Tāne's Tree Trust

NATIVE FORESTS FOR OUR FUTURE

Hereherea te Wao-nui-a-Tāne

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

Photo: Cassie's Farm Credit: Ian Brennan

To be presented at the Annual General Meeting
Friday 13 November 2020, 10am – 2pm
At Cassie's Farm
Te Miro, Cambridge

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2020

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AGENDA

1. **Welcome and Opening Comments**
2. **Apologies**
3. **Minutes of 2019 AGM**
4. **Matters Arising**
5. **Chairman's Report**
6. **Executive Officer's Report**
7. **Project Updates**
8. **Treasurer's Report**
9. **Other Business**
10. **Close of Meeting**

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT - November 2020

Tāne's Tree Trust has for the last 20 years worked assiduously to facilitate and promote the planting and management of native trees and forests. Over many of those twenty years we had few partners as focused or aligned to the work of the Trust as we are finding now – the developing Government policy around climate change and of course the One Billion Tree programme (1BT) has encouraged a refreshing change in attitude to planting native trees and managing native forests. While not everyone appreciates the long term, ecological significance of the right tree in the right place with the right management subsequent to planting, the fact that planting of native trees is being endorsed by both central and local government is creating the sort of planting momentum shift we have not seen previously (with native trees). And at least part of the shift from an almost total reliance on exotic tree species to a realisation that native trees should be part of the mix owes a great deal to the work of our Trust over almost 20 years.

It's not a contest, we realise that achieving climate change goals is of critical importance and we acknowledge that in the short term use of fast growing exotic trees as part of the mix is essential, however longer term native forests become more important as permanent carbon sinks. Our manual on continuous cover forestry (CCF) released more than a decade ago was well ahead of the thinking but is now very topical.

Of course our ability to lead in this way is very dependent upon a great deal of hard work and some wonderful supporters; I have commented before on the goodwill, support and volume of work members, Trustees and funders put into our activities. As a consequence, our profile, influence and progress are undoubtedly as great as they have ever been.

We are the repository for a large number of planting trials and have a large database of growth measurements all around New Zealand and involving all of our key species, and including management of naturally regenerated stands wherever these have been able to be accessed.

Last year we commenced the third stage of the *"Our forests, our future"* (referred to as OFOF) project, which is resulting in a number of planting trials/demonstration stands now being established around New Zealand and closely monitored as the trees develop. There is widespread demand for better information in this regard – there are virtually no native forest areas that have been grown with all of the attention given our exotic production forests but we are continuing to demonstrate that where practice is improved major improvements in production are possible. Most recently we have released our carbon calculator which will enable those seeking offsets for their carbon footprint(s) to calculate how much planting they need to undertake or support to ensure their attempts at being carbon neutral are soundly based.

During the last year or so we also completed what is undoubtedly the most comprehensive assessment of the other (non timber) values of trees and forests (NTV), and this will shortly be published. While ascribing monetary value to non-timber benefits of trees can be a fraught exercise it is clear that assessment tools that identify the relative merits of various forms of land use and remove much of the subjectivity will be extremely valuable and our focus will move in this direction now that the major project has been completed. Our enthusiasm for doing this acknowledges that unless we can clearly demonstrate the total suite of benefits of planting and managing native forests some uncertainty will remain and may reflect in some landowners' planting decisions.

There are other issues with transitioning to more expansive planting of native trees such as the provision of seed and raising suitable plants in nurseries on the scale required. We have moved to set up guidelines on these matters on our website and in the process minimise the risks associated with inadequate biosecurity practices, use of inappropriate seed-lots (eco-sourcing) and so on.

Previously I have acknowledged the establishment of Te Uru Rākau (TUR) as an important step in ensuring that the policy driving the establishment of our future forests is soundly based and again we have taken every opportunity to ensure that there is robust advocacy for planting and managing native trees and forests.

Meanwhile we have been successful in getting support for a number of new projects, all of which are aimed at advancing access to and use of our extensive databases, stepping into the modern world with some quite stunning video coverage of a number of key aspects of native tree planting and management programmes such as continuous cover forestry.

Our Annual Report addresses and updates many of these issues; members and others will find it is fairly comprehensive of where we have been engaged over the past 12-18 months – COVID-19 has meant things have been drawn out a little further than is usual.

TRUSTEES

The trustees are – Ian Brown, Ian Brennan, Peter Berg, David Bergin, Helmut Janssen, Paul Quinlan, Robert McGowan, Warwick Silvester, Jon Dronfield, Gerard Horgan and Jacqui Aimers.
Trustees retiring by rotation are Ian Brennan and Helmut Janssen and our Board will be looking at new appointments in due course.

Last year I acknowledged the retirement of foundation member Ian Barton, former Chairman (for a long period) and author of many Trust works such as the CCF Manual. Ian plans to be at this year's AGM and we will ensure his services are properly acknowledged.

NETWORK GROUP

The number of members/participants on our network group email list remains at a similar level as the previous year –some 270 people or groups. Subscription rates remain at $45 annually, although many members take the option of also providing a donation to the Trust and its various programmes and over the last 12 months' members have again donated around $3000 to our work programme. This along with subscriptions has become increasingly important to our ability to maintain Trust services to members and our key programmes.

EXECUTIVE TEAM

Executive Officer Mel Ruffell has been ably assisted by Megan for much of the year, however most recently Megan made the decision to shift to full-time employment elsewhere – the ups and downs of COVID-19 were probably not helping, however we appreciated her very thorough and friendly approach while she was with us. Mel is the glue that ensures our sometimes widely scattered team and mix of projects is organised and reported upon properly, handles most of our liaison with partners, funders, etc and her professionalism in this regard continues to be reassuring for them and us. As our programme has expanded she has continued to quietly and efficiently keep everything in order and we remain proud of the way she represents the Trust. Most recently Mel has been joined by Amy Spitzer who is quickly coming up to speed with our activity – we are quickly finding her familiarity with modern operating systems very valuable.

STRATEGIC PLAN

Again this year, we have monitored our performance against the Strategic Plan and as always find we are ahead in some areas and lagging a little on others. Members can view the plan on our website - the focus remains very much on promoting and facilitating the planting of native trees throughout New Zealand. We have also taken the plunge and are working with Pure Advantage to ensure that the important place of native trees in our landscape is better appreciated and members will hear a lot more about this as the programme develops.

TRUST FUNDING

Elsewhere in this report significant projects and funding support is noted – we could not do anything of major value without our backers and we continually strive to ensure that they are thoroughly informed of progress and satisfied with the investment they have made in us and our work.

Annual accounts for the past year's activity are attached for member's advice; they have been independently audited and otherwise indicate the breadth of our effort and our present situation, and as mentioned above we intend to hold the modest membership charge at its present level.

IN SUMMARY

2019-2020 has been a busy but also fruitful period for the Trust with developments like the carbon calculator and NTV publications already drawing widespread attention. Our team has worked brilliantly together and we expect to continue providing guidance and leadership in the establishment and management of native forests for many years to come.

Peter Berg – Chairman

EXECUTIVE OFFICER UPDATE

Subscriptions have been sent out for the 2020/21 year, and the annual subscription remains at $45.00. There are currently 294 members. We have 152 paid members to date for the 2020/21 year, which continues the trend of good membership renewal.

Megan Wright left our team in September and we have welcomed Amy Spitzer into the role in September. Amy has settled fantastically into the role and is doing a brilliant job.

Please contact either Amy or myself at the office, office@tanestrees.org.nz if we can be of any assistance or if you wish to obtain any of our publications.

