



2023

# PROJECT MONITORING REPORT

**LT-007-SPA-072023 CÁCERES, SPAIN**  
**Ecological restoration in Alia, Cáceres, Spain**  
**Life Terra**

October, 2023





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## I. CONTEXT

The project “Alía Ecological Restoration Project Spain”, with the aOPC identification code LT-007-SPA-072023 CÁCERES, SPAIN, is in the onboarding stage for being registered under the ASES on-chain protocol. Since Project activities have been implemented before the start of the onboarding process, it participates as a project of Modality B. According to the aOCP rules and procedures, Modality B projects shall go through the following process in order to be registered:

1. Application via the Project Submission Form (PSF), done by Project proponent.
2. Documentation review and alignment assessment, done by aOCP Operations Team.
3. Project pre-registration, done by aOCP Operations Team.
4. On- site Validate of the implemented Project activities, done by aOCP Operations Team.
5. Elaboration of Baseline report, Monitoring plan, Contingent table of credits issuance, done by aOCP Operations Team.
6. Project proponent agreement.
7. Project Verification by an external, independent, 3<sup>rd</sup>-party Verifier, delivering a Project Verification Report.
8. Project registration letter and first credits issuance, done by aOCP Operations Team.

This report corresponds to step 4, the field visit. The methodology and data gathered on-site are presented here.

## II. METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The *aOCP Methodology for carbon capture monitoring V1.0* was followed during this monitoring campaign.

### II.1. VEGETATION SAMPLING PROCEDURE

#### II.1.1. In cabinet

The sampling points were selected by means of a cartographic analysis for field corroboration. Eight quadrats of 100 m<sup>2</sup> where established on the coordinates provided in Table 1.



Table 1. Geographic coordinates of assessed quadrats

ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	39.505299	-5.136186
2	39.505471	-5.135815
3	39.507363	-5.135221
4	39.507411	-5.134951
5	39.507842	-5.137389
6	39.508293	-5.137907
7	39.508804	-5.137599
8	39.510332	-5.139080

### II.1.2. In the field

#### *Location and delimitation of the sampling site*

Rectangular polygons were implemented, marking the central point through the use of GPS (figure 1).



