

Greater Heretaunga and Ahuriri
Land and Water Management
Collaborative Stakeholder (TANK)
Group



**Meeting 23:
20 September 2016**

Karakia

Agenda

- 10:00am Welcome, karakia, notices, meeting record
- 10:15am Update on HNorth Water Contamination and its relevance to TANK
- 10.30am SedNET modelling
- 11.45pm Sediment and erosion mitigation options and strategies
- 12:30pm **LUNCH**
- 1:15pm Waitangi Estuary – state and trends; and impact on values
- 2:30pm Translating Mana Whenua Values to Attributes for the Ngaruroro Awa
- 3:30pm **COFFEE BREAK**
- 3:40pm Updates from Working Groups
- 3:45pm Agenda for next meeting
- 3:50pm Revised Work Programme
- ~4:00pm **FINISH**

Meeting objectives

1. Understand estuary state in relation to freshwater inputs
2. Receive information about modelled land use effects on water quality – pastoral catchments and sources of;
 - Sediment – Sednet
 - Phosphorus - Overseer
3. Discuss sediment and erosion mitigation options and strategies
4. Build on the values/attributes work of the TANK Group by receiving the findings of the *Translating mana whenua values to attributes for the Ngaruroro awa* engagement project

Action points

ID	Action item	Person responsible	Status
22.1	Include amenity value for the “All surface water” values.	Mary-Anne	Completed
22.2	Further refinement of values information to come as Maori values and attributes work considered alongside TANK Group work to date.		Being presented today (meeting #23)
22.3	Project team updating work programme to ensure work programme sufficiently detailed.		Being presented today (meeting #23)
22.4	There is a need for further discussion to refine the Group understanding and position in relation to swimming water quality and related mahinga kai management		To be discussed at later meeting/s
22.5	Check Cawthron report in relation to clarity and turbidity needs of native fish	Nathan Burkipile/ Mary-Anne	In progress
22.6	HBRC will organise an opportunity for TANK members to go on a fieldtrip.		Options being discussed today

Sediment modelling in the TANK catchments

Where from, where to and how much?

The SedNet model

- Comprised of several sub models
- Models takes into account;
 - Land slope
 - Land cover
 - River flows
 - River bank erosion
 - Sediment deposition on river beds & banks
- Calibrated with 'real' data

