

# Red Eléctrica Forest



## What do we do?

In Red Eléctrica we are responsible for the transmission of electricity from the production centres to the distribution points and also for the coordinated functioning of the Spanish electricity system as a whole, ensuring the correct balance between generation and consumption in every moment: 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

This activity places Red Eléctrica as a key piece for the electricity system and for society, especially as electricity is at the base of the pyramid of the world economy and for the well-being of its citizens.

## How do we do it?

We understand that the performance of our activities must be approached with a clear orientation towards excellence and sustainable development. Since the founding of Red Eléctrica in 1985, respect and care for the natural environment has been a principle of our business management. Amongst the various environmental commitments that we have assumed noteworthy is the fight against climate change and biodiversity conservation.

**Our goal:  
a sustainable future**

## What are our current projects?

In 2009 we began **Red Eléctrica Forest** ("El bosque de Red Eléctrica"), a project that contributes to the fight against climate change through the reforestation and, at the same time, to the conservation of biodiversity-rich areas or to recover deteriorated natural areas.

Each year we help to create a forest in a different geographical area of Spain, in publicly owned land, seeking the collaboration of various public bodies and organisations that work in this field.

With this project Red Eléctrica compensates for a part of its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, collaborates on biodiversity conservation and contributes to the development of the local economies through the fact that the reforestation works are carried out by local companies and organisations.

«The forests and their sustainable management can contribute significantly to sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the millennium development goals».  
[www.un.org](http://www.un.org)



**INTERNATIONAL YEAR  
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# Badajoz Forest

## Densification of deteriorated meadows

**Description.** Densification of Holm oak meadows deteriorated through its intensive use, especially for livestock farming, and that have a very low degree of natural regeneration. Oaks have been planted and have been equipped with a protective sleeve to avoid damage produced by animals.

**Location.** Oliva de la Frontera and Valencia de Mombuey. The highlands are property of the respective councils.

**Surface area.** 162 hectares

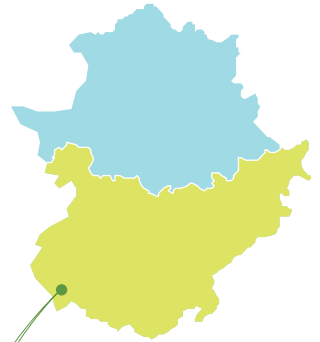
**Number of trees planted.** 8,100 oaks (*Quercus ilex*).

**Compensation of emissions.** 2,430 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> compensated for.

**Collaborating organisations.** Forestry Management Service (Department of the Environment-Advisory council for Industry, Energy and the Environment of the Autonomous Community of Extremadura).

**Project start.** 2009

**Information of interest.** A section of the oaks planted is mycorrhizal (roots of the plant in association with a fungus), that offers the oaks greater resistance to attacks of ground fungi, the main cause of the drying out of the oak, a very common disease in Spanish meadows. This experience will be used to evaluate the response of these plants against the conventional ones and to promote its use for other projects.



# Teruel Forest

## Reforestation of fire-damaged highlands

**Description.** Reforestation with species indigenous to the highlands affected by wild fires which took place in the summer of 2009.

**Location.** Montes de Castelfrío (SCI - Site of Community Interest) within the municipalities of Pedalejos and El Pobo and in Masías de Ejulve within the municipality of Ejulve. The highlands are property on the Government of Aragón.

**Surface area.** 85 hectares

**Number of trees planted.** 70,000 pines (*Pinus sylvestris*), 10,000 Mountain Ashes (*Sorbus doméstica*) and the planting of 23,000 Oaks -Holm and Portuguese- (*Quercus ilex* and *Quercus faginea*) in protective sleeves.

**Compensation of emissions.** 30,900 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> compensated for.

**Collaborating organisations.** Agreement with the Government of Aragón (Department of the Environment) and the participation of the Provincial Environmental Service of Teruel to carry out this project.

**Project start.** 2010

**Information of interest.** The restoration of the zones affected by fire by means of reforestation is fundamental to protect the soil from erosion produced by the loss of the vegetation which provides ground cover and is the basis to recuperate a landscape similar to that prior to the fire. The reforestation of the Teruel Forest has been carried out using various species to promote a greater diversity in the recovered zones.



# Alcornocales Forest

## Restoration of the natural park

**Description.** Reforestation activities (122 ha), thinning of the Cork Oak forest (9 ha) and the transformation of the Eucalyptus forest through restoration using Wild Olives (13 ha).

**Location.** Los Alcornocales Natural Park (Monte del Cinchado and Pilar de la Brama), within the municipality of Medina Sidonia (Cádiz). Property of the Autonomous Community of Andalucía.

**Surface area.** 144 hectares

**Number of trees.** 53,000 Cork Oaks (*Quercus suber*) and 2,000 Wild Olives (*Olea europea*).

**Compensation of emissions.** 15,900 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> compensated for.

**Collaborating organisations.** Agreement with the Junta de Andalucía and with the NGO Plantemos para el Planeta. With this forest, Red Eléctrica becomes part of the Squirrel Project (Proyecto Ardilla) promoted by said organisation, whose objective is to connect the various natural areas on the Spanish peninsula.

