ENVIRONMENT INNOVATION STRATEGY

Plant selection Tool for New Zealand Community Groups and Landowners

GET STARTED

- Version 1 (March 2026)

Choose your planting area

Choose the environment you would like to plant

LOWLAND

Back to planting area slide

Choose the application and outcome from the below options

IN LAND/ UP LAND

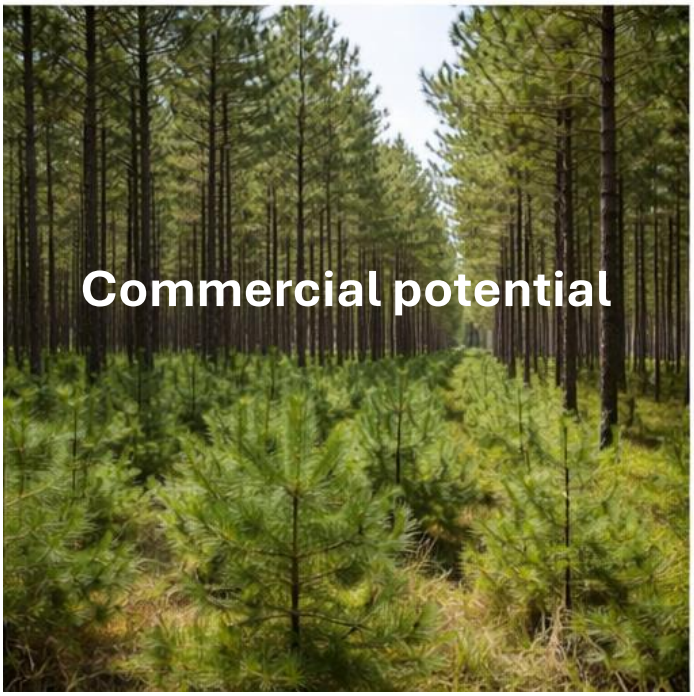
Back to planting area slide

Choose the application and outcome from the below options

RIPARIAN

Back to planting area slide

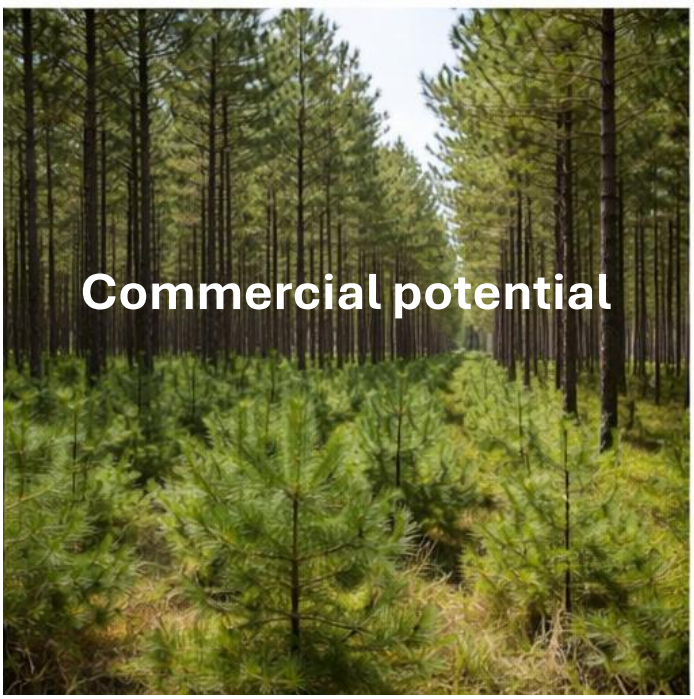
Choose the application and outcome from the below options



FORESTS

Back to planting area slide

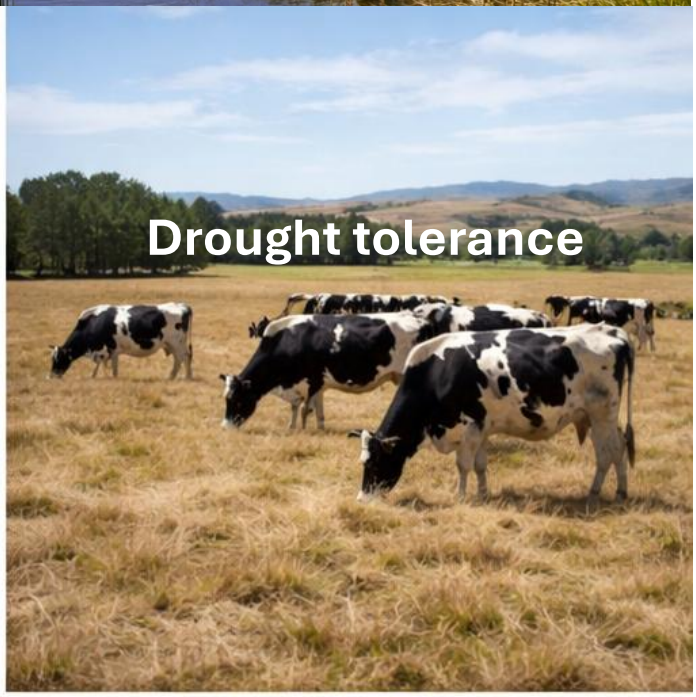
Choose the application and outcome from the below options

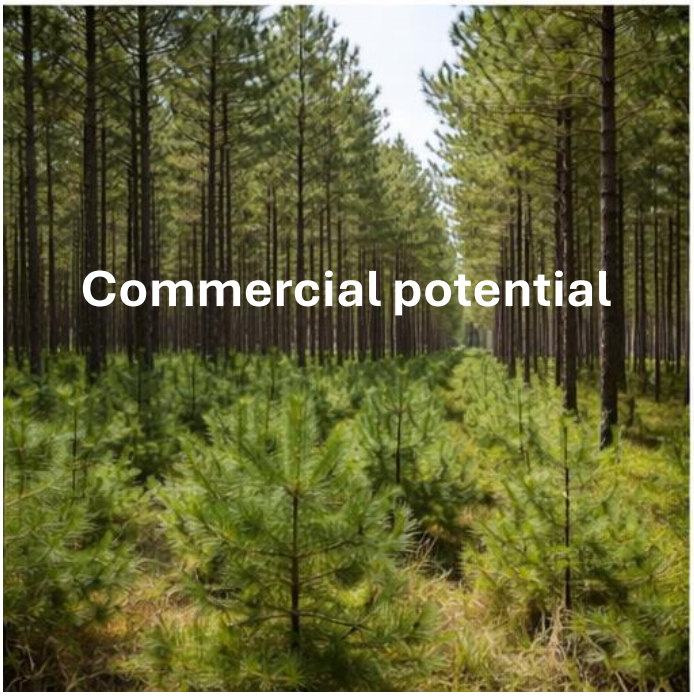


WETLANDS

Back to planting area slide

Choose the application and outcome from the below options

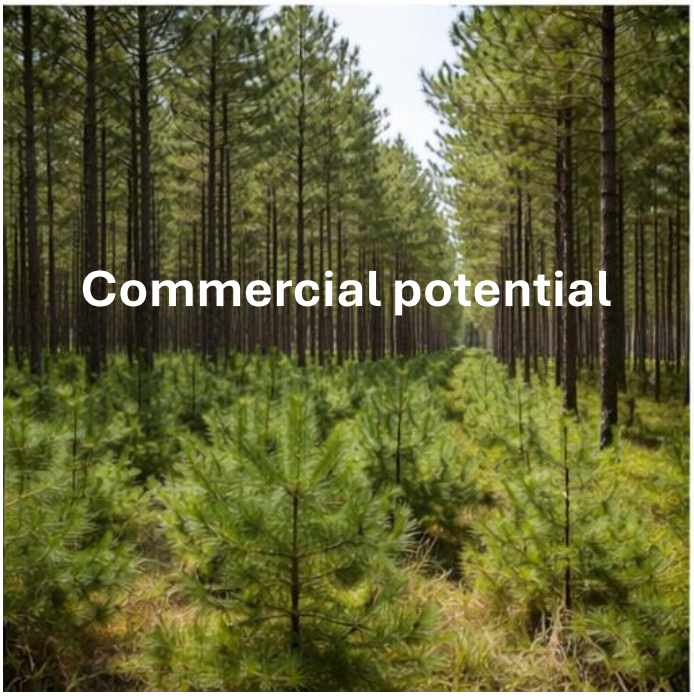




SUBURBAN

Back to planting area slide

Choose the application and outcome from the below options



Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Alnus glutinosa
(Black Alder)

Salix matsudana x alba
(Tangoio Willow)

Salix kinuyanagi
(Japanese Hybrid Willow)

Coprosma propinqua
(Mingimingi)

Carex comans (Tussock sedge)

Carex secta
(Purei)

Carex virgata
(Swamp sedge)

Juncus gregiflorus
(Edgar's rush)

Typha orientalis (Raupo)

Austroderia fulvida
(Toetoe)

Cyperus ustulatus
(Umbrella sedge)

Dacrycarpus dacrydioides
(Kahikatea)

Laurelia novae-zelandiae
(Pukatea)

Cordyline australis
(Cabbage tree)

Wetland plants for soil conservation

Back to Wetland

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Wetland plants with commercial potential

- Salix matsudana x alba (Tangoio Willow)
- Salix kinuyanagi (Japanese Hybrid Willow)
- Alnus glutinosa (Black Alder)
- Dacrycarpus dacrydioides (Kahikatea)
- Cordyline australis (Cabbage tree)
- Laurelia novae-zelandiae (Pukatea)
- Typha orientalis (Raupo)
- Coprosma propinqua (Mingimingi)
- Carex comans (Tussock sedge)
- Carex secta (Purei)
- Carex virgata (Swamp sedge)
- Austroderia fulvida (Toetoe)
- Cyperus ustulatus (Umbrella sedge)
- Juncus gregiflorus (Edgar's rush)

Back to Wetland

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Dacrycarpus dacrydioides
(Kahikatea)

Salix matsudana x alba
(Tangoio Willow)

Laurelia novae-zelandiae
(Pukatea)

Carex comans
(Tussock sedge)

Austroderia fulvida
(Toetoe)

Salix kinuyanagi
(Japanese Hybrid Willow)

Alnus glutinosa
(Black Alder)

Cordyline australis
(Cabbage tree)

Coprosma propinqua
(Mingimingi)

Carex secta
(Purei)

Carex virgata
(Swamp sedge)

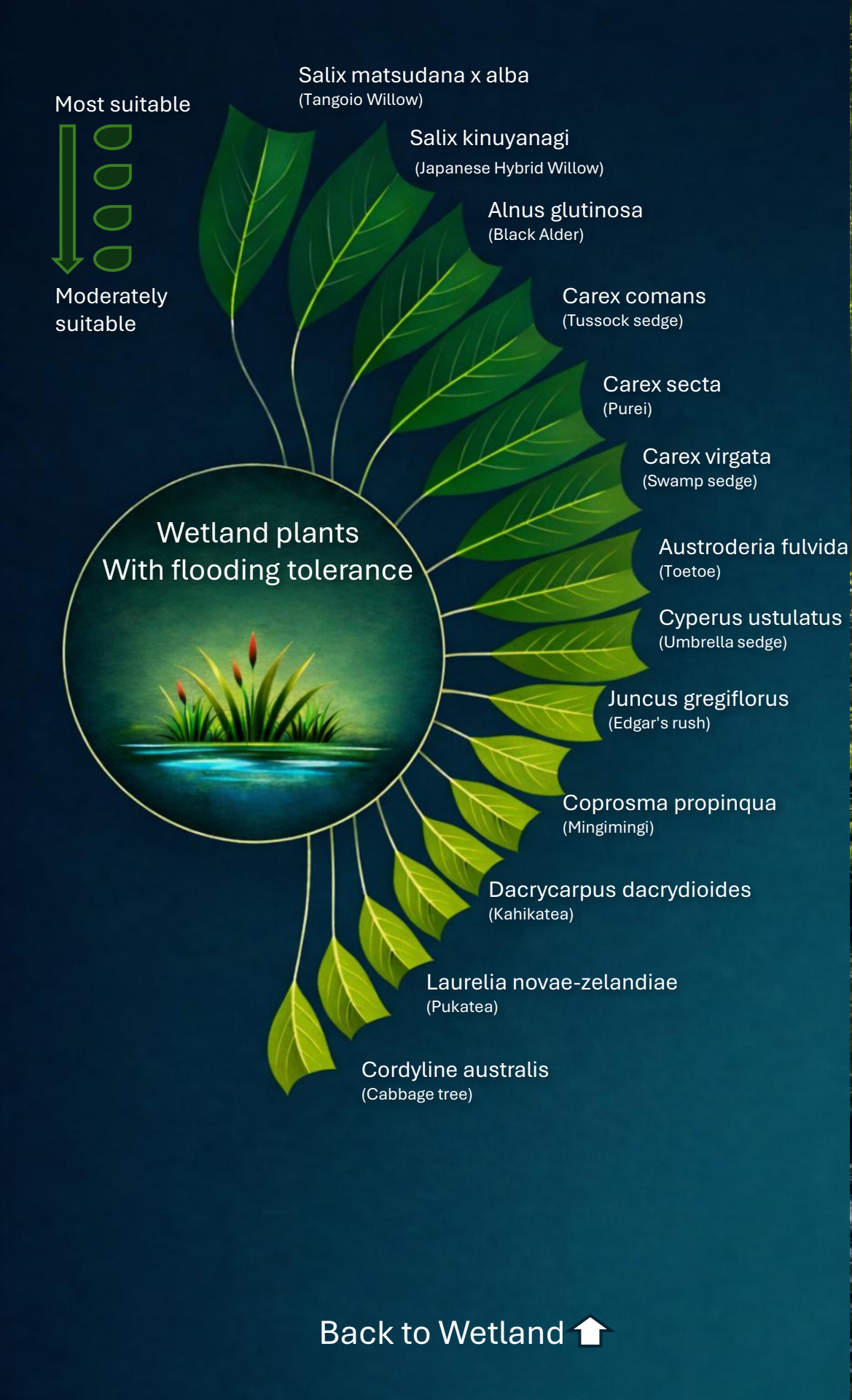
Cyperus ustulatus
(Umbrella sedge)

Cyperus gregiflorus
(Edgar's rush)