Mel Ruffell – Executive Officer

PROJECT UPDATES

Compiled by Paul Quinlan, Ian Brennan, Jacqui Aimers, Gerard Horgan, David Bergin

OUR FORESTS OUR FUTURE (OFOF)

Introduction

The second year of the implementation phase of Our Forests Our Future (OFOF) project, supported by The Tindall Foundation and managed by Tāne's Tree Trust (TTT), has been completed. This project aims to demonstrate the benefits of integrating native forest into our productive rural landscapes. Details on the earlier phases of this project are reported in *Our Forests Our Future Phase II - Final report of a two-year planning study* on the TTT website www.tanestrees.org.nz/site/assets/files/1099/phase_2_report_ttt.pdf and a video vimeo.com/257850942

The project comprises five workstreams with the following outcomes:

1. **Best practice demonstration native forestry** - Setting up of a regional network of planted native forests and profiling existing native plantations that showcase cost-effective best practice establishment and management of multi-purpose native forest.
2. **Sustainable forest management** - Demonstrating the potential of sustainably managing the resource of farm regenerating tōtara in Northland as part of the collaborative Tōtara Industry Pilot (TIP) project and co-ordinating the Northland Tōtara Working Group in growing the tōtara resource and facilitating transfer of results to stakeholders.
3. **Business case and non-timber values toolkit** - Developing a credible business case toolkit for new native forests incorporating non-timber values and continuous cover regimes that demonstrate the potential of native forest as a viable land-use for marginal pastoral landscapes.
4. **Technical advisory network** - Supporting and promoting proven best practice technical information for landowners, iwi and councils to successfully establish and manage multiple-use native forest.
5. **Project governance** - Providing both technical and financial oversight including financial, technical delivery and promotion of the project.

Progress on each of the workstreams over the last year is outlined below. For more information, contact Peter Berg, TTT Chairpeter@bergforests.co.nz or Mel Ruffell, TTT Executive Officer office@tanestrees.org.nz

OFOF Workstream 1 – Demonstration planted native forests

This workstream aims to demonstrate options for effective establishment and early management of native forest. The objective is to establish a regional network of demonstration planted native forests that includes a selection of existing native plantations up to 100-years-old, over the next three years. Progress over 2020 has contributed to the following tasks:

Demonstration planting sites

Planting plans have been completed or are underway for various sites in collaboration with project partners. Progress during 2020 has included:

- ***Cassie's Farm, Te Miro, Waikato*** – Expansion of monitoring plots across recently planted native conifer and hardwood tree species. These were planted as part of a diverse native forest in a large-scale retirement of steep pastoral hill country. Assessment indicates good survival and growth for most species.
- ***Pamu Farms, Landcorp*** – Setting up Permanent Sample Plots on a minimum of six stations nationwide to monitor performance of plantations of red beech, tōtara and kahikatea that were mostly inter-planted with manuka on a large scale, on retired riparian zones and steep hill country. Hares and a prolonged summer drought last season has seen some losses.

One of the Pamu Farms demonstration planting sites, Centre Hill Station, Central Otago. Kahikatea has been planted on terraces (sprayed spots), with kahikatea and red beech planted within regenerating matagouri on the hillsides. Hares and a prolonged summer drought have reduced early survival and growth.

Earlier established demonstration planting sites have been maintained and monitored including:

- ***Papamoa Hills Regional Park, Bay of Plenty*** – In collaboration with the Bay of Plenty Regional Council inspection of first-year planting of native tree groves of native conifers and hardwoods completed with early high survival and good growth.
- ***Waikeruru (Long bush), Gisborne*** – Monitoring of plots within one-year old planted natives in collaboration with Trees That Count, owners Anne and Jeremy Salmond, and planting contractor Robyn Wilkes of EcoWorks.
- ***Tuhaitara Coastal Park, north Canterbury*** – In collaboration with Te Kohaka o Tuhaitara Trust ongoing monitoring of podocarps planted in groups on a landward coastal site and now part of a Coastal Restoration Trust's coastal sequence project.
- ***Cranford Basin, Christchurch*** – In collaboration with the Christchurch City Council with good survival of kahikatea but continuing losses of shrub hardwoods due to high water levels.

Profiling existing plantations

A search has been initiated for best performing older plantations nationwide based on an examination of the TTT Indigenous Plantation Database. Growth plots and Permanent Sample Plots were established in existing planted native stands during surveys in 1986 by the Forest Research Institute, and in 2010 by Tāne's Tree Trust.

Site inspections and remeasurements of selected plantations will give insights into the longer-term performance of a range of native tree and shrub species. Measurements are underway at:

- Four 50-year-old plantations of kauri, tōtara, rimu and kahikatea, in Hawkes Bay.
- 18-year-old plantations established as seed islands at Waikeruru near Gisborne.
- Two tōtara and shrub hardwood plantations approximately 20-years-old in South Auckland.
- 30-year-old planted beech stands in Southland.
- 25-year-old kauri, tōtara, kahikatea and tanekaha stands in the Waikato.

A stand of tōtara planted over 50 years ago, Holts Forest Trust, Hawkes Bay,
one of several established plantations that are being assessed as part of the Our Forests Our Future project.

Planning, co-funding and promotion

The OFOF project has allowed TTT to use this support from The Tindall Foundation to leverage into central government funding agencies where co-funding and preparation of funding applications has aligned with this and other workstreams. Details on successfully funded new projects relevant to this workstream are provided below including further support for videos and workshops from the Department of Conservation's Community Fund, development of the TTT Toolkit on Planted Native Forestry from Sustainable Farming Fund, and production of a factsheet series on best planting practices from Te Uru Rākau's One Billion Tree Fund.

Preparation and contributions to several field-based workshops were completed during 2020 including presentations and field-based workshops on best-practice establishment and monitoring of native forest at Mapu, Nelson, and Takaka, Golden Bay, in collaboration with Trees That Count.

For more information, contact Dr David Bergin davidbergin.erl@gmail.com

OFOF Workstream 2 – Building on Northland tōtara work

While this workstream focuses on the Northland Tōtara initiatives, by doing so it also advocates for the management of naturally regenerating native forests on private land more generally – not just tōtara. In this way, it complements and supports other Tāne's Tree Trust work and funded projects promoting native forest establishment and management.

It has continued to run the Northland Tōtara Working Group database, prepare bids for further research projects, respond to general enquiries, address further research gaps and
attend to essential work needed to progress tōtara initiatives but not covered by funded projects such as the Tōtara Industry Pilot project (TIP).

Highlights of the last year's accomplishments include:

- Completing the Tōtara Industry Pilot (TIP) project, which concludes there is a business case for a regional industry – see update further on.
- Producing the August 2020 Northland Tōtara Working Group newsletter and circulating to over 500 email addresses.
- Facilitating field research by DairyNZ and NIWA on the potential for tōtara as part of their 'Productive Riparian Buffer' project including foliage trials.
- A successful funding bid to Te Uru Rākau for the preparation of 'A Practical Guide on the Management of Tōtara on Private Land' (see details under New Projects further on).

- A successful funding bid to Te Uru Rākau for the remeasurement of our tōtara permanent sample plot network (see details under New Projects further on).
- Field visits and communications with Policy Planners at the Far North District Council – which led to the reinstatement of the provision for Sustainable Forests Management under the Forests Act as a Permitted Activity.
- A field visit and discussions with Te Uru Rākau on applying the Forests Act to regenerating farm tōtara.
- Documenting cases of tōtara resistance to herbicide sprays and the establishment of tōtara seedling spray trials.
- Providing advice to landowners interested in the management of planted and naturally regenerated tōtara.
- Submission to Nga Whenua Rahui on the potential compatibility of sustainable forest management under the Forests Act with biodiversity conservation objectives of protection Kawenata.
- Successful application of a Sustainable Forest Management Plan approved under the Forests Act for part of a QE2 covenant area.
- Submission on the Proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity to provide for Sustainable Forest Management under the Forest Act where appropriate.
- Representation at the Northland Field days at Dargaville revealed strong interest from landowners in planting and potentially harvesting regenerating tōtara on their land.

