

HIGH COUNTRY/ELEVATED LAND

High-Medium Shelter (8 metres +)

Suitable for most soil types

Leyland cypress ‘Ferndown’ and ‘Staplehill’ (sterile hybrids) (*Cupressus* × *leylandii*)

Fast-growing tree providing dense, even shelter. Tolerates a range of soils and climates. Cold hardy.

Tarata/Lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*) & **Kōhūhū/Black Matipo** (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*)

Medium height, good hedging tree. Suitable for privacy screening or lower farm shelter. Tolerates wind, drought, and frost.

Red beech (*Fuscopora fusca*) & **Silver beech** (*Lophozonia menziesii*) Often found on free-draining dry soils.

Hall’s Tōtara (*Podocarpus laetus*) Suitable for hedging. Suitable for very dry, thin soils and strong wind.

Mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*) Hardy, tolerant of wind, drought and frost. Found from wetlands to dry hillsides.

Kōwhai (*Sophora microphylla*) Grows well in high country, along river margins and close to the coast. Hardy, tolerant of dry, windy conditions. Semi-deciduous.

Eucalypts for shelter (plant 1–2 metres apart)

Cider gum (*Eucalyptus gunnii*) Large, upright tree that tolerates a range of soils from dry to swampy. Excellent shelter for cold, frosty sites.

Swamp peppermint gum (*Eucalyptus rodwayi*) Fast-growing, excellent shelter tree. Tolerant of cold, drought, and wet soils.

Snow gum (*Eucalyptus pauciflora* subsp.) Shelter tree that withstands snow and ice. Grows well in shallow, dry, and rocky through to wet snowy areas on high ridge tops.

Pines for shelter (plant 1 metre apart, watch for wilding spread)

Radiata hybrid (x *Pinus attenuata*) Hardy shelter in a range of sites, tolerant of dry and cold. Considered less spread-prone than *P. radiata* in high country.

Stone pine (*Pinus pinea*) Tolerates hot, dry conditions. Requires well-drained soils. Hardy.

High-medium shelter for moister soil

Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) Great for hedging. Good for cool, moist sites; tolerant of full sun and shade. Initial growth is slow.

Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra* ‘Italica’) Fast-growing shelter, but susceptible to rust. Hardy. Can be topped to maintain desired height.

Ribbonwood (*Plagianthus regius*) Medium height, hardy tree, can be trimmed into dense hedge. Medium-rapid growth, even on dry, windy sites.

Cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*) Hardy, tolerates from coastal to swampy, dry and exposed. Plant away from areas that need frequent mowing due to regular shedding of leaves.

Medium-Low Shelter (4–8 metres)

Mingimingi (*Coprosma propinqua* and *C. rigida*) Tolerates a range of conditions from free draining to wet, frosty and wind hardy.

Makomako/Wineberry (*Aristotelia fruticosa*) Divaricating shrub up to 3 metres. Hardy.

Twiggy tree daisies (*Olearia lineata*, *O. hectorii*, *O. fragrantissima* – all threatened species; and *O. bullata*) Very hardy to wind, frost, drought.

Kōwhai (*Sophora microphylla*) The only Kōwhai species native to Southland. Grows well along river margins, close to the coast and in uplands. Hardy, tolerant of dry, windy conditions. Semi-deciduous.

 **Evergreen** – Provides consistent, year-round shelter.

 **Deciduous** – Drops leaves in winter, allowing more light.

 **Native** – Grows naturally in New Zealand. Some native species in this guide are Southland-specific.

NOTE: Groups of mixed species are best when planting for shelter.

COASTAL AND LOWLAND AREAS

High-Medium Shelter (8 metres +)

Suitable for most soil types

River she-oak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*) & **Swamp she-oak** (*Casuarina glauca*) Tolerates strong winds and both damp and dry conditions. Excellent shelter. *C. glauca* tolerates salt winds.

Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*) Good in exposed locations. Relatively tolerant of salt winds and will grow in dry clay soils.

Oven’s cypress (x *Cupressocyparis ovensii*) Excellent shelter. Hardy and withstands windy and dry conditions, except extreme wet soils.