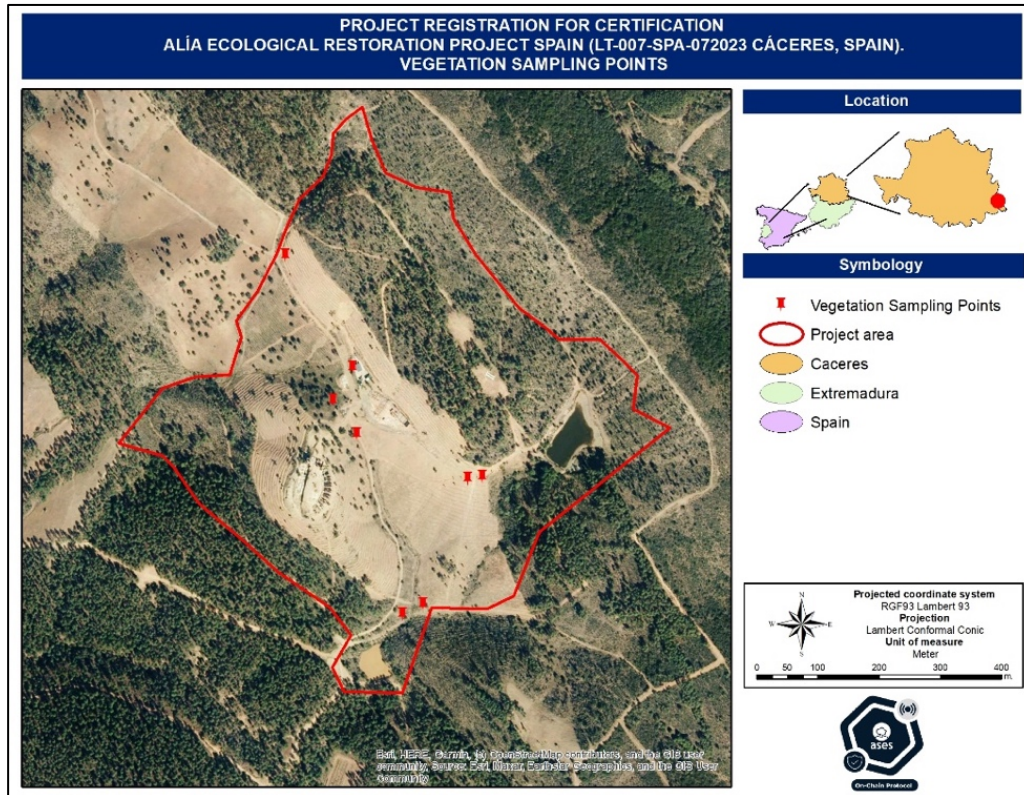


Image 1. Project area and vegetation sampling points location.

### Individual Registry direction

The polygon was divided, and the individuals were recorded in a clockwise direction.

- **Registration of trees and shrubs**

1. The individuals were identified by their scientific or reference name.
2. The diameter and height of the main trunk were measured.
3. The total height of the individual was measured.
4. The diameter of the largest crown and its perpendicular crown were recorded.
5. Photographic evidence was taken of the species that were measured and identified.
6. Photographic evidence of the activities of the registration of tree individuals was taken in order to integrate the photographic annex of activities.

- **Herbaceous Register**

1. They were identified by the scientific name or reference to the individual or group of individuals.
2. The percentage of surface area occupied at the sampling site was estimated.



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3. Photographic evidence of the species was taken.

- **Vegetation Registration**

1. Sampling criteria were unified with the work team.
2. All vegetation was recorded per sampling point using the proprietary aces application.
3. A person responsible for the use of the application was designated.
4. An overview of the job site was made.
5. It will begin with the filling out of the overview of the sampling site and once.
6. The vegetation was recorded by strata, first the tree stratum was recorded, then the shrubs and finally the herbaceous ones

### *Wildlife Sampling*

- **Location and delimitation of the sampling site**

A prospecting tour was carried out to identify the areas that meet the ideal characteristics for habitat, depending on the species distributed in the area. Transects were carried out in search of fauna in areas with different types of vegetation or, depending on the habitat, at fixed points as shown below:

- **Transects**

The transects were carried out in the different areas of the project contemplating different reforestation zones with a total distance of 2.65 km, a maximum elevation of 612 meters, and a minimum elevation of 547 m with a maximum slope of 21.3% (figure 2).