For the coming year, the role of providing continuity for all these Northland Tōtara initiatives will be important; especially supporting developments from the completed TIP project and the increasing landowner interest in planting and managing tōtara forests on private land generally.

For more information, contact Paul Quinlan pdq@pqla.co.nz

OFOF Workstream 3 – Non-timber values and a business case for native forestry

Non-timber values

Credible business cases for establishing native forests are dependent on non-timber values (NTVs). A review of NTVs in scientific literature and government reports identified a wealth of research findings on some of the individual environmental services. However, this research was largely confined to narrow disciplines and communicated in isolation - so that the aggregated, wider value of native forests cannot be easily comprehended. Also, there is limited information on NTVs that are more difficult to quantify, particularly cultural and spiritual values - the challenge of valuing the invaluable - i.e., ecosystem services that have no direct material benefits.

The COVID-19 pandemic has helped change the way we think – people are now more conscious of the importance of nature. With the ever-increasing pressures of modern life, connection with nature is an increasingly important factor in our well-being. There is scientific evidence that green spaces make us happier and healthier.

The COVID-19 lockdown highlighted the inequities in urban tree cover. While some New Zealanders were isolated during lockdown in leafy, pleasant neighbourhoods, others in less affluent suburbs were not so lucky, such as residents of South Auckland, which has low tree cover. And while many ecosystem services may be provided equally (or sometimes better) by exotic trees in urban settings, it is native biodiversity that underpins New Zealand's unique sense of place (e.g., silver fern), cultural values (e.g., harakeke), and adds to tourism, international obligations and New Zealand's reputation.

Recognition of the importance of non-timber forest products is likely to increase due to the pandemic. COVID-19 has shaped consumer trends with an increased focus on natural health and wellness. There has been an increased demand for manuka honey, which is likely to have a flow-on effect for other New Zealand natural health products and foods.

Overall, the NTVs research showed that aggregated NTVs of native forests are likely to be considerably greater than that for clear-fill, exotic plantations. The greatest aggregated values are likely to be from permanent native forests, or those managed under continuous cover forestry regimes. Native forests deserve a higher profile as an economically viable land use, particularly in environmentally sensitive catchments, on erosion-prone soils, in riparian zones, and in scenic landscapes, and where indigenous biodiversity, and cultural and spiritual values are important.

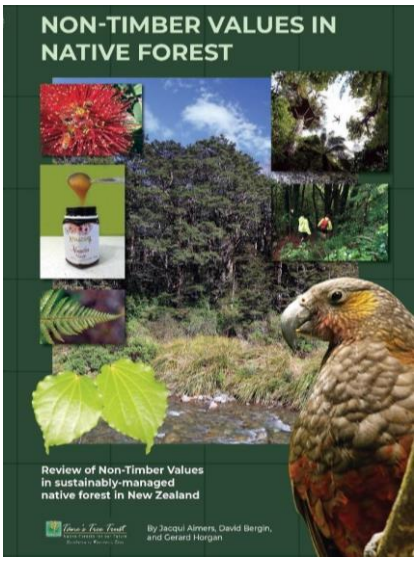
Armed with this knowledge, we have been raising awareness of the wider value of native forests - informing policymakers, land managers and industry stakeholders. Last year we had begun presenting in multiple forums on NTVs and the business case for forestry with native species. We planned to continue this in 2020 but there have been fewer opportunities due to cancellations and postponements of events. However, the NTVs work has been utilised for multiple submissions on government policy. And we have been able to promote our work with the Climate Change Commission. Next year we hope there will be more opportunities to present this work.

Assessments of NTVs will be an integral part of a nearly-completed proposal 'Taskforce Kahikatea – Restoring ecosystem services to the Waikato', soon to be submitted to the One Billion Trees Partnerships Fund. We aim to move forward with lessons learnt from Project Kahikatea and develop an informed, targeted approach to restoration of lowland kahikatea ecosystems in the Waikato. The proposed project will take a holistic ecosystem services approach, which will help demonstrate the importance of lowland kahikatea ecosystems to landowners while simultaneously determining the value that stakeholders place on NTVs and wood product values. This in turn will help inform a strategic plan on where best to focus restoration efforts – so that environmental, socio-cultural and economic values are maximised, with good community 'buy-in'.

Preliminary work has begun on developing a NTVs assessment tool to support decision making in restoration of native forest. The above proposed project, if funded, would help inform this work.

Our research on NTVs has been (or will soon be) submitted for publication in multiple forums:

- An academic paper was accepted for the NZ Journal of Forestry Science subject to amendments – including a request for a shorter article with reference back to the larger work (which will now be published as a 100-page bulletin).
- A 100-page Tāne's Tree Trust bulletin (cover opposite) will soon be published on the Trust website and in hard copy. The shorter academic paper will refer to this larger publication.
- A 'popular' article for the NZ Tree Grower, which will be published in the November 2020 issue of the NZ Tree Grower.
- Smaller articles are being created from the bigger work, some of which will be utilised for Tātou Ngāhere (Our Forest). This is a media campaign undertaken by Tāne's Tree Trust and Pure Advantage – to promote the integration of native forests into our whenua for the benefit of all.



Business case for planted native forestry

Along with support from another TTT project funded by the Ministry of Primary Industries' Sustainable Farming Fund, economic models for planted native forest being refined and used for developing an economics calculator. This will allow users to determine realistic income streams including short (e.g. manuka honey) and long-term (e.g. specialty timber resource) options. A business case of planted native forestry will also need to factor in the wider biodiversity, landscape, cultural and social benefits covered by the non-timber values component of this workstream.

A national economics calculator for planted natives will be based on growth and yield models for the most commonly planted native tree and shrub species and covering the range of objectives for establishing and managing native forest from environmental to production where sufficient data exists for key species by region and site type.

For more information, contact Dr Jacqui Aimers jacqui.aimers@xtra.co.nz or Gerard Horgan gerard@horganfamily.kiwi

OFOF Workstream 4 – Technical advisory role

In 2020, following on from previous workshops at Cassie's Farm, we have further developed the property as a demonstration site for native forestry. Between April and July, we created several new track loops through previously planted areas and some tracks through areas that were planted while track formation was underway. Our usual nursery, NZ Native Flora, planted almost 6,000 tree species and a planting crew from Ngati Haua Mahi Trust planted 12,000 nurse crops. Tree species included several hundred each of puriri, rimu and tanekaha as well as 5,000 tōtara.

While these new demonstration areas will take several years to become visually interesting, the expanded track network makes it possible to visit the full range of species planted on a variety of sites. We can now drive through even the steepest planted areas and reach vantage points overlooking gullies to appreciate the whole-of-catchment approach we have taken to this planting.

Tāne's Tree Trust AGM is to be held here on 13 November 2020, along with a farm tour to showcase the property as an ongoing reference site for planted natives and landscape scale repurposing of marginal land. Pure Advantage will be sending a video crew to interview some of our trustees at this event. An earlier field day was held on 14 October for Simon Millar of Pure Advantage and his director to familiarise them with the farm and filming opportunities.

Planting this year was sponsored by Waikato Regional Council, Trees That Count and TUR/1BT. Lockdown and poor weather during planting meant the postponement of two planned video shooting opportunities. Ten weeks of earthmovers onsite and a lot of preparation for the AGM and accompanying field day have further pushed back completion of videos this year. However, there are five in the pipeline with three scheduled for completion by the end of December.

