Project 11-132
Trees for Nebraska Towns

Project Legend:
Trees for Nebraska Towns (TNT) is a statewide, three-year initiative aimed at reversing the decline of Nebraska's community forests by promoting and investing in intensive tree planting, sound resource management, community capacity building and public education. TNT will provide funding and technical assistance for tree planting, public education and sustainable community forest management practices in participating communities.

Proposal Context: Statewide

Duration: 2008–2011

Cost: $400,000 Awarded from NET. Total value of all projects including match: $1,658,108.29.

NET Funding Objective: Habitat

Process:
- Assistance given to communities to increase community forest resilience by planting from a diverse list of hardy, long lived trees, many of them natives.
- Guidance is given to communities to help select high quality tree stock, and to plant and maintain the trees properly.
- This grant had a hand in the planting of more than 12,600 large trees, along with thousands of companion plants, along streets and in parks, cemeteries, schools, fairgrounds, libraries and recreational areas.
- Total number of communities receiving funding: 57
- Number of projects: 116
- Initiated the ReTree mini-grant program. These smaller but simpler grants opened up the process to a much wider audience. Projects were small but numerous. $194,500 was distributed to 95 communities through 200 projects, resulting in the planting of more than 2,600 trees.

Domains: Because of the technical assistance that has been provided to communities, including sustainable forest management practices, this project falls within the Technological domain. The benefits of planting of more than 12,600 trees also puts this project within the Environmental domain. It also falls within the Socio-Cultural domain because of the community involvement that took place within the cities this grant assisted.

Transferability: With the high number of small communities participating in this grant, the planting techniques and advice given could be re worked for any potential community looking to replace trees lost to disease and insects.