

2. TIMBERS SUITABLE FOR GENERAL BUILDING PURPOSES, OR FOR SPECIAL USES, BUT OF LESS DURABILITY THAN THE PRECEDING KINDS.

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| 25. Rimu, red-pine (<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>).* | 35. Pokaka (<i>Elæocarpus Hookerianus</i>). |
| 26. Kahikatea, white-pine (<i>Podocarpus dacrydioides</i>).† | 36. Tarairi (<i>Beilschmiedia tarairi</i>). |
| 27. Miro toromiro (<i>Podocarpus ferrugineus</i>). | 37. Tawa (<i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i>). |
| 28. Tanekaha (<i>Phyllocladus trichomanoides</i>). | 38. Titoki, tokitoki (<i>Alectryon excelsum</i>). |
| 29. Toatoa (<i>Phyllocladus glauca</i>). | 39. Tawari (<i>Ixerba brexioides</i>). |
| 30. Mountain-toatoa (<i>Phyllocladus alpinus</i>). | 40. Mangeao, tangeao (<i>Litsea calicaris</i>). |
| 31. Tawhai rauriki, mountain-beech (<i>Fagus cliffortioides</i>). | 41. Rewarewa (<i>Knightia excelsa</i>). |
| 32. Tawhai, silver-beech (<i>Fagus Menziesii</i>). | 42. Tawhero (<i>Weinmannia sylvicola</i>). |
| 33. Pukatea (<i>Laurelia novæ-zealandiæ</i>). | 43. Towhai, or kamahi (<i>Weinmannia racemosa</i>). |
| 34. Hinau (<i>Elæocarpus dentatus</i>). | 44. Porokaiwhiri (<i>Hedycarya arborea</i>). |
| | 45. Kohekohe (<i>Dysorhylum spectabile</i>). |

3. TIMBERS OF SMALL DIMENSIONS, ADAPTED TO SPECIAL PURPOSES.

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| 46. Horopito (<i>Drimys axillaris</i>). | 66. Toothed lancewood (<i>Pseudopanax ferox</i>). |
| 47. Tarata (<i>Pittosporum eugenoides</i>). | 67. Papauma (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>). |
| 48. Karo (<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>). | 68. Puka (<i>Griselinia lucida</i>). |
| 49. Tawhiwhi (<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>). | 69. Tree karamu (<i>Coprosma arborea</i>). |
| 50. Mahoe (<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>). | 70. Yellow-wood (<i>Coprosma linariifolia</i>). |
| 51. Huoi, or manatu (<i>Plagianthus betulinus</i>). | 71. Milk-tree (<i>Paratrophis heterophyllus</i>). |
| 52. Wharangi (<i>Melicope ternata</i>). | 72. Large milk-tree (<i>Paratrophis opaca</i>). |
| 53. Kaikomako (<i>Pennantia corymbosa</i>). | 73. Heketara (<i>Olearia Cunninghamii</i>). |
| 54. Ake (<i>Dodonæa viscosa</i>). | 74. Akeake (<i>Olearia avicinnæfolia</i>). |
| 55. Karaka (<i>Corynocarpus lævigata</i>). | 75. Neinei (<i>Dracophyllum latifolium</i>). |
| 56. Putaputa-weta (<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>). | 76. Mountain neinei (<i>Dracophyllum Traversii</i>). |
| 57. Kumarahou (<i>Quintinia serrata</i>). | 77. Inaka (<i>Dracophyllum longifolium</i>). |
| 58. Makamaka (<i>Ackama rosæfolia</i>). | 78. Toro (<i>Myrsine salicina</i>). |
| 59. Manuka, or kahikatoa (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>). | 79. Mapau (<i>Myrsine Urviliei</i>). |
| 60. Ramarama (<i>Myrtus bullata</i>). | 80. Tawaapou (<i>Sideroxylon costatum</i>). |
| 61. Small-leaved ramarama (<i>Myrtus Ralpii</i>). | 81. Maire (<i>Fusanus Cunninghamii</i>). |
| 62. Rohutu (<i>Myrtus obcordata</i>). | 82. Ngaio (<i>Myoporum laetum</i>). |
| 63. Rohutu (<i>Myrtus pedunculata</i>). | 83. Toru (<i>Persoonia toro</i>). |
| 64. Kotukutuku, or kohutuhutu (<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>). | 84. Houhere (<i>Hoheria populnea</i>). |
| 65. Horoeaka, lancewood (<i>Pseudopanax crassifolium</i>). | 85. Makomako (<i>Aristotelia racemosa</i>). |
| | 86. Tumatukuru (<i>Discaria toumatou</i>). |

* Vide photos opposite pp. 29, 49.

† Vide photos opposite pp. 29, 34, 35.

(B.) DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF DISTRICTS.

The following detailed accounts of timbers in each land district have been supplied by officers of the Department of Lands:—

AUCKLAND.

The Auckland Land District covers about four and a half degrees of latitude, with an area of 13,858,000 acres, extending from 34° 30' to 39° S., its greatest length being about 365 miles, from the North Cape to the 39th parallel, south of Lake Taupo, while its greatest width is about 180 miles. In the peninsula north of Auckland, indented as it is on either side by harbours and arms of the sea, and with a mean width between the Pacific Ocean and Tasman Sea of little over forty miles, the range of temperature is remarkably small. The thermometer seldom registers above 80° in the shade in the middle of summer, whilst the heat is always tempered by a cool breeze, bringing the mean summer temperature to under 70° in the shade. The frosts are hardly worth mentioning, as the minimum register is seldom below 40°; but south of Auckland sharp white frosts occur very often, more especially beyond 38° of latitude, and snow lies upon the sunmits of some of the highest hills or mountains in winter.

The district may be said to have no real mountains, as the most prominent peaks of the several scattered ranges or hills seldom exceed 3,000 ft. in height above the sea-level, an altitude just enough—south of 38°—to clothe the last 1,000 ft. with snow in the depth of winter.

The greater part of the district has been covered in the past with dense forests, which are now fast disappearing under the axe of the settler, and being transformed into rich pasture land. The only really good Crown lands fit for settlement in the North are still all covered with forest, and must be cleared and sown before any returns can follow. The area of forest land at the present time is about 950,000 acres north of Auckland, and 2,720,000 acres south of it. The forests contain a mixture of trees of all kinds, from the giant kauri to scrubby tea-tree or manuka, but all the bush is useful for building, fencing, and household purposes, or, at any rate, may be converted into charcoal for sale. Of kauri (the most valuable tree in New Zealand) great quantities are being yearly cut and exported or used for home consumption,