Typha orientalis
(Raupo)

Wetland plants with drought tolerance

Back to Wetland


Most suitable
Moderately suitable
Salix matsudana x alba
(Tangoio Willow)
Salix kinuyanagi
(Japanese Hybrid Willow)
Alnus glutinosa
(Black Alder)
Carex comans
(Tussock sedge)
Carex secta
(Purei)
Carex virgata
(Swamp sedge)
Austroderia fulvida
(Toetoe)
Cyperus ustulatus
(Umbrella sedge)
Juncus gregiflorus
(Edgar's rush)
Coprosma propinqua
(Mingimingi)
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides
(Kahikatea)
Laurelia novae-zelandiae
(Pukatea)
Cordyline australis
(Cabbage tree)
Wetland plants
With flooding tolerance
Back to Wetland

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Olearia rani (Heketara)

Pinus radiata (Radiata Pine)

Eucalyptus nitens (Shining Gum)

Eucalyptus fastigata (Brown Barrel)

Libocedrus plumosa (Kawaka)

Weinmannia racemosa (Kamahi)

Dacrycarpus dacrydioides (Kahikatea)

Laurelia novae-zelandiae (Pukatea)

Cordyline australis (Cabbage tree)

Prumnopitys ferruginea (Miro)

Prumnopitys taxifolia (Matai)

Knightia excelsa (Rewarewa)

Dacrydium cupressinum (Rimu)

Myrsine australis (Red Matipo)

Alectryon excelsus (Titoki)

Elaeocrpus dentatus (Hinau)

Elaeocarpus hookerianus (Pokaka)

Grielinia littoralis (Broadleaf)

Metrosideros robusta (Northern rata)

Phyllocladus trichomanoides (Celery pine)

Back to Forest

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Pinus radiata (Radiata Pine)

Eucalyptus nitens (Shining gum)

Eucalyptus fastigata (Brown Barrel)

Dacrycarpus dacrydioides (Kahikatea)

Cordyline australis (Cabbage tree)

Prumnopitys taxifolia (Matai)

Dacrydium cupressinum (Rimu)

Griselinia littoralis (Broadleaf)

Libocedrus plumosa (Kawaka)

Phyllocladus trichomanoides (Celery pine)

Prumnopitys taxifolia (Miro)

Olearia rani (Heketara)

Elaeocarpus hookerianus (Pokaka)

Metrosideros robusta (Northern rata)

Weinmannia racemosa (Kamahi)

Laurelia novae-zelandiae (Pukatea)

Knightia excelsa (Rewarewa)

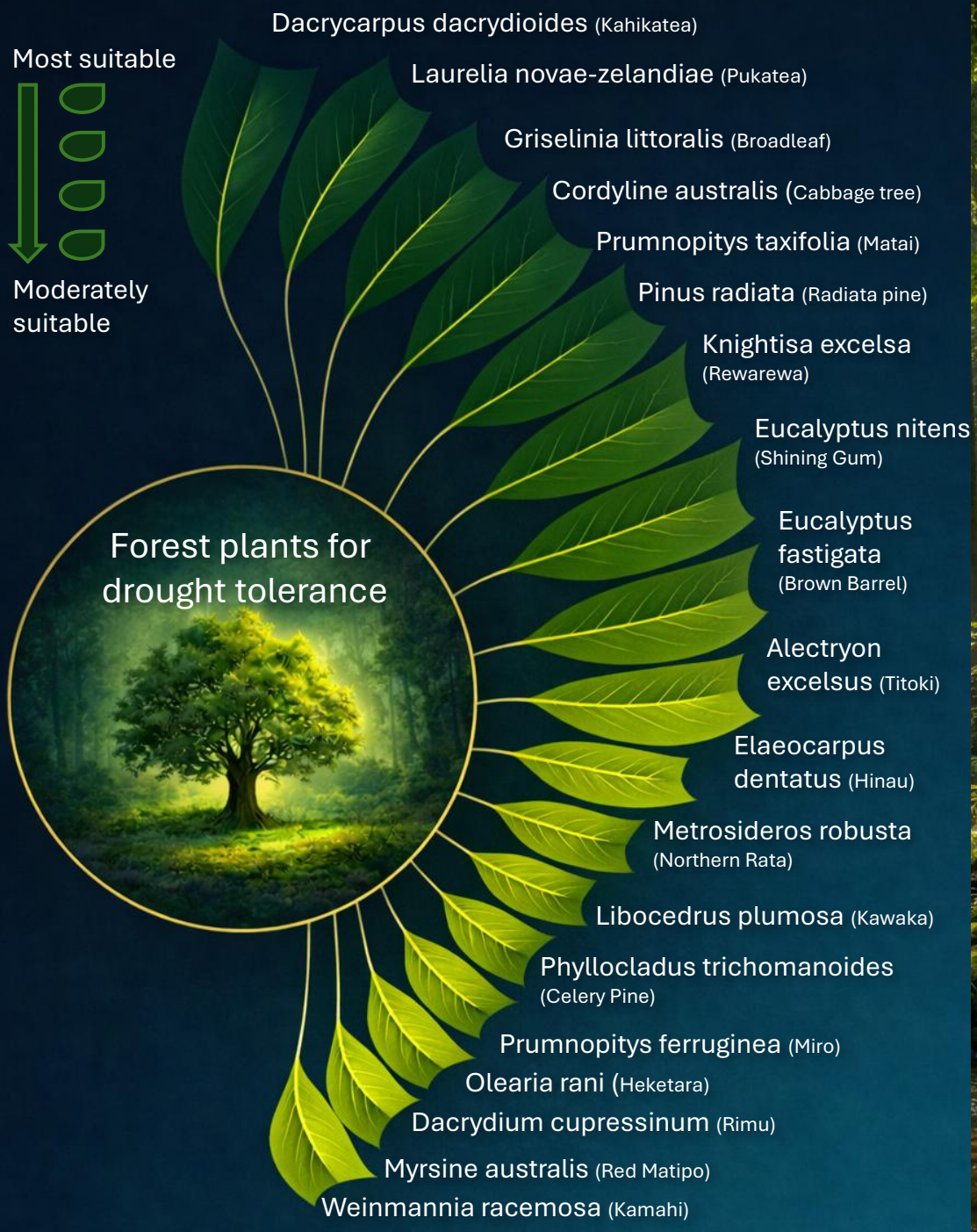
Myrsine australis (Red Matipo)

Alectryon excelsus (Titoki)

Elaeocarpus dentatus (Hinau)

Forest plants with Commercial potential

Back to Forest



Back to Forest

Forest Plants for Flooding Tolerance

- Dacrydium cupressinum (Rimu)
- Elaeocarpus hookerianus (Pokaka)
- Dacrycarpus dacrydioides (Kahikatea)
- Laurelia novae-zelandiae (Pukatea)
- Cordyline australis (Cabbage tree)
- Prumnopitys ferruginea (Miro)
- Olearia rani (Heketara)
- Pinus radiata (Radiata Pine)
- Eucalyptus nitens (Shining Gum)
- Eucalyptus fastigata (Brown Barrel)
- Myrsine australis (Red Matipo)
- Alectryon excelsus (Titoki)
- Metrosideros robusta (Northern Rata)
- Libocedrus plumosa (Kawaka)
- Phyllocladus trichomanoides (Celery Pine)
- Weinmannia racemosa (Kamahi)
- Griselinia littoralis (Rewarewa)

Back to Forest

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Alnus glutinosa (Black Alder)

Salix matsudana x alba (Tangoio Willow)

Salix kinuyanagi (Japanese Hybrid Willow)

Carex secta (Purei)

Carex virgata (Swamp sedge)

Carmichaelia odorata (Scented Broom)

Olearia virgata (Common tree daisy)

Machaerina sinclairii (Broadleaved sedge)

Phormium tenax (Harakeke)

Populus deltoides x nigra (Kawa Poplar)

Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)

Austroderia fulvida (Toetoe)

Cyperus ustulatus (Umbrella sedge)

Hedycarya arborea (Pigeonwood)

Olearia rani (Heketara)

Lophomyrtus bullata (Ramarama)

Pittosporum eugenioides (Lemonwood)

Corposma crassifolia (Coprosma)

Populus alba (White Poplar)

Cordyline australis (Cabbage tree)

Prumnopitys ferruginea (Miro)

Melicytus ramiflorus (Whitey Wood)

Aristotelia serrata (Wineberry)

Kunzea robusta (Kānukka)

Beilschmiedia tawa (Tawa)

Sophora microphylla (Kowhai)

Back to Riparian

Populus deltoides x nigra (Kawa poplar)

Salix matsudana x alba (Tangoio Willow)

Salix kinuyanagi (Japanese Hybrid Willow)

Alnus glutinosa (Black Alder)

Populus alba (White poplar)

Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)

Aristotelia serrata (Wineberry)

Cordyline australis (Cabbage tree)

Prumnopitys taxifolia (Matai)

Beilschmiedia tawa (Tawa)

Pittosporum eugenioides (Lemonwood)

Kunzea robusta (Kānuka)

Prumnopitys ferruginea (Miro)

Hedycarya arborea (Pigeonwood)

Olearia rani (Heketara)

Lophomyrtus bullata (Ramarama)

Sophora microphylla (Kowhai)

Melicytus ramiflorus (Whitey Wood)

Coprosma crassifolia (Coprosma)

Olearia virgata (Common tree daisy)

Phormium tenax (Harakeke)

Carex secta (Purei)

Carex virgata (Swamp sedge)

Austroderia fulvida (Toetoe)

Cyperus ustulatus (Umbrella sedge)

Carmichaelia odorata (Scented Broom)

Machaerina sinclairii (Broadleaved sedge)

Back to Riparian

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Riparian Plants with Drought Tolerance

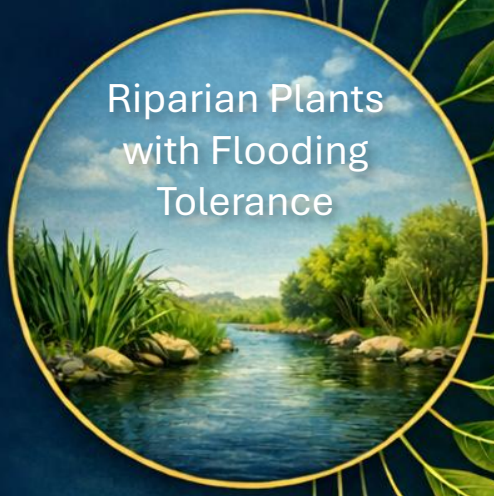
- Salix matsudana x alba (Tangoio Willow)
- Austroderia fulvida (Toetoe)
- Sophora microphylla (Kowhai)
- Lophomyrtus bullata (Ramarama)
- Carmichaelia odorata (Scented Broom)
- Phormium tenax (Harakeke)
- Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)
- Salix kinuyanagi (Japanese Hybrid Willow)
- Alnus glutinosa (Black Alder)
- Cordyline australis (Cabbage tree)
- Carex secta (Purei)
- Carex virgata (Swamp sedge)
- Cyperus ustulatus (Umbrella sedge)
- Prumnopitys taxifolia (Matai)
- Hedycarya arborea (Pigeonwood)
- Beilschmiedia tawa (Tawa)
- Pittosporum eugenoides (Lemonwood)
- Kunzea robusta (Kānuka)
- Coprosma crassifolia (Coprosma)
- Olearia virgata (Common tree daisy)
- Machaerina sinclairii (Broadleaved sedge)
- Populus deltoides x nigra (Kawa poplar)
- Populus alba (White poplar)
- Prumnopitys ferruginea (Miro)
- Olearia rani (Heketara)
- Melicytus ramiflorus (Whitey Wood)
- Aristotelia serrata (Wineberry)

Back to Riparian

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Riparian Plants with Flooding Tolerance



- Salix matsudana x alba (Tangoio Willow)
- Salix kinuyanagi (Japanese Hybrid Willow)
- Alnus glutinosa (Black Alder)
- Carex secta (Purei)
- Carex virgata (Swamp sedge)
- Austroderia fulvida (Toetoe)
- Cyperus ustulatus (Umbrella sedge)
- Machaerina sinclairii (Broadleaved sedge)
- Phormium tenax (Harakeke)
- Aristotelia serrata (Wineberry)
- Coprosma crassifolia (Coprosma)
- Olearia virgata (Common tree daisy)
- Populus deltoides x nigra (Kawa poplar)
- Populus alba (White poplar)
- Cordyline australis (Cabbage tree)
- Prumnopitys ferruginea (Miro)
- Prumnopitys taxifolia (Matai)
- Hedycarya arborea (Pigeonwood)
- Olearia rani (Heketara)
- Sophora microphylla (Kowhai)
- Lophomyrtus bullata (Ramarama)
- Pittosporum eugenoides (Lemonwood)
- Melicytus ramiflorus (Whitey Wood)
- Kunzea robusta (Kānuka)
- Carmichaelia odorata (Scented Broom)
- Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)
- Beilschmiedia tawa (Tawa)

Back to Riparian

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Alnus glutinosa (Black Alder)

Salix matsudana x alba (Tangoio Willow)

Salix kinuyanagi (Japanese Hybrid Willow)

Phormium tenax (Harakeke)

Populus deltoides x nigra (Kawa Poplar)

Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)

Chamaecytisus palmensis (Tree lucerne)

Corymbia ficifolia (Red Flowering Gum)

Olearia paniculata (Akiraho)

Austroderia fulvida (Toetoe)

Hedycarya arborea (Pigeonwood)

Pittosporum eugenioides (Lemonwood)

Populus alba (White Poplar)

Pinus radiata (Radiata Pine)

Fuchsia excorticata (Tree Fuchsia)

Pittosporum tenufolium (Black Matipo)

Eucalyptus nitens (Shining Gum)

Euclayptus fastigata (Brown Barrel)

Melicytus ramiflorus (Whitey Wood)

Aristotelia serrata (Wineberry)

Ulmus procera (English Elm)

Coprosma robusta (Karamū)

Dysoxylum spectabile (Kohekohe)

Pseudopanax arboreus (Five Finger)

Knightia excelsa (Rewarewa)

Brachyglottis repanda (Rangiora)

Carpodetus serratus (Marble Leaf)

Beilschmiedia tawa (Tawa)

Sophora microphylla (Kowhai)

