

# Overview of the One Billion Trees Criteria against SLUI Grants

## The right tree in the right place for the right purpose

The One Billion Trees (1BT) Direct Landowner Grants through the Provincial Growth Fund are available for landowners or organisations who have the legal right to establish trees on the land and can commit to maintaining the planting project for a minimum period of typically ten years.

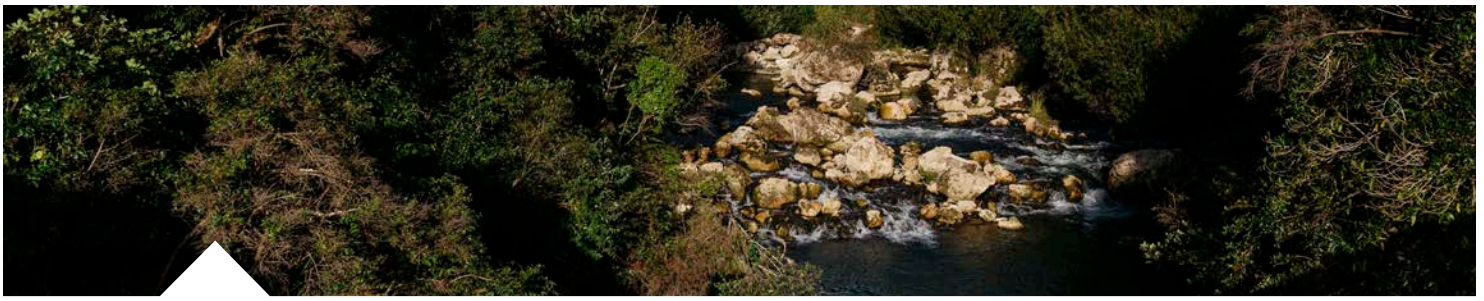
Multiple areas can be applied for within a single application for any and all plant groups, but each area must be at least one hectare. The area must not be forest land\* at the time of application or have been forest land for the last five years.

*\*Forest land is defined as land (of at least 1 ha) that has or is likely to have tree crown cover from forest species of more than 30% at maturity in each hectare.*

	1BT				SLUI	
	Size (ha)	Base rate/ha	Including top-up for erosion prone land* OR surge regions**	Available fencing top-up***	Size (ha)	Base rate/ha These rates can also apply to fencing costs.
<b>Indigenous mix</b> (eg. a mix of native trees and shrubs)	1-300	\$4,000	\$4,500	\$500/ha max.	No Limit	30 – 70% grant
<b>Mānuka/Kānuka</b> (particularly for erosion control or as a nurse crop for an indigenous forest)	5-300	\$1,800	\$2,300	N/A	<150	50% grant (150 ha capped @ 50% for >50% farm conversion)
<b>Indigenous natural regeneration</b> (eg. reversion, retiring land and managing it to naturally return back to trees)	5-300	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$500/ha max.	No Limit	Managed retirement = up to \$300/ha Reversion = up to \$500/ha
<b>Exotic</b> (eg. eucalypts, redwoods or Pinus radiata to stabilise erosion-prone land)	5-300	\$1,500	\$2,000	N/A	<150	30 – 70% grant (150 ha capped @ 50% for >50% farm conversion)

\*Erosion prone land is land with a high or very high erosion risk under the Erosion Susceptibility Classification, or based on other farm-scale mapping.

\*\*The Manawātū-Whanganui Region is categorised as a surge region. \*\*\*Your project may be eligible for this top-up if you are undertaking assisted regeneration or planting mixed indigenous species and fencing is necessary to protect your planting.



	SLUI		
	Size (ha)	Standard base rate	Top-up
<b>Riparian retirement (and planting)</b>	No limit	30 – 50% grant	20% - If works are on top-priority land that is not already vegetated.
<b>Wetland retirement (and planting)</b>	No limit	30 – 50% grant	
<b>Poplars/willow poles</b>	No limit	30 – 50% grant	
<b>Full bush retirement</b>	No limit	30 – 50% grant	
<b>Structures/earthworks</b>	No limit	30 – 50% grant	N/A

## Payment Method

1BT grants are paid in milestone payments, with 30% available beforehand with proof of seedlings, 50% after trees are established, and the remainder when trees have been successfully maintained. The SLUI grants are generally paid after the trees have been established but are flexible.

## Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)

For forest land to be eligible for the ETS, you need:

- Forest land that is at least one hectare of forest species (those than can reach at least 5m in height when mature). This does not include trees grown primarily for fruit or nuts.
- Has, or is likely to have tree crown cover of forest species of more than 30% in each hectare.
- Has, or is likely to have an average width of tree crown cover of at least 30m.
- Has not been forest land in the last five years.

