RED ELÉCTRICA DE ESPAÑA

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 of 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 activities we carry out 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 undertaken noteworthy is the conservation biodiversity and the fight against climate change.

Our goal: a sustainable future

What are our current projects?

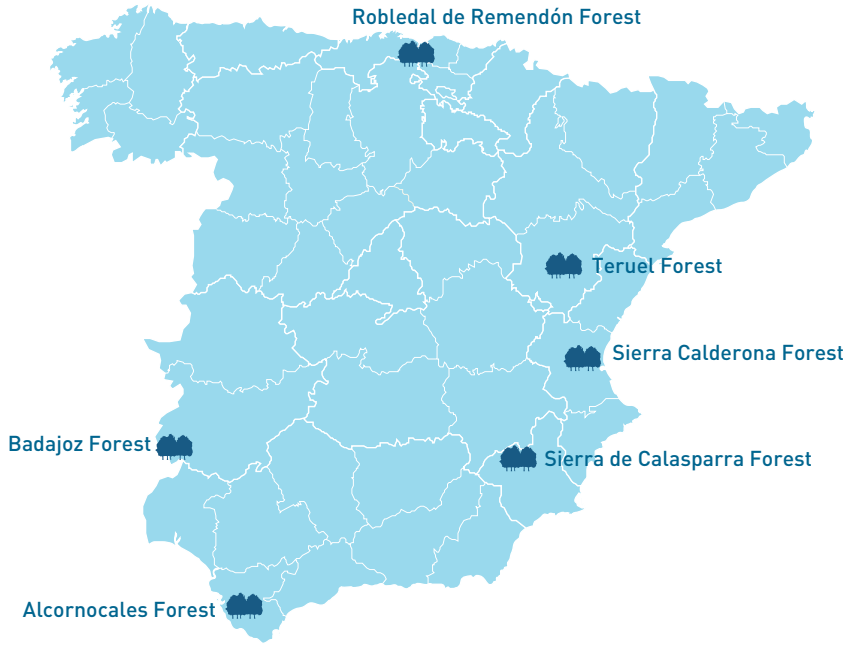
In 2009 we began Red Eléctrica Forest ("El bosque de Red Eléctrica"), a project that contributes to the fight against climate change through the reforestation and, at the same time, to the conservation of biodiversity-rich areas or to recover deteriorated natural areas.

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 offset a part of its CO_2 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

Red Eléctrica Forests



Badajoz Forest

Description. Densification of Holm oak pasturelands 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.

Surface area. 162 hectares.

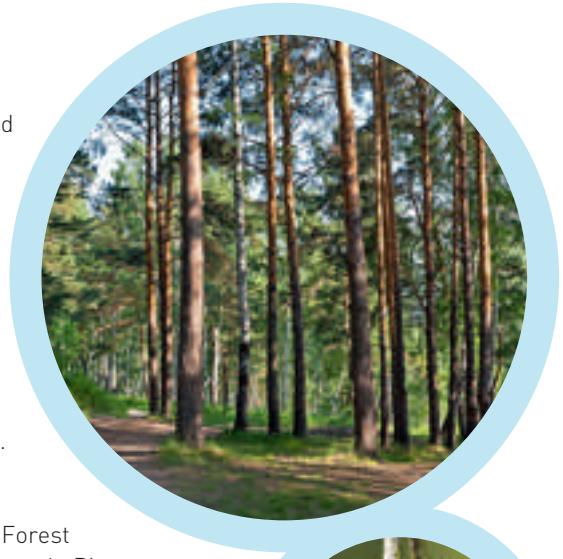
Number of trees planted. 8,100.

Offsetting of emissions. 2,430 tonnes of CO_2 offset.

Start of the project. 2009.

Information of interest. Reforestation with oaks, a part of them mycorrhizal (plant roots in association with a fungus), which are more resistant to attack by soil fungi, the main cause of dry rot in oak trees, a very common disease in Spanish pasturelands. 620 working days created.

