



Impact summary

 25/6/2026

Novasol Chemicals

Distribution. Worldwide, just right.

Supports




GOFOREST

1010

trees planted


GOOCEAN

66

mangroves
planted


GOOCEAN

1

coral spiders
installed


GOOCEAN

75

seagrass shoots
planted


GOFOREST

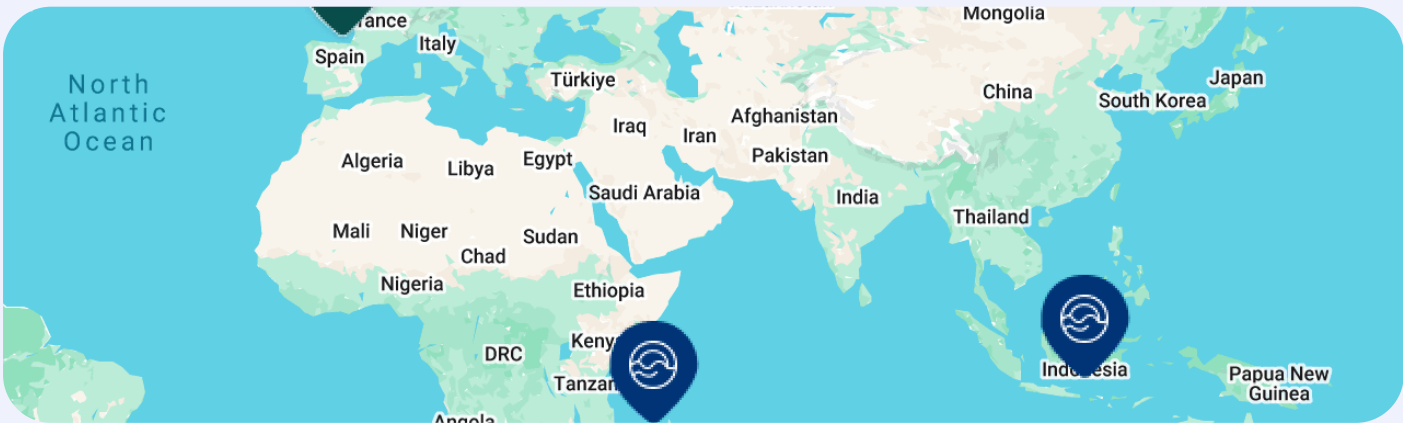
176.75

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime


GOOCEAN

7.69

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support



Rodt project, Belgium

 455 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.



Caleruega project, Spain

 555 trees planted

The project: In Caleruega (Burgos), Spain, the project of 1700 trees was started in the Spring of 2023. The largest part of the trees is Quercus Ilex. Local row tillage was chosen for soil preparation, since the plot was previously an agricultural field, resulting in compacted soil when it was abandoned. This soil preparation also favors the development of the root system and water retention. The trees are planted at a distance of 5 m from each other along the row. Degradable plastic protection is installed for each tree to protect it from play and make it grow in height instead of width. A wooden stick is installed for each tree to support the seedlings as they grow. The trees used in this plantation were before mycorrhized to promote the production of black truffles. Thanks to this more developed root system and the symbiosis with the mushroom the trees will be more resistant to hot temperatures and drought. Maintenance and monitoring: Any dead plants will be replanted, they want to reach a 100% recovery rate. Over the next three years, weeds around the tree will be removed to avoid competition with the tree and to encourage the tree's growth. Local tilling of the soil each winter to encourage air exchange and the production of larger truffles.

Novasol Chemicals' coral spiders

 1 coral spiders installed

On August 10, 2024, the first Novasol Chemicals coral spider was installed. Monitoring was executed in September and October, 2024. When using the spider technique, individual metal structures are welded together by local villagers. Once the spider is created, a coat of cement paint is applied. This prevents the leaching of iron into the ecosystem and acts as an attractive base of attachment for the coral. On the upward-facing part of the spider, an engraved name tag made from bamboo is placed. After that, it's time to go into the ocean, for the first time at least. The spiders are left in the ocean for 4 - 6 weeks to become coated in coralline algae. Once the spiders are coated in algae, mixed reef planting techniques are carried out. The reef is carefully combed to find naturally broken, yet still living coral fragments from a variety of coral genera. These fragments are then attached to the spiders using zip ties. As the zip ties become overgrown, excess material is carefully removed to avoid harming wildlife. We attach 16 coral fragments to one coral spider and each spider occupies 0,35 square meters of seafloor. Through the customization of a spider with a name tag, the spider technique allows for transparent monitoring of the coral growth and reef health. This tailored approach ensures transparent and effortless reporting on the progress of restoration efforts.

Seagrass transplantation area, May - July 2024

 75 seagrass shoots planted

In 2024, between May and July (the planting season), and with the help of over 40 volunteers, we harvested, processed, and replanted over 8,000 seagrass plants - rhizomes - in Loch Craignish over an area measuring approximately 485 square meters of seabed. We focused on a single area, Dun Mhuilig Bay, adjacent to an existing seagrass meadow, where the seabed has positive oxygen levels. The seagrass was planted in bundles, each covering 1 square meter of seabed. The most southern polygon was transplanted from 6 to 11 May, 2024. The first and second polygon above were transplanted from 4 to 8 June, 2024, and from 21 to 25 June, 2024. The most northern polygon was transplanted from 16 to 19 July, 2024.

Mangrove restoration in Majunga, October 2025

 66 mangroves planted

On this 0.58-hectare site, in the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Amparimahitsy (Belobaka municipality, Boeny), we're planting new mangrove trees to restore the mangrove forest. In October 2025, 2288 mangrove trees of one species were planted here: *Ceriops tagal*. The overall objective is to restore degraded lands and promote better management of the mangrove ecosystem to improve the living conditions of the local communities. Moreover, the mangroves provide spawning grounds for shrimps, crabs, and fish, which helps to boost the economy of the community.

Care for communities