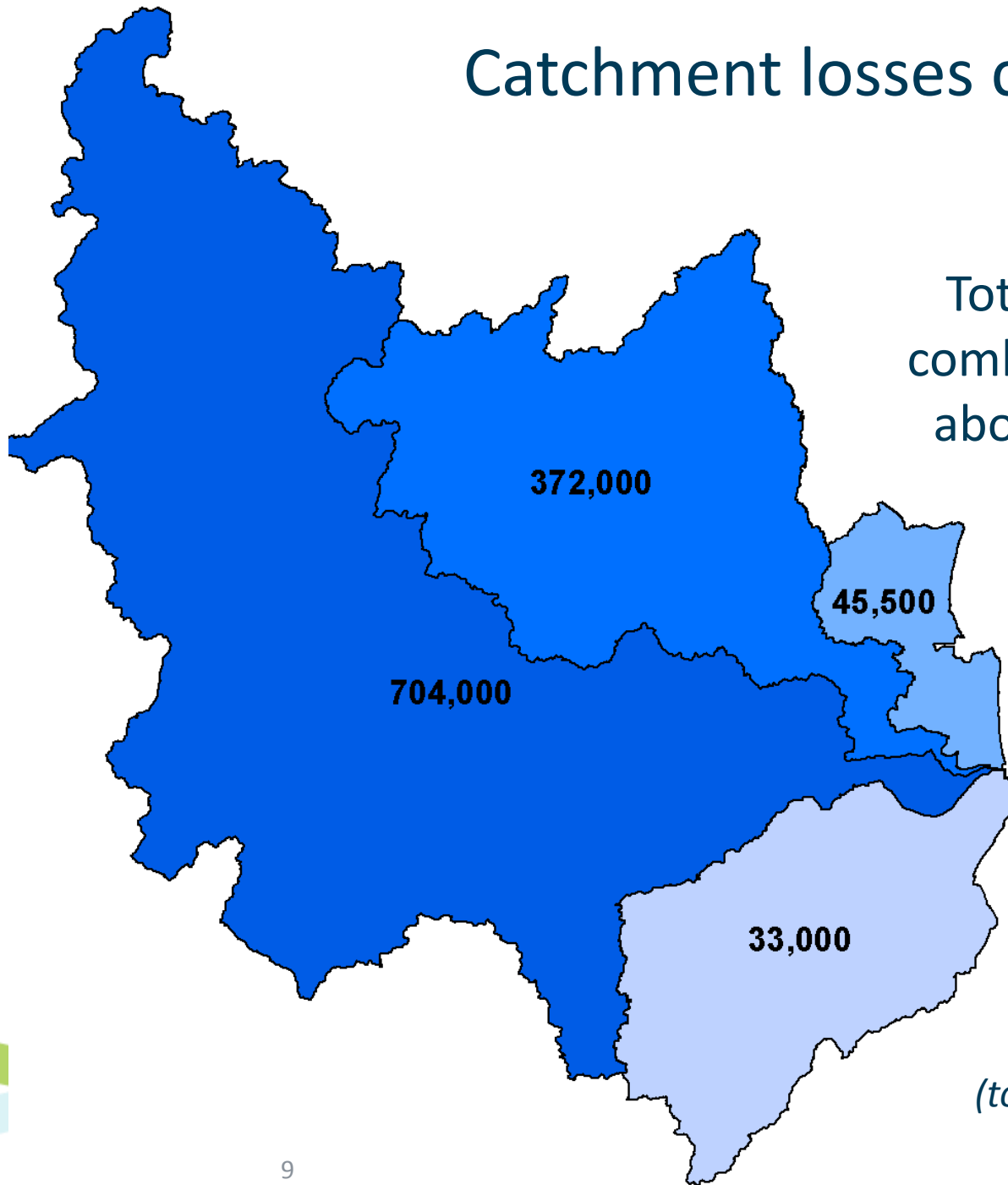


What can the model do?

SedNet modelling can help:

- Identify sources of sediment
- Calculate area of land vulnerable to sediment generation?
- How much sediment is coming from these areas?
- Calculate how much comes from catchments, sub catchments and even farms
- Predict sediment particle size
- Predict what happens when stock are excluded

