the coppice. This project environmentally enhances an abandoned forest area and creates a diversification of species compared to the previous situation. This benefits the reconstruction of a forest with a real future. The planting organization is an intimate mixture of cedars and european larches planted at 2.5x2m, with a border of 60 sessile oaks planted 6x6m with a filling of natural hardwood seedlings. Before, there was a coppice of various hardwoods. Coppicing is a traditional method of woodland management that exploits the capacity of many species of trees to put out new shoots from their stump or roots if cut down. Because the plot was abandoned, this coppice was composed of what had grown naturally but without any real potential for the future. Other details: Area of the plot in ha: 0.8 Ha Altitude (m): 420 Soil type: Ardennes brown soil Nursery name: Pirothon Other source of funding: Resilient Forest, public aid granted by the Walloon Region Type of work – Remanent: Grinding Type of work – floor: Line milling Type of work - Pre-planting: Game repellent when planting A field visit in June 2026 confirmed that the trees continue to grow well.

Sohan (Theux) project, Belgium 2025-2026

 56 trees planted

The Sohan project focuses on restoring forest resilience across three forest areas in Theux, where several stands have been weakened by fungal disease, aging trees and climate-related stress. Extreme weather events, particularly the heavy rains and floods of 2021 in the Vesdre Valley, further highlighted the vulnerability of local forest ecosystems and the need for proactive restoration. Across 6.84 hectares, 6460 trees will be planted in April 2026 season. The project brings together a balanced mix of oak, hornbeam, chestnut, rowan, hazel, larch and cedar. This diversity helps prevent the formation of single-species stands, reduces risks linked to pests and diseases, and strengthens overall biodiversity. Before planting, the plots will undergo targeted preparation, including soil work where needed and the sanitary felling of trees affected by fungal decline to prevent further spread. Appropriate protection measures will also be installed to ensure successful establishment of the young trees. With a deep respect for local resources, the estate is managed according to sustainable and responsible forestry principles, including thoughtful thinning practices that support long-term timber production while avoiding clearcutting. The forest will be managed under an irregular continuous cover system, ensuring permanent tree cover and encouraging natural regeneration. Furthermore, the project contributes to soil stabilization, the reinforcement of the regional ecological network, and the preservation of the scenic character of the Sohan valley, while offering habitat for local wildlife. It represents a concrete, climate-adapted approach to responsible forestry and long-term forest stewardship.



Amblève project, Belgium 2025-2026

 28 trees planted

The restoration project in Amblève is continuing and can be expanded to a total of 100,000 trees. Following last season's interventions with 10,500 trees in 2023–2024 and 14,280 trees in 2024-2025, the same approach is being applied to strengthen forest resilience and diversity this season. The Amblève forest consists mainly of conifers, in particular spruce. At present, about 75% of the forest stands are spruce. Localized thinning helps prevent attacks on spruces that are weakened by competition for light. The objective is to gradually reduce the share of spruce to 50%. To achieve this, clear-cutting is avoided. Management is carried out through thinning and progressive canopy reduction, which irregularizes the stands and initiates assisted natural regeneration. Spruce requires a lot of light to grow well in its adult stage, which means little light reaches the forest floor. Natural regeneration is therefore limited, making external planting of young trees necessary. In the cleared patches, beech is planted. This species is well adapted to shaded conditions and is introduced at high density, as it tolerates competition well in its early years. This approach also protects the young trees against late frost and drought. In larger clearings, other species are introduced according to the conditions of each parcel. The long-term goal is to establish irregular stands with varied age classes, increasing resilience to unexpected events. The project takes place in a rural and agricultural region known for its extensive forest massifs and numerous trails, where hikers, riders and cyclists come to experience the rich nature around the Amblève river.

Rodt project, Belgium

 24 trees planted

This 4500-tree reforestation project in Rodt, 4780 Saint Vith, aims to restore the forest after a spruce bark beetle attack. The plots are 1.47 ha and 1.27 ha, so we reforest a total of 2.74 ha. The planting of 4500 trees starts in April 2023. More specifically, we plant Oaks (Chênes), Corsican pines (Pins courses) and Larch trees (Mélèzes). This diversified plantation is important because this is a region with a lot of spruce trees. With this plantation, we promote biodiversity and create resilience in the face of climate change. Altitude (m): 590m Soil type: Loamy Composition of the previous stand: Spruces damaged by bark beetle. Accessibility: We plant on a south slope with a stream at the bottom of the plot. The site is notably crossed by a path open to the public, supporting landscape connectivity and biodiversity. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted in spring 2023. - 4500 trees planted: The plantation includes a mix of species: 2500 larches, 2000 Corsican black pines and 1000 sessile oaks. Trees were planted in rows with 2.5m x 2.5m spacing. - Monitoring summary: Monitoring conducted in June 2024 indicated a strong survival rate of 90%. The overall health of the site is good, with no observed damage from biotic or climatic factors. Natural regeneration is occurring, particularly with birch, spruce and rowan. Rowan appears to be the most promising species for natural regeneration. - Maintenance: Replanting of larches was carried out. Besides this, no further replanting is needed.

Gomery project, Belgium

 24 trees planted

This plot, located in Gomery (6760 Virton, Belgium) was previously a monoculture of spruce trees, with species and management methods prone to bark beetle damage. The project exists to replace this monoculture with two hardwood species of oaks. This surface of 1.2 hectares welcomed a 2000-tree plantation during Winter 2020/2021. We mixed two oaks species: 1500 red oaks (*Quercus rubra*) and 500 turkey oaks (*Quercus cerris*). Oaks present power and deep root systems, which play an important role in water penetration along the roots or holes they form in soils. The selected species produce leaf litter which decomposes correctly, helping to improve the fertility and life of the forest soil. Additionally, we all know how oaks can provide food with the acorns they produce. Oaks host also diversity of fauna and undergrowth flora. The survival rate has been checked during summer/autumn 2021.

Care for communities

