# Public Summary

**(Updated June 2026)**

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 Matariki Forests Group Management Limited (MFG).

*Growing our tomorrow.*

Collectively MFG employs 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.

MFG 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 2026, it is expected that approximately 3,200 ha of forest will be harvested, yielding in excess of 1.9 million tonnes of logs, which are sold to both domestic and export markets. Matariki's 2026 re-establishment programme will result in 3.9 million seedlings being planted over the winter months. These will typically be planted on those areas harvested in 2025.

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. MFG 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

MFG 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.

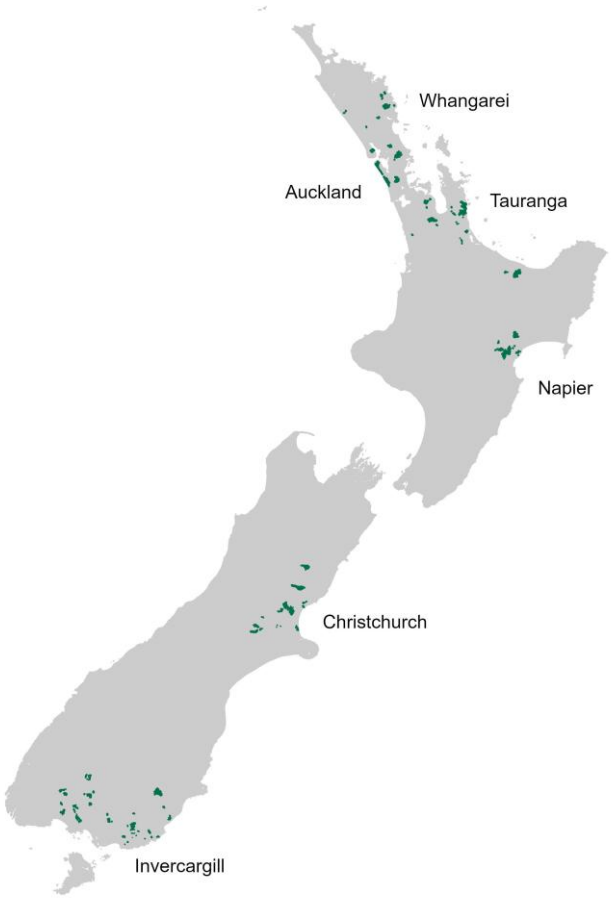
## Land Management

Matariki's forests are grown on land which is subject to a variety of land tenures including Freehold, Crown Forest Licences, 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.

A number of Matariki's forests were originally established by the NZ Forest Service, with some now in 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.

No hunting, fishing, trapping or collection of RTE species is undertaken or permitted.

| Region | Gross Area (ha) as at 31/12/25 |
|---|---|
| Northland | 29,028 |
| Bay of Plenty | 32,505 |
| Hawkes Bay | 21,128 |
| Canterbury | 29,310 |
| Southland | 42,882 |
| Total | 154,854 hectares |




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 the 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. MFG 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, MFG 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. In 2026 we are hoping to complete 80% of the program using this method. MFG is also embarking on response trials that should result in less chemical being used

## 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. MFG 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.

Durable Eucalyptus seedlings are being trialed to assist with land stability

MFG 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.

## Training

VR goggles are being used to help train operators in Tree selection, planting and track construction

## Monitoring forest growth and dynamics

MFG 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:** MFG 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 (MF). 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. Fertiliser programmes are built up to obtain economies of scale then 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:** MFG 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 MFG to establish optimum control methods.

| Region | Goats | Deer | Pigs | Possums | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northland | 123 | 0 | 150 | 2,524 | 430 | 3,227 |
| Bay of Plenty | 435 | 4 | 198 | 2,721 | 3,108 | 6,466 |
| Hawkes Bay | 3,838 | 811 | 2 | 0 | 188 | 4,839 |
| Canterbury | 175 | 236 | 496 | 7,742 | 102 | 8,751 |
| Southland | 81 | 599 | 1,540 | 9,430 | 0 | 11,650 |
| **National** | **4,652** | **1,650** | **2,386** | **22,417** | **3,828** | **34,933** |

**Water Quality and Quantity**: Water monitoring for Total Suspended Sediments (TSS) is undertaken at select sites nationwide on a monthly basis. The national average in 2025 was 10.6 g/m3.This is a reduction of 4.6g/m3 on 2024. In 2025 the minimum result was <1.0g/m3 and the maximum reading was 114 g/m3, this followed a significant weather event and was related to a landslide that occurred during cyclone Gabrielle. This reading was reduced to 8g/m3 the following month when the stream was retested.