Back to Lowland

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Pinus radiata (Radiata Pine)

Eucalyptus nitens (Shining Gum)

Eucalyptus fastigata (Brown Barrel)

Populus deltoides x nigra (Kawa Poplar)

Chamaecytisus palmensis (Tree lucerne)

Salix matsudana x alba (Tangoio Willow)

Salix kinuyanagi (Japanese Hybrid Willow)

Alnus glutinosa (Black Alder)

Populus alba (White Poplar)

Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)

Corymbia ficifolia (Red Flowering Gum)

Aristotelia serrata (Wineberry)

Beilschmiedia tawa (Tawa)

Pittosporum eugenioides (Lemonwood)

Ulmus procera (English Elm)

Pseudopanax crassifolius (Lancewood)

Pittosporum tenufolium (Black Matipo)

Hedycarya arborea (Pigeonwood)

Coprosma robusta (Karamū)

Dysoxylum spectabile (Kohekohe)

Pseudopanax arboreus (Five Finger)

Fuchsia excorticata (Tree Fuchsia)

Brachyglottis repanda (Rangiora)

Carpodetus serratus (Marble Leaf)

Sophora microphylla (Kowhai)

Knightia excelsa (Rewarewa)

Olearia paniculata (Akiraho)

Melicytus ramiflorus (Whitey Wood)

Phormium tenax (Harakeke)

Austroderia fulvida (Toetoe)

Back to Lowland

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Salix matsudana x alba (Tangoio Willow)

Austroderia fulvida (Toetoe)

Sophora microphylla (Kowhai)

Phormium tenax (Harakeke)

Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)

Ulmus procera (English Elm)

Corymbia ficifolia (Red Flowering Gum)

Fuchsia excorticata (Tree Fuchsia)

Salix kinuyanagi (Japanese Hybrid Willow)

Alnus glutinosa (Black Alder)

Hedycarya arborea (Pigeonwood)

Beilschmiedia tawa (Tawa)

Pittosporum eugenioides (Lemonwood)

Populus deltoides x nigra (Kawa Poplar)

Populus alba (White Poplar)

Chamaecytisus palmensis (Tree lucerne)

Pinus radiata (Radiata Pine)

Coprosma robusta (Karamū)

Dysoxylum spectabile (Kohekohe)

Pseudopanax crassifolius (Lancewood)

Pseudopanax arboreus (Five Finger)

Knightia excelsa (Rewarewa)

Carpodetus serratus (Marble Leaf)

Olearia paniculata (Akiraho)

Pittosporum tenufolium (Black Matipo)

Eucalyptus nitens (Shining Gum)

Eucalyptus fastigata (Brown Barrel)

Melicytus ramiflorus (Whitey Wood)

Aristotelia serrata (Wineberry)

Brachyglottis repanda (Rangiora)

Back to Lowland

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Salix matsudana x alba (Tangoio Willow)

Salix kinuyanagi (Japanese Hybrid Willow)

Alnus glutinosa (Black Alder)

Austroderia fulvida (Toetoe)

Phormium tenax (Harakeke)

Aristotelia serrata (Wineberry)

Populus deltoides x nigra (Kawa Poplar)

Populus alba (White Poplar)

Corymbia ficifolia (Red Flowering Gum)

Dysoxylum spectabile (Kohekohe)

Brachyglottis repanda (Rangiora)

Olearia paniculata (Akiraho)

Hedycarya arborea (Pigeonwood)

Sophora microphylla (Kowhai)

Pittosporum eugenioides (Lemonwood)

Melicytus ramiflorus (Whitey Wood)

Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)

Pinus radiata (Radiata Pine)

Ulmus procera (English Elm)

Coprosma robusta (Karamū)

Pseudopanax crassifolius (Lancewood)

Pseudopanax arboreus (Five Finger)

Fuchsia excorticata (Tree Fuchsia)

Carpodetus serratus (Marble Leaf)

Pittosporum tenufolium (Black Matipo)

Eucalyptus nitens (Shining Gum)

Eucalyptus fastigata (Brown Barrel)

Beilschmiedia tawa (Tawa)

Chamaecytisus palmensis (Tree lucerne)

Knightia excelsa (Rewarewa)

Back to Lowland

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Carmichaelia odorata (Scented Broom)

Olearia virgata (Common tree daisy)

Populus deltoides x nigra (Kawa Poplar)

Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)

Chamaecytis palmensis (Tree Lucerne)

Coprosma areolata (Thin leaved coprosma)

Coprosma rotundifolia (Coprosma)

Pittosporum eugenioides (Lemonwood)

Populus alba (White poplar)

Pinus radiata (Radiata Pine)

Eucalyptus nitens (Shining Gum)

Eucalyptus fastigata (Brown Barrel)

Dodonaea viscosa (Akeake)

Leptospermum scoparium (Mānuka)

Pseudowintera colorata (Horopito)

Cordyline australis (Cabbage Tree)

Kunzea robusta (Kānuka)

Dysoxylum spectabile (Kohekohe)

Pseudopanax crassifolius (Lancewood)

Knightia excelsus (Rewarewa)

Salix viminalis/Purpurea/Triandra clones (Shrub Willow)

Sophora microphylla (Kowhai)

Back to Inland

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Pinus radiata (Radiata Pine)

Eucalyptus nitens (Shining Gum)

Eucalyptus fastigata (Brown Barrel)

Populus deltoides x nigra (Kawa Poplar)

Chamaecytis palmensis (Tree Lucerne)

Populus alba (White poplar)

Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)

Cordyline australis (Cabbage Tree)

Pittosporum eugenioides (Lemonwood)

Kunzea robusta (Kānuka)

Pseudopanax crassifolius (Lancewood)

Dodonaea viscosa (Akeake)

Leptospermum scoparium (Mānuka)

Salix viminalis/Purpurea/ Triandra clones (Shrub Willow)

Dysoxylum spectabile (Kohekohe)

Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak)

Sophora microphylla (Kowhai)

Knightia excelsus (Rewarewa)

Olearia virgata (Common tree daisy)

Coprosma rotundifolia (Coprosma)

Carmichaelia odorata (Scented Broom)

Coprosma areolata (Thin leaved coprosma)

Pseudowintera colorata (Horopito)

Back to Inland

Most suitable

Moderately suitable

Sophora microphylla (Kowhai)

Carmichaelia odorata (Scented Broom)

Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)

Dodonaea viscosa (Akeake)

Cordyline australis (Cabbage Tree)

Pittosporum eugenioides (Lemonwood)

Kunzea robusta (Kānuka)

Olearia virgata (Common tree daisy)

Populus deltoides x nigra (Kawa Poplar)

Populus alba (White poplar)

Chamaecytis palmensis (Tree Lucerne)

Pinus radiata (Radiata Pine)

Dysoxylum spectabile (Kohekohe)

Pseudopanax crassifolius (Lancewood)

Knightia excelsus (Rewarewa)

Eucalyptus nitens (Shining Gum)

Eucalyptus fastigata (Brown Barrel)

Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak)

Leptospermum scoparium (Mānuka)

Salix viminalis/Purpurea/Triandra clones (Shrub Willow)

Coprosma areolata (Thin leaved coprosma)

Coprosma rotundifolia (Coprosma)

Pseudowintera colorata (Horopito)

Back to Inland


Most suitable
Moderately suitable
Salix viminalis/Purpurea/Triandra clones (Shrub Willow)
Olearia virgata (Common tree daisy)
Populus deltoides x nigra (Kawa Poplar)
Populus alba (White poplar)
Dysoxylum spectabile (Kohekohe)
Dodonaea viscosa (Akeake)
Coprosma areolata (Thin leaved coprosma)
Coprosma rotundifolia (Coprosma)
Pseudowintera colorata (Horopito)
Cordyline australis (Cabbage Tree)
Sophora microphylla (Kowhai)
Pittosporum eugenioides (Lemonwood)
Kunzea robusta (Kānuka)
Carmichaelia odorata (Scented Broom)
Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)
Pinus radiata (Radiata Pine)
Pseudopanax crassifolius (Lancewood)
Eucalyptus nitens (Shining Gum)
Eucalyptus fastigata (Brown Barrel)
Leptospermum scoparium (Mānuka)
Chamaecytis palmensis (Tree Lucerne)
Knightia excelsus (Rewarewa)
Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak)
Inland/Upland Plants with Flooding Tolerance
Back to Inland


Most suitable
Moderately suitable
Alnus cordata
(Italian Alder)
Liquidambar styraciflua
(Liquidambar)
Liriodendron tulipifera
(Tulip tree)
Pittosporum eugenioides
(Lemonwood)
Populus alba
(White Poplar)
Ginkgo biloba
(Ginkgo)
Cordyline australis
(Cabbage tree)
Aristotelia serrata
(Wineberry)
Ulmus procera
(English Elm)
Quercus coccinea
(Scarlet Oak)
Alectryon excelsus
(Titoki)
Griselinia littoralis
(Broadleaf)
Nyssa sylvatica
(Black Tupelo)
Platanus x acerifolia
(London Plane Tree)
Suburban Plants for Soil Conservation
Back to Suburban


Most suitable
Moderately suitable
Liriodendron tulipifera
(Tulip tree)
Ginkgo biloba
(Ginkgo)
Populus alba
(White Poplar)
Alnus cordata
(Italian Alder)
Aristotelia serrata
(Wineberry)
Cordyline australis
(Cabbage tree)
Pittosporum eugenioides
(Lemonwood)
Ulmus procera
(English Elm)
Griselinia littoralis
(Broadleaf)
Nyssa sylvatica
(Black Tupelo)
Platanus x acerifolia
(London Plane Tree)
Quercus coccinea
(Scarlet Oak)
Liquidambar styraciflua
(Liquidambar)
Alectryon excelsus
(Titoki)
Suburban Plants with Commercial Potential
Back to Suburban


Most suitable
Moderately suitable
Alnus cordata
(Italian Alder)
Ulmus procera
(English Elm)
Griselinia littoralis
(Broadleaf)
Cordyline australis
(Cabbage tree)
Pittosporum eugenioides
(Lemonwood)
Populus alba
(White Poplar)
Quercus coccinea
(Scarlet Oak)
Alectryon excelsus
(Titoki)
Liquidambar styraciflua
(Liquidambar)
Liriodendron tulipifera
(Tulip tree)
Nyssa sylvatica
(Black Tupelo)
Platanus x acerifolia
(London Plane Tree)
Aristotelia serrata
(Wineberry)
Ginkgo biloba
(Ginkgo)
Suburban Plants with Drought Tolerance
Back to Suburban


Most suitable
Moderately suitable
Liquidambar styraciflua
(Liquidambar)
Aristotelia serrata
(Wineberry)
Populus alba
(White Poplar)
Liriodendron tulipifera
(Tulip tree)
Platanus x acerifolia
(London Plane Tree)
Cordyline australis
(Cabbage tree)
Pittosporum eugenioides
(Lemonwood)
Alnus cordata
(Italian Alder)
Ulmus procera
(English Elm)
Alectryon excelsus
(Titoki)
Ginkgo biloba
(Ginkgo)
Nyssa sylvatica
(Black Tupelo)
Quercus coccinea
(Scarlet Oak)
Griselinia littoralis
(Broadleaf)
Suburban Plants with Flooding Tolerance
Back to Suburban

Cordyline australis (Cabbage Tree)

Native to New Zealand

About this tree

The Cabbage Tree (*Cordyline australis*), can grow up to 12 meters in height, with a trunk that tapers as it rises. It has long, leaves which are clustered at the top, and in summer, it produces tall panicles of small, white flowers that have a sweet scent. Known for its resilience, the Cabbage Tree was an important resource for Māori, who used its leaves for weaving and its wood for various construction purposes. The tree's versatility and aesthetic make it a popular ornamental species as well.

Environmental tolerances

The Cabbage Tree is a hardy species that thrives in a variety of conditions. It is well-suited to areas with moderate frosts and tolerates floods, wind and drought. While it prefers moist, well-drained soils, it can withstand short periods of dry conditions. However, it does not perform well in extremely saline or poorly drained soils. Ideal planting locations include open pastures, wetland margins, and riparian zones

Co-benefits

Provides erosion control with its strong, fibrous root system.
Flowers attract bees and other pollinators.
Produces berries that are a food source for native birds.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought and flood
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate to high tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	High tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Alnus glutinosa (Black Alder)

Exotic species

About this tree

Black Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) is a medium to large deciduous tree, typically growing to 20–30 meters. It has dark green, rounded leaves and is a nitrogen-fixing species that improves soil fertility.

Environmental tolerances

Thrives in wet, poorly drained soils and can tolerate waterlogged conditions. It is frost-hardy and wind-resistant, making it suitable for exposed sites. Prefers acidic to neutral soils but adapts to various conditions.

Co-benefits

Improves soil fertility through nitrogen fixation. Provides habitat for birds, insects, and aquatic species. Used for land reclamation and riparian planting.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought and flood
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Medium
Commercial production	Medium

Tolerances	
Frost	High tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	High tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Salix madsudana x alba (Tangoio Willow)

ENVIRONMENT INNOVATION STRATEGY

Exotic species

About this tree

Tangoio Willow is a fast-growing deciduous tree that can reach heights of 15–25 meters. It has long, narrow leaves with a silver-green underside and is commonly found along riverbanks and erosion-prone landscapes. This hybrid species is valued for its rapid establishment and adaptability to various soil conditions.

Environmental tolerances

Tangoio Willow thrives in moist, well-drained soils and tolerates seasonal waterlogging. It is highly adaptable to different environments and is resistant to moderate frost. While it prefers sheltered sites, it can withstand some exposure to wind and is commonly planted for erosion control along waterways.

Co-benefits

Excellent for erosion control and riverbank stabilisation. Provides habitat and food for native birds and insects. Fast-growing species that quickly establishes vegetation cover in degraded areas.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Flood and drought
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Medium
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	High tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	High tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

ENVIRONMENT INNOVATION STRATEGY

Salix kinuyanagi (Japanese Hybrid Willow)

Exotic species

About this tree

Japanese Hybrid Willow is a vigorous-growing deciduous tree, reaching heights of 10–20 meters. It has slender branches with long, narrow green leaves.

Environmental tolerances

This species thrives in moist soils and tolerates seasonal flooding. It is adaptable to different soil types and is moderately frost-tolerant. It prefers sheltered sites but can withstand wind exposure.