2020 has been a very big year for capital works on Cassie's Farm. Along with improving the property as a teaching facility, we have been pursuing a subdivision application whereby Waipa District Council have agreed in principle to award us four subdivision rites in return for some of our more established plantings. It is not unusual for a council to do this. What is probably a first in NZ is that they will allow us to manage the plantings for forestry and eventually harvest timber sustainably from it. I'm hopeful of having the resource consent signed off before our AGM. As well as Cassie's Farm being a demonstration site for CCF planting and maintenance, this subdivision could potentially offer some landowners a potential way to pay for large scale plantings.

In September we did an initial day of shooting video at Woodside in Oxford where John and Rosalie Wardle sustainably harvested Black Beech. John has harvest operations pencilled in for late February and I intend to revisit Woodside to film again before producing a video case study on this CCF beech operation.

For more information on this, contact Ian Brennan ianatcassiesfarm@gmail.com

OFOF Workstream 5 – Governance

The TTT Governance Committee has continued to provide project oversight including financial, technical delivery and promotion of research results. This has involved monthly progress reporting from each of the workstream managers including technical and financial information. A review of progress of the first year implementation of the OFOF project was undertaken at a workshop held in Ohakune on 28th and 29th June 2019 for workstream managers and the governance committee.

All workstreams are on target for the second year of this implementation phase with project outcomes met and within budget. There are several new projects with additional funding leveraged from the OFOF project as intended.

NORTHLAND TŌTARA INDUSTRY PROJECT (TIP)

Business Case for a Northland Tōtara Industry

The Tōtara Industry Pilot (TIP) project confirms a viable business case for the farm-tōtara industry. Based on the sustainable management of naturally regenerating tōtara trees on private land in Te Taitokerau, Northland, the two-year project has demonstrated that low-impact selective harvests can be done within existing stands of farm-tōtara in the region. This approach is in stark contrast to clear-fell plantation forestry models. Multiple environmental, social, and cultural benefits could come from integrating such native forestry with other land uses in the region. This of course is the vision and motivation of all the project partners (Tāne's Tree Trust, Scion, Te Taitokerau Māori Forestry Inc., Te Uru Rākau/Ministry for Primary Industries, and Northland Inc.).

"Kei te tohunga te whakaaro / The carver brings the wood to life"

The full project report has now been released and can be viewed or downloaded here:
www.tanestrees.org.nz/site/assets/files/1079/tip_final_report_v2_1_august_2020_f.pdf

It is not a case of planting and waiting for 80 years; a resource of 'second-growth' tōtara trees already exists on private and Māori land in Northland, with far more extensive areas of younger regeneration growing on. Consequently, it should be viable for a sustainable tōtara industry to start now, with scope for significant long-term growth prospects and to encourage the planting of more native forest on private land.

TIP harvests demonstrated that low-impact harvests applying continuous cover forestry principles can be done with farm-tōtara.

The opportunity

The project estimates the total value to New Zealand after ten years is between $5.1 million revenue pa (in the most conservative scenario) and $37.7 million revenue pa (for the most optimistic and value-added scenario).

The project harvested around 300m^3 of tōtara sawlogs from three farms in the Far North. The logs from the second harvest (200 m^3) were processed at Northpine in Waipu and the timber is being sold via JSC Timbers (www.jsctimber.co.nz). This practical pilot enabled a financial model to be tested and confirms a viable business opportunity for the region. Stakeholder engagement processes revealed high levels of interest in

the project and support for the development of European-styled native forestry models as an alternative land use option to pines. However, it also identified some remaining risks, knowledge gaps and potential issues for a fledgling industry.

These include, the accuracy of the regional resource estimate, regulatory hindrances (e.g. cost of permitting and export prohibition), some logistical/technical issues (e.g. peeling bark etc.), market development requirements and the need to coordinate the collective supply management. Also, tōtara is such an iconic and revered tree species in Aotearoa New Zealand, wananga on cultural aspects associated with any future industry are also proposed.

Next steps

Because the real appeal of this native forestry opportunity is probably as much about the promising environmental, social and cultural values and outcomes, it will be critical to ensure any industry is structured to deliver that full potential and for future generations. To that end, determining the most suitable entity (e.g. co-op or social enterprise etc.), and detailed business plans are still needed.

For more information, contact Paul Quinlan pdq@pqla.co.nz

OTHER TĀNE'S TREE TRUST PROJECTS

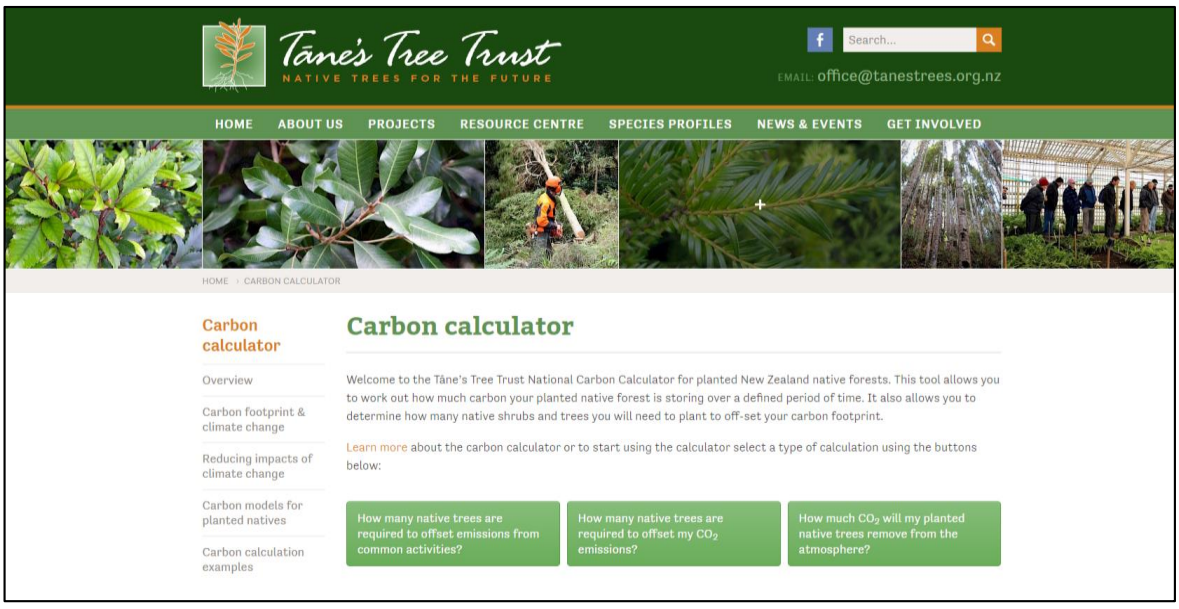
Tāne's Tree Trust Planted Native Forestry Toolkit

The second year of this three-year project was completed by mid-2020. The project is funded jointly by the Ministry for Primary Industries' Sustainable Farming Fund and TTT with co-funding from Our Forests Our Future programme, funded by The Tindall Foundation. It aims to provide a free comprehensive on-line toolkit from planning to implementation for planting native forestry to meet multiple objectives from maintaining and improving environmental values through to sustainable production.

TTT Carbon Calculator for Planted Native Forests

This year, tasks have focused on completing and launching the TTT Carbon Calculator for Planted Native Forests, which can be accessed on the TTT website using this link: www.tanestrees.org.nz/resource-centre/carbon-calculator/

Initial testing has been undertaken in collaboration with Trees That Count where there is substantial interest from the public, community groups, landowners and corporates in planting native trees and shrubs to offset carbon emissions. The calculator allows users to determine how many native shrubs and trees they will need to plant to off-set their carbon footprint. It also allows people with planted natives to determine how much CO_2 their native trees will remove from the atmosphere.