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

**Industry Wide Research:** MFG 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 MFG 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 Commercial 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 MFG's operations to ensure compliance with regulations and rules and MFG 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 MFG'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/40-23-6: Certificate NZ18/873208).

## Emergency Management

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

## Forest Accord

MFG 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. MFG 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 a 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.

MFG 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 MFG GIS System via an internally developed app. In 2025, 111 Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) were audited, the majority of 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

MFG has identified 12 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 MFG EMS database.

## Rare Threatened and Endangered Species (RTES)

RTES Sightings are recorded in the EMS database. In 2024, 145 species/sightings were recorded, with NZ Falcon being the predominant species, together with a range of avifauna, including Bittern, Fernbirds, Hochstetter Frogs, Kaka, Kiwi and Whio.

**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:** MFG works with local councils, Heritage NZ, iwi, DoC, local hunting and sport clubs to proactively manage stakeholder engagement. MFG actively liaises 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

MFG 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 2026, 63% 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 2025 over 95% 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 cutover 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 Commercial 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

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| **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 The Rohatyn Group (TRG) and Stafford Capital Partners Limited. Matariki Forests has no employees. The management of Matariki Forests is undertaken by MFG Management Limited.*

| ***Region*** | ***Forest*** | ***Area (ha)*** | ***Description*** | ***HCV Cat.*** | ***Management Plan*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Northland* | *Glenbervie (Puhipuhi North)* | *65 ha* | ***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.* | *1* | *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.* |
| *Northland* | *Glenbervie* | *201 ha* | ***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 Bullbophyllum tuberculatum orchid.* | *1* | *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). Effective pest control in place with the eradication of over 4,815 pests since 2019. Kiwi calls are monitored annually and have seen a small increase year on year. It is expected that this will increase more dramatically in the next few years as juvenile Kiwi (who survived as a result of pest control) begin to mate.* |
| *Northland* | *Mahurangi* | *389 ha* | ***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.* | *1* | *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.* |
| *Northland* | *Mahurangi* | *0.8* | ***Hochstetter Frog areas -*** *The areas consist of rocky enclaves/ waterfalls proving habitat for Leiopelma hochstetteri usually consisting of riparaian vegetation and pines trees surrounding these habitat areas where L. hochstetteri have been found.* | *1* | *To mitigate risks and effects to Hochstetter frog HCV areas Matariki Forests follows a Hochstetter Frog Management Plan. That includes industry best practices from working around Hochstetter frogs. This includes diligent planning, habitat protection and operational setbacks. Forest Bridge trust also targets Mustelids in nearby areas. Ongoing monitoring of areas and habitat.* |

