



Impact summary

21/9/2026



Supports



5000

trees planted



875.00

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



At Primagaz, sustainability is at the core of what we do. Propane is designed to support the energy transition, and we're continuously working to make our products even more sustainable. With options like biopropane or Futuria Propane, a renewable form of propane, we're helping pave the way toward a cleaner and greener future.

Over the next three years, we'll further strengthen these efforts by planting 1,000 trees annually—through our own initiatives and the Primagaz Classic, a running event where participants can directly contribute to reforestation. This approach unites our team, fostering health, engagement, and a shared commitment to sustainability. Through activities like the Primagaz Classic, we combine the spirit of sport with impactful action, helping create a healthier planet together.

Projects we support

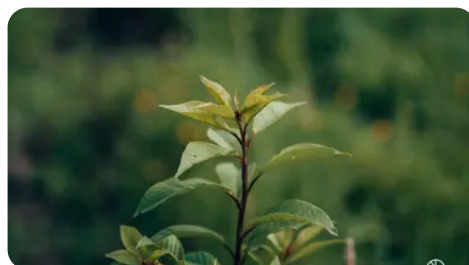


Steenhuffel project, Belgium 2024-2025

 406 trees planted

The Steenhuffel reforestation project aims to transform 3.8 hectares of low-diversity grassland, formerly used as a hayfield, into a mixed hardwood forest with continuous canopy. Before the project, the site which is located near the Robbeek creek, had low ecological and economic value and offered significant potential for biodiversity enhancement and ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration, soil protection, water capture, and biodiversity conservation. A total of 9525 trees will be planted during the 2024-2025 season, representing numerous native species such as *Alnus glutinosa*, *Prunus padus*, *Betula pendula*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Fraxinus excelsior* and many others. The project will also include shrubs along the forest edge to protect biota. This project will significantly enhance local biodiversity and ecological value while contributing to climate resilience.

- Maintenance (2025–2028): Annual mowing of competitive weeds
- Biodiversity and Management: The site will be managed as a mixed hardwood forest, with no identified biotic or abiotic risks. No existing large deadwood or standing trees will require removal prior to planting. The field work will be executed by Bomenplanter.be (Meulebeke), with tree saplings supplied by SYLVA bv.
- Plantation updates:
 - Planting date: Trees were planted between 14 and 18 April 2025.
 - 9525 trees planted: The mix includes 12% *Alnus glutinosa*, 12% *Prunus padus*, 6% each of *Betula pendula*, *Betula pubescens*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Prunus avium*, *Quercus robur*, and *Tilia cordata*. Additionally, 34% of the planting consists of native shrubs, mostly along the forest edge, including *Acer campestre*, *Cornus sanguineum*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Ligustrum vulgare*, *Mespilus germanica*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Rosa canina*, *Sambucus nigra*, and *Viburnum opulus*.
 - Monitoring summary: Due to prolonged wet conditions in early 2025, planting was delayed and the trees were stored in cold conditions to maintain dormancy. Planting was done in rows, with holes drilled for each tree. No sensitive habitats were affected.
 - Maintenance: Follow-up may be needed depending on soil and weather conditions.



Le Roeulx project, Belgium 2024-2025

 700 trees planted

For this project, we will plant 1000 new trees in a 600ha forest in Seneffe (Le Roeulx). The previous stand of ash trees was affected by Chalarose, causing many trees to die. We will plant a mix of three species: maple trees, Sessile oaks and chestnut trees. The goal is to restore the tree cover, support biodiversity, and diversify the forest to enhance climate resilience. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted on January 25, 2025. - 1000 trees planted: The plantation included an equal mix of chestnuts (33%), oaks (33%) and maples (33%). - Monitoring summary: The site covers 0.5 hectares of regular mixed forest affected by ash dieback. Planting was done in three distinct clusters, each dedicated to one species, filling gaps left by the removal of diseased ash trees. The soil was fairly moist, and holes were pre-drilled using an auger. All trees were of good quality, with well-developed roots and appropriate size. No difficulties were encountered during the operation. - Maintenance: Future work will include clearing and replanting where needed.