Planting and budgeting calculator

The other major work underway has been the development of the TTT Planting and Budgeting Calculator for planting native trees. This calculator will be launched at the end of the project in mid-2021 as part of a package of calculators and apps making up the toolkit.

As with the carbon calculator, we are receiving excellent reviews from stakeholders and end-users who are finding the calculator very easy to use and helpful in calculating plant numbers by species and costs of establishment.

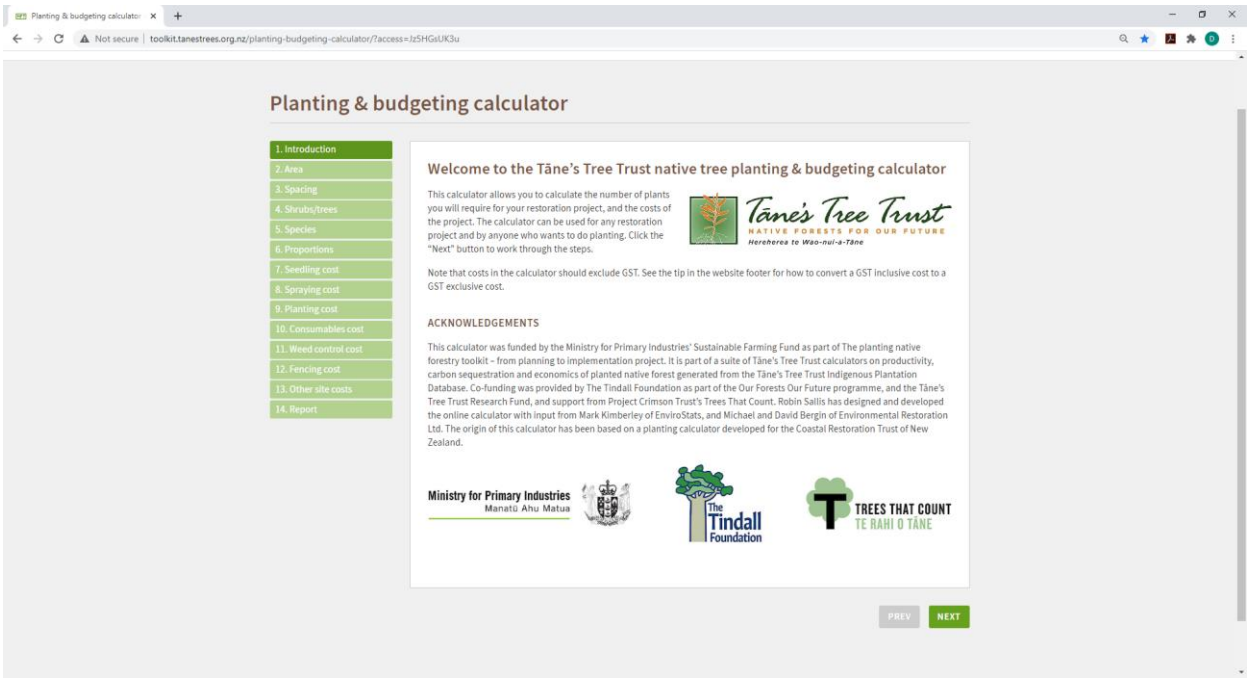
Many resources were used to provide the detailed information required for the planting and budgeting calculator, including all the steps required to plant natives suited to small conservation projects or large-scale planting programmes. This included researching specifications, consumables often used for planting natives, and costs to use as default values for the calculator. The various components of the planting and budgeting calculator include:

1. **Introduction** – A front page describing what the calculator is about, instructions for getting started, and acknowledgements to project partners.
2. **Enter the area of your planting** – Planting site area can be measured by planters on the ground or by using a link to Google Maps to draw a polygon around the planting site and this will automatically calculate the area. Users can also give the site an identifier.
3. **Enter the plant spacing for your planting** – Users can select plant spacing or the number of plants to be established per hectare.
4. **Select the proportion of the shrub to tree species to plant at your site** – We recommend most native forest establishments should involve planting both shrubs and trees, therefore, users need to fill in the proportion of trees vs shrubs. The planting calculator is set at a default of 75% shrubs species to 25% tree species (3:1), but users can override this.
5. **Select the species to plant at your site** – Selection of species will depend on the site characteristics. Separate lists of the most commonly planted trees and shrubs are provided for users to tick.
6. **Proportion of each species** – Users can elect to enter the proportion of each species to plant. The overall proportion of shrubs to trees already selected will automatically govern the total proportion of shrubs vs trees. The total percentage of shrubs and trees must equal 100% or the numbers will not stack up. At this point, the user can skip to the end if budget information is not required.
7. **Native seedling cost** – Prices for plants will vary from nursery to nursery depending on the species, height and size and grade of the container, so the user needs to check out local native plant nurseries and compare prices and enter the cost of each plant into the box next to each species box. A default cost per plant is provided but can be overridden. If not picking up plants from the nursery, there will be a delivery charge that can be added on this page.
8. **Spot spraying grass** – Most rural planting sites are recently retired pasture and many urban sites are dominated by grass. Where spot spraying with herbicide is the preferred option based on expert advice, an approved spray contractor with accredited safety and skills along with appropriate equipment will be needed to undertake this work. A standard rate per spot including labour and chemicals may be an option on a per plant basis.
9. **Planting cost** – Smaller restoration projects can be planted by volunteer community groups and therefore the cost will be minimal or nil for planting. However, larger planting projects will require commercial contract planters where the average cost per plant can be determined. Users can enter the cost per plant for planting by the contractor or leave blank if undertaken at no cost by volunteers.
10. **Planting consumables** – There could be a number of additional items used for planting natives such as fertiliser, plant protectors, stakes, mulch mats or other materials that can be costed out on a per plant basis and entered into the appropriate boxes. Default costs are an option but can be replaced by user estimates or quotes.
11. **Post-plant weed control** – Newly planted natives will require from two to five years of weed control depending on growth of natives and the type and vigour of weed species present that will overtop natives and reduce the success of the planting project. Two weed control operations will be required

for most sites in the first 12 months after planting. You can choose to estimate the cost of each weed control operation on a per plant basis. Subsequent weed control will need to be costed on an overall site basis.

12. **Fencing** – This will vary from site to site where there are domestic grazing animals to be excluded from the planting site. A permanent minimum 8-wire fence is recommended but there are lower-cost electric fence options that will require greater monitoring to ensure stock are not straying into your planting area.
13. **Other site costs** – These include pest animal control, vegetation clearance of the site before planting, and longer-term weed control, for which the user can enter estimated costs as required.
14. **Summary report** – This provides a list of all the options selected for the site including the area to be planted, spacing, number of trees and shrubs by species, and a total budget depending on what was entered by the user. This can be saved as a pdf on to a computer or printed as a hard copy.

The backend and frontend interface of the calculator was undertaken by Robin Sallis Design and Development in collaboration with Mark Kimberley, contract forest biometrician to Tāne's Tree Trust. The main focus of the design of the calculator interface is to provide users with an easy-to-use experience in a logical order from determining the area to be planted, planting density and selection of species, to providing all costs associated with the successful establishment of native forest for multiple purposes.



Other calculators and applications

As part of the toolkit, we are also working on other calculators and apps for planted native forests that can be accessed by multiple devices including:

- Completing a Growth and Yield Calculator.
- Developing an Economics Calculator.
- Monitoring system for newly planted native projects in collaboration with Trees That Count.
- Links to best-practice establishment and management guidelines.
- A searchable Reference Database for planted and managed regenerating native forest.

