

TREES THAT COUNT TE RAHI O TĀNE

WHAT KIND OF TREES COUNT?

Trees That Count is keeping a live count of native tree planting activity in New Zealand so we can measure the impact we can collectively have on climate change. It's about planting trees that count – for restoring and enhancing our environment, for biodiversity and for the enjoyment and well-being of future generations.

TO HAVE THE GREATEST IMPACT ON OUR ENVIRONMENT, THE TREES THAT WE ARE COUNTING ARE:

1. Native – that is, indigenous to New Zealand
2. Species that have the potential to reach a minimum height of 5 metres at maturity
3. 'In addition' to nature – that is, deliberately planted and not counted through natural regeneration
4. Planted with the intention of being maintained and protected until maturity.

WHAT TYPES OF TREES ARE INCLUDED?

Some common native tree and shrub species that will meet Trees That Count's criteria for planting are listed to the right.

There are of course many other native trees and shrubs that are planted in New Zealand that will comply with Trees That Count's criteria. Two online plant databases that are useful to indicate plant height ranges and can be used to determine which species will comply are: **New Zealand Plant Conservation Network** www.nzpcn.org.nz **Landcare Research** www.landcareresearch.co.nz/science/plants-animals-fungi/plants/systematics

Help us grow the count! Pledge your planting plans with us at treesthatcount.co.nz

CONTACT

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TREES

Black beech (<i>Fuscospora solandri</i>)
Broadleaf (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>)
Kahikatea (<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>)
Kanuka (<i>Kunzea spp.</i>)
Karaka (<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>)
Kauri (<i>Agathis australis</i>)
Kawaka (<i>Librocedrus plumosa</i>)
Kohekohe (<i>Dysoxylum spectabile</i>)
Kotukutuku, Tree fuschia (<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>)
Kowhai (<i>Sophora spp</i>)
Matai (<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>)
Miro (<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>)
Northern rata (<i>Metrosideros robusta</i>)
Pohutukawa (<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>)
Puriri (<i>Vitex lucens</i>)
Red beech (<i>Fuscospora fusca</i>)
Rewarewa (<i>Knightia excelsa</i>)
Rimu (<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>)
Tanekaha, Celery pine (<i>Phyllocladus trichomanoides</i>)
Taraire (<i>Beilschmiedia tarairi</i>)
Titoki (<i>Alectryon excelsus</i>)
Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>)
Silver beech (<i>Lophozonia menziesii</i>)

SHRUBS

Akeake (<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>)
Akiraho (<i>Olearia paniculata</i>)
Cabbage tree, Ti kouka (<i>Cordyline australis</i>)
Five finger, Whauwhaupaku (<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>)
Horoeka, Lancewood (<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>)
Houpara (<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>)
Karamu (<i>Coprosma robusta</i>)
Karo (<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>)
Kohuhu (<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>)
Lacebark, Houhere (<i>Hoheria spp</i>)
Lemonwood, Tarata (<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>)
Mahoe, Whiteywood (<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>)
Makomako, Wineberry (<i>Aristotelia serrata</i>)
Manatu (<i>Plagianthus regius</i>)
Manuka, Tea tree (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>)
Ngaio (<i>Myoporum laetum</i>)
Putaputaweta, Marbleleaf (<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>)
Rangiora (<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i>)
Rautawhiri (<i>Pittosporum colensoi</i>)
Red mapou (<i>Myrsine australis</i>)
Shining karamu (<i>Coprosma lucida</i>)