Okegem project, Belgium 2024-2025

 85 trees planted

In this project in Okegem, we undertake an afforestation of a former agricultural plot of 3.22 hectares. We will plant at least 5000 trees during the season of 2024-2025. The tree species that will be used in the plantation include Sycamore maple, black alder, European hornbeam, Cornelian cherry, common dogwood, hazel, hawthorn, spindle, European beech, European ash, wild cherry, pedunculate oak, white willow, small-leaved lime, and large-leaved lime. This new forest will enhance the water cycle, soil protection, biodiversity protection and conservation, and carbon sequestration. In the case of afforestation of agricultural land, the reduction in inputs and the absence of heavy tillage can also be noted. In the coming years, the project can be extended.



Gouvy project with 2000 trees, Belgium 2024-2025

 274 trees planted

This plot in Parc naturel des deux Ourthes was acquired by a new owner after more than 10 years of neglect and it is located in a forest region dominated by coniferous stands. Because the elderberry and birch coppice trees left on the land have little future, we are intervening in the plot. Preserving the natural regeneration of broadleaf species will help increase species diversity and the forest's resilience to climate change. On this 2.63-ha plot, we are working with alternating 5-meter-wide strips. We alternate between 1) conservation of natural regeneration of birch and elderberry and 2) mulching and planting three rows of larches and grand fir (2000 trees in total). Planting season: 2024-2025
Nursery: Pirothon Soil: Loamy Altitude: 490 m Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted between February and May 2025. - 950 trees planted in a first phase: the mix included 500 grand firs, 250 hybrid larches and 200 European larch. A further 1050 European larch were later planted in a second phase. The upper section of the plot was left open to observe natural regeneration following row mowing. - Plantation summary: The site covers 8.7 ha. Planting was done in rows with species mixed within each row. Site preparation included mulching of logging residues and milling of planting rows. A steep slope on part of the plot posed some difficulty, though machinery access was still possible. - Monitoring (April 2026): Recovery rate is strong at 95%, with an overall good health status. Game pressure (roe deer) accounts for 5% damage to plants. No climatic damage recorded. Manual clearing has been carried out since planting. No natural regeneration has been observed on site yet. Many bird species are present. A field visit in June 2026 confirmed that the trees continue to grow well. - Maintenance: Light clearing work considered depending on conditions.



Durnal (2575 trees), Belgium 2024-2025

 500 trees planted

This project is located in Durnal, Belgium (postal code 5530), and involves the replanting of a forest following a bark beetle infestation that severely affected the spruce trees. This reforestation effort aims to increase the resilience of the forest by diversifying tree species, enhancing ecosystem services such as climate change mitigation, biodiversity protection, and water cycle contribution. Specifically, the project will involve the planting of 2575 trees over an area of 1.6 hectares at an altitude of 260 meters on loamy, gravelly soils with natural drainage, favorable for forest growth. Species distribution will include Atlas cedars, Scots pines and alders, with a planting arrangement alternating two lines of cedars and two lines of Scots pines, while six lines of alders will be planted along the watercourse. We aim to maintain 10% birch regeneration in the final tree composition. The planting with plants provided by Pepinières Pirothon is executed during the 2024-2025 season and will also include protective measures against wildlife. Plantation updates:

- Planting period: The trees were planted between December 2024 and January 2025
- 2575 trees planted: 1050 Atlas cedars (40.78%), 1050 Scots pines (40.78%) and 475 alders (18.44%)
- Monitoring summary: The site covers part of a 3.5-hectare area previously cleared of spruce affected by bark beetles. Planting was done in mixed lines, with terrain prepared by mulching and protected using repellent. Weather conditions were humid.
- Maintenance: Clearing is planned to support tree growth.