**Project start.** 2011

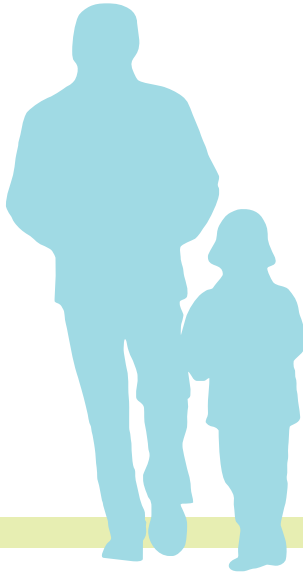
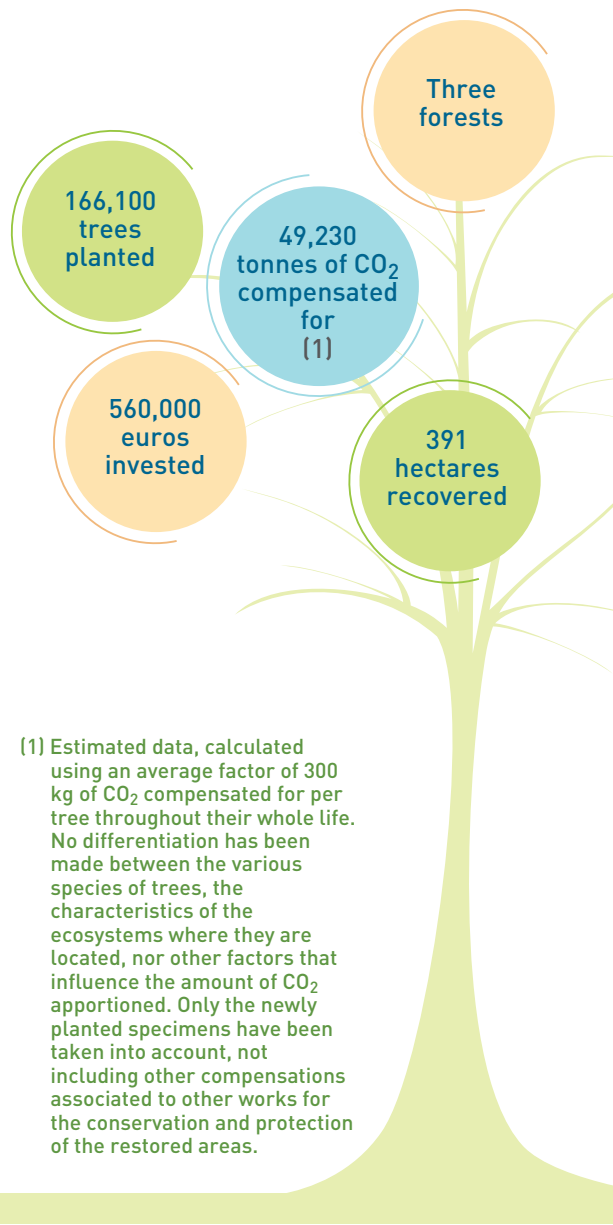
**Information of interest.** The restoration shall be carried out by local companies that, in employment creation terms, represent an estimated 1,250 working days shared across 9 women, mainly with an unemployment status and at risk of exclusion, 9 men and 2 environmental instructors. In addition, reforestation shall be carried out seeking the involvement of the local population: students, volunteers and students of the Medina Sidonia School of foremen with the objective of integrating different sectors into the project.



# Remendón Forest

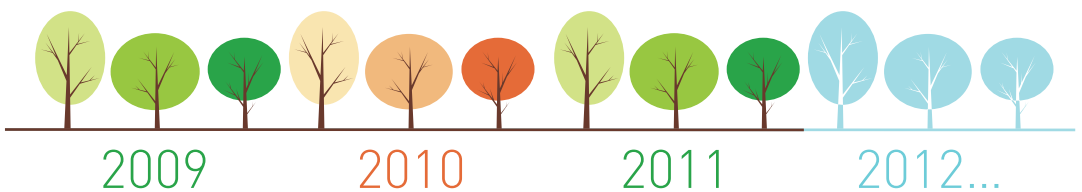
## Our next project

Improvement of the **Remendón Oak Grove** in the Armañón Natural Park within the municipality of Turtzioz (Trucios), in the province of Vizcaya.



(1) Estimated data, calculated using an average factor of 300 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> compensated for per tree throughout their whole life. No differentiation has been made between the various species of trees, the characteristics of the ecosystems where they are located, nor other factors that influence the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> apportioned. Only the newly planted specimens have been taken into account, not including other compensations associated to other works for the conservation and protection of the restored areas.

## Our goal: A sustainable future





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DE ESPAÑA

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