Co-benefits

Rapid growth provides quick erosion control and land stabilisation. Supports biodiversity by offering food and shelter for birds and insects. Used in agroforestry systems for shelterbelts and windbreaks.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Flood and drought
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	High tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Coprosma propinqua (Mingimingi)

Native to New Zealand

About this shrub

Mingimingi is a small, evergreen shrub that typically grows to about 1-2 meters in height. It has narrow, leathery leaves with a glossy finish, and its dense, compact growth makes it an excellent choice for shelterbelts and erosion control. The plant produces small, greenish flowers followed by blue-black berries. Coprosma propinqua is found throughout New Zealand in a range of habitats, including coastal, lowland, and montane forests.

Environmental tolerances

Mingimingi is a hardy shrub with moderate tolerance to various environmental conditions. It can tolerate moderate frost and wind, making it suitable for a range of sites. This shrub is clay-tolerant and can grow in soils with slightly higher moisture content, although it thrives best in moist, well-drained soil. Its tolerance to a range of soil types, including clay, and moderate moisture means that Mingimingi is an ideal choice for erosion control and shelterbelts in areas that experience moderate rainfall. It is also moderately tolerant of drought, but prefers consistent moisture during dry spells, making it suitable for a variety of conditions

Co-benefits

Provides habitat and food for birds, including small berries that attract native species. Helps with erosion control, particularly in riparian zones.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought and flood
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	High tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Carex comans (Tussock sedge)

Native to New Zealand

About this sedge

Tussock Sedge is a perennial grass-like plant that grows up to 1 meter tall, forming clumps of fine, silvery-green foliage. The plant is characterised by its long, arching leaves, which create a soft, tufted appearance. Carex comans is native to New Zealand's coastal and lowland wetlands, where it grows in damp soils and marshy areas.

Environmental tolerances

Maurea, or Tussock Sedge, is a hardy, drought-tolerant species that can survive in dry soils but does best in moderate moisture conditions. It is wind-tolerant, making it ideal for planting in exposed areas where wind protection is needed. While it prefers moist soil, Maurea is moderately adaptable to drier conditions once established. This sedge is ideal for planting in riparian zones or as part of shelterbelts in open fields where wind protection and soil stabilisation are important. It will grow in various soils as long as there is enough moisture, though it is best suited for areas with moderate soil moisture.

Co-benefits

Ideal for stabilising streambanks and wetland areas, reducing erosion. Forms dense clumps that help filter runoff and improve water quality. Provides cover for small wetland birds and insects.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Flood
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Carex secta (Purei)

Native to New Zealand

About this sedge

Purei, a sedge that typically grows between 1-2 meters tall, is easily recognisable by its long, narrow, green leaves that form dense tussocks. This species thrives in wetlands and along riverbanks, where it helps with soil stabilisation. The flowering heads are elongated and spiky, appearing in summer. Carex secta has long been valued by Māori for its strong, fibrous leaves, which were used for making ropes, baskets, and mats. Its resilience in wet conditions makes it a key species for wetland restoration and management.

Environmental tolerances

Purei is a versatile sedge that tolerates various conditions, including moderate frost. It is moderately wind-tolerant, and its resilience makes it a good choice for exposed sites. Purei is also clay-tolerant, making it ideal for planting in lowland, clay-rich soils or in riparian zones where soils tend to be heavier. While it can tolerate drier conditions, it thrives best in moist soils, making it an excellent choice for wetland or riparian restoration projects.

Co-benefits

Effective at stabilising streambanks and reducing erosion. Helps filter sediment and nutrients from runoff, improving water quality. Thrives in wetland areas, supporting habitat restoration. Provides shelter for native insects, birds, and aquatic life.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Flood
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Carex virgata (Swamp sedge)

Native to New Zealand

About this sedge

Swamp Sedge is a tall, clump-forming plant that can grow up to 1.5 meters in height. It has long, narrow leaves that are stiff and upright, creating dense tufts of green. The flower heads are slender and brown, appearing in summer.

Environmental tolerances

Pukio is a robust, adaptable sedge that grows well in moderately frost-tolerant environments. Like other members of the Carex genus, it is highly tolerant of wind, which makes it an excellent choice for shelterbelts, coastal plantings, or areas subject to strong winds. Pukio also tolerates salt-laden coastal winds, making it suitable for planting near the coast or in areas exposed to salt spray. It is clay-tolerant and prefers moist soil, thriving in wetlands, marshes, and riparian zones where moisture levels remain consistent.

Co-benefits

Grows well in riparian and wetland areas, reducing erosion and filtering water. Fast-growing and helps trap sediment in farm waterways. Provides habitat for insects and small birds.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought and flood
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Juncus gregiflorus (Edgar's rush)

Native to New Zealand

About this rush

Edgar's Rush is a slender, perennial sedge that typically grows up to 1 meter tall. It has fine, green stems that are clustered together to form dense tufts. Juncus gregiflorus is found in New Zealand's wetlands and coastal areas, particularly in marshes, swamps, and along riverbanks.

Environmental tolerances

Edgar's Rush is a versatile wetland species that is highly tolerant of moist environments. It is moderately frost-tolerant and can handle cold winters with some protection. It is also moderately tolerant of wind and does well in open, exposed sites. Juncus gregiflorus thrives in clay soils, making it an excellent choice for riparian zones, marshes, or other areas with heavier soil. It prefers moist conditions and will flourish in locations where water is present, such as wetlands, along streambanks, or in shallow, standing water.

Co-benefits

Grows in wet and seasonally flooded areas, helping to control erosion. Filters runoff and improves water quality. Provides shelter for wetland insects and birds.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Flood
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	No
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Very wet – open water

Go back to outcome area

Typha orientalis (Raupō)

Native to New Zealand

About this rush

Raupō is a tall, perennial aquatic plant that can grow up to 3 meters in height. It has long, narrow, sword-like leaves and produces distinctive, brown cylindrical flower heads, or "catkins," which give it a distinctive appearance. Typha orientalis is found in New Zealand's wetlands, especially in slow-moving streams, ponds, and swamps. Raupo thrives in shallow water and can be a key species in marshland ecosystems, providing valuable habitat for birds, insects, and other wetland creatures.

Environmental tolerances

Raupō is moderately frost-tolerant but not ideal for areas that experience severe or prolonged freezing temperatures. While it is moderately wind-tolerant, Raupō prefers to be sheltered from strong coastal winds. Raupō thrives in moist, clay-rich soils, particularly in wetlands, ponds, or swamps.

Co-benefits

Good at filtering nutrients and sediment from farm runoff. Thrives in wetlands and shallow water, improving water quality. Provides habitat for birds, fish, and insects.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Flood
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	No
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Very wet – open water

Go back to outcome area

Austroderia fulvida (Toetoe)

Native to New Zealand

About this plant

Toetoe is a large, tussock-forming grass that can grow up to 3 meters tall. Its tall, feathery seed heads are distinctive, creating a striking presence in wetlands and coastal areas. Toetoe was traditionally used by Māori for weaving, particularly for making baskets and mats.

Environmental tolerances

Toetoe is a resilient grass species that tolerates wind, moderate frost, and occasional drought. It thrives in moist soils, particularly along waterways and wetland margins.

Co-benefits

Strong root system stabilises slopes, riverbanks, and erosion-prone areas. Provides shelter and habitat for birds and insects.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought and flood
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	No
Commercial production	No

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Cyperus ustulatis (Umbrella sedge)

Native to New Zealand

About this plant

Umbrella Sedge is a distinctive wetland plant that reaches around 1-1.5 meters in height. Its long, slender leaves are arranged in a fan-like shape, resembling an umbrella, hence the name. In late spring or summer, it produces small, brownish-green flower heads. Cyperus ustulatus is commonly found in damp areas like swamps, riverbanks, and wet meadows.

Environmental tolerances

Umbrella sedge is a robust sedge that thrives in moist environments. This species is moderately frost-tolerant, although it does best in areas with milder winters. It shows moderate tolerance to wind, making it suitable for planting in open fields or coastal areas where wind protection is needed. Umbrella sedge grows best in clay-rich soils, tolerating these heavy soils with ease, and prefers moist conditions, making it ideal for riparian planting, wetland restoration, or areas where moisture retention is necessary.

Co-benefits

Thrives in wetland and riparian zones, stabilising soft soils. Helps filter nutrients and sediment from runoff, improving water quality. Provides habitat for wetland birds and insects.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Flood
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	High tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Dacrycarpus dacrydioides (Kahikatea)

Native to New Zealand

About this tree

Kahikatea is an evergreen tree, reaching heights of 50 meters or more, making it one of New Zealand's tallest native trees. It has soft, needle-like foliage that forms dense, drooping tufts.

Environmental tolerances

Kahikatea is a tree best suited to lowland and wetland environments, and it thrives in moist soils. While it is frost tender when young, this tree can tolerate moderate frost conditions once established. Kahikatea prefers a sheltered site with moderate tolerance to wind, though it is not suited to salt-laden coastal winds. It requires moist, well-drained soils and should be planted in areas where groundwater is abundant, such as wetlands or riverbanks, to ensure optimal growth.

Co-benefits

Provides soil stabilisation and erosion control. Produces fruit that attracts native birds, supporting biodiversity. Long-lived native tree contributing to carbon sequestration.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Flood
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Medium
Commercial production	Medium

Tolerances	
Frost	Low tolerance when young
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Prefer wet

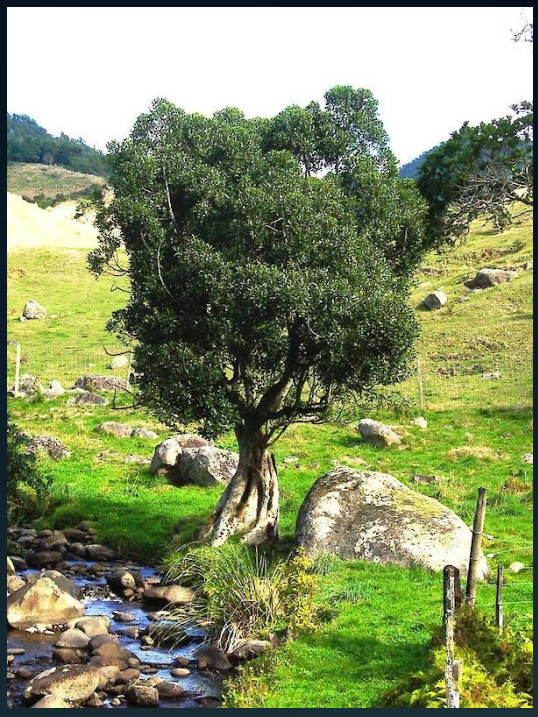
Go back to outcome area

Laurelia novae-zelandiae (Pukatea)

Native to New Zealand

About this tree

Pukatea is a large, evergreen tree that can grow up to 30 meters in height. It has large, leathery leaves that are dark green on top and pale underneath. The tree produces small, yellow-green flowers in clusters, followed by small, woody fruits.



Environmental tolerances

Pukatea is a highly frost-sensitive tree that should be planted in frost-free environments or in sheltered areas, as it is very frost-tender. It is quite tolerant of dry conditions once established, making it well-suited for drier, well-drained sites. Pukatea has a low tolerance for waterlogged soils and thrives in areas where moisture is moderate but not excessive.

Co-benefits

Deep root system supports erosion control in flood-prone zones. Produces nectar-rich flowers that attract bees and other pollinators. Provides shelter and habitat for native wildlife.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Flood
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Low tolerance
Drought	Medium tolerance
Wind	Low tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	High tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate to high wetness

Go back to outcome area

Olearia rani (Heketara)

Native to New Zealand

About this tree

Heketara is a hardy, evergreen tree that typically reaches around 6 meters in height. It has a dense, bushy appearance with narrow, leathery leaves that are dark green above and lighter underneath. In late spring, it produces clusters of white flowers, adding a contrast to its foliage.

Environmental tolerances

Heketara thrives best in areas with moderate environmental challenges. It tolerates light frosts and gentle winds, making it suitable for sheltered locations. However, it struggles in dry conditions and coastal environments where salt winds are prevalent. For optimal growth, plant Heketara in well-protected areas with consistent moisture and minimal exposure to harsh winds or prolonged drought.

Co-benefits

Produces nectar-rich flowers that attract bees and butterflies. Helps stabilise soil and prevent erosion on slopes. Provides habitat for native birds and insects.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Moderate flood and drought tolerances
Possums	Not tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness to dry

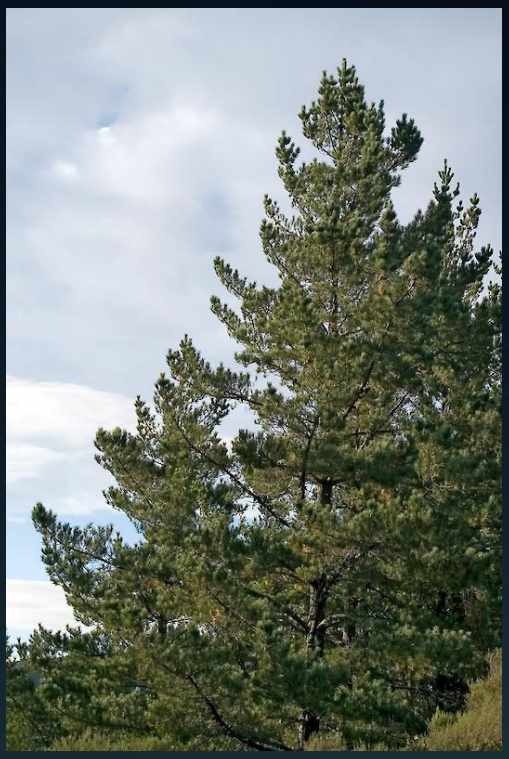
Go back to outcome area

Pinus radiata (Radiata pine)

Exotic species

Description

Radiata Pine is a fast-growing evergreen conifer that can reach heights of 30–50 meters. It has dark green, needle-like foliage and is widely planted for commercial forestry and land stabilisation.



Environmental tolerances

Prefers well-drained soils but is adaptable to a variety of conditions. It is moderately frost-tolerant and wind-resistant but not suited to very wet or poorly drained soils.