Catchment losses can be quantified

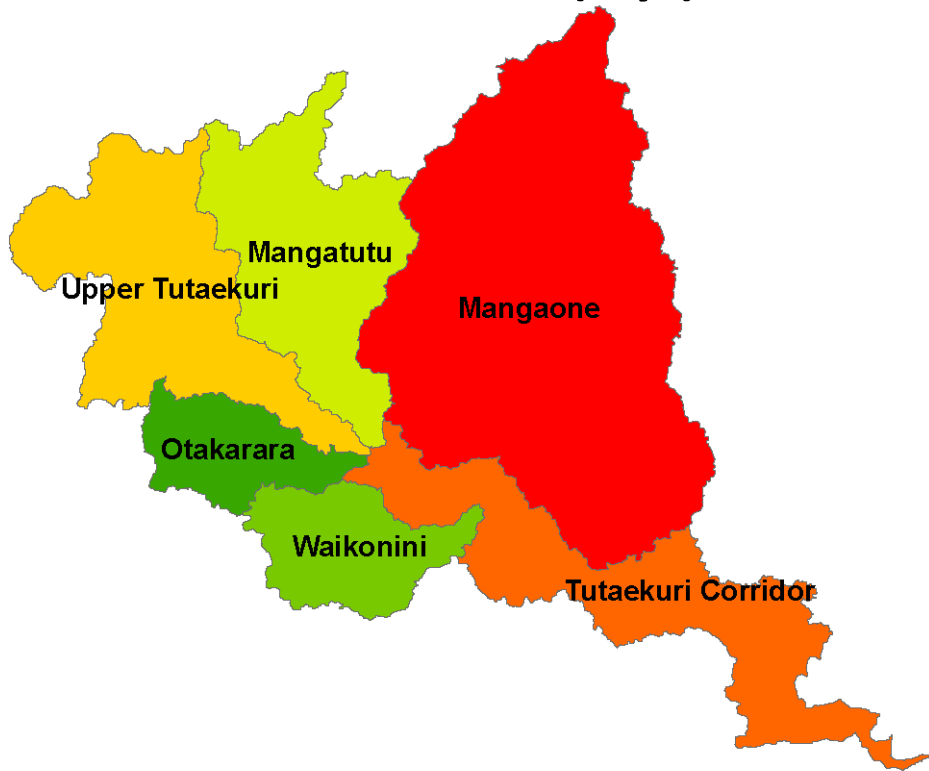


Total sediment loss from combined TANK catchments about 1.16 million tonnes each year

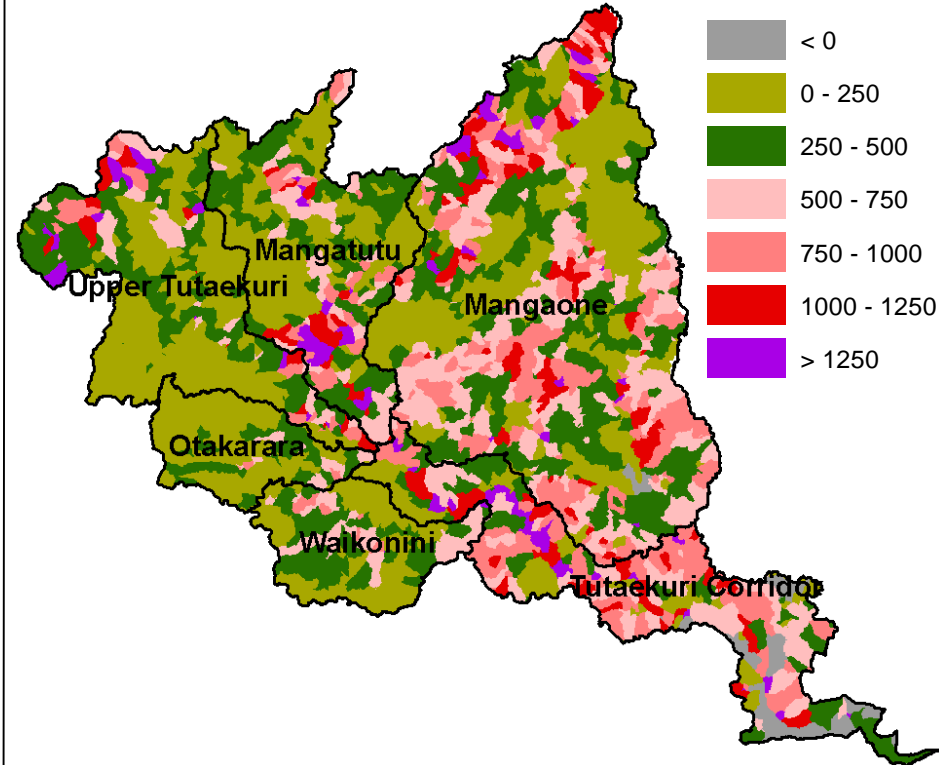
(tonnes/year)

Tutaekuri catchment - load v yield

Total load (t/yr)



Total yield (t/km²/yr)

