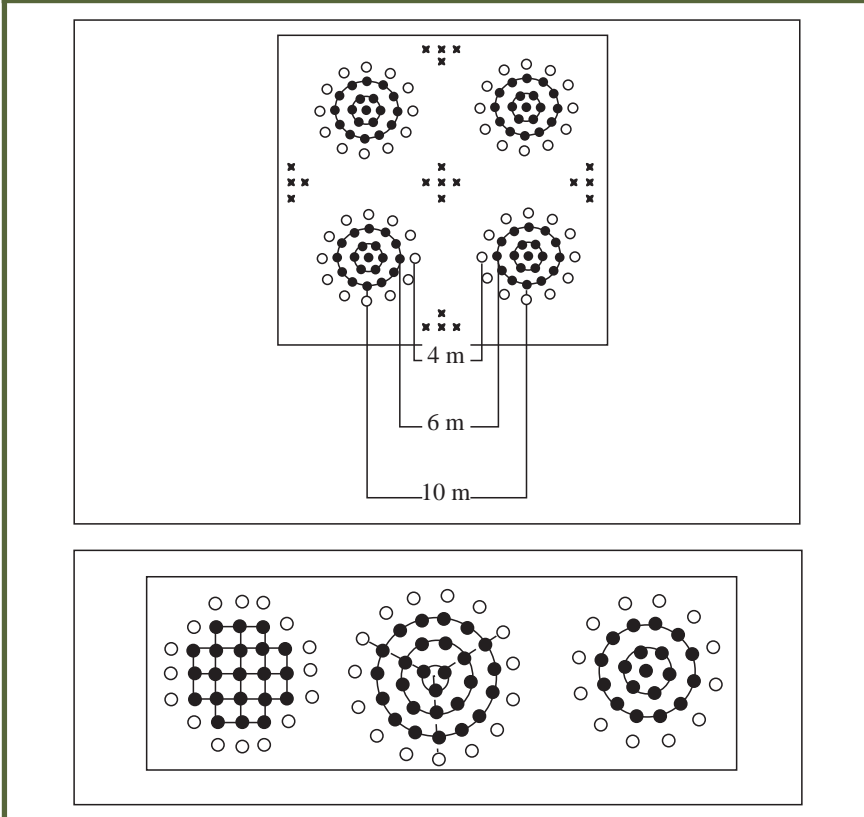


Table 10: Natural selection afforestation model.  
 Selects quality trees from wild seedlings (for timber; future seed source; site adaptation)



The spaces between the circles (× symbols) may be planted with either:

- Fast growing complementary pioneering species that help train the final tree crop and provide interim financial returns (**kanuka; kowhai; pittosporum; red, Andean, grey alders; poplars; mulberry; acacias; robinias**)
- Valued mid succession broadleaf trees (see Table 12, pages 135-138) such as **ashes; elms; wild cherry; maples; chestnut; hickory (pecan); white oaks; black walnuts; native puriri and beech canopy trees**. Slightly slower growing trees (linden and many native broadleaves) that are planted in the inner circle can push these trees to perfect harvestable shape within 40-80 years.
- Trees that are generally left alone by browsers such as **totara; rewarewa; kahikatea; pukatea; the beeches; hinau; rimu; nikau; matai; miro**.
- Late succession native podocarp trees. These push mid succession broadleaves' selection process to achieve top quality timber and parent seed-trees for future forests.