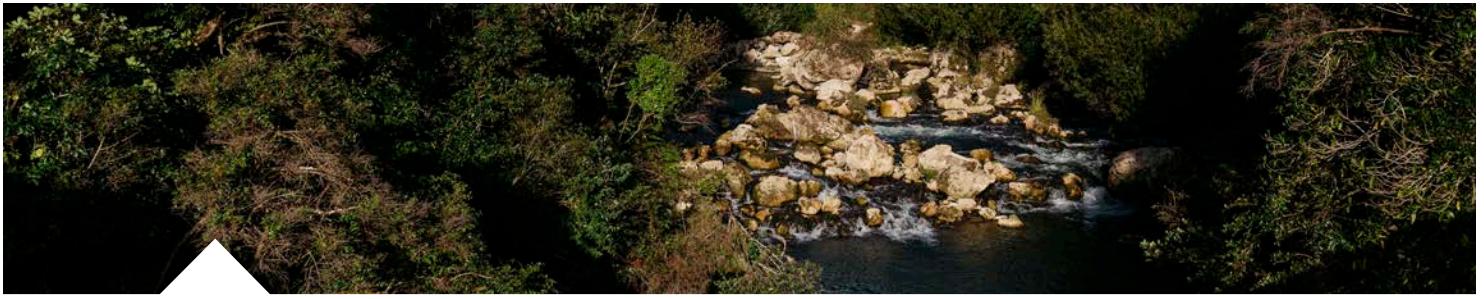
## Forest Land

### Post 1989 forest land definition for ETS

Forest land that:

- Was not forest land on 31 December 1989
- Was forest land on 31 December 1989, but was deforested between 1 January 1990 and 31 December 2007.
- Was pre-1990 forest land (other than exempt land) that was deforested after 1 January 2013, and offset by pre-1990 offsetting forest land.
- Was pre-1990 offsetting forest land that was deforested after 1 January 2013, and any liability to surrender units has been satisfied.
- Was exempt land that has been deforested and the number of units that would have been required to be surrendered have been surrendered.

To qualify for the 1BT Direct Landowner Grants, the land does not have to be post-1989 forest land, but land registered into the ETS is subject to a separate eligibility assessment.



The comparison between 1BT and SLUI grants (accounting for New Zealand Units and Milestone payments) shows that certain grants may be better suited to different land owners depending on their situation. This is indicated in the graphs below, which assume a consistent price of \$25/T over time.