Co-benefits

Provides fast-growing timber for commercial use. Sequesters carbon, contributing to climate change mitigation. Can be used for erosion control on slopes and degraded lands.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Moderate drought tolerance
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	High
Commercial production	High

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Eucalyptus nitens (Shining gum)

Exotic species

Description

Shining Gum is a tall, fast-growing eucalyptus tree, reaching heights of 40–70 meters. It has smooth, peeling bark and glossy green leaves that release a characteristic eucalyptus scent.

Environmental tolerances

Prefers deep, well-drained soils but is adaptable to a range of conditions. It is highly frost-tolerant and thrives in cooler climates.

Co-benefits

Provides high-quality timber for construction and paper production. Sequesters carbon, contributing to climate change mitigation. Can be used for windbreaks and shelterbelts.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Moderate drought tolerance
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	High
Commercial production	High

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Low tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Eucalyptus fastigata (Brown barrel)

Exotic species

Description

Brown Barrel is a tall, fast-growing eucalyptus tree that can reach heights of 40–60 meters. It has thick, fibrous bark and long, dark green leaves. It is commonly used for timber production and reforestation.

Environmental tolerances

Thrives in deep, well-drained soils and is highly frost-tolerant. It prefers cool, high-rainfall environments but can adapt to different conditions.

Co-benefits

Produces high-quality timber for construction and furniture. Sequesters carbon, aiding in climate change mitigation. Provides habitat for birds and insects.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Moderate drought tolerance
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	High
Commercial production	High

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Low tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Libocedrus plumosa (Kawaka)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Kawaka is a slow-growing evergreen tree that reaches up to 25 meters in height. It has distinctive, feathery foliage that is soft to the touch and a trunk that is often straight and slender. The tree produces small cones, which contain seeds that are dispersed by wind.

Environmental tolerances

Kawaka has moderate tolerance to frost, drought, and wind. While it does not tolerate salt-laden air, it can grow well in a range of soil conditions, including moist or well-drained clay soils.

Co-benefits

Tall native conifer ideal for shelterbelts and timber production. Provides habitat for birds and insects. Helps with carbon sequestration and long-term forest restoration.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Tolerates occasional dryness
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Low tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Weinmania racemosa (Kamahi)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Kamahi is a medium to large tree that can grow up to 25 meters tall. It has large, dark green leaves and produces clusters of white, fragrant flowers in summer, which attract native birds and insects. Weinmannia racemosa is native to New Zealand's forests, where it thrives in a variety of soil types.

Environmental tolerances

Kamahi is a hardy, slow-growing tree that tolerates moderate frost and wind exposure. However, it does not fare well in dry conditions or salt-laden air, making it best suited for sheltered gullies, native bush restoration, and moist hill country plantings.

Co-benefits

Excellent nectar source for bees, supporting honey production. Provides dense foliage for shelter.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Tolerates occasional dryness
Possums	Not tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Low tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Prumnopitys ferruginea (Miro)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Miro is a tall, evergreen tree that can reach up to 50 meters in height. It has dense, dark green foliage, and the tree produces small, round, purple fruits, an important food source for native birds.

Environmental tolerances

Miro is very tolerant of a variety of conditions, making it highly adaptable. While Miro has low frost tolerance and may require some shelter in colder climates, it is generally well-suited to temperate regions. The tree is moderately wind-tolerant and thrives in a range of soil types, from clay to loam. Miro is well-suited to areas with moderate rainfall and can tolerate drier conditions once established.

Co-benefits

Long-lived tree that contributes to carbon sequestration. Produces berries that are highly attractive to kererū and other native birds.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Tolerates moderate moisture
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	High tolerance
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Low tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Prumnopitys taxifolia (Matai)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Matai is a tall, evergreen tree that grows to a height of 40-50 meters. It has dark green, needle-like leaves and produces small, round cones that contain seeds. Prumnopitys taxifolia is native to New Zealand's lowland forests and is highly valued for its durable, yellow-brown timber.

Environmental tolerances

Matai is another highly adaptable, evergreen tree, similar to Miro, though it has slightly different preferences for climate. Matai is very tolerant of varying environmental conditions, including wind and moderate frost, making it suitable for most New Zealand environments. While it has moderate tolerance to salt winds, it does not tolerate saltwater conditions well.

Co-benefits

Slow-growing but valuable for carbon sequestration and long-term reforestation. Produces fruit that attracts native birds.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought tolerant
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate to high tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Low tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Knightia excelsa (Rewarewa)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Rewarewa grows to a height of 20-25 meters, with a straight trunk and a distinctive, spiny bark. The large, lance-shaped leaves are dark green and glossy, and in late spring and summer, the tree bursts into striking red or orange tubular flowers. Knightia excelsa is native to New Zealand's forests and is highly valued for its timber, which is tough and durable and often used in furniture making and construction. The flowers are also a source of nectar for native birds, including the Tui and Bellbird.

Environmental tolerances

Rewarewa is moderately adaptable but performs best in areas with consistent soil moisture. It tolerates light frosts, occasional winds, and clay-rich soils, but struggles in dry regions or locations exposed to salty coastal air. For successful cultivation, plant Rewarewa in inland areas with some natural shelter, where the soil remains moist and fertile.

Co-benefits

Produces nectar-rich flowers that support honeybees and native birds. Tall, hardy tree that provides shelter and wind protection. Valuable for timber, adding commercial potential.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Moderate drought tolerance
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate to high tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Low tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Dacrydium capressinum (Rimu)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Rimu is a large, evergreen tree that can grow up to 60 meters in height, with a straight, tall trunk and a canopy of feathery, dark green foliage. Its small, round cones are produced in late spring and summer, and the reddish-brown bark peels off in strips, revealing a smooth surface underneath. Dacrydium cupressinum is found in New Zealand's lowland and montane forests, where it is highly valued for its timber. The wood is durable and prized for furniture making.

Environmental tolerances

Rimu is frost-tender when young and requires shelter in its early years. It does not tolerate drought or strong winds, making it best suited for deep forest plantings or sheltered gullies. Rimu prefers moist, well-draining soils and will thrive in established native bush settings where it can grow slowly into a canopy tree.

Co-benefits

Long-lived native tree providing high-value timber. Produces fruit that supports native birds like kererū. Helps with carbon sequestration.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Tolerates some dryness
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Frost tender when young
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Low tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

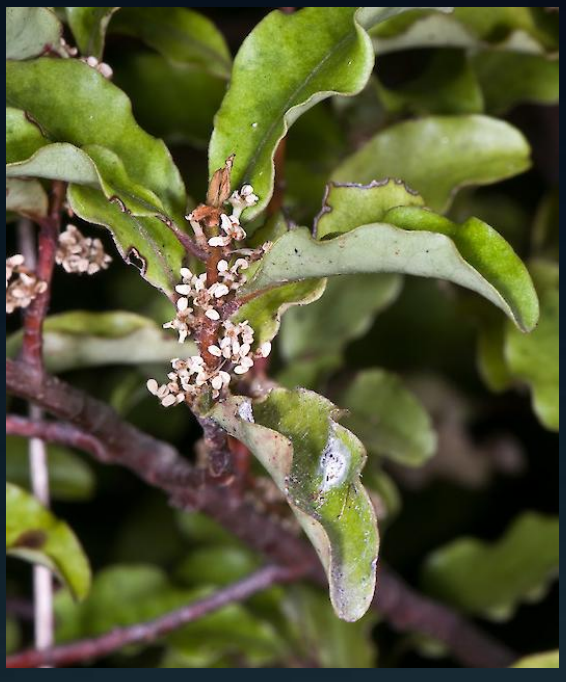
Go back to outcome area

Myrsine australis (Red matipo)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Red Matipo is a native evergreen tree or shrub, typically growing to a height of 3-6 meters. It has dark green, leathery leaves, and the tree produces small, white flowers in late spring, followed by purple-black berries.



Environmental tolerances

Red Matipo prefers mild climates and grows well in environments with moderate frost and protection from strong winds. This tree is less suited to dry or coastal areas due to its low tolerance for drought and salt-laden winds. Plant Red Matipo in moist, fertile soil within sheltered valleys or forest edges where it can avoid harsh environmental extremes.

Co-benefits

Fast-growing shrub ideal for shelterbelts and riparian planting. Produces small berries that attract birds. Provides good understory cover.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Tolerates some dryness
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Frost tender when young
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Low tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Alectryon exelcus (Titoki)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Titoki is a small to medium-sized evergreen tree, typically reaching 10-15 meters in height. It has glossy, dark green leaves and produces clusters of small, yellow flowers in late spring or early summer, followed by distinctive, red, fleshy fruits that are attractive to birds. Alectryon excelsus is found in New Zealand's lowland forests, where it grows in both dry and moist conditions.

Environmental tolerances

Titoki is a moderately hardy tree that thrives in areas with mild frost and protection from strong winds. While it can handle occasional environmental stress, it is not well-suited for dry or coastal regions where salt winds dominate. For best results, plant Titoki in rich, well-drained soils, ideally in sheltered areas or beneath larger trees where it can establish itself away from harsher conditions.

Co-benefits

Produces fruit that is a valuable food source for birds Provides shade and shelter in farm landscapes. Grows well in a variety of conditions, including riparian zones.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought tolerant
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Frost tender when young
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Low tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Elaeocarpus dentatus (Hinau)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Hinau is a medium-sized tree that can grow up to 20 meters tall. It has large, glossy, dark green leaves and produces small, creamy-white flowers in late spring. These are followed by edible, purple-black berries. Elaeocarpus dentatus is native to New Zealand's forests and is commonly found in lowland and montane areas.

Environmental tolerances

Hinau is a resilient tree that thrives in environments with moderate frost and wind. However, it is less tolerant of dry conditions and struggles in areas exposed to coastal salt winds. This tree grows best in sheltered, inland locations with deep, fertile soil and consistent moisture. Ideal planting sites include damp forested areas or alongside rivers and streams, where it can thrive in its natural habitat.

Co-benefits

Produces fruit that feeds native birds Grows well in wet, riparian, and forest edge environments. Deep roots help with erosion control on slopes.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Tolerates occasional dry spells
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

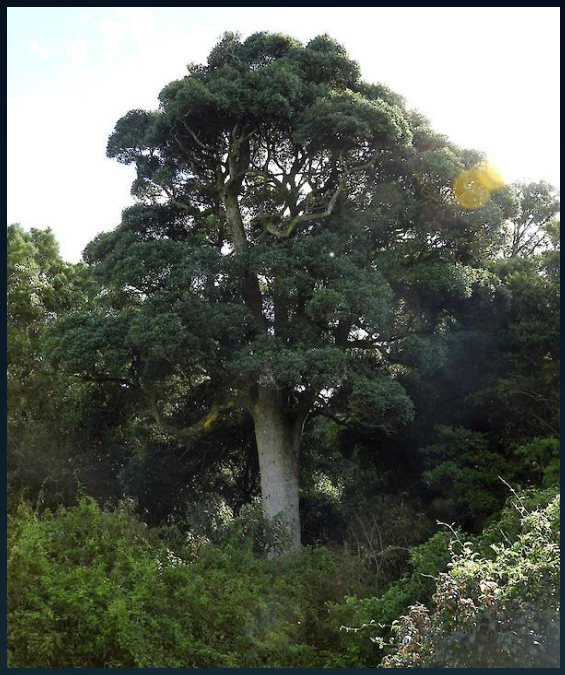
Go back to outcome area

Elaeocarpus hookerianus (Pokaka)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Pōkākā is a medium-sized tree that reaches 15-20 meters in height. It has leathery, dark green leaves with a glossy finish, and it produces small, white or cream-colored flowers in spring, followed by large blue-black fruits.



Environmental tolerances

Pōkākā is a hardy native tree with moderate tolerance to frost, drought, and wind. It is well-suited to a variety of environments. Thriving in moist soils and tolerant of clay, it is an excellent choice for establishing long-term native forest cover.

Co-benefits

Slow-growing tree that contributes to long-term biodiversity. Produces fruit that attracts native birds. Suitable for wet areas and forest restoration projects.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Tolerates short dry periods
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Griselenia littoralis (Broadleaf)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Broadleaf is a large, evergreen shrub or small tree that can grow up to 10 meters tall. It has large, glossy, leathery leaves that are a deep green, and the tree produces small, inconspicuous flowers in spring, followed by purple fruits. Griselinia littoralis is native to New Zealand's coastal forests, where it thrives in both wet and dry soils.

Environmental tolerances

A robust and adaptable tree, Broadleaf is frost-tender when young but becomes more resilient with age. It has good drought tolerance and is well suited to coastal areas, as it withstands salt-laden winds.

Co-benefits

Fast-growing evergreen tree that forms dense shelterbelts. Wind- and drought-tolerant, suitable for farm boundaries. Provides habitat for native insects and birds. Can be pruned into hedging or left to grow naturally.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Tolerates drought
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Frost tender when young
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Low tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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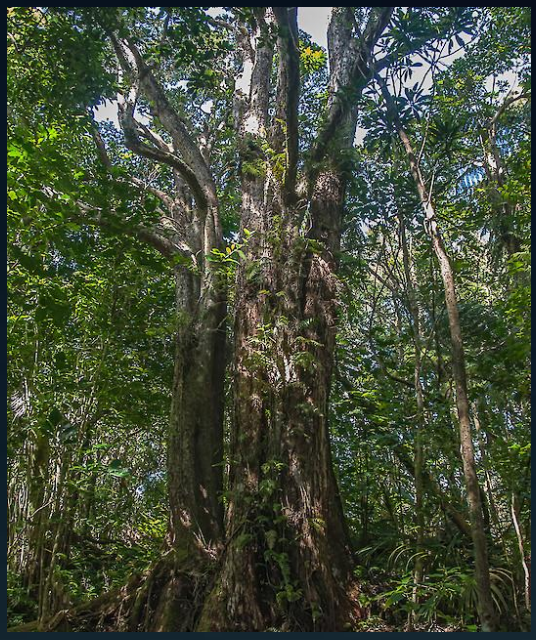
Metrosideros robusta (Northern rata)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Northern Rātā is a striking, evergreen tree that grows up to 25 meters in height. It is known for its brilliant red flowers, which bloom in summer, attracting birds such as tui and bellbirds. The tree has thick, leathery leaves and a strong, gnarled trunk, often covered in moss. Metrosideros robusta is found in New Zealand's coastal and lowland forests, often growing as a climber before becoming a full tree. Northern Rata is highly valued for its timber, which is used in construction and carving, and its nectar-rich flowers are a vital food source for native pollinators.



