

Public Summary

(Updated July 2024)

Matariki Forests is the third largest forest owner in New Zealand with approximately 160,000 hectares of forest across the country. Matariki Forests are managed by Rayonier New Zealand Ltd (RNZ), a subsidiary of Rayonier Inc.

Growing our tomorrow.

Collectively Matariki Forests and RNZ employ over 450 forestry and business professionals. On-going training programs ensure our people are trained for not only the current tasks but for the future as well. We foster innovation and creativity and provide an environment for our people to excel.

RNZ provides a full range of forest management services from establishment and silviculture through to harvesting and marketing; this includes a full-service export marketing team. We use leading edge technology and tools for strategic woodflow planning and mapping and have developed customised applications that provide a competitive edge in tracking and monitoring.



In 2024, it is expected that approximately 4,000 ha of forest will be harvested, yielding in excess of 2.2 million tonnes of logs, which are sold to both domestic and export markets. Matariki's 2024 re-establishment programme will result in 4.2 million seedlings being planted over the winter months. These will typically be planted on those areas harvested in 2023.

In addition to being a timber resource, the forests also provide a number of environmental benefits including soil and water conservation, wildlife habitat and carbon sequestration services. The forests are used by local

communities for a variety of recreational activities including walking, mountain biking, hunting and local events. RNZ has a range of environmental safeguards in place to assist in ensuring that any effects associated with the forests or operational activities within and around them are managed appropriately.

Management Objectives

RNZ aims to grow a successful and sustainable future. Matariki's forests are located across New Zealand and managed from five regional offices, supported by a head office in Auckland.

Each region contributes to the development and maintenance of a three year management plan which addresses all aspects of the business. These plans are approved by the Board of Matariki Forests and are updated annually.

Land Management

Matariki's forests are grown on land which is subject to a variety of land tenures including Freehold, Crown Forest Licenses, Joint ventures, Leasehold and Forestry Rights. This means that on-going interaction with a variety of landlords, including the Crown, Māori Ahu Whenua Trusts, corporates and private landowners, is essential. Forest location maps are available on request through regional offices.

A number of Matariki's forests were originally established by the NZ Forest Service, with some now into their third rotation. The forests are geographically diverse with locations ranging from Northland to Southland. As a highly distributed forest estate it is not surprising that stakeholder management issues and local socio-economic conditions are diverse.



Matariki manages forests on the fringes of Auckland that are adjacent to areas of urban growth. These forests are subject to high recreational use and regular neighbour communication is important where forestry operations may affect their communities. Likewise, in Canterbury, Hanmer and Bottle Lake Forests are frequently used by those who enjoy walking, mountain biking and horse riding.

In contrast, the Southland and Hawkes Bay forests fit comfortably into the predominantly rural character of the area and have relatively low levels of recreational use. Other forest locations include the Coromandel, managed by the Bay of Plenty regional team, where the permanent population is small but expands considerably during holiday periods, particularly over summer.

Recreational access to our forests is controlled by permit to ensure commitments to health, safety and environmental protection are maintained while still allowing hunters, mountain bikers, horse riders, car rally clubs and other outdoor enthusiasts to enjoy their pursuits. We actively participate in local community projects ranging from gifting of native logs for cultural purposes to assisting in conservation and local development projects.

Silvicultural strategy

Silviculture is the art and science of growing trees. RNZ is committed to the management of sustainable plantation forests and applies silvicultural practices and regimes that recognize diverse site characteristics and minimize potential environmental impacts. Within these constraints, RNZ aims to grow a tree crop that produces a mix of logs at maturity that will provide the best returns to the forest owner. Matariki is also embarking on a program of “E Thinning”. E Thinning uses a very small dose of chemical to cull unwanted trees. This may replace the normal manual thinning with chainsaws which is physically harder on the contracting force.

Rate of harvest and species selection

Customer demand, access, safety and environmental requirements, owner returns, and sustainable yield are all factors which influence the rate of harvest. RNZ relies upon wood flow models and analytical scheduling tools, as well as in-house harvest planning skills to establish both the optimal time and location of harvest.

Choice of species for planting is driven by site characteristics, target end markets and risk profile. Primarily *Pinus radiata* is planted, with *P.radiata x P.attenuata* hybrids being established on exposed, higher altitude sites in the South Island. Some stands of Douglas fir and *Cupressus macrocarpa* have historically been established in the South Island.

