

- ♥ = Fast pioneer trees. Up to 5 trees every 10x10m. Yielding from 15-30 years
- ♠ = 2nd pioneer trees. 5 every 10x20m offset. Yielding from 30 years
- Fast mid succession trees. 5 every 10x20m offset. Yielding from 50 years
- ► = Mid succession 5x1m. 4th generation yields from 75 years
- Native late succession tree 5x3m (every 3rd tree). Yielding from 100 years 2200-3000 tree seedlings per hectare (Establishment costs: NZ \$3-4,000)<sup>21</sup>

## Examples:

- Shipmast-robinia; poplar; alder (A. acuminata); acacias; birch; lacebark; ribbonwood. Small trees: Akeake; kanuka; kotukutuku; pittosporum; hazel (10x2m).
- Red alder; bird cherry (Prunus avium); elm (Ulmus glabra); tasmanian blackwood; black walnut; red oaks<sup>22</sup>; mulberry; rowan; kowhai.
- White oaks<sup>23</sup>; chestnut; ash spp; elm (U. procera); maples; walnut; hickory.
- Red-, hard-, black-, silver beech; puriri; rata; rewarewa; totara; linden.
- Black maire; hinau; kohekohe; mangeao; titoki; tawa; kahikatea; matai; miro; rimu.
- 21 This estimate is based on an eco-sourced native river corridor restoration project, near Palmerston North. Growing on costs: (\$2,000/2200 plants). Establishment costs (\$1,000/hectare for planting, staking, mulching, releasing).
- 22 Red oaks grow fast, acorns are not generally stock palatable (Quercus rubra; Q. coccinea; Q. palustris; Q. cerris; Q. ilex).
- 23 White oak timber is generally more valuable than red oak timber and acorns are stock palatable (Quercus petraea; Q. robur; American oaks: Q alba; Q michauxii; Q. muehlenbergii; Q macrocarpa; Q. lobata; Q. gambelii; Q. prinus; and Mediterranean oak varieties, selected for stock palatability Q. ilex var rotundifolia; Q. suber; Q. faginea).

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