

Forests in Canterbury 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)

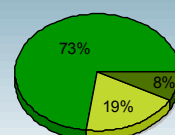
* Source: LUCAS Land Use Map 1990-2008 v10
Ministry for the Environment, 2012

Disclaimer: Much of the data are sourced from third parties, and form a guideline only. While all reasonable efforts have been made by MPI to ensure that the data are presented as accurately as possible, MPI nor any third party supplier of data provide any warranties or assurances of any kinds in relation to any data provided within the maps MPI will not be liable for any claims in relation to data or that maps.

Projection: New Zealand Transverse Mercator
Datum: NZ GD 2000
Crown Copyright - MPI 2012

Canterbury Wood Supply Region by Forest Type

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



Source: LUM 1990 - 2008 V10

20 10 0 20 Km