RNZ continues to invest in new harvesting, planting and transport technologies, along with training programs that will improve productivity and safety, keeping Matariki and New Zealand a competitive supplier of forest products to the world.

Monitoring forest growth and dynamics

RNZ aims to improve each new rotation we establish with improved genetics, planting systems and forest nutrition. We are actively engaged in forest health research and work with other forest owners through the Forest Biosecurity Committee to ensure our forests are monitored for pests and diseases.

To ensure maximum site potential is realised, forest conditions are monitored throughout a rotation. This is achieved by undertaking inventory assessments at various ages and using that information to formulate planning and operational decisions.

Prior to crop establishment, pest (animal & weed) surveys are undertaken to establish the extent and type of issues present. Should control be required, a range of methods are evaluated to arrive at the solution most appropriate for the site. In the year following planting, survival surveys are carried out to assess the crop

condition, noting site factors such as animal browsing and level of weed competition.

Annual qualitative surveys are completed on all the 2- and 3-year-old stands to assess stocking, health, uniformity, form, and weed competition. This information is shared at an annual foresters' meeting so learnings can be shared between regions.

As the crop grows through canopy closure further assessments are undertaken. These are critical in the planning and reconciliation of silvicultural operations. At this time the crop is demanding the most nutrients and water from the soil and growing towards full occupation of the site. Silvicultural operations can be very site specific and include fertilising, weed releasing, and thinning.

When the crop is 15-20 years old, inventory is undertaken to give an indication of the volumes and quality of wood available. This data is collated, analysed and then used in growth modelling to determine the best age at which to harvest.

Immediately prior to harvest, further measurement determines the likely volumes and grades of wood to be harvested and assists in matching the best markets to available wood volumes. This information is also utilised in future crop planning and productivity and quality indicators help determine the optimum tree genetics, land preparation, fertilising and silvicultural regimes for future crops.

Post-harvest reconciliation concludes the forest growth monitoring process and involves comparing actual harvested volume to predicted volume. The output enables predictive yield model assumptions to be tested and refined.

Other monitoring includes:

Forest Health: RNZ participates in a risk-based, Forest Biosecurity Surveillance scheme (FBS) through a government – Industry Agreement (GIA). This new targeted scheme replaces the previous Forest Health Surveillance scheme which was active for more than 60 years. There are three levels of surveillance: 1. Risk-based FBS which focuses on early detection of new pests and pathogens in high-risk areas such as urban areas and ports (GIA), 2. Surveillance of higher risk forests surrounding Level 1 areas (NZFOA), and 3. Forest Health Assessment of the wider forest (RMF). The scheme provides early detection of new pests and pathogens which improves the chance of slowing spread, eradication success, or management outcomes, provides assurance to trading partners, and maintains investor confidence.

Forest Nutrition: Foliage sampling is undertaken in young stands to check nutrient levels and initiate

corrective fertilization, if required. Annual fertiliser programmes are implemented in targeted forests based on this monitoring and nutrition and fertiliser research which is improving our understanding of nutrient management at establishment and mid-rotation.

Soils: RNZ have been active participants in industry-wide research programmes that examine site management and sustainability. Trials have been implemented, both internally and in collaboration with universities and scientific organisations to assess the impact of soil compaction and ground disturbance. Soil investigation and mapping has also been undertaken in conjunction with nutrition and fertiliser research in the Bay of Plenty and Northland regions.

Additional monitoring will take place on “red zone” land to help with the land use decision-making process. This monitoring will include downstream water monitoring (Total Suspended Sediments) along with aerial photography and LiDAR analysis. Where higher than normal erosion is evidenced, we will be able to reassess the options around land use cover and management, in order to minimise erosion.

Animal Pests: Monitoring of possum numbers occurs through the Animal Health Board. Local pest contractors also monitor populations. Regional Councils require management and control of some invasive weed species. These can include broad mapping and monitoring of wild conifer spread and boundary weed issues. Pre-plant pest and weed surveys are undertaken by RNZ to establish optimum control methods.

2023 Pest Control Numbers				
	Possum	Ungulates	Rodents	Other
Northland	2,645	243	200	30
BOP	8,600	78	2,865	587
Hawkes Bay	0	2,638	0	50
Canterbury	5,963	169	0	0
Southland	6,545	7	0	100

Water Quality and Quantity: Water monitoring for Total Suspended Sediments (TSS) is undertaken at select sites nationwide. The national average in 2023 was 15.3 g/m3 This is a reduction of 1.8g/m3 in 2022. The minimum result was <2.5g/m3 and the maximum reading was 257 g/m3, this following a significant weather event.