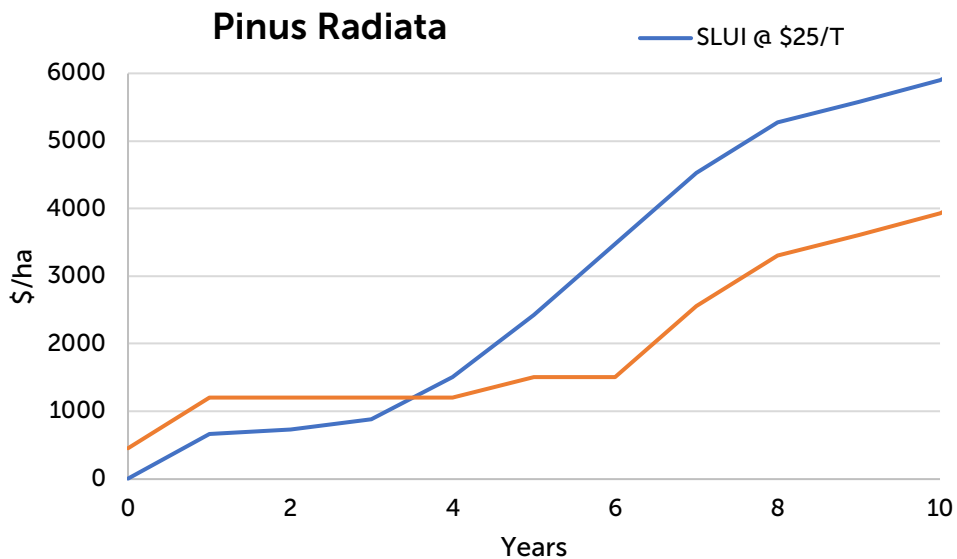
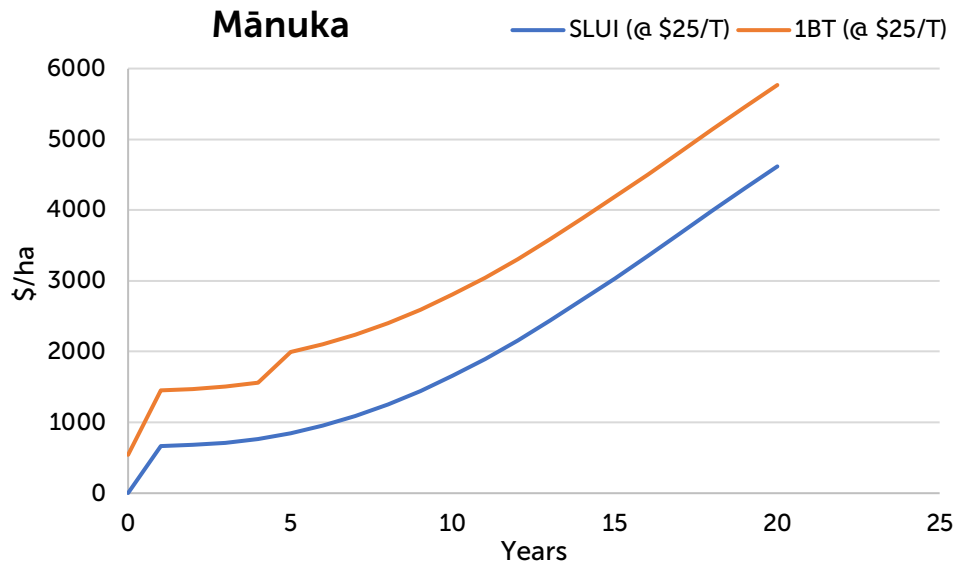
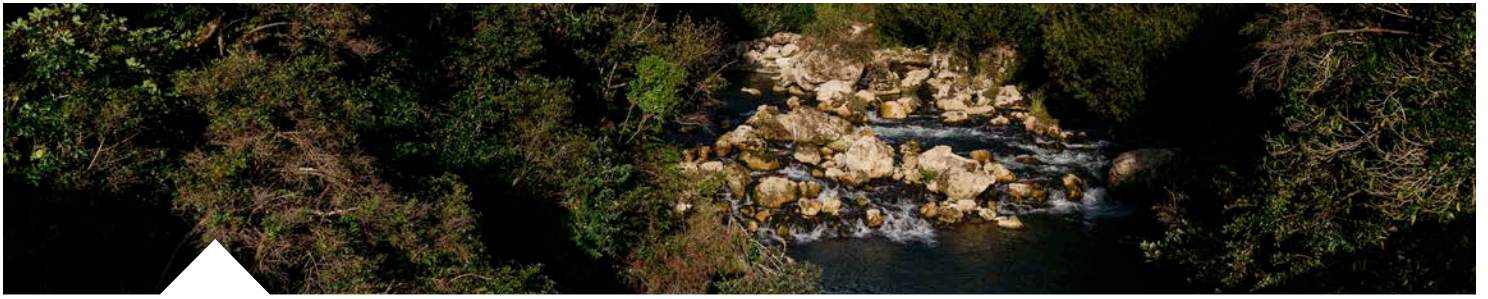


Figure 1: Mānuka income per hectare for SLUI and 1BT grants based on carbon sequestered over time and grant amount. Includes the milestone payment structure for 1BT.

Figure 2: Pinus radiata income per hectare for SLUI and 1BT grants based on carbon sequestered over time and grant amount. Includes the milestone payment structure and six-year ETS exclusion period for 1BT.





# Restrictions of the 1BT Grants

## Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)

You are not able to be registered into the ETS for six years from, and including, the year of planting for *Pinus radiata*. If you are not planting *Pinus radiata*, you will need to write in your application that you are interested in registering in the ETS in the future as eligibility is not guaranteed.

## Planting

A grant area must have an average minimum canopy width of 30m, although riparian areas (planting along waterways) may be narrower than 30m – the application for this will need to include a credible riparian management plan.

A grant area must have a minimum planted area of one hectare for indigenous species or five hectares for other species. For mixed plantings of less than five hectares, at least one hectare of indigenous trees is required.

The average stems per hectare (sph) should be a minimum of 750 sph (pole plantings will not reach this minimum). A minimum of 300 sph should be tall trees species for indigenous mix plantings.

## Mānuka

If uninhibited, Mānuka can reach 5m in height at maturity as required for canopy cover. However, intensive management of Mānuka (such as some honey production management processes) can limit that height at maturity and may prevent the trees from reaching the required height.

### **Reference material:**

Te Uru Rakau. (November 2018). The One Billion Trees Programme [Guide].

Te Uru Rakau. (30 November 2018). Frequently Asked Questions Document.