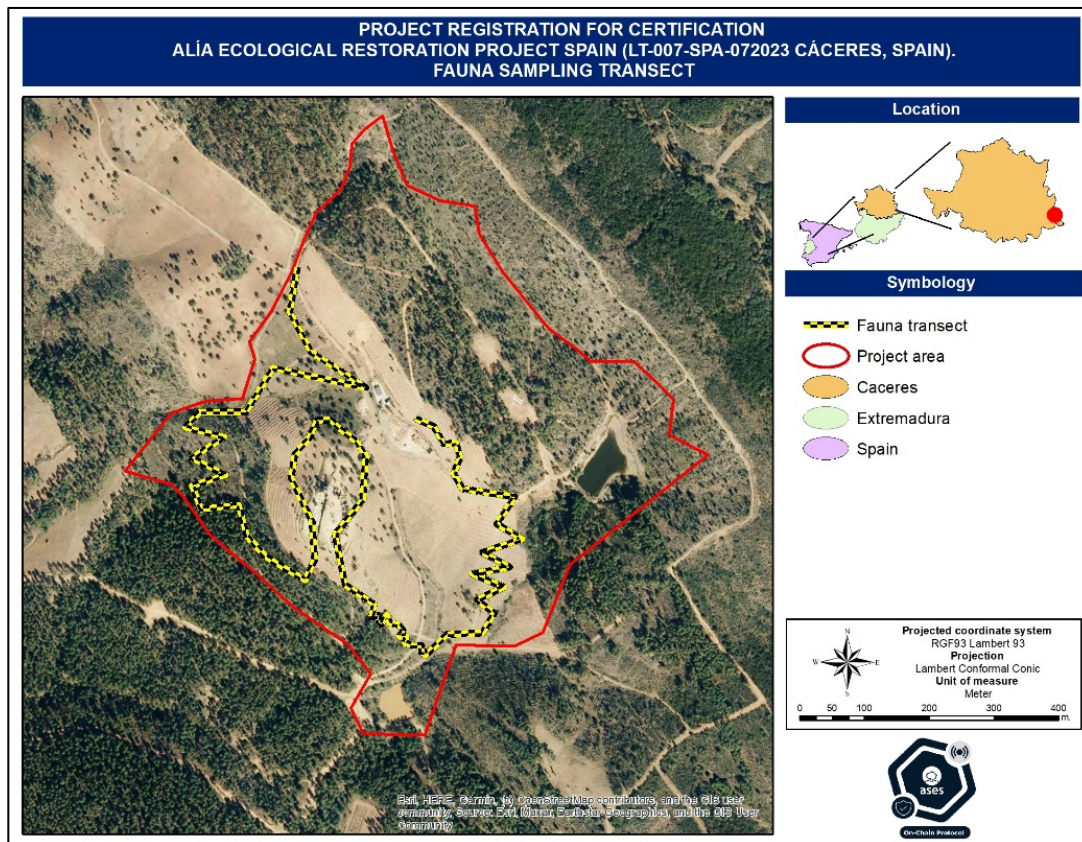


Image 2. Project area and fauna transects location.

**Installation of bioacoustics recorders and camera traps:** Bioacoustics recorders and camera traps were installed for the identification of birds, bats and amphibians in the project, ground washes from 40 cm to 1.50 m were placed, considering the characteristics of the terrain such as slope, vegetation or specific characteristics of the study area. Once the placement area was determined, the devices were secured to prevent wind or vegetation friction from changing their position. After 24 hours, the devices were removed and the recordings were analyzed with the help of specialized software, in the case of camera traps, the individuals were identified using specialized guides per faunal group registered in the project area



### III. RESULTS

#### III.1. VEGETATION SAMPLING

Table 2. Number of planted species and individuals recorded

Species	Number of individuals
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	129
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	104
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	51
<i>Prunus avium</i>	40
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	33
<i>Genista scorpius</i>	23
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	19
<i>Quercus pyrenaica</i>	10
<i>Populus nigra</i>	9
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	5
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	4
<i>Ficus carica</i>	3
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	3
<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	2
<i>Morus nigra</i>	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>437</b>





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## FAUNA SAMPLING

Group	Scientific name	Comun name	Number	World status	European status	Distribution
Birds	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White stork	4	LC	LC	Native
Birds	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Gray Heron	1	LC	LC	Native
Birds	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	13	LC	LC	
Birds	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	9	LC	LC	Native
Birds	<i>Ptyonoprogone rupestris</i>	Eurasian crag martin	7	LC	LC	Native
Birds	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Eurasian Blue Tit	5	LC	LC	Native
Birds	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	4	LC	LC	Native
Birds	<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	5	LC	LC	Native
Birds	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	European Robin	3	LC	LC	Native
Birds	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	2	LC	LC	Native
Birds	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow	2	LC	LC	Native
Birds	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	1	LC	LC	Native
Mammals/bats	<i>Eptesicus nilssoni</i>	Northern Bat	2	LC	LC	Native
Mammals/bats	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	Schreibers' Long-fingered Bat	11	VU		Native
Mammals/bats	NO ID		1447			
Mammals/bats	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Nathusius' Pipistrelle	7	LC		Native
Mammals/bats	<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	European Free-tailed Bat	521	LC		Native
Mammals	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Red Deer	9	LC	LC	
Mammals	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	1	LC	LC	Native
Mammals	<i>Crocidura spp</i>	Musk Shrews	1			
Reptiles	<i>Psammmodromus algirus</i>	Large Psammmodromus	3	LC	LC	Native



#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

The Project activity submitted by the Project proponent **Life Terra Foundation**, has been monitored on-site, finding that the Project activities presented in the PSF are consistent with what was observed during the field visit.

##### IV.1. PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNEX

The following photographs show the Project area, the state of the plantation done by the Project proponent and the monitoring activities performed by the aOCP Operations Team during the field visit on October 2023.







## The regenerative Standard







## The regenerative Standard







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