This reading reduced to 31g/m³ the following month when the stream was retested. Northland, Bay of Plenty and the Hawkes Bay were all heavily affected by Cyclone Gabrielle in February 2023.

Training: All persons working in the forest are required to be trained for task or under training. RNZ has established procedures internally in conjunction with training providers to monitor individuals training and competence.

Industry Wide Research: RNZ are active participants in industry research programs undertaking scientific trials and research into productivity, genetics, environmental impacts, biosecurity and disease resistance, specialty species, fire, and mechanization in both silviculture and harvesting systems.

Environmental Safeguards

Outlined below are some of the key measures undertaken by RNZ and other agencies.



Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

The RMA is the cornerstone of environmental legislation in New Zealand. It provides the framework for how all activities, in relation to the environment we live and operate in, can be undertaken. The guiding principle of the RMA is that activities will be conducted as far as practicable in a sustainable manner and that steps will be undertaken to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects of those activities. An extension of the RMA is the National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry (NES-CF) which provides industry specific regulations for 8 operations essential to plantation forestry.

The RMA and NES-CF are implemented and enforced by District and Regional Councils. Forestry activities operate under a range of rules and conditions monitored and enforced by these Councils. These vary from, Permitted Activity (no resource consent required);

through to Discretionary Activities (consent required but may be withheld).

Local conditions influence the level of effects that are taken into account. Council staff routinely audit RNZ's operations to ensure compliance with regulations and rules and RNZ works closely with these agencies in order to facilitate effective environmental management by both parties.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The environmental effects of all operations are routinely monitored against minimum standards and best management practices to gauge the level of effects and compliance with these requirements. Results are recorded in Rayonier's Environmental Management System (EMS). Any aspects of these activities that do not comply with any part of the audit are recorded as corrective actions and followed up with remedial action.

The Matariki Forest estate has certification under two international responsible forest management schemes. Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC® C021569) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification™ (PEFC™ 15-004-01: Certificate NZ18/873208).

Emergency Management

One of the key components of the EMS is Emergency Response Procedures (ERP's). Rayonier has ERPs in place for Personal Emergency, Fire, Hazardous Substance Spills, Natural Events, Forest Debris Mobilisation, Forest Disease and Accidental Archaeological Discovery.

Forest Accord

Rayonier is a signatory to the NZ Forest Accord through its membership of the NZ Forest Owners Association. The Accord was signed in 1991 and is an agreement between member forestry companies in New Zealand and environmental non-government organisations to promote the protection of certain classes of indigenous forest. RNZ does not undertake the harvest of indigenous forest.

Ecological Areas

Plantation forestry is unique in that it provides both a financial return to its owners and a range of benefits to the environment.

Matariki's plantation forests contain diversity of endemic, native and exotic vegetation. Many also adjoin Department of Conservation (DoC) estates forming a buffer between conservation areas and farmland. Because of this proximity, the planted forest and their internal indigenous forest areas often provide habitat for

wildlife. This adjacency works well when harvest commences as refuge is available in neighbouring vegetation for native and introduced fauna.



RNZ maintains a Protected Areas database which holds information on natural areas including covenanted areas, wetland, bush and waterways. Independent surveys to assess the values of these natural areas have been undertaken in all regions, with further survey work undertaken as required.

A sample of sites within each region are audited annually to determine their condition. Audit results and management actions required (e.g., pest control) are recorded in the RNZ GIS System via an internally developed app. In 2023, 133 Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) were audited, most sites were confirmed as passive (requiring no further action) the remainder required some animal or weed pest control action.

Planning of operational activity involving disturbance includes a check of forest protection issues. The protection measures required are communicated to contractors at pre-start meetings via operational maps, procedures and specific site prescriptions. Interim and post operation checks are undertaken to ensure standards are adhered to.

High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas

RNZ has identified 15 areas which meet the criteria of FSC's High Conservation Value Areas. Management plans have been developed for these in consultation with key stakeholders such as the Department of Conservation, Fish and Game and Territorial Authorities. Plans are included below in Appendix 1.

HCV areas are audited annually with management plans updated where required. Actions are recorded and monitored in the RNZ EMS database.

Rare Threatened and Endangered Species (RTES)

RTES Sightings are recorded in the EMS database. In 2023, 68 species/sightings were recorded, with NZ Falcon being the predominant species, together with a range of avifauna, including Kea, Kiwi, Kaka and Brown Teal.

Archaeological Sites: All known sites are identified and managed in liaison with Heritage NZ, local iwi and other affected parties. Contractors and staff receive training on how to identify sites and initiate accidental discovery procedures.

Stakeholder Involvement: RNZ work with local councils, Heritage NZ, iwi, DoC, local hunting and sport clubs to proactively manage stakeholder engagement. RNZ actively liaise with neighbours to inform them of operational activities, as well as with community groups and local schools to promote forestry.

Harvesting Techniques to Support Environmental Sustainability

RNZ undertakes all harvesting and silvicultural operations using contract crews. Harvesting crews operate either ground-based or cable hauler harvesting equipment and are matched to the terrain of particular areas to be harvested. The harvest system used is based on a number of factors including, topography, soil type, season and environmental and health and safety constraints. In 2024, 58% of the harvested area is expected to be completed using ground-based methods.

Felling is predominantly mechanised. The use of tethered machines for mechanised tree falling on steeper country is continuing to increase as a means of improving workplace safety. In 2023 over 85% of harvested volume was felled mechanically.

There is increasing use of short-wood systems involving mechanised cutting to length and branch removal in the bush and extraction to a roadside landing with a forwarder. Tree length extraction with skidder or tractor is also used. Log handling and loading is generally undertaken with tracked excavators. These machines are also utilised on the cut over to extract wood by "shovel logging" in some situations.

All harvesting operations operate under a harvest plan which specifies permitted harvesting equipment, tracking, stream crossing, water control, landing debris and any RMA management requirements.

All operations must comply with the NZ National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry (NES-

CF) where permitted, or under a site-specific Resource Consent.

Stands are clearcut and are actively reestablished through replanting, typically in the winter following harvest. Depending on the level of harvest debris or compaction, sites may be prepared by machine ripping and piling of slash to allow planting access. These operations do not occur on steep sites where machine access is not possible.

Health and Safety considerations receive significant attention in all our forest operations. We require that all forest workers be qualified for task or under the direct supervision of someone who is qualified. Hazard management has a considerable focus, and all operations are required to put in place control measures to eliminate, isolate or minimise risks to people and property. We run safety improvement programmes, and our safety management systems are independently audited.

Regional Office Contacts

Northland:	(09) 437-7910
Auckland:	(09) 302-2988
Bay of Plenty:	(07) 927-2400
Hawkes Bay:	(06) 974-1283
Canterbury:	(03) 310-7612
Southland:	(03) 211-1290

Matariki Forests is a New Zealand incorporated unlimited liability company jointly owned by Rayonier Inc., (a United States based publicly listed forest products and real estate company) and Stafford Capital Partners Limited (the investment manager of Stafford International Timberland Funds). The management of Matariki Forests' is undertaken by Rayonier New Zealand Limited. Matariki has no employees.

<i>Region</i>	<i>Forest</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>HCV Cat.</i>	<i>Management Plan</i>
<i>Northland</i>	<i>Glenbervie (Puhipuhi North)</i>	<i>65 ha</i>	<i>Puhipuhi Native Reserve – a thin edge strip along Russell State Forest. The site is highly diverse and representative of semi-coastal Northland Forest, comprising towai-rewarewa with taraire, Rimu, miro, pukatea, kauri, tanekaha and tawa. Kanuka is locally frequent. NI Brown Kiwi is known to inhabit the area.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Site is visited annually. Previous monitoring showed heavy possum browse on tree ferns and moderate goat browse in the understory. Wilding pines were also present in low numbers. Last monitoring showed only low possum browse. Harvesting of adjacent plantation forest should be directionally felled to avoid damage. Recent visit found no goats known in this area. Adjacent pine forest area has been trapped for possums and is ongoing.</i>
<i>Northland</i>	<i>Glenbervie</i>	<i>201 ha</i>	<i>Glenbervie Native Reserve - This site includes several smaller remnants that connect to one large contiguous area outside the Glenbervie Forest Boundary. The HCVF provides riparian shading and buffering for several major streams. The area is a known habitat of NI Brown Kiwi and NI Kaka, as well as the <i>Bullbophyllum tuberculatum</i> orchid.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Placed signs throughout forest warning forest users that their dogs can kill kiwi and that they must be always controlled. Installed Kauri dieback signage. Ensure directional felling is carried out during the harvest of adjacent plantation forests). This area is a focus of the Community Pest Control Agreement with NRC aimed at reducing predator numbers and managing the goat population. (Started Q2 2019 and ongoing). This includes the use of toxins. Continue to control goats (ongoing).</i>
<i>Northland</i>	<i>Mahurangi</i>	<i>389 ha</i>	<i>Mahurangi Native Reserve - Modified primary broadleaf forest which almost connects two ecologically significant DoC reserves. Large Northern Rata are emergent above a diverse canopy which includes rewarewa, taraire, tawa and Miro with occasional puriri, Rimu and kauri. Heart leaved kohuhu are present and the site has soil and water protection values.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Monitor browse levels and implement pest control if required. Ensure directional felling occurs during the harvest of the adjacent plantation forest. This area is included in Auckland Council managed pest control operations. Latest extensive operation controlling goat, possum, rat and with secondary predator control being undertaken in September and October 2019. Very high baiting intensity. Little pest sign in the area including in adjacent pines - low trap catch rates.</i>
<i>Bay of Plenty</i>	<i>Tairua</i>	<i>445 ha</i>	<i>Parahaka Stream Reserve - A large area of secondary and modified primary indigenous forest surrounding Parahaka Stream and the Wharekawa River. The vegetation comprises areas of Kauri-podocarp/towai forest, wilding pine/pittosporum colensoi-kanuka forest with scattered regenerating podocarps. Large areas of kanuka dominated forest are also present.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Closures of walking tracks and roads in Kauri zones continue. Utilise directional felling techniques to minimise damage on the reserve. Riparian buffer zones remain in place and added to where applicable. Consider aerial methodology to spot spray wilding Pines across the Parahaka. Work in with community groups to maintain the Luck at Last walking track. RMF staff undertook a working bee in November 2021 to trim vegetation and dig out culverts. Annual control of goats within the reserve, last count was 15 culled.</i>
<i>Bay of Plenty</i>	<i>Tairua</i>	<i>65 ha</i>	<i>Duck Creek Wetland - Diverse manuka-sedge wetland & the largest wetland in the Tairua ecological district.</i>	<i>1 & 3</i>	<i>Implement directional felling for plantation forests adjacent to the wetland. Execute effective sediment and erosion controls to minimise effects of forest harvesting. Control with the aim of eradication of Royal Fern. Contain the spread of wilding Pines and Pampas. Planning to extend the pest control program from the initial area below Swamp Rd and to the forest boundary in the forest and further up the catchment.</i>

Bay of Plenty	Omataroa	786 ha	Puhikoko Reserve - An area of steep hill country vegetated in modified indigenous forest with secondary forest on ridges. The reserve supports populations of North Island Brown Kiwi, Karearea (Falcon), Bellbird, NI Robin, Tomtit, Rifleman, Whitehead and Kereru. The site also has been known to contain big nose galaxias, green gecko and long-fin eel.	1	Puhikōkō Reserve area is in a very healthy condition because of intensive ongoing pest animal and weed control. Maintain pest animal and plant control. Manage the control of pest plants on the boundary of the reserve/pine forest. Ensure directional felling is carried out. RMF will continue to liaise and support the Omataroa Rangitaiki No. 2 Trust (OR2) with further enhancement works.
Bay of Plenty	Omataroa	16 ha	Ngākauroa Wetland restoration - A perched wetland recognised as a site of national significance and outstanding natural character. Wetlands within the Rangitaiki catchment are rare due to the draining of the plains. This site has been known to contain big nose galaxias, and long fin eel. Spotless Crake which is classed as “at risk relict”, Matatā (North Island Fernbird) which is “at risk/declining”, a pair of Bittern which are “threatened – nationally critical”, & Marsh Crake Declining were present. North Is Robin & Tom tits were also noted in the survey.	3	Pest animal and plant control is being undertaken by OR2. The harvesting crew were able to fell and extract all stems without any being felled into the wetland. A Wetland Restoration Plan has been put in place by the kaitiaki. This includes pest weed & animal control. Aerial spraying to control Pampas was most recently undertaken in 2021. The Ngākauroa Stream from the bottom of the wetland to the forest boundary has been checked for appropriate fish passage for native species.
Hawkes Bay	Ohurakura	5 ha	Whitepine Rd Wetland –The eastern two thirds of the wetland is covered in Raupo (<i>Typha angustifolia</i>). This species of vegetation invariably provides good habitat conditions for several wetland species, such as Crakes and Bittern. The western end of the wetland is a mixture of exotic grasses and small amounts of native wetland plant species such as Flax, Carex, Gahnia and Bolboschoenus species.	2	Plantings of Totorā and Matai were completed by local schools & RMF staff. 400+ plants were planted along the edge and in the wetland during 2020. Plants consisted of Flax-Phormium tenax, Pittosporum’s, Ficinia nodosa, Austroderia fulvida toetoe, Carex secta, Coprosma robusta, Ribbonwood-Plagianthus regius. Pest control plan developed, with bait stations and traps installed this is ongoing.
Canterbury	Hamner	203	Hamner Covenant Recreation Area – Area SE of Hamner Springs Village which contains a wide diversity of exotic species ranging in age up to 106 years and indigenous understory species. The forest is of considerable scientific interest and an important tourist attraction component of the Hamner Springs area.	6	Continue to uphold covenant. Visit site at least annually to assess any changes and plan management actions. Continue to provide access to user groups and public. Maintain roads and road signs, clear windblown trees and hazardous trees in proximity of walking tracks as required. Undertake coup selective felling to maintain tree health and vigor as required. Ensure replanted species maintains the diversity of the original exotic forest cover mix. Area of windblown trees was replanted with Coastal Redwood seedlings August 2020. Area was released by a silviculture crew in April 2024.
Canterbury	Dalethorpe	Many small areas	Dalethorpe Pink Broom - Population of rare small tree or large shrub with erect leafless twigs inhabiting	1	Continue to visit sites annually and schedule weed and wilding d fir control as required. All wilding pines and D. fir have been e-thinned in 2023. Pink Broom seed collection to facilitate enrichment planting in 2025.

