



Bay of Plenty

South Pacific Ocean

Hawke's Bay

## Forests in East Coast Wood Supply Region

### Legend

#### Current Forest Classification \*

##### Natural Forest

Areas that on 1 January 1990 were:

- Tall indigenous forest;
- self-sown exotic trees, such as wilding pines and grey willows, established before 1 January 1990;
- Broadleaved hardwood shrubland, manuka/kanuka shrubland and other woody shrubland (≥ 30 per cent cover, with potential to reach ≥ 5 metres at maturity in situ under current land management within 30–40 years);
- Areas of bare ground of any size that were previously forested but, due to natural disturbances (eg, erosion, storms, fire) have lost vegetation cover;
- Includes roads/tracks/skid sites and other temporarily unstocked areas associated with a forest land-use.

##### Planted Forest - Pre 1990

- Radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), eucalypts (*Eucalyptus* spp.) or other planted species (with potential to reach ≥ 5 metre height at maturity in situ) established before 1 January 1990, or replanted on land that was forest land as at 31 December 1989;
- Exotic forest species that were planted after 31 December 1989 into land that was natural forest;
- Riparian or erosion control plantings that meet the forest definition and that were planted before 1 January 1990
- Harvested areas within pre-1990 planted forest (assumes these will be replanted, unless deforestation is later detected)
- Includes roads/tracks/skid sites and other temporarily unstocked areas associated with a forest land-use;
- Areas of bare ground of any size that were previously forested at 31 December 1989 but, due to natural disturbances (eg, erosion, storms, fire) have lost vegetation cover.

##### Post-1989 forest

- Exotic forest (with the potential to reach ≥ 5 metre height at maturity in situ) planted or established on land that was non-forest land as at 31 December 1989 (eg, radiata pine, Douglas-fir, eucalypts or other planted species);
- Harvested areas within post-1989 forest land (assumes these will be replanted, unless deforestation is later detected);
- Forests arising from natural regeneration of indigenous tree species as a result of management change after 31 December 1989;
- Self-sown exotic trees, such as wilding conifers or grey willows, established after 31 December 1989;
- Riparian or erosion control plantings that meet the forest definition and that were planted after 31 December 1989;
- Includes roads/tracks/skid sites and other temporarily unstocked areas associated with a forest land-use;
- Areas of bare ground of any size that were previously forested (established after 31 December 1989) but, due to natural disturbances (eg, erosion, storms, fire) have lost vegetation cover.

#### Sawmill (2010)

- Chip
- Panel
- Pulp/Paper
- Sawn timber
- City and town
- Rail
- Road
- Port
- Wood Supply Region Boundary (2012)

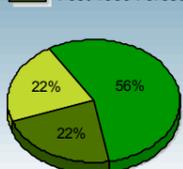
\* Source: LUCAS Land Use Map 1990-2008 v10  
Ministry for the Environment, 2012

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Projection: New Zealand Transverse Mercator  
Datum: NZ GD 2000  
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### East Coast Wood Supply Region by Forest Type

- Natural Forest
- Planted Forest - Pre 1990
- Post 1989 Forest



20 10 0 20 Km

Lake Waikaremoana

Tuai

Frasertown

Wairoa

Nuhaka

Opotiki

Matawai

Te Karaka

Ormond

Gisborne

Te Araroa

Tikitiki

Ruatoria

Te Puia Springs

Tokomaru Bay

Tolaga Bay