

- outgoings on the Land?
- Who is responsible for fire protection?
- Is the grantee of the forestry right able to transfer the forestry right or does the owner wish to limit the right to transfer?
- Who will comply with statutory provisions regulations and by-laws affecting the land and trees?
- Where the land concerned is Maori land special provisions may be inserted regarding protection of historic and sacred places artifacts.
- Should the grantee be required to prepare and comply with a management plan for the forest? Should the landowner have any role or say in forest management? If so, what role or say?

- What will happen in the event of a default by either party? A dispute resolution procedure should be in place.

Conclusion

A forestry right is a powerful yet simple tool to allow parties flexibility in coming to an arrangement that suits both landowner and investor and which can be registered against title to land to protect the interest of all parties.

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looking back

German documents in historical find

Recently some historical documents of interest and importance have been discovered and conserved, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Richard Woollons of the New Zealand School of Forestry and historically-minded staff of Carter Holt Harvey Ltd. The documents will be placed in the Forestry Archive of the Macmillan Brown Collection at the University of Canterbury.

One represents a vignette of some German forestry in the early part of the last century. It comprises a management plan of part of the forests of the Mitteldick Range which lie between Frankfurt, Darmstadt and Mainz. The author was a well-known English forester who played an important role in New Zealand forestry many decades ago. Owen Jones came to New Zealand in 1925 as a forester for NZ Perpetual Forests which later became NZ Forest Products Ltd., and later still Carter Holt Harvey Ltd. Jones had trained under Sir William Schlich at Coopers Hill, Oxford, a forestry school which later became the Oxford Department of Forestry. It was the custom in those days for new young graduates to gain further experience in forest management on the Continent, principally in Germany for German forestry was regarded then as pre-eminent. So Jones and some of his contemporaries were given the task by the local Forstmeister of applying the master Mitteldick Working Plan to twenty compartments of the forest tract.

The result in Jones' case was a beautifully handwritten and detailed 1911 management plan describing the relevant stands of oak (46 percent by area), Scots pine (26 percent), beech with birch and alder (24 percent) and spruce (4 percent), and prescribing treatment and sustained harvesting for them. Jones would have been aged 23 and his effort bore the signature of the Forstmeister indicating the latter had read it. A feature of the plan was the attention paid to site differences in soil moisture.

Some of the detail is intriguing: A sum of 700 marks was realised annually from the sale of leaf and moss litter collected from the roads and rides. The annual yield of game was 20-25 fallow deer, 40 roe deer, 70-80 hares, 6-8

foxes and an unspecified number of woodcocks. The interest rate for the financial calculations was 2.5 percent. There were labour problems too in those days, even the girls who worked in the nursery striking.

The other documents comprise four huge, strong, stiff-cover Forest Service ledgers which contain detailed compartment histories of Woodhill Forest (two ledgers), Riverhead Forest and Tairua Forest, all of which were in the Auckland Conservancy of the old Forest Service. The records are carefully and legibly handwritten, many by a Ranger W. Staveley. The periods involved are from 1930 or thereabouts up to 1970. Sub-compartments are detailed for areas and species (often with seed-lot numbers), and for silvicultural treatments including topdressing and burning. There is mention too of accidental fires. Yields from clear felling are also noted. The Riverhead ledger contains detailed maps.

A feature of the records is the great range of species which were tried, including many pines, cypresses, eucalypts, and even Sitka spruce. Canary Island pine features frequently among the former group and the writer can recall that some of the old foresters regarded this species highly because of its superior wood properties. As would have been expected, there was much conversion to radiata pine.

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