For more information, contact Dr David Bergin davidbergin.erl@gmail.com

Adaptive Management of Coastal Forestry Buffers

Sand dune exotic forests typically have a sacrificial exotic forest buffer zone providing critical salt and wind shelter to production stands that are landward. The Tāne's Tree Trust Coastal Buffers project in collaboration with the Coastal Restoration Trust of NZ focuses on the upper North Island as a pilot study exploring practical options to transition failing exotic buffers to resilient permanent indigenous coastal forest buffers. To date,

the project has undertaken a review of existing information, experience, field surveys and established planting trials in collaboration with forestry managers, iwi, landowners, councils and communities. The final output from the project will be to use the trial and survey results to develop preliminary guidelines for transitioning exotic coastal dune buffers to indigenous buffers.

The key objective is to determine a suite of cost-effective methods for conversion of the exotic dominated coastal buffer to natives. This is likely to comprise multiple approaches where the aim is to assist natural succession wherever possible.

During the 2020 winter, further trials have been established at the Te Hiku (Summit Forests - Far North), Kawhia (Tainui-Kawhia Inc - Waikato west coast) and Opoutere (DOC/iwi - Coromandel) sites. Additional species to those planted in 2019 were established to evaluate suitable species for conversion of exotic coastal buffers to indigenous coastal shrub and forest sequences.

Assessment of the 2019 trials at all sites has found high mortality following the severe drought over summer. However, early indications are that there may be a beneficial effect from the pine shelter.

Browse from horses (Far North site) and rabbits/hares (all sites) was more frequent in the open coast sites compared with the pine gap and canopy sites. Pohutukawa did not show any pressure from browse but there was heavy loss due to low soil moisture.

New trials were established in mid-2020 at all three sites including planting in open, shelter pine gaps and under pine canopy situations evaluating over 20 different shrub and tree species across all sites. Trials using seed of a few large-seeded plants were also repeated.

Kaitaia Intermediate School children planting natives within the sheltered pine canopy of a coastal buffer (page above) and on the open site seaward of the pine buffer, Te Hiku, Ninety Mile Beach, Far North.

At the Kawhia site, it was found that the use of plant protectors (to avoid animal browse) resulted in the unintended consequence of overheating some plants during the summer. There were indications that the natives planted close to shelter and shade provided by the northern slope of pine trees had higher survival rates. Similarly, there appeared to be higher survival rates for plants where there was extra shelter at a microsite level from slash piles, dead pampas or lupin.

Planting of a new trial under forest canopy at Opoutere, Coromandel Peninsula.

Support for this Tāne's Tree Trust project was gratefully received from project partners including the Sustainable Farming Fund, Summit Forests, Northland Regional Council, Far North iwi, Kaitaia Intermediate, Waikato Regional Council, Kawhia-Tainui Inc, Kawhia community volunteers, Department of Conservation Hauraki, Ngati Tara Tokanui, Opoutere community volunteers, Hancock and the Coastal Restoration Trust.

For further information, contact Meg Graeme meg@ecologist.nz

Cost-effective planting and reversion scenarios for establishing native forests

This TTT project is jointly funded by the Te Uru Rākau's 1BTs Partnership Fund, with co-funding from the TTT's research fund and the Our Forests Our Future programme supported by The Tindall Foundation, project partners including Pamu Farms (Landcorp), other landowners and community groups, and Trees That Count. We are also collaborating with the research providers Scion and Auckland University of Technology (AUT) in delivery of the latest information on best practice methods for establishing multiple-use native forestry as part of the Government's current One Billion Trees Programme.

For the Billion Trees Programme to have maximum impact, a range of site-specific, low-cost planting and regeneration scenarios are urgently required for establishment of permanent native forest, especially for scaling up the establishment of native forestry across marginal, pastoral hill country.

The overall objectives of this project are to:

1. Promote reduced-cost, large-scale establishment scenarios for native forest; and
2. Demonstrate proof of concept by profiling low-cost establishment scenarios in collaboration with project partners, including native plant nurseries and planters/landowners.

We will do this by producing a minimum of 12 factsheets and six establishment plan templates for landowners and community groups interested in establishing permanent native forest for multiple purposes.

Drafts of six factsheets and three planting plan templates have been completed during Year 1 of this project:

1. **The basics of planting natives** - Planting nursery-raised seedlings is the most widely used option for the establishment of native forests, planted to meet many objectives. It allows control of the species mix and density of planting, and with appropriate after-planting care, can be highly successful. Planting is, however, an expensive and labour-intensive method for establishing natives - so getting the basics right is paramount.
2. **Eco Sourcing of natives for planting** - Eco sourcing is defined as the sourcing of seed (or vegetative material) from nearby natural populations to propagate native planting stock for planting in the same locality, i.e., collection of seed from wild populations that are as close as possible to the area being planted.
3. **Site preparation for establishing natives** - Good site preparation is critical for successful establishment of native forest. Site preparation covers a multitude of tasks that need to be addressed before the site is planted. These tasks will vary from site to site. This factsheet covers the requirements for preparing a site for planting native trees and shrubs.
4. **Getting ready for planting** - Before the planting spade hits the ground, there are important issues to consider when planning a native planting project, whether you are planting a few natives for a community-based restoration project, or establishing native forest on a large scale. This factsheet covers the basics of preparing a planting project on-the-ground, essential to both small and large planting programmes. Aspects include whether the planting project is to be undertaken by community volunteers or by contract planters, options for planting time, transporting and storage of plants at the planting site, and methods for laying out plants to achieve the desired planting pattern for tree spacing and species mix.
5. **How to plant a native seedling** - Good planting techniques are essential to the success of any planting project whether establishing a few natives in a garden, or at a larger scale as part of a restoration project, or establishing a native forest plantation. If planting is not done properly, it is inevitable plants will become unthrifty, unstable or even die - wasting time, money and effort. This factsheet provides a list of equipment required for planting and covers the basics of good planting methods for small or large planting projects.
6. **Natural regeneration of native forests** - Regeneration or reversion of native forest is the process by which land reverts either naturally, or with human assistance, back to a vegetation cover dominated by native species. Natural regeneration is promoted and partially funded by the One Billion Trees (1BT) programme where active management is undertaken by the landowner. This factsheet considers the opportunities to work with nature to establish native forest. While the success of

regeneration can be site-specific, there are options for landowners to encourage regeneration of native forest.

The three planting plant templates drafted are:

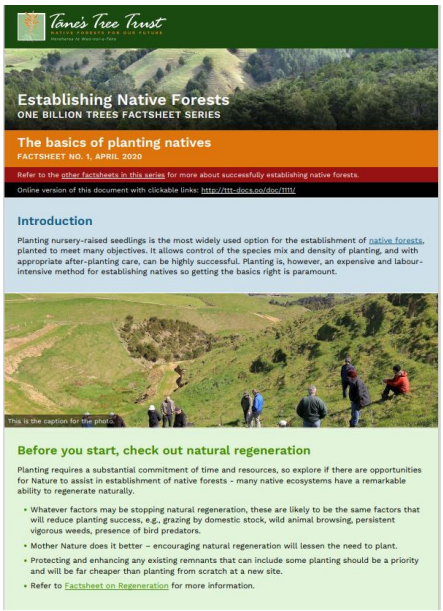
1. **How to establish 'seed islands' of natives** - Establishing 'seed islands' across landscapes is a method for large-scale establishment of native forest. It is a pragmatic and cost-effective option, given the high cost of planting natives at $20,000 (or more) per ha, and the impracticality of intensive blanket planting, especially on a large scale. The aim is to plant intensively managed small groves of native trees to provide greater diversity of wind- and bird-dispersed seed across the wider regenerating or planted landscape.
2. **Planting natives using nurse coloniser plants** - Mature indigenous forest develops in multiple steps, with each step providing the conditions that will suit the next group of plants. The first step in forest restoration is to establish suitable native coloniser plants, often referred to as nurse species, which will cover the site quickly shading out grass and weeds.
3. **Establishing native plantation forestry** - Many native tree species show excellent potential for plantation management to produce timber. Woodlots of key native timber trees will give optimum growth as part of single or mixed-species plantations – if they are established on sites that suit the ecological characteristics of their species and they are managed appropriately.