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| *Bay of Plenty* | *Tairua* | *445 ha* | ***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.* | *1* | *Site is visited at least annually. Assessments are made on the level of wilding pines, weeds and pest damage. Kiwi and Bat calls are recorded to monitor the population. Nga Tauaruaru o Iwi o Hauraki and Peninsula Pig Hunting Club have an annual access between 1st weekend in May and the last weekend in August for recreational pig hunting. All dogs must be Kiwi aversion trained. In 2026 photo point monitoring sites will be established at a number of locations. The site is open to pig hunters to control numbers and put food on the table. Pinus wildings are a long term threat to the site. Depending on the location they will be e-thinned or with a wand from a helicopter. The plan in 2026 is to identify a small catchment and control wildings within this via e-thin methodology to test the method on a pinus species that is not radiata. The costs associated with aerial control are significant and chipping away at annually is the most realistic approach with treatment determined by priority and practicality. Kiwi/bat call counting is planned to continue for the next 3-4 years. Possum control is ongoing. In 2026 The Department of Conservation is undertaking a deer monitoring operation to determine whether deer are a real threat through migration or releases into this part of the Coromandel. MFGM will work with DOC contractors to enable the forest to be assessed as part of this project. The plan is achieving the goal of maintaining the site with animal pests being controlled (particularly goats). When the wilding Pine work commences there would likely be a status change to enhancing the site. In 2025 there was an upgrade to the signage around the Luck at Last walking track with points of interest signposted along with a larger historical story signpost installed.* |
| *Bay of Plenty* | *Tairua* | *65 ha* | ***Duck Creek Wetland*** *- Diverse manuka-sedge wetland & the largest wetland in the Tairua ecological district.* | *1 & 3* | *Site is visited at least annually. Extensive trapping network surrounding wetland. . Assessments are made on the level of wilding pines, weeds and pest damage. Kiwi and Bat calls are recorded to monitor the population. Nga Tauaruaru o Iwi o Hauraki and Peninsula Pig Hunting Club have annual access between 1st weekend in May and the last weekend in August for recreational pig hunting. All dogs must be Kiwi aversion trained. In 2026 there is to be a Photo Point monitoring location established, this may be best done with a drone due to the landscape and accessibility.*<br>*Ongoing pest control by way of trapping occurs regularly in areas accessible by road or track outside of the main focus area of the wetland itself. Royal Fern was targeted for spraying within the wetland in the Spring of 2025. In January 2026 there was a significant (>500mm) rain event that meant there was sediment that flowed into the wetland environs. RS is meeting with WRC and Lakes Resort on 05/03/2026 to collaborate on further opportunities be they planting or pest control activities.* |

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| | | | | | *The trapping in itself is enhancing the site with a wide range of target species being removed. Once harvesting of adjacent production areas has been completed there will be an evaluation to ensure replanting is to "logical" boundaries to future proof boundaries. The project aligns with the Lakes Resort Golf Course and Duck Creek Body Corporate projects, in 2025 3,390 pests were eliminated across the three projects.* |
| *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* | *There is collaboration between Omataroa Rangitaiki No2 Trust, The Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Nga Whenua Rahui and Matariki Forests to oversee and manage activity within and around the Puhikoko Reserve. Puhikōkō Reserve area is in a very healthy condition as a result of intensive ongoing pest animal and weed control. Palatable plant species are frequent, animal browse is present but rare, a few examples of animal pest sign were observed and ecological weeds were absent in the reserve area however they do surround the boundary along the road edge. In 2026 photo point monitoring sites need to be established throughout the reserve, given the size of the area there will need to be more than one location.*<br>*Pest control is undertaken utlising approximately 120 km of hand cut tracks within the reserve itself for access. There is a combination of traps and toxins used. The production forest that surrounds Puhikoko Reserve is subject to ongoing trapping for stoats, cats and rats as well as possums. Periodically wild dogs are also eradicated. There is permitted hunting for deer and pigs within the Forest and these are managed by the Omataroa Hunting Club, where they become a threat to / within the reserve targeted hunting is undertaken. There is a 5 year plan relating to works within and around Puhikoko which was signed off in September 2025. Save the Kiwi are managing a program around Kiwi behaviour during harvesting while sale areas in the Kohatu rd area are being logged, this commenced early in 2026 and will run for approximately 12 months.* |
| *Bay of Plenty* | *Omataroa* | *16 ha* | ***Ngakauroa 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* | *3* | *This project is collaboration between Omataroa Rangitaiki No2 Trust, The Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Matariki Forests to oversee and manage activity within and around the Ngakauroa Wetland. Site is visited at least annually. Kaitiaki are often in the forest. Large network of traps in the forest. In 2026 a photo point monitoring site will be established, this will best be done with a drone due to accessibility and the general height of vegetation.*<br>*There is a 5 year plan related to works within and around Ngakauroa that was signed off in September 2025 between BOPRC, NWR, OR2 Trust and MF. In February 2026 a drone was used to treat willows and other invasive* |