Southern mahogany (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) Can withstand salty winds and dry or wet conditions in exposed areas. Good coastal shelter.

Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) Can withstand dry conditions, salt winds and exposed sites. Excellent shelter when tended.

Mōtukutuku/Tree fuchsia (*Fuchsia excorticata*) Prefers damp soil, suited to lowland, gullies. Hardy.

Kōwhai (*Sophora microphylla*) The only Kōwhai species native to Southland. Grows well along river margins, close to the coast and in uplands. Hardy, tolerant of dry, windy conditions. Semi-deciduous.

Makomako/Wineberry (*Aristotelia serrata*) Semi-deciduous tree up to 10 metres. Hardy once established. Use guards.

Mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*) Hardy, tolerant of wind, drought and frost. Found from wetlands to dry hillsides.

Southern Rata (*Metrosideros excelsa*) Hardy, slow growing, cold and frost tolerant.

Tōtara (*Podocarpus totara*) Hardy, large to medium tree, tolerant of many soil types.

Ribbonwood (*Plagianthus regius*) Medium height, hardy tree, can be trimmed into dense hedge. Medium-rapid growth, even on dry, windy sites.

COASTAL AND LOWLAND AREAS

Medium-Low Shelter (4–8 metres)

Shining Karamū (*Coprosma lucida*)

Hardy low shelter or hedge. Use guards for wind shelter for at least first year.

Cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*)

Very hardy. Can grow well in wet and dry conditions. Well suited to riparian planting.

Common tree daisy (*Olearia arborescens* and *O. avicenniifolia*)

Hardy, coastal, exposed, frost tolerant, loamy soil, shady soil or windy.

Kāpuka/Broadleaf (*Griselinia littoralis*)

Small tree that grows to 8 metres with bright green, thick, shiny leaves.

Koromiko (*Hebe salicifolia*)

Fast growing, low shelter, prefers moist soil, hardy. Use guards for wind shelter for at least first year.

Red Mapou/Red Matipo (*Myrsine australis*)

Easy to grow shrub. Does not like wet feet. Frost tolerant and suitable as a revegetation, hedging and shelter species.

Kōkōmuka/Shore Koromiko/Coastal hebe (*Hebe elliptica*)

Coastal only. Hardy to exposed and coastal conditions but only tolerates light frosts.

Harakeke/Flax (*Phormium tenax*)

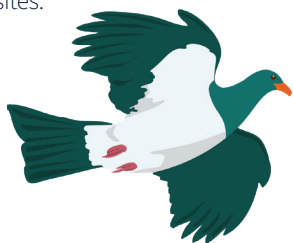
Low shelter erosion control, tolerant of wide range of sites including swampy and coast environments.

Narrow-leaved Mahoe/Mahoe-wao (*Melicytus lanceolatus*)

Hardy, easily hedged. Provide guards for wind shelter for at least first year.

Mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*)

Grows well on most sites.



The best advice is local advice

The species listed in this guide are for reference only. Your regional council or local nurseries can advise which trees are best suited for your purpose and your site. Also consider:

Plant to reduce wildfire risk

Please check the Fire and Emergency New Zealand website – scan the QR code – and learn how to protect your property from wildfires, including avoiding highly flammable plants.



Plant locally sourced

Use ecosourced native plants to help maintain your area's unique characteristics. Scan the QR code to learn more at DOC's website.



WHAT ARE WILDING PINES?

Wilding pines refers to self-seeded trees of exotic conifer species (including fir, larch and pines), that are growing where they are not supposed to be. Wildings pose a big threat to New Zealand's unique environment and primary production. Selecting non-spreading species for shelter and amenity plantings prevents the spread of wilding pines into surrounding areas.

➤ **WILDINGPINES.NZ**

Published January 2024 with Environment Southland

The Right Tree for Your Place in Southland

A shelter planting guide for Southland landowners to reduce wilding spread risk from new plantings



**NATIONAL WILDING CONIFER
CONTROL PROGRAMME**