Kontich project 2024, Belgium

 394 trees planted

Siann is an organization that uses therapy horses when working with the elderly, children, and grown-ups with special needs. To energize after a day of work, they play in their horse pasture which owner Sigrid aims to restore to a natural environment as a thriving place for the horses and other biodiversity. In this project, we'll plant trees all around the plot for birds and small animals to live in, for the horses to eat from, and for temperature and water regulation. This plantation was designed to enhance local fauna and flora while ensuring that the selected species were non-toxic to horses, which is a unique feature of the project. The hedge planting consists of a high hedge and a low hedge, totalling 1201 plants: For the high hedge, 711 plants were used, including: 60% *Carpinus betulus* (426 plants) 15% *Corylus avellana* (106 plants) 15% *Crataegus monogyna* (106 plants) 10% *Cornus sanguinea* (73 plants) The low hedge included 490 plants, with the following composition: 50% *Carpinus betulus* (244 plants) 25% *Rosa canina* (123 plants) 25% *Rosa rubiginosa* (123 plants) Additionally, five *Tilia* trees are planted along one side of the low hedge. Plantation updates: - Planting date: All trees were planted on December 10, 2024. - 1201 trees planted: Species planted are exactly according to plan. - Monitoring summary: The planting was done in double rows with short spacing to form dense hedges. The soil was prepared beforehand, and stakes were added for the larger trees.



Montzen project, Belgium 2024-2025

 500 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.



Gesves (1075 trees), Belgium 2024-2025

 1052 trees planted

This project, located in Gesves, Belgium, aims to restore a forest area that suffered from a fire a few years ago, leaving behind only a few burned trees. This plantation project will reconstitute a forest stand and enhance the existing ecosystem services. The initiative involves the planting of 1,075 trees on 0.56 hectares at an altitude of 271 meters. The planting is scheduled for the 2024-2025 season, with saplings sourced from Pépinières Pirothon, and will include deer repellent and protective measures. The land is owned by the King Baudouin Foundation. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted between December 2024 and January 2025. - 1075 trees planted: The plantation included 645 sessile oaks, 107 hornbeams, 107 small-leaved limes, 107 wild cherries, and 109 field maples. The composition maintains a strong presence of sessile oak, complemented by a rich mix of other native broadleaves. - Monitoring summary: The plantation was executed under good weather conditions, with no frost and suitable soil moisture. Planting was done in lines and mixed clusters, with scarification performed where grass cover was dense. No major difficulties were encountered. A field visit in June 2026 confirmed that the trees continue to grow well. Fern growth was also observed, which will be managed to prevent the ferns from overgrowing the trees. - Maintenance: Clearing is being done to promote growth and ensure the long-term success of the plantation.



Sohan (Theux) project, Belgium 2025-2026

 1000 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. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted in March 2026, across three plots covering 6.84 ha. - 6460 trees planted: A diversified mix of 1489 oak, 1356 larch, 480 cedar, 889 chestnut, 353 rowan, 296 hazel and 1597 hornbeam. Older trees on the plot were preserved where possible. Numerous birds were observed during planting, including woodpeckers and buzzards over several days. - Maintenance: Monitoring of the plantation and further clearing are planned in the coming period.



Gesves (700 trees), Belgium 2024-2025

 89 trees planted

This project is located in Gesves, Belgium (postal code 5500) and focuses on reforestation. This initiative is necessary due to a bark beetle infestation that has affected the area, and the planned planting will help restore forest cover and enhance the ecosystem services already present on the property. The project involves the planting of 700 trees, including sessile oaks, small-leaved limes and hornbeams. The project covers an area of 0.32 hectares at an altitude of 238 meters on a plateau with a predominantly favorable loamy-stony soil. Measures will be taken for game repellent and protection. The planting season is scheduled for 2024-2025, and the nursery responsible for the saplings is Pepinieres Pirothon. The land is owned by the King Baudouin Foundation. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted between December 2024 and January 2025. - 700 trees planted: The plantation included 420 sessile oaks, 70 hornbeams, 70 small-leaved limes, 70 wild cherries, and 70 field maples. The final mix reflects a balanced composition of native broadleaves, with sessile oak as the dominant species. - Monitoring summary: Planting took place under favorable weather conditions, with no frost and good soil conditions. Planting was carried out in lines and mixed clusters. The site is located in a semi-open area adjacent to existing woodland. No specific challenges were reported during the operation. A field visit in June 2026 confirmed that the trees continue to grow well. Some trees were slightly damaged by game, but not enough to affect their survival. - Maintenance: Additional maintenance will be scheduled as needed.