Environmental tolerances

Northern Rātā has moderate tolerance to frost, drought, and wind. However, it struggles with salt exposure and prefers well-drained, moisture-retentive soils. This species is well suited for native forest restoration and ecological plantings where it can develop into a towering canopy species over time.

Co-benefits

Produces masses of red flowers, providing nectar for bees and birds. Helps restore biodiversity in native forest plantings. Grows well in sheltered locations with good moisture. Contributes to long-term carbon sequestration.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Tolerates drought
Possums	Not tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Low tolerance
Flooding	Low tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

Go back to outcome area

Phyllocladis trichomanoides (Celery pine)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Celery Pine is an evergreen tree that grows up to 25 meters in height. It has a unique appearance, with flattened, celery-like stems that resemble leaves, which give the tree a distinctive look. The tree produces small, inconspicuous cones, and its foliage is a soft, grey-green color. Phyllocladus trichomanoides is found in New Zealand's forests, particularly in montane and lowland regions. The tree is slow-growing but highly prized for its strong, durable timber, which is used in furniture making and carving.

Environmental tolerances

Celery Pine is highly tolerant of environmental conditions, handling frost, drought, and moderate wind exposure. However, it does not tolerate coastal salt winds. Preferring well-drained soils, it is an suitable choice for hill country reforestation, farm shelterbelts, and native mixed plantings.

Co-benefits

Slow-growing but valuable for long-term carbon sequestration. Thrives in damp, shaded environments, making it useful for riparian areas. Provides shelter and habitat for native birds and insects.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Can handle short dry periods
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate to high tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Populus deltoides x migra (Kawa poplar)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Kawa Poplar is a fast-growing deciduous tree, reaching heights of 20–30 meters. It has a tall, upright growth habit with broad, triangular leaves that turn golden in autumn. It is widely used for erosion control and shelterbelt planting.

Environmental tolerances

This hybrid poplar thrives in deep, well-drained soils but can tolerate periodic waterlogging. It is moderately frost-hardy and wind-resistant, making it suitable for exposed sites.

Co-benefits

Provides rapid soil stabilisation and erosion control. Acts as a windbreak and shelterbelt species. Absorbs carbon and improves air quality.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Flood and drought tolerant
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	High
Commercial production	High

Tolerances	
Frost	Low tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Populus alba (White poplar)

Native to New Zealand

Description

White Poplar is a medium to large deciduous tree, reaching heights of 20–30 meters. It has distinctive silvery-green leaves that shimmer in the wind. This fast-growing species is commonly found in riparian zones and is valued for its ability to stabilise soils.

Environmental tolerances

Thrives in a range of soil types, including sandy and loamy soils, but prefers moist, well-drained conditions. It is moderately frost-hardy and wind-resistant, making it suitable for exposed areas. However, it is not well-suited to coastal environments due to salt sensitivity.

Co-benefits

Provides rapid soil stabilisation and erosion control. Offers habitat and food for native wildlife. Absorbs carbon and improves air quality.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Flood and drought tolerant
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Medium
Commercial production	Medium

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

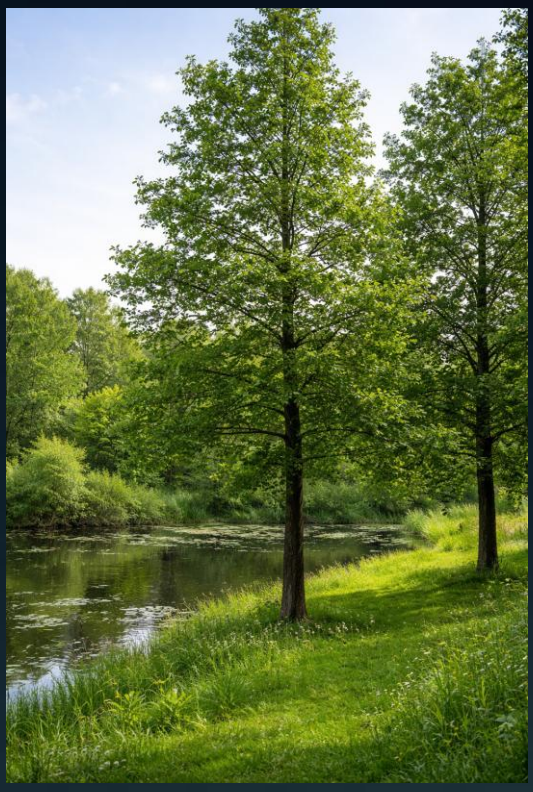
Go back to outcome area

Alnus cordata (Italian alder)

Exotic species

Description

Italian Alder is a fast-growing deciduous tree, reaching heights of 20–25 meters. It has glossy green leaves that persist late into autumn and is known for its nitrogen-fixing ability, which enhances soil fertility.



Environmental tolerances

Thrives in a variety of soils, including poor and compacted soils, but prefers moist, well-drained sites. It is highly wind-resistant and moderately frost-tolerant. Italian Alder is also well-suited to dry and degraded sites.

Co-benefits

Improves soil fertility through nitrogen fixation. Provides shelter and habitat for birds and insects. Rapid growth makes it useful for land rehabilitation and erosion control.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Flood and drought tolerant
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Medium
Commercial production	Medium

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Aristotelia serrata (Wineberry)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Wineberry is a small to medium shrub, growing to about 3-6 meters tall, with soft, hairy leaves that have a reddish tint when young. In late spring, it produces clusters of purple berries that have a sweet, tangy flavor, attracting native birds.

Environmental tolerances

Wineberry is a fast-growing, early successional tree that tolerates moderate frosts and wind. However, it struggles in dry or exposed conditions and thrives best in moist, sheltered sites. It is an ideal species for revegetation projects, riparian planting, or alongside hedgerows.

Co-benefits

Early colonizer species, useful for regenerating native bush. Produces berries that attract kererū and other native birds. Provides shelter and habitat for insects and small birds.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Flood and drought tolerant
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Bielschmiedia tawa (Tawa)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Tawa is a large, evergreen tree that can grow up to 20-30 meters tall, with a straight trunk and a broad, dense canopy. Its leathery, dark green leaves are arranged in opposite pairs, and it produces small, yellow-green flowers in spring, followed by purple-black fruits. Beilschmiedia tawa is commonly found in New Zealand's temperate rainforests, where it forms a significant part of the forest canopy. The wood is highly valued for its strength and durability, making it useful for construction and carving.

Environmental tolerances

Tawa is very frost tender, so it is best planted in areas with minimal frost exposure or in sheltered spots that protect it from cold winters. Tawa is moderately tolerant of wind and can withstand coastal environments with mild winds, although it is less suited for extremely windy areas. The tree has moderate tolerance to a variety of soil types, including clay and loamy soils, but it is not well-suited to salt-laden environments. Tawa prefers moist, well-drained soils and thrives in areas with consistent moisture, such as lowland forests or riparian zones.

Co-benefits

Long-lived native tree that contributes to carbon sequestration. Produces fruit that attracts kererū and other native birds, aiding seed dispersal. Provides shade and shelter across farm woodlots or ecological restoration plantings.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Tolerates some dry periods
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Low tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Low tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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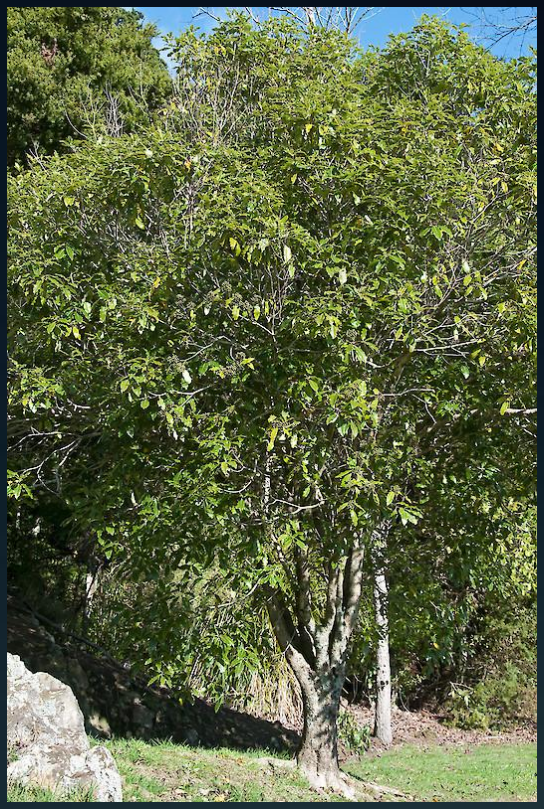
Pittosporum eugenioides (Lemonwood)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Lemonwood grows to a height of 9 meters. Its small, aromatic leaves release a lemon scent when crushed, giving the tree its name. In summer, it blooms with small, creamy-white flowers followed by brown fruits. This species is valued for its ornamental qualities, and the dense, fragrant wood is also used for carving.



Environmental tolerances

Lemonwood is a fast-growing species that can tolerate moderate frost, wind, and occasional dry conditions. However, it thrives best in moist, well-drained soils and does not tolerate prolonged drought or waterlogged conditions. This tree is an excellent choice for shelterbelts, mixed native plantings, and farm boundaries where it provides quick-growing wind protection.

Co-benefits

Produces fragrant flowers that attract bees and other pollinators. Tolerant of a variety of conditions, from dry slopes to wet areas.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought tolerant
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderte tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Kunzea robusta (Kānuka)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Kānuka is a fast-growing tree, often reaching 10 meters in height. It has slender, aromatic leaves and produces white or cream flowers in late spring or early summer. Known for its resilience in tough environments, Kānuka was historically used for medicinal purposes, with its leaves and bark providing natural remedies for ailments.

Environmental tolerances

Kānuka is highly adaptable and tolerates a range of environmental conditions, including moderate frosts, wind, and occasional drought. It prefers well-drained soils and can thrive in both coastal and inland settings.

Co-benefits

Pioneer species that helps regenerate degraded land and improve soil structure. Produces nectar-rich flowers that attract bees, supporting honey production. Provides erosion control on hillsides and exposed areas.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought tolerant
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate to high tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Low tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Hedycarya arborea (Pigeonwood)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Pigeonwood is a small to medium-sized tree reaching 10-15 meters in height. Its leaves are large, dark green, and glossy, with a distinct leathery texture. The tree produces clusters of small, cream or white flowers in spring, followed by purple-black berries. Hedycarya arborea is native to New Zealand's forests and plays an important role in forest ecosystems, providing food for birds such as the Kererū, which feeds on fleshy fruits.

Environmental tolerances

Pigeonwood is a moderately adaptable tree that tolerates a range of conditions. It can handle moderate frost, wind, and moisture levels, making it suitable for both sheltered and slightly exposed sites. This species thrives in well-drained soils and is a valuable addition to native forest restoration projects.

Co-benefits

Provides a food source for birds with its fruit, particularly Kererū. Grows well in a range of conditions, from moist soils to hill country.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Tolerates short dry periods
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Lophomyrtus bullata (Ramarama)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Ramarama is a small tree that typically grows between 6 meters tall. Its glossy, dark green leaves are distinctively textured with a wavy edge. In summer, it produces clusters of pale pink to white flowers, followed by purple fruits. Ramarama's wood is prized for its hardness and strength and was historically used for carving.

Environmental tolerances

Ramarama prefers sheltered environments with moderate frost tolerance. It does not perform well in prolonged drought or areas with strong, drying winds. This species thrives in moist, well-drained soils and is best suited to riparian plantings, sheltered garden edges, or regenerating forest areas where it can grow under the protection of taller trees.

Co-benefits

Provides habitat for native birds and insects. Compact growth habit makes it useful for shelterbelts and mixed native plantings.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Tolerates short dry periods
Possums	Not tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate to high tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Sophora microphylla (Kowhai)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Kowhai, with its vivid yellow flowers in spring, is an iconic New Zealand tree. Growing to about 8 meters in height, it has smooth, dark green leaves with distinctive small leaflets. The flowers are shaped like pendants, attracting native birds like the tui and bellbird. Kowhai trees have been used in Māori culture for medicinal purposes, with the bark used to treat various ailments.

Environmental tolerances

Kowhai is a highly adaptable tree, flourishing in a range of environments from riverbanks to dry hillsides. It tolerates moderate frost, wind, and drought, making it a resilient choice for exposed locations. However, it does best in well-drained soils with access to occasional moisture.

Co-benefits

Nitrogen-fixing tree that improves soil fertility. Produces bright yellow flowers that attract tūī, bellbirds, and bees. Suitable for riparian zones, shelterbelts, and erosion-prone hillsides.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought tolerant
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Melicytus ramiflorus (Whitey wood)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Whitey Wood is a shrub or small tree growing up to 5 meters in height. It has small, oval leaves and produces clusters of white or cream-coloured flowers. Its soft, pale wood was historically used by Māori to make lightweight tools.

Environmental tolerances

Whitey Wood, or Mahoe, is sensitive to frost and thrives in warm, sheltered areas with consistent moisture. It does not tolerate strong winds, prolonged dry spells, or saline conditions. Best planted in forested areas, riparian zones, or as part of a mixed native understory.

Co-benefits

Fast-growing tree that provides shelter and shade. Produces small berries that attract native birds like kererū and tūī. Tolerant of a range of soil conditions, including riparian zones and hillsides.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Tolerates short dry periods
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Very frost tender
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Low tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Coprosma crassifolia (Coprosma)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Coprosma crassifolia, or the Thick-leaved Coprosma, is a small shrub or tree that grows between 1-4 meters tall. It has leathery, rounded leaves and produces small, inconspicuous flowers followed by bright orange or red berries.

Environmental tolerances

This tough shrub is well-suited to dry and wind-exposed environments, tolerating moderate frosts and coastal conditions. It grows best in well-drained soils and is an excellent choice for shelterbelts, erosion control, and coastal restoration projects.

Co-benefits

Hardy shrub suited for shelterbelts, riparian zones, and erosion-prone areas. Produces berries that provide food for native birds. Helps with soil stabilisation and supports biodiversity.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Olearia virgata (Common tree daisy)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Common Tree Daisy is a small to medium-sized tree that reaches 5-10 meters in height. It has long, narrow leaves and clusters of daisy-like white flowers in late spring.