The aim is to have the factsheet series available on the Tāne's Tree Trust website with links to websites of other stakeholders as requested. A near-final version of the format of the factsheet series as a full-colour illustrated publication with high-quality images with captions is shown below for one factsheet.

For more information contact, Dr David Bergin davidbergin.erl@gmail.com

Training videos and workshops for best-practice restoration

Tāne's Tree Trust was successful in obtaining funding from the Department of Conservation's Community Fund to provide training videos and contribute to workshops promoting best-practice restoration of indigenous ecosystems by planting and natural regeneration. The project is aligned with the OFOF


Tane's Tree Trust

Establishing Native Forests
ONE BILLION TREES FACTSHEET SERIES

The basics of planting natives
FACTSHEET NO. 1, APRIL 2020

Refer to the other factsheets in this series for more about successfully establishing native forests.

Online version of this document with clickable links: http://ttt-docs.po/doc/1111/

Introduction

Planting nursery-raised seedlings is the most widely used option for the establishment of native forests, planted to meet many objectives. It allows control of the species mix and density of planting, and with appropriate after-planting care, can be highly successful. Planting is, however, an expensive and labour-intensive method for establishing natives so getting the basics right is paramount.

This is the caption for the photo.

Before you start, check out natural regeneration

Planting requires a substantial commitment of time and resources, so explore if there are opportunities for Nature to assist in establishment of native forests - many native ecosystems have a remarkable ability to regenerate naturally.

- Whatever factors may be stopping natural regeneration, these are likely to be the same factors that will reduce planting success, e.g., grazing by domestic stock, wild animal browsing, persistent vigorous weeds, presence of bird predators.
- Mother Nature does it better – encouraging natural regeneration will lessen the need to plant.
- Protecting and enhancing any existing remnants that can include some planting should be a priority and will be far cheaper than planting from scratch at a new site.
- Refer to Factsheet on Regeneration for more information.

Technology Transfer Workstream and will deliver free, instructional training videos, accessible via mobile devices and websites, along with field-based workshops, on restoration of our indigenous ecosystems. The project is in collaboration with community groups, iwi and landowners, Department of Conservation, regional, district and city councils, NZ Farm Forestry Association, The Tindall Foundation, The Project Crimson Trust and Trees That Count, research providers, and regional staff of the One-Billion-Trees Programme.

The focus is on best-practice practical methods including site preparation, planting, weed control and encouraging natural regeneration. A minimum of 18 informational and instructional videos will be produced by TTT over three years targeting priority topics. These include:

- demonstration of site preparation, planting, weed control, long-term management of planted natives.
- showcasing best-practice and successful restoration programmes with those from the community that are undertaking the work and explaining how they got there.
- demonstrating the importance of high-quality planting stock utilising those in the native plant nursery sector to illustrate issues in cutting corners with poor quality stock, and reinforce the concepts of eco sourcing, best-practice seed collection, etc.
- promoting natural regeneration on appropriate sites as an effective lower-cost method to establish native forests, such as on our marginal hill country – this includes methods for enhancing natural reversion.
- importance of monitoring the success of planting and regeneration programmes under development by TTT and Trees That Count.

In addition, we will contribute to a minimum of two field-based workshops per year with project partners. The three to five minute videos will be presented and promoted at these field-based workshops held each year with feedback used to refine outputs. The videos and workshops can complement other restoration initiatives such as pest animal control programmes, and bird and seed predator control.

The videos will be made available on the Tāne's Tree Trust website.

For more information, contact Ian Brennan ianatcassiesfarm@gmail.com

NEW TĀNE'S TREE TRUST PROJECTS

Over the last year, Tāne's Tree Trust has had three proposals approved for funding in collaboration with various project partners.

Remeasurement of tōtara plots, Northland

The Northland Tōtara Working Group of Tāne's Tree Trust has established a network of over 60 Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) in regenerating tōtara-dominant forests from Auckland northward (from 2007). Some of these PSP's have been managed via thinning and pruning and the remaining PSP's are control plots, which have had no thinning or pruning. Periodic re-measurement is essential to inform on growth rates, responses to silvicultural management and improvements in biodiversity values. The last comprehensive measurement was done in 2012. Re-measurement is now due.

Michael Bergin directing remeasuring of a tōtara PSP in 2012

This data will be combined with data generated by 1BT-00764 (Tāne's Tree Trust Cost Effective Planting), to expand the information presented in fact sheets being developed under 1BT-00764. This project will also assist Te Uru Rākau in their administration of the sustainable management requirements of the Forests Act, by providing updated information on tōtara growth rates and carbon modelling, and appropriate management. This information is needed to complement and support other initiatives endeavouring to start a new regional industry based on the sustainable management of tōtara forests on private and Maori land.

Growth and biodiversity information will also be directly relevant to plantation tōtara forests and the aims of the One Billion Trees programme, as tōtara is the most common high native tree species planted nationwide.

For more information, contact Paul Quinlan pdq@pqla.co.nz

A Practical Guide to Managing Tōtara Forest on Private Land

Tāne's Tree Trust will create a comprehensive web-based manual on the management of tōtara forests on private land throughout New Zealand. It will be a practical guide to landowners interested in integrating an economically viable and environmentally sustainable forestry land use into our marginal pastoral hill country.

This will be a free-to-use resource, complemented with short instructional videos, providing the latest information on planning, planting, establishment, silviculture (e.g. pruning and thinning), continuous cover harvesting, legal processes, protection, conservation and biodiversity management. It will provide expert advice on managing planted tōtara forests (e.g. from the One Billion Trees programme), and to encourage and guide management of extensive areas of second-growth, regenerating native forest on private land.

This project will be the synthesis and dissemination of results from past and current research projects combined with expert knowledge gained from practical experience garnered from the extensive projects and activities of Tāne's Tree Trust, The Northland Tōtara Working Group, Tōtara Industry Pilot, The New Zealand Farm Forestry Association and Scion. It will collate and interpret this knowledge and present it in a user-friendly web-based format.

For more information, contact Paul Quinlan pdq@pqla.co.nz

Managing delays in planting natives due to COVID-19

With the COVID-19 lockdown, there is concern that the seed collection, propagation and planting of native trees and shrubs for the 2020 planting season has been interrupted and there may have been delays in planting as part of the Government's One Billion Trees Programme (1BT). This has implications for deployment of millions of seedlings being raised in native plant nurseries and for management of planting sites with further interruptions from COVID-19.

This project reviews existing information sources, and undertake interviews and online surveys of former and current managers/owners of native plant nurseries and experts and practitioners in planting natives covering:

- How to manage nursery stocks of native trees and shrubs due to the planting season disruption including how to plant larger seedlings in the next (available) season.
- Strategies for holding stock over in the nursery for the next available planting season such as potting-on, changes to growing conditions, reducing fertilizer inputs, delaying pricking out, trimming and topping.
- Implications for different species, seedling types and grades, plant size, etc.
- How to manage planting sites until planting, including site preparation and holding strategies such as continued grazing, grassing and fertilizing cleared areas, targeting aggressive weed invasion, and planting temporary exotics.
- Implications for using larger nursery-raised plants due to delays in planting, including scope to extend planting season.
- Implications for cost and logistics for nurseries and at planting sites with delayed planting.

