

# Sustainable tōtara management and biodiversity conservation in Northland

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Regenerating patches of tōtara forest and scattered tōtara paddock trees across Northland rolling hill country

## Abstract

This paper explores the potential of the sustainable management of regenerating tōtara on Northland farmland for achieving biodiversity conservation outcomes. Sustainable tōtara management can provide a direct incentive for landowners to retain and better manage regenerating forests, which are otherwise of little or no economic value, while also providing a range of other benefits to the landowner and society more generally. In particular, private native forests complement protected conservation land, contributing to landscape scale biodiversity conservation across Te Tai Tokerau.

## Native forest in Northland

Public conservation land comprises a relatively minor part of the Northland land area (12%), with beef and/or sheep farming and plantation forestry the predominant land uses (40% and 14%, respectively). Perhaps, not surprisingly, there is more native forest on private land than on public conservation land. Native woody vegetation (mature and regenerating native forest and mānuka/kānuka) on protected land (public conservation land and QEII covenants) comprises 10%

of Northland, while native woody vegetation on private land makes up another 18%.

While some of the private native woody vegetation contains remnants of the original forest (although much of this has been cutover), substantial areas are secondary, having regenerated onto previously farmed land. Tōtara, kahikatea and kānuka are the most common tree species in these regenerating forests, with tōtara and kānuka more common on better drained sites and kahikatea on moister sites. Tōtara is particularly common on hill country and regeneration is actively occurring even in the presence of grazing (Bergin & Kimberley, 2014).

Even though most forest on private land is not 'old growth', it still has important values for biodiversity conservation. Not only does it increase the total area of native forest in the Northland region (from 10% to 28%), it also substantially improves connectivity (see first photo), which is important for native fauna, particularly birds. For example, in one Northland study the maximum distance brown kiwi travelled across pasture was 330 m, but they were capable of walking between reserves up to 1.2 km apart if small forest remnants were present to act as stepping stones (Potter, 1990).

Our research on the spatial distribution of forest in Northland shows that when forest on public conservation land alone is considered, the average nearest neighbour distance between forest remnants is 1.2 km. However, when remnants (>10 ha) on private land are included, the average nearest neighbour distance decreases to 280 m and would be even less if smaller remnants (<10 ha) were also included (Young & Norton, in prep). This result highlights the critical role that private native forest patches, even though they are small, can play in sustaining birds like kiwi as well as many other species.

While many of these secondary forests have relatively low species diversity compared to old-growth forests, because they have regenerated on grazed farmland, some harbour surprisingly rich native biodiversity. This will only increase with time, especially if grazing is excluded and pests are managed. Initial floristic surveys of three Northland predominantly cattle grazing properties with regenerating native woody vegetation found 100–110 native plant species associated with these patches, including 20–30 native woody species (Young & Norton, unpublished data). Even small regenerating tōtara stands can support a surprisingly high number of native woody species. For example, a 2.3 ha regenerating stand on one property had 25 native woody species (excluding vines and tree ferns), while a 0.3 ha stand had 11 native woody species, even though both were open to cattle grazing. Species richness is obviously higher the larger the stand, when grazing is excluded and when stands are more structurally complex.

## Managing native forest through district plans

The three Northland territorial authorities (Far North, Whangarei and Kaipara District Councils) have vegetation clearance rules within their district plans to protect native forest on private land, but it is unclear how well these limit the clearing of regenerating forests. Young regenerating forest (<10 years old) is typically exempt from these rules and clearance occurs reasonably widely, often through herbicide application.



Tōtara forest cleared for pasture being re-invaded by weed species such as woolly nightshade (tobacco weed)

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the clearance of older regenerating forest also occurs to some extent in order to win back pasture (see second photo), and (perhaps closer to Whangarei) for firewood. There is little information, however, on the extent of this. When tōtara stands are cleared, steeper and rougher sites, at least, rarely support good pasture and tend to regenerate back into kākūka or tōtara again, or into woody weeds such as woolly nightshade (tobacco plant), gorse and privet. Furthermore, even where regenerating native forest is protected under District Plan rules from clearance there is nothing to stop landowners from grazing these remnants, which arrests the succession, preventing development into a more diverse and structurally complex native forest.

## Sustainable tōtara management and biodiversity conservation

One way to improve biodiversity conservation is to incentivise landowners to protect and manage native woody vegetation such as tōtara that has regenerated on previously farmed sites. This can be achieved through placing an economic value on woody vegetation. Tōtara has considerable potential for timber (Moodie et al., 2007), and because it is a naturally established forest (as opposed to a planted forest) it needs to be managed under the provisions of the Forests Act 1949. The Act defines sustainable forest management as:

*... the management of an area of indigenous forest land in a way that maintains the ability of the forest growing on that land to continue to provide a full range of products and amenities in perpetuity while retaining the forest's natural values.*

The Act allows for sustainable timber harvesting under a sustainable forest management plan or permit and this is implemented through a requirement for continuous cover forestry involving removal of single trees or small groups (three to five individuals) of trees only, and with only a proportion of the annual volume increment removed. A sustainable management plan developed under the Act is required to specify:

*(a) any necessary measures to be taken to protect the forest, and, in particular, to protect the regenerating forest from pest, stock, fire, and other threats; and (b) any necessary measures to retain and enhance flora and fauna and soil and water quality.*

This sustainable management approach will encourage native biodiversity to develop and be sustained within a regenerating native forest stand and will result in the long-term improvement in biodiversity at both the farm and landscape scale (see third photo). Additionally, the incentive to nurture, manage and protect current regenerating areas of seedling/sapling tōtara in paddocks as a potential economic resource will increase the total area in woody vegetation.

Both the Far North and Whangarei District Plans have provisions that allow sustainable forest management under a Ministry for Primary Industries approved permit or plan as a permitted activity in



Managed (thinned) tōtara forest with a diverse regenerating understory of native forest plants

these districts. This provision recognises the role that sustainable forest management can play in helping maintain native forest and its associated biodiversity on private land. We would argue that private regenerating native forest under a Ministry for Primary Industries sustainable management plan is likely to be better for native biodiversity than one that is just protected through vegetation clearance rules because of the requirement under the Forests Act to actively manage natural values, including restricting or excluding grazing, particularly if some monitoring also takes place.

## Conclusions

The development of a sustainable forestry programme focusing on regenerating tōtara forests on private land offers a real opportunity for enhanced biodiversity conservation in Northland. It provides a direct incentive for landowners to retain and better manage these regenerating forest patches, which are otherwise of little or no economic value, while also providing other broader (community/public) benefits including the creation of jobs, biodiversity conservation, aesthetics and enhanced water quality in stands associated with streams. Private native forests complement protected conservation land and contribute to the diversification of biodiversity conservation approaches in Northland (Blue & Blunden, 2010). These benefits can be gained at no cost to councils by allowing sustainable forest management of regenerating tōtara forest stands.

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