Environmental tolerances

Common Tree Daisy thrives in wind-exposed environments and tolerates moderate frost. It prefers moist soils but can adapt to drier conditions. Ideal for farm shelterbelts, riparian planting, and erosion-prone areas.

Co-benefits

Fast-growing shrub that provides quick shelter and wind protection. Produces nectar-rich flowers that attract bees and butterflies. Suitable for riparian zones and erosion-prone slopes.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Phormium tenax (Harakeke)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Harakeke, or New Zealand flax, is a tall, perennial plant that grows to 2-3 meters in height. Its long, sword-shaped leaves are famously tough and fibrous, making them perfect for weaving. Māori have long utilised Harakeke to make ropes, mats, baskets, and clothing.

Environmental tolerances

Harakeke is a highly adaptable species that thrives in both wet and dry conditions. It tolerates strong winds, moderate frost, and saline environments, making it an excellent choice for coastal areas, wetland restoration, and farm shelterbelts.

Co-benefits

Strong root system stabilises riverbanks, preventing erosion. Thrives in wet conditions, making it ideal for riparian zones and wetlands. Produces nectar-rich flowers that attract tūī, bellbirds, and bees. Provides fiber for weaving and has cultural significance for Māori.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought and flood
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate to high tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Carmichaelia odorata (Scented broom)

Native to New Zealand

Description

A small, spreading shrub, Scented Broom reaches up to 1-2 meters in height. Its slender, green stems are covered in tiny, fragrant flowers that range from white to pale purple.

Environmental tolerances

Scented Broom is a hardy shrub that tolerates wind, moderate frost, and dry conditions. It prefers free-draining soils and does not perform well in waterlogged areas. This species is ideal for planting in open, exposed areas where its resilience to harsh conditions makes it a valuable addition to revegetation efforts.

Co-benefits

Nitrogen-fixing plant that improves soil fertility. Produces fragrant flowers that attract bees and other pollinators. Tolerant of dry conditions, making it suitable for erosion control on hillsides.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Machaerina sinclairii (Broadleaved sedge)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Broadleaved Sedge is a grass-like plant that grows up to 1 meter tall, with broad, flat leaves. It produces small flowers in clusters and is commonly found in wetland areas. Machaerina sinclairii was traditionally used for weaving mats, baskets, and other practical items.

Environmental tolerances

Broadleaved Sedge is well-adapted to damp environments and thrives in moist, fertile soils. It does not tolerate prolonged dry conditions but performs well in waterlogged areas, making it ideal for wetland restoration, stream edges, and low-lying paddocks prone to flooding.

Co-benefits

Grows well in wetland and riparian zones, stabilising soft soils. Helps filter nutrients and sediment from runoff, improving water quality. Provides cover for wetland birds and insects.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought and flood
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Chamaecytisus palmensis (Tree lucerne)

Exotic species

Description

Tree Lucerne is a small to medium-sized tree or large shrub, reaching up to 4-5 meters in height. It has grey-green, feathery leaves that give it a soft, airy appearance. In late spring or early summer, it produces bright yellow pea-like flowers. Chamaecytisus palmensis is not native to New Zealand but has been widely planted for its rapid growth and ability to improve soil fertility.

Environmental tolerances

Tree Lucerne is a hardy and fast-growing nitrogen-fixing tree, making it an excellent choice for shelterbelts, erosion control, and improving soil fertility. It has moderate tolerance to frost, wind, and drought, allowing it to thrive in a variety of environments. However, it has low tolerance for saline conditions, meaning it is not ideal for coastal plantings. While it can tolerate moderate soil moisture, it prefers well-drained sites and is less suited to areas with heavy clay or waterlogged soils.

Co-benefits

Fast-growing nitrogen-fixing tree Provides high-quality fodder for livestock, particularly in dry seasons. Produces nectar-rich flowers that attract bees, supporting honey production.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	High
Commercial production	High

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Low tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Corymbia ficifolia (Red flowering gum)

Exotic species

Description

Red Flowering Gum is a striking tree, often reaching 10-15 meters in height, with a dense canopy of glossy, dark green leaves. Its bold, red flowers bloom in summer, attracting bees, birds, and insects. Corymbia ficifolia is native to Australia but has been widely planted in New Zealand as an ornamental tree. It is valued for its vibrant flowers, and the timber is used for various purposes, though its most notable role is in landscaping, where it provides excellent shade and a splash of colour.

Environmental tolerances

The Red flowering gum thrives in dry environments and is wind-tolerant, making it ideal for open, exposed areas. While it does not tolerate salt-laden winds well, it can still be planted in inland coastal areas with some protection. Red Flowering Gum is highly adaptable to different soil types, including clay, and does well in moderately moist soils, though it prefers well-drained conditions.

Co-benefits

Showy red flowers provide an excellent nectar source for bees and birds. Drought-tolerant and suitable for dry, exposed sites. Provides shade and wind protection in farm landscapes. Hardy and resistant to many pests and diseases.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	High
Commercial production	High

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate to high tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Low tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Olearia paniculata (Akiraho)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Akiraho is a small to medium-sized shrub or tree, typically growing between 3-5 meters tall. It has leathery, dark green leaves and produces clusters of fragrant white or pale purple flowers in late spring to summer.

Environmental tolerances

Akiraho is a hardy, fast-growing shrub well-suited to shelterbelt and restoration plantings. It has moderate frost and drought tolerance and can withstand strong winds, making it an excellent option for exposed sites.

Co-benefits

Fast-growing and provides wind protection for livestock and crops. Produces nectar-rich flowers that attract bees and butterflies. Useful for erosion control on dry, exposed sites.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Fuchia excorticata (Tree fuchsia)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Tree Fuchsia is a small to medium-sized tree that typically grows 3-7 meters tall. Its smooth, pale bark that peels away in strips easily recognises it, revealing a striking, coppery hue beneath. The tree produces pendulous, tubular flowers in summer, which are typically pink or red, followed by purple berries. Fuchsia excorticata is native to New Zealand's forests and is the largest species in the fuchsia genus.

Environmental tolerances

The Tree Fuchsia thrives in a variety of conditions. It has moderate frost tolerance and can handle drier soils, making it suitable for semi-sheltered sites.

Co-benefits

One of the best nectar-producing trees for tūī, bellbirds, and bees. Thrives in damp areas, making it ideal for riparian plantings.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Flood
Possums	Not tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Pittosporum tenuifolium (Black māpou)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Black Māpou is a small tree or large shrub, growing up to 5-10 meters in height. It has glossy, dark green leaves that are sometimes tinged with purple on the undersides. In spring, it produces small, fragrant yellow flowers that attract native bees and other pollinators.

Environmental tolerances

The Black Māpou is moderately tolerant of frost and drought, though it thrives best in sheltered conditions. It has some wind tolerance but struggles in coastal environments with salty air.

Co-benefits

Fast-growing tree suitable for shelterbelts and riparian planting. Provides nectar and habitat for bees and native birds. Wind-tolerant and useful for erosion control on slopes.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Ulmus procera (English Elm)

Exotic species

Description

The English Elm is a large, deciduous tree that can grow up to 30 meters in height, with a broad, spreading canopy. Its dark green, serrated leaves turn yellow in autumn, providing a striking seasonal display. In early spring, the tree produces small, inconspicuous flowers. Ulmus procera is commonly found in urban areas and along roadsides, where it is valued for its shade and aesthetic appeal. Though the tree has faced challenges from Dutch elm disease, it remains an iconic species in many parts of the world. In New Zealand, it is appreciated for its timber, which is used in furniture making.

Environmental tolerances

The English Elm is highly tolerant of a wide range of conditions. It thrives in both dry and moist soils and has excellent wind tolerance, making it suitable for farm shelterbelts and urban plantings. It is also highly salt-wind tolerant, allowing it to be planted in coastal regions. English Elm adapts well to clay soils and can withstand seasonal wetness, making it useful for areas prone to temporary waterlogging.

Co-benefits

Tall, hardy tree that provides strong windbreaks and shelter for livestock. Deep-rooted, helping with soil stabilisation on slopes and erosion-prone areas. Provides habitat for birds and insects.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought and flood
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Coprosma robusta (Karamū)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Karamū is a hardy, evergreen shrub that can grow up to 3-4 meters tall. It has glossy, dark green leaves and produces small, inconspicuous flowers followed by clusters of bright red to orange berries. Coprosma robusta is often found in coastal and lowland forests.

Environmental tolerances

Karamū is a versatile and fast-growing shrub well-suited to a variety of conditions. It has moderate frost tolerance and can withstand moderate moisture levels, making it useful in riparian plantings and shelterbelts. Its wind tolerance allows it to thrive in exposed sites, though it does not tolerate saline environments well.

Co-benefits

Fast-growing shrub ideal for shelterbelts and riparian zones. Produces berries that provide an important food source for native birds. Helps with erosion control and soil stabilization.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought and flood
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Dysoxylem spectabile (Kohekohi)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Kohekohi, also known as the White Flowered Kowhai, is a small to medium-sized tree that typically grows 6-12 meters in height. It has large, glossy leaves and produces clusters of cream to yellow flowers in spring, followed by small, round fruits. Dysoxylum spectabile is native to New Zealand's forests and is often found in damp, shaded areas.

Environmental tolerances

Kohekohe is a frost-tender tree that requires a sheltered location to thrive. It has moderate tolerance to wind but should be protected from strong coastal conditions. This species does not tolerate salt exposure well and is best suited for inland forests or sheltered gullies. Kohekohe prefers moist, well-drained soils and will not perform well in dry or overly compacted areas.

Co-benefits

Evergreen tree that provides year-round shelter for livestock and wildlife. Produces nectar-filled flowers that attract bees and native birds, especially in winter. Grows well in sheltered areas with good drainage.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Tolerant of short dry periods
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Very frost tender
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Pseudopanax crassifolius (Lancewood)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Lancewood is a unique tree that can grow up to 10 meters in height. Its juvenile form is characterised by long, narrow, spiny leaves, which give the tree a distinct, almost alien-like appearance. As the tree matures, the leaves change to broad, glossy, dark green foliage, and the tree assumes a more typical canopy shape. Pseudopanax crassifolius is found in lowland forests and coastal areas. It is notable for its rapid growth and resilience.

Environmental tolerances

Lancewood is a distinctive native tree that is well-suited to a range of environments. It has moderate tolerance to frost, wind, and moisture, making it an adaptable choice for various landscapes. However, it has low tolerance for salt exposure and should not be planted in coastal environments. This species prefers well-drained soils and can thrive in mixed native plantings, shelterbelts, or as an ornamental tree in urban spaces.

Co-benefits

Unique growth form adds visual interest to farm landscapes. Hardy and tolerant of dry, windy conditions. Provides habitat and food for native birds and insects.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Pseudopanax arboreus (Five finger)

Native to New Zealand

Description

Five Finger is a small to medium-sized tree that can reach up to 8 meters in height. Its name comes from its large, hand-shaped leaves, which are divided into five lobes. The leaves are glossy green on top with a paler underside, and the tree produces small, greenish flowers followed by purple berries.

Environmental tolerances

Five Finger is a fast-growing native tree with moderate frost tolerance. It does not perform well in dry conditions but thrives in moist, well-drained soils, making it an excellent choice for riparian plantings and wetland edges. It is wind-tolerant, allowing it to be used in exposed sites, though it does not tolerate salt-laden coastal winds.

Co-benefits

Fast-growing native tree suitable for shelterbelts and riparian plantings. Provides nectar for bees and berries for native birds.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Not tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Brachyglottis repanda (Rangiora)

Description

Rangiora is a large, evergreen shrub or small tree, growing up to 5 meters in height. It has soft, woolly, silvery-grey leaves that give the plant a distinctive, frosty appearance. In late spring and summer, it produces large clusters of bright yellow flowers. Brachyglottis repanda is native to New Zealand's lowland forests and coastal areas, and its flowers attract a wide range of pollinators.

Environmental tolerances

Rangiora is moderately frost tolerance but does not fare well in dry conditions. This species can tolerate moderate winds but struggles in coastal environments exposed to salt spray. Its preference for moist soils makes it ideal for sheltered gullies and native restoration plantings.

Co-benefits

Fast-growing shrub that provides quick shelter and wind protection. Produces nectar-rich flowers that attract bees and butterflies. Suitable for riparian zones and erosion-prone slopes.

Application	
ETS eligible	Not
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Not tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Carpodetus serratus (Marble leaf)

Description

Marble Leaf is a small to medium-sized tree that can reach up to 10 meters in height. Its name comes from the attractive marbled pattern on its leaves, which are glossy green with white veins. In spring, the tree produces small, fragrant white flowers, which are followed by red or purple fruits.

Environmental tolerances

Marble Leaf is a versatile native tree, moderately tolerant of frost, wind, and different soil conditions. It has an advantage in coastal areas, as it can tolerate salt-laden winds. With its distinctive marbled leaves and attractive form, it suits both riparian plantings and forest restoration projects. Though it prefers consistently moist soils, it can handle moderate periods of dryness.

Co-benefits

Thrives in damp, shaded areas, making it ideal for riparian planting. Produces berries that feed native birds like kererū and tūī. Contributes to biodiversity by supporting native insects and birds.

Application	
ETS eligible	Not
Weather tolerances	Tolerates occasional dry periods
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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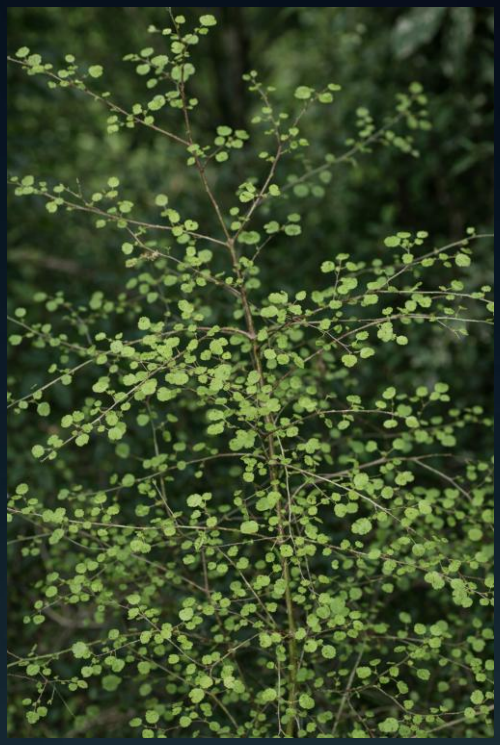
Coprosma aleolata (Thin leaved coprosma)

Description
Thin-leaved Coprosma is a small, evergreen shrub that grows up to 2 meters in height. It has narrow, dark green leaves with a distinctive texture, and it produces small, inconspicuous flowers followed by blue-black berries.