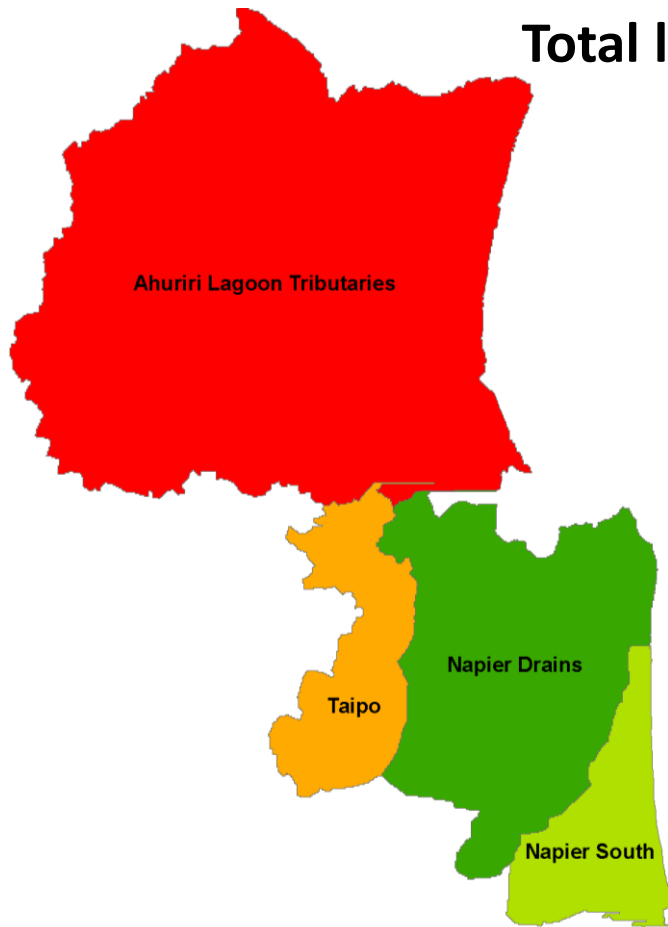


Tutaekuri Sub-catchments	Sediment loss (tonnes)
Mangaone	171,884
Tutaekuri Corridor	71,635
Upper Tutaekuri	51,569
Mangatutu	50,554
Waikonini	17,578
Otakarara	9,072
Tutaekuri Catchment Total sediment loss (Tonnes/ year)	372,292

Sub-catchment	Yield (t/km ² /yr)
Tutaekuri Corridor	547
Mangaone	507
Mangatutu	418
Upper Tutaekuri	383
Waikonini	301
Otakarara	192
Average yield	450