For more information, contact Dr David Bergin davidbergin.erl@gmail.com

Collaboration with Trees That Count

Trees That Count (TTC) is part of The Project Crimson Trust. TTC's vision is to help New Zealanders to plant millions of native trees across the country to ameliorate climate change and restore and enhance our environment. Planters are encouraged to register their planting projects to add their trees to the count of native trees planted each year as a measure of the positive impact of the work underway to improve the environment. TTC is bringing together business, community and the public to help plant more native trees by providing support via the TTC Marketplace.

Tāne's Tree Trust continues to partner with Trees That Count in providing technical support including best establishment and management practices for planting native forest, as well as growth, yield and carbon modelling based on the TTT Indigenous Plantation Database. The TTT Carbon Calculator for Planted Native Forests can also be accessed from the TTC website. Ongoing collaboration has seen the launch of an online system on the TTC website for a community-based rapid monitoring system of early survival and growth of planted natives to quantify the success of plantings.

For more information and to register your planted native trees and shrubs, visit www.treesthatcount.co.nz

O Tātou Ngāhere - Our Forest

A campaign to ensure native forests are integrated into our whenua for the benefit of all.

Pure Advantage (PA) and Tāne's Tree Trust (TTT) are collaborating to produce O Tātou Ngāhere - Our Forest, a comprehensive program of research-backed, thought leadership. The project will be launched early in 2021 as a dynamic communication campaign focussed on the economic, environmental and socio-cultural benefits of native forests, as well as ensuring they have a significant role in New Zealand's national forest strategy.

Context

Indigenous forests of Aotearoa are unique biological and environmental treasures. They are taonga, part of our cultural heritage, and important to our identity as New Zealanders. Native forests have a myriad of ecosystem services and play a vital role in our economic, environmental, social and cultural well-being.

Purpose

Pure Advantage aims to build on its track record of producing defining primary sector work, such as 'Our Forest Future' and the 'Our Regenerative Future' campaigns. O Tātou Ngāhere (Our Forest) will provide a new range of research-backed thought leadership to inform government, business, iwi and the community.

With the One Billion Trees (1BT) grants, the ETS and carbon-farming, the biodiversity and freshwater crisis, along with public dissatisfaction about aspects of clear-fell, mono-cultural exotic forestry, there is plenty of scope to influence policy and the Forest Strategy for Aotearoa NZ.

O Tātou Ngāhere will communicate the value of native forests, as well as challenge and influence landowners to establish, manage and integrate diversified forests into their land-use plans. It will also highlight efforts at creating new financial incentives for native forests, such as the development of biodiversity credits and environmental bonds.

An overarching goal of the campaign is to influence a mindset shift from a perception of native forests being an unproductive land-use, to where they are seen as a valuable use of land that every landowner integrates into their best practice land management.

O Tātou Ngāhere - Our Forest will be promoted to a wide range of target audiences with the aim to give native forestation a higher profile as well as debunk misinformation and make a stronger case for planting more native trees. Content will be sourced and written by TTT trustees, and will include pieces from a wide network of relevant domestic and international thought leaders.

For more information, contact Peter Berg peter@bergforests.co.nz

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Tāne's Tree Trust would like to thank all those who we collaborate with for ongoing funding and support for another successful year across our range of projects and initiatives. Project funders include:

- The Tindall Foundation
- Te Uru Rākau One Billion Trees Programme
- Ministry for Primary Industries' Sustainable Management
- Department of Conservation Community Fund
- Pamu Farms

Project partners and collaborators include:

- Te Kohaka o Tuhaitara Trust
- NZ Farm Forestry Association
- Trees That Count
- Pure Advantage
- AUT
- Scion
- Tainui Kawhia Incorporation
- Kawhia community volunteers
- Waikato Regional Council
- Christchurch City Council
- Northland Regional Council
- Far North iwi
- Summit Forest
- Kaitaia Intermediate
- Department of Conservation Hauraki
- Ngati Tara Tokanui
- Opoutere community volunteers
- Hancock Forestry
- Coastal Restoration Trust of New Zealand

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 2019-2020

This report shows yet again that we have been highly successful in winning grants to continue our work. Our finances are in a healthy state which is due both to the credibility of our mission and to the vision and work ethic of our staff. Our four programme leaders, David, Paul, Jacqui and Ian provide the energy and inspiration to keep our operation afloat financially and productively.

Yet again, as I have said over the last three years, our success in gaining funding brings about increasing pressure on our staff, both in the field and in the office. We need to continually assess our capability to service the work that we undertake.

I want to acknowledge the debt we all, and the treasurer in particular, owe to our EO Mel. Mel has a firm grip on the accounts, manages the flow of information and provides prompt and positive support to all trustees. Thank you Mel!

So again, as we did last year, we have had to say goodbye to our secretary Megan. We now welcome Amy to the position. She has become immersed in the complexities of the position with enthusiasm and great good humour. Welcome Amy.

You will see that we are financially in good shape and the auditor has again passed our accounts without question and as usual commended Mel on the way in which our financial management is conducted.

Warwick Silvester - Treasurer

TANE'S TREE TRUST
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	2020	2019
Operating Revenue		
Taratahi Project	-	3,100
Sustainable farming fund	141,404	66,636
Tindall Project	190,000	190,000
Joint Projects Grants and Sponsorships	55,637	5,000
Project Co-Funding	29,500	4,500
TUR - Te Uru Rakau	27,029	-
TIP Project	60,960	28,389
Other Grants	39,151	-
Subscriptions	6,730	7,239
Donations received	4,357	6,212
Interest received	554	2,351
Other income	8,744	2,696
Plus Income Received in Advance from Last Year	67,722	-
Less Income Received in Advance for Next Year	(107,656)	(67,722)
	524,132	248,401
Expenses		
Accountancy	0	800
Administration	8,820	12,400
Audit fees	800	800
Contractors and consultants TTT projects	242,015	30,841
Depreciation	475	770
Executive officer	9,625	9,380
General expenses	690	892
Insurance	885	865
Joint projects	206,896	193,981
Newsletter	319	-
Office Expenses	11	119
Postage	1,262	943
Printing and stationery	1,378	644
Rent	1,200	1,200
Seminars and Conferences	5,132	1,507
Subscriptions	69	222
Telephones and tolls	646	1,015
Travelling and accommodation	7,558	8,011
Trust Meeting Expenses	2,425	239
Website & internet	907	809
	491,113	265,438
Nett Surplus (Deficit) For Year	**33,019**	**(17,037)**
Less Transfer of Donations to Research Funds	4,357	6,212
Operating Surplus (Deficit) For Year	**$28,662**	**($23,249)**

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TANE'S TREE TRUST
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	2020	2019
Current Assets		
Bank Star Transaction	196,764	106,068
Bank Funding Account	18,450	18,437
Bank Call Investment Account	86,292	67,722
Bank Term Deposits	-	-
Accounts Receivable	42,333	39,869
GST	3,930	-
Petty Cash	78	78
	347,847	232,174
Non Current Assets		
Fixed assets (as per schedule)	646	1,121
Total Assets	348,493	233,295
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	114,582	67,886
GST	-	4,451
Income Received in Advance	107,656	67,722
	222,238	140,059
Total Net Funds Employed	$126,255	$93,236
Represented By:		
Trust Equity		
General funds	101,242	72,580
Research funds	25,013	20,656
Total Trust Equity	$126,255	$93,236

For and on behalf of the trustees

Peter Berg Chairman 24/9/2020 Date

Treasurer 24/9/2020 Date

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