Environmental tolerances
A hardy and wind-tolerant shrub, Thin-Leaved Coprosma can withstand moderate frost and drought. It is well-suited to shelterbelts, hedgerows, and restoration plantings where wind exposure is a concern. Preferring moist soils, it can also tolerate heavier clay, making it a good choice for damp or compacted areas that need revegetation.

Co-benefits
Provides habitat and food for native birds and insects. Useful for riparian plantings, helping with soil stabilisation. Tolerates a variety of conditions, including wet and shaded areas.



Application	
ETS eligible	Not
Weather tolerances	Tolerates short dry spells
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Coprosma rotundifolia (Coprosma)

Description
Coprosma rotundifolia is a small shrub, growing up to 1-2 meters in height. It is easily recognised by its small, round leaves, which are dark green and often have a glossy sheen. The plant produces clusters of small, greenish flowers in spring, followed by red or purple berries.

Environmental tolerances
A versatile shrub with moderate tolerance to frost, drought, and wind, Coprosma rotundifolia thrives in sheltered environments with moist soil. It has the advantage of being clay tolerant, making it a useful species for stabilising soils in degraded areas.

Co-benefits
Ideal for riparian zones and wetland restoration. Produces berries that attract native birds. Tolerant of shade and helps improve understory diversity.

Application	
ETS eligible	Not
Weather tolerances	Tolerates short dry spells
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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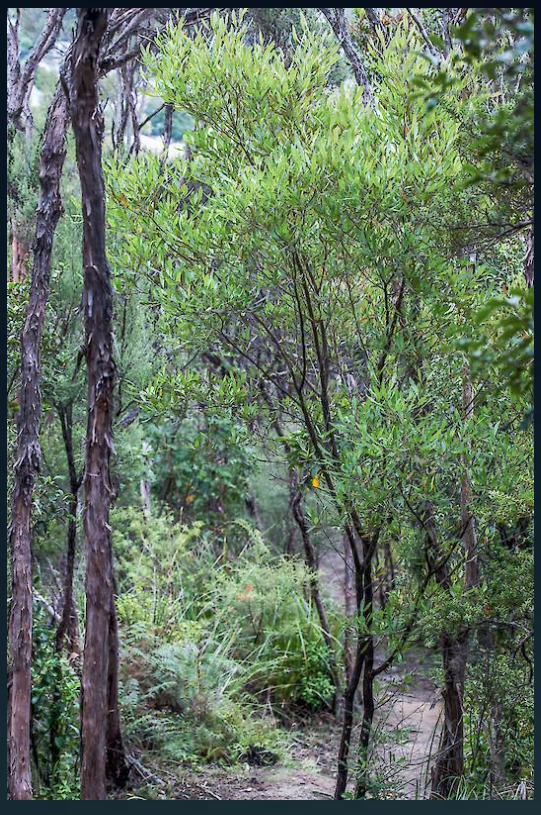
Dodonaea viscosa (Akeake)

Description

Akeake is a hardy, evergreen shrub or small tree that can grow to 3-6 meters in height. It has glossy, narrow leaves and produces small, inconspicuous flowers followed by winged, papery fruits. Dodonaea viscosa is found throughout New Zealand in coastal and lowland regions, thriving in a wide variety of soil types.



Environmental tolerances

Akeake is a tough and resilient tree, thriving in some of the harshest conditions. It has excellent drought tolerance, high wind resistance, and can withstand salt-laden coastal air, making it ideal for exposed coastal shelterbelts and erosion control plantings. It can handle a variety of soils, including heavy clay, and is tolerant of both dry and moist conditions.

Co-benefits

Fast-growing, hardy tree that thrives in coastal and windy environments. Provides shelter and windbreaks for farms. Dense foliage offers habitat for birds and insects.

Application	
ETS eligible	Not
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate to high tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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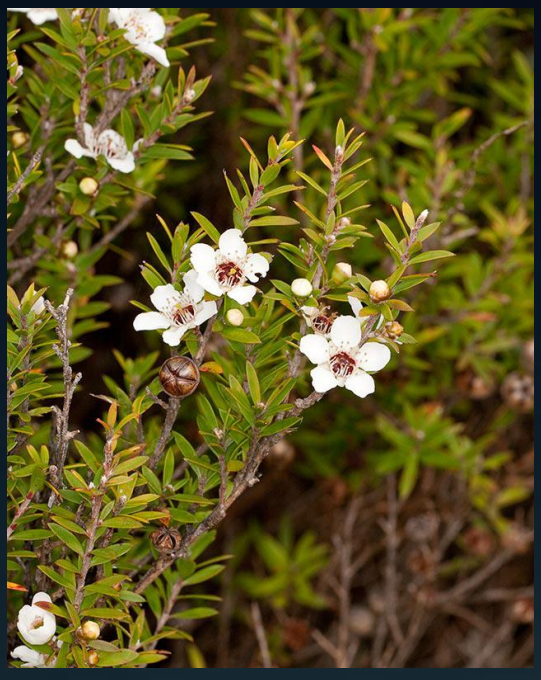
Leptospermum scoparium (Manuka)

Description

Manuka is a small tree or large shrub, typically reaching 3-5 meters in height, although it can grow taller in favorable conditions. Its narrow, aromatic leaves are covered in fine hairs, giving it a silvery appearance, while the tree's white or pink flowers bloom in early summer. Leptospermum scoparium is famous for its honey, produced by bees that collect nectar from the flowers, which has unique antibacterial properties.



Environmental tolerances

Mānuka is a hardy and adaptable pioneer species, thriving in a range of conditions. It has moderate tolerance to frost, drought, and wind, making it useful for revegetation, erosion control, and shelterbelts. While it prefers well-drained soils, it can handle moderate levels of moisture and clay.

Co-benefits

Important nectar source for honeybees, supporting mānuka honey production. Fast-growing pioneer species that stabilises erosion-prone land. Provides habitat for native insects and birds.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought and flood
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Pseudowintera colorata (Horopito)

Description

Horopito is a small evergreen shrub that grows to about 2-3 meters in height. It has aromatic, dark green leaves with a distinct spicy scent when crushed, and the undersides of the leaves are often red or purple. In spring, it produces small, pale yellow or green flowers, which are followed by small fruits. Pseudowintera colorata is native to New Zealand's forested areas, where it is often found in lowland and montane environments. Known as "New Zealand pepper tree," Horopito has traditionally been used by Māori for its medicinal properties, including treating ailments such as skin conditions and digestive issues.

Environmental tolerances

This species is moderately tolerant of frost, drought, and wind. It grows best in moist soils and can be planted in shaded or semi-shaded areas.

Co-benefits

Hardy shrub that thrives in shaded and exposed sites. Provides shelter for insects and birds. Known for its traditional medicinal properties.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	NA
Commercial production	NA

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak)

Description

Scarlet Oak is a deciduous tree that grows to a height of 15-20 meters. Known for its broad, deeply lobed leaves, which turn a brilliant red in autumn, it is a striking addition to any landscape. Native to North America, it has become a popular ornamental tree in New Zealand due to its vibrant foliage and large canopy. Quercus coccinea is not typically used for cultural purposes in New Zealand, but its strong timber is valued in woodworking and construction.

Environmental tolerances

This deciduous tree is frost-tender when young, requiring some protection in its early years. It has moderate tolerance to drought, wind, and salt-laden air, allowing it to be planted in a variety of conditions.

Co-benefits

Deep roots help with soil stabilisation and erosion control.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Frost tender when young
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Moderate tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Low tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Salix viminalis, purpurea and triandra clones (Shrub Willow)

Description

Shrub Willows are a group of fast-growing, deciduous trees or shrubs that reach around 2-4 meters in height, depending on the clone. They are characterized by long, narrow leaves that are often a glossy green on top with pale undersides. In spring, they produce catkins, which are small clusters of flowers. Salix viminalis and its related clones are commonly used in New Zealand for soil erosion control, as they thrive in wetland areas and along riverbanks

Environmental tolerances

A fast-growing and adaptable species, Shrub Willow has moderate tolerance to frost, drought, and wind, making it suitable for a range of environments. However, it does not tolerate salt-laden air, so it is best kept away from coastal exposure.

Co-benefits

Fast-growing species ideal for erosion control along waterways. Provides excellent shelter and windbreaks on farms. Can be used as fodder for livestock in dry conditions. Helps filter runoff, improving water quality in riparian zones.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Flood
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Medium
Commercial production	Medium

Tolerances	
Frost	Frost tender when young
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip tree)

Description

Tulip Tree is a tall, deciduous tree that can reach up to 30-40 meters in height. It has large, lobed leaves that resemble a tulip flower, giving the tree its name. Liriodendron tulipifera produces striking yellow-green flowers in late spring, which are followed by cone-like seed pods. Native to North America, this tree has been widely planted in New Zealand for ornamental purposes.

Environmental tolerances

Tulip tree thrives in temperate climates. It tolerates frost well and can handle moderate drought and wind exposure. However, it struggles in salty environments.

Co-benefits

Fast-growing and provides excellent shade for livestock. Produces nectar-rich flowers that attract bees and pollinators. Strong, deep roots help stabilise slopes and prevent erosion. Can be planted as a timber species due to high-quality wood.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	High
Commercial production	High

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate to high tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Ginkgo biloba (Ginkgo)

Description

Ginkgo is a distinctive, deciduous tree known for its unique fan-shaped leaves, which turn a brilliant yellow in autumn. Although not native to New Zealand, Ginkgo biloba is often planted in parks and gardens, growing to a height of around 20-25 meters. The tree has ancient origins, with a history dating back more than 200 million years, making it one of the oldest living tree species. Ginkgo is valued for its resilience to urban environments, and its leaves are sometimes used in traditional medicine. It also provides a striking ornamental feature, particularly in urban settings and large landscapes.

Environmental tolerances

Ginkgo is exceptionally hardy, tolerating frost, strong winds, and a variety of soil conditions. However, it does not do well in dry or coastal environments.

Co-benefits

Highly resilient tree, tolerant of drought, pests, and pollution. Provides deep shade for livestock in hot climates. Strong root system stabilises soil and prevents erosion. Long-lived species with potential for timber production.

Application	
ETS eligible	No
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Medium
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	High
Commercial production	High

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate to high tolerance
Drought	Low tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Nyssa sylvatica (Black Tupelo)

Description

Black Tupelo is a medium to large, deciduous tree that typically grows to around 15-20 meters tall. It is known for its glossy green leaves, which turn a vibrant red or orange in autumn. Nyssa sylvatica produces small, inconspicuous flowers in late spring, followed by blue-black fruits that are a food source for birds. Native to eastern North America, this tree is often planted for its autumn color and ornamental qualities in New Zealand.

Environmental tolerances

Black Tupelo is a highly resilient tree with outstanding tolerance to frost, moderate drought, and wind. However, it is less suited to coastal conditions.

Co-benefits

Produces fruit that supports native birds and wildlife. Strong root system stabilises riparian zones and prevents erosion. Displays striking autumn foliage, adding visual appeal.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought and flood
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate to high tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Low tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Platanus x acerifolia (London plane tree)

Description

The London Plane Tree is a large, deciduous tree, growing up to 20-30 meters tall. It has broad, palmate leaves that resemble those of the maple, and in late spring, it produces small, inconspicuous flowers followed by round seed clusters. Platanus x acerifolia is a hybrid between the American sycamore (Platanus occidentalis) and the oriental plane (Platanus orientalis), and it is commonly planted in urban environments. The tree is tolerant of pollution and compacted soil, making it a popular choice for streets and parks in New Zealand.

Environmental tolerances

The London Plane is frost-tender when young but becomes highly resilient with maturity. It can withstand moderate drought and wind exposure but struggles with salt spray. Its strong adaptability to clay soils and preference for moist conditions make it an excellent option for urban plantings.

Co-benefits

Highly resilient and tolerant of pollution, drought, and poor soils. Provides dense shade and acts as a windbreak in farm landscapes. Deep root system improves soil stability and reduces erosion. Long-lived species with timber potential.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Tolerates periodic drought and flood
Possums	Low tolerance
Slope stabilisation	Low
Animal Fodder	No
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Frost tender when young
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Liquidamber styraciflua (Liquidamber)

Description

Liquidambar is a large, deciduous tree that grows to about 15-20 meters in height. It has star-shaped leaves that are green in summer and turn brilliant shades of red, yellow, and purple in autumn. Liquidambar styraciflua is native to North America but has become a popular ornamental tree in New Zealand due to its vibrant fall foliage. Its resin is sometimes used in perfumes, and the tree is commonly planted in streetscapes and parks for its aesthetic appeal. The wood of Liquidambar is also used in furniture making and cabinetry.

Environmental tolerances

Highly tolerant of frost and wind, it can withstand moderate drought conditions but prefers consistently moist soils. It is also clay-tolerant, making it a good choice where deep, fertile soils allow it to flourish.

Co-benefits

Provides stunning autumn color, enhancing farm aesthetics.
Deep-rooted tree that stabilises soil and prevents erosion.
Tolerant of a range of soil conditions, including wetland edges.
Produces a dense canopy for windbreaks and livestock shade.

Application	
ETS eligible	Yes
Weather tolerances	Drought
Possums	Tolerant
Slope stabilisation	High
Animal Fodder	Yes
Carbon Sequestration	Low
Commercial production	Low

Tolerances	
Frost	Moderate to high tolerance
Drought	Moderate tolerance
Wind	Moderate tolerance
Salt wind	Low tolerance
Clay soil	Moderate tolerance
Flooding	Moderate tolerance
Soil wetness preferred	Moderate wetness

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Version
- Version 1 (March 2026)

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