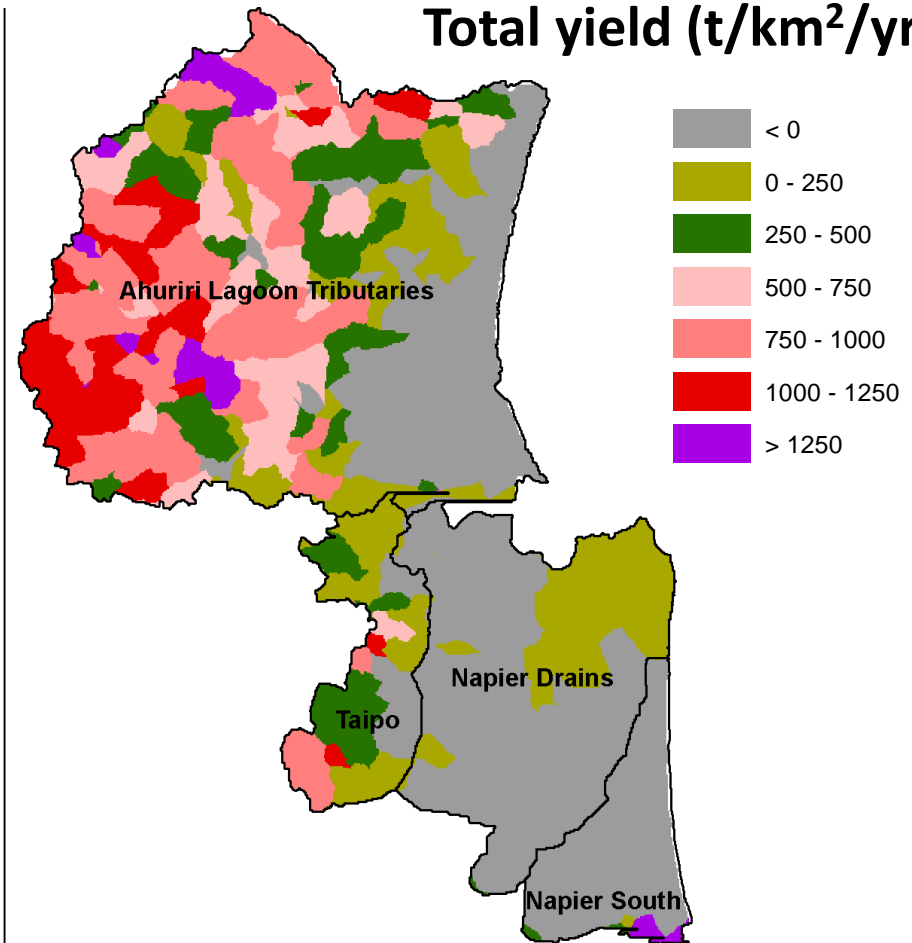
Ahuriri catchment - load v yield

Total load (t/yr)



Ahuriri Sub-catchments	Sediment loss (tonnes)
Ahuriri Lagoon Tributaries	45,379
Taipo	4,011
Napier South	-474
Napier Drains	-3,436
Ahuriri Catchment Total sediment loss (Tonnes / year)	45,480

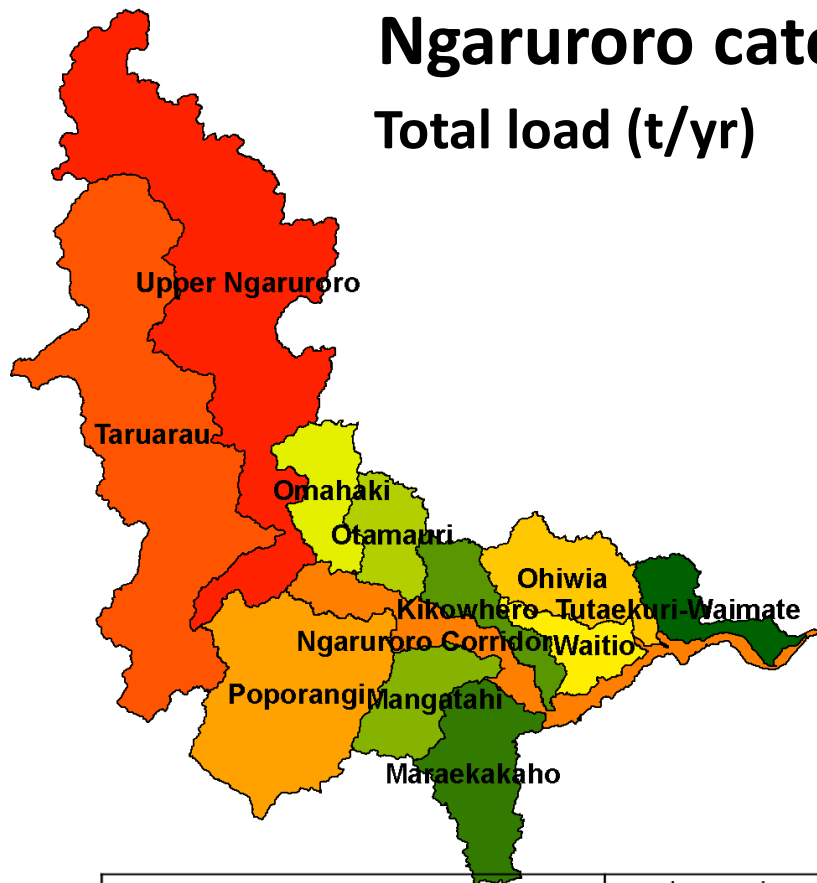
Total yield (t/km²/yr)



Sub-catchment	Yield (t/km ² /yr)
Ahuriri Lagoon Tributaries	509
Taipo	318
Napier South	-43
Napier Drains	-105
Average yield	310

