



## Deforestation trend, 1990–2015

Title	Deforestation trend, 1990–2015
Publisher	New Zealand's Environment Reporting Series: The Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand
Description	New Zealand's indigenous and exotic forests absorb carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) from the atmosphere through photosynthesis and store the carbon as biomass and in the soil. On average, more than twice as much carbon per hectare is stored in New Zealand's mature indigenous forests than in exotic forests planted for wood production. Regenerating indigenous forests are also an important store of carbon, adding carbon every year as they grow. Total carbon stored in exotic forests will fluctuate over decades as the forests grow from seedlings to mature trees, are harvested, and replanted. Because CO <sub>2</sub> is the major driver of climate change, forests provide important mitigation services and help New Zealand meet its climate change commitments. Trend direction was assessed using the Theil-Sen estimator and the Two One-Sided Test (TOST) for equivalence at the 95% confidence level. More information on this dataset and how it relates to our environmental reporting indicators and topics can be found in the attached data quality pdf.
Source	Ministry for the Environment - LUCAS
Rights	Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 New Zealand
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Rights	<a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a>
Coverage	1990–2015; national
Identifier	<a href="https://data.mfe.govt.nz/table/89408-deforestation-trend-19902015/">https://data.mfe.govt.nz/table/89408-deforestation-trend-19902015/</a>
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