Teruel Forest



Description. Reforestation with species indigenous to the highlands affected by wild fires which occurred 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.

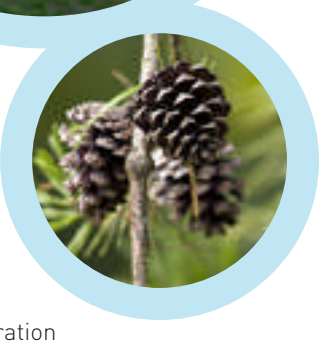
Surface area. 85 hectares.

Number of trees planted. 103,000.

Offsetting of emissions. 30,900 tonnes of CO_2 offset.

Start of the project. 2011.

Information of interest. Reforestation of the Teruel Forest has been carried out with different species (Mountain-ash, Pine, Holm Oaks and Gall Oaks have been planted and have been equipped with a protective sleeve) to promote greater diversity in the restored areas. 408 working days created.



Alcornocales Forest

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). With this forest, Red Eléctrica becomes part of the Squirrel Project ('Proyecto Ardilla'), wich is part of the "Plant for the Planet" campaign sponsored by the UN Environment Programme, whose objective is to connect the various natural areas on the Spanish peninsula.

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 planted. 75,200.

Offsetting of emissions. 21,950 tonnes of CO_2 offset.

Start of the project. 2011.

Information of interest. Reforestation with cork and olive trees. The restoration was carried out by local companies; in terms of job creation, this is estimated at 1,250 working days spread across 9 women, mainly unemployed and at risk of exclusion, 9 men and 2 environmental monitors/educators. In addition, there will be participatory reforestation in order to integrate different sectors of the local population: school-aged students, volunteers and students from the Medina Sidonia school for forestry foremen.

4,285 working days

257,250 trees planted

76,796 tonnes of CO_2 offset (1)

925,107 euros invested

456,4 hectares recovered

(1) Estimated data, calculated using an average factor of 300 kg of CO2 offset 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_2 apportioned. Only the newly planted specimens have been taken into account, not including other CO_2 offsetting associated to other works for the conservation and protection of the restored areas.

Our goal: A sustainable future

Robledal de Remendón Forest

Description. Actions to improve the 'Robledal de Remendón' Forest (Oak Grove of Remendón) in the Armañón Natural Park.

Location. Municipality of Turtzioz (Trucios), in the province of Vizcaya.

Surface area. 22.5 hectares.

Number of trees planted. 35,019.

Offsetting of emissions. 10,505.7 tonnes of CO_2 offset.

Start of the project. 2013.

Information of interest. Reforestation has been carried out with oak, birch, and other accompanying species. 477 working days created.

Sierra de Calasparra Forest

Description. Restoration of the forest located in SCI, (Site of Community Interest) which had burned in 2010.

Location. Sierra de Calasparra (Murcia).

Surface area. 18.4 hectares.

Number of trees planted. 17,220.

Offsetting of emissions. 5,397 tonnes of CO_2 offset.

Start of the project. 2012.

Information of interest. Reforestation with trees and shrubs: Aleppo Pine, Mastic, Juniper, Kermes Oak, Oleander, Albaida, Black Hawthorn and Rosemary amongst others. 765 working days created spread across 12 positions.

Sierra Calderona Forest

Description. Action to restore the burned out area of Sierra Calderona.

Location. Sierra Calderona Natural Park (Valencia).

Surface area. 24.5 hectares.

Number of trees planted. 18,711.

Offsetting of emissions. 5,613 tonnes of CO_2 offset.

Start of the project. 2013.

Information of interest. Reforested with Aleppo Pine along with: Spanish Juniper, Carob, Juniper, Palm and Olive trees. 765 working days created.

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Paper from responsible sources
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RED ELÉCTRICA
DE ESPAÑA

P.º del Conde de los Gaitanes, 177
28109 Alcobendas (Madrid) Spain
www.ree.es

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