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| | | | *Crake Declining were present. North Is Robin & Tom tits were also noted in the survey.* | | *plant species within the wetland at the direction of BOPRC. In addition Omataroa Kaitiaki's undertook manual weed control where accessible. Harvesting has commenced in the upper reaches of the catchment, there must be a cautious approach to ensure no material filters down to the wetland.* |
| *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.*<br>*Continue to uphold Covenant No. 2.*<br>*Visit site at least once annually to assess any changes and plan management actions (if required).*<br>*Continue to provide access to user groups and public.*<br>*Large areas of the Heritage Forest was damaged and experienced windthrow by severe winds at the end of Oct 2025. MF will harvest these areas to allow for replanting in winter 2027. MF sent in a contractor to remove dangerous hung up trees near the track soon after the wind event. The tracks within the forest have had to be closed while harvesting occurs for public safety.* |
| *Canterbury* | *Dalethorpe* | *Many small areas* | ***Dalethorpe Pink Broom** - Population of rare small tree or large shrub with erect leafless twigs inhabiting inland Canterbury. Trunk very short. Twigs 1.2-2.5mm wide, rounded.* | *1* | *Site is visited annually by MF staff or contractors. Assessments are made for levels of pests, wilding species and weeds. The Pink Broom itself is also inspected, and young specimens are inspected to ensure they are growing well.*<br>*100 Canterbury pink broom seedlings were planted as part of the Canterbury Enviro Snapshot day in Mar 2026. It was noted at the planting day that the treatment of wilding trees in 2023 was not successful. Prescription has been given to contractors to target them again by ~May 2026. The site will be revisited at the start of 2027 (after summer) to check survival. The SEA boundary will be edited to encompass the surviving seedlings that were planted on the west of the stream outside the SEA.* |
| *Canterbury* | *Coalgate* | *7* | ***Bush Gully Wetland** - Very few wetlands remaining in Canterbury region. The wetland is a habitat for* | *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.* |

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| | | | *Canterbury Mudfish, a species that is classified as high risk of extinction.* | | *Maintain the protected status of mudfish catchments in Coalgate Forest. Undertake bi-annual monitoring, monitoring to be scheduled and recorded in EMS. Monitor the levels of weeds and pests such as wilding pines, if appropriate schedule control work to be completed. Do not undertake harvesting operations close to sensitive areas in winter and early spring - harvesting in summer will also help manage sedimentation potential. Continue to monitor structures for fish passage. Remove/maintain low levels of wandering stock in the forest. Maintain riparian buffer zones during re-planting and spraying operations.* |
| *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* | *Site visited at least annually. Last audit occurred 04/09/2025 (AUD-2042). Photo point monitoring started in 2025. Site visit with Te Ao Marama representatives 4/03/2026. Evidence of self-sown native seedlings, previously planted natives growing well and karearea nesting show that plan is effective. Loggers caused minimal damage whilst harvesting the boundary production trees, but some edge effects from harvesting noted. The area removed from production and planted should reduce edge effects, thereby helping to achieve HCV conservation objectives. Since June 2025; 34 deer killed, 72 deer seen, 0 pigs killed, 0 pigs seen, 33 possums killed and 37 possums seen. 44 possums and 3 rats recorded as killed in 2025 as reported by CSNZ in TrapNZ. Feedback from hunters indicates few animals (09/2025: around 10 deer seen and 2 shot during recent pest control operation). A lack of surviving palatable planted species by DOC and MF (such as Hebe salicifolia) indicate past presence of browsers.* |
| *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, Dracophyllum longifolium, as well as Phormium cookianum, occasional Halocarpus 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 D. fir on road. 'Spread of D.fir into SEA area seems to be greater than control measures in recent years (control missed in 2022 & 2024 due to contractor availability issues), so 2025/26 program increased. Since June 2025; 3 deer killed, 14 deer seen, 360 pigs killed, 379 pigs seen, 216 possums killed and 3 possums seen.* |
| *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* | *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.* |

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| | | | *observed in the area. Extensive network of historic water races and several tunnels.* | | |
| *Southland* | *Taringtura* | *32* | ***Taringtura Bog Burn** - Good example of silver beech forest and wetland. Areas of wetland swamp/marsh in valley floor dominated by Carex sedgeland 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. - Mature P.rad and crack willow poisoned by NZCS in 2025.*<br>*CFC controlled as part of annual program.*<br>*Bait stations last refilled 23rd June 2025 for possum control.*<br>*Regenerating understory strong evidence of successful browser suppression.*<br>*Presence of gorse, although not ideal, works as nurse crop for native seedlings to regenerate under*<br>*Annual program to control CFC has helped to prevent spread beyond known location and is not seen within the HCV area*<br>*.Since July 2025; 1 deer killed, 10 deer seen, 13 pigs killed, 18 pigs seen and 221 possums killed.* |