			<i>inland Canterbury. Trunk very short. Twigs 1.2-2.5mm wide, rounded.</i>		
Canterbury	Coalgate	7	Bush Gully Wetland - Very few wetlands remaining in Canterbury region. The wetland is a habitat for Canterbury Mudfish, a species that is classified as high risk of extinction.	3	Implement sediment and erosion controls during plantation forest harvest. Directional felling away from the wetland. Control invasive weeds where practical. Undertake monitoring annually. First round of weed control and invasive hardwood removal to be completed in September 2024.
Southland	Dunsdale	12	Dunsdale Restoration Area - Riparian strip and peninsula of native forest adjacent to the Dunsdale Stream. Riparian forest, hillslope kowhai/hardwood/podocarp/matai forests, and regenerating shrubland.	1	Native restoration program with locally sourced plants planted annually 2008-2019. Ongoing maintenance and pest weed control. Hunting feedback indicates very few animals.
Southland	Castledowns	20	Castledowns Tussock Reserve - Red tussock area. Good condition especially for this area. One of only tussock areas in Taringatura hills. Common shrubs include Tauhinu, <i>Dracophyllum longifolium</i> , as well as <i>Phormium cookianum</i> , occasional <i>Halocarpus</i> sp.	1	Annual visit to assess wildings and weeds. Formal monitoring program established in 2012 with 24 0.04ha, trees removed from plots. Ongoing wilding control work. Investigate poisoning outer rows & spraying <i>D. fir</i> on road.
Southland	Glendu	513	Glendu Tussock Land - Extensive area of narrow-leaved snow tussock grassland that adjoins a DOC administered area of tussock grassland. NZ falcons observed in the area. Extensive network of historic water races and several tunnels.	2	Manage weed pests, potentially complete helicopter gorse and broom spraying in conjunction with chem land prep. Continue monitoring and control wilding conifers as detailed in the Wilding Conifer Management Plan for Southland - Otago Forest. Wilding control taking place annually in conjunction with operations in other parts of forest. Aerial shotgun spraying undertaken in 2020. Continue to liaise with hunting clubs to control pig populations.
Southland	Taringtura	32	Taringtura Bog Burn - Good example of silver beech forest and wetland. Areas of wetland swamp/marsh in valley floor dominated by <i>Carex sedgeland</i> with flaxland and red tussock. Forest comprises beech forest and manuka/broadleaved scrub. Middle portion primarily secondary broadleaved scrub/forest and minor areas of silver beech forest. Northern area is silver beech forest.	1	Part of possum control program (South Hillend PCA). Encourage free possum control by contractor where available. Maintain pig/deer control via hunters. Continue with annual monitoring - watch for spread of gorse/broom from roadside and from radiata crop boundary. Check both blocks for Chilean Flame Creeper incursions and spray one to two times over summer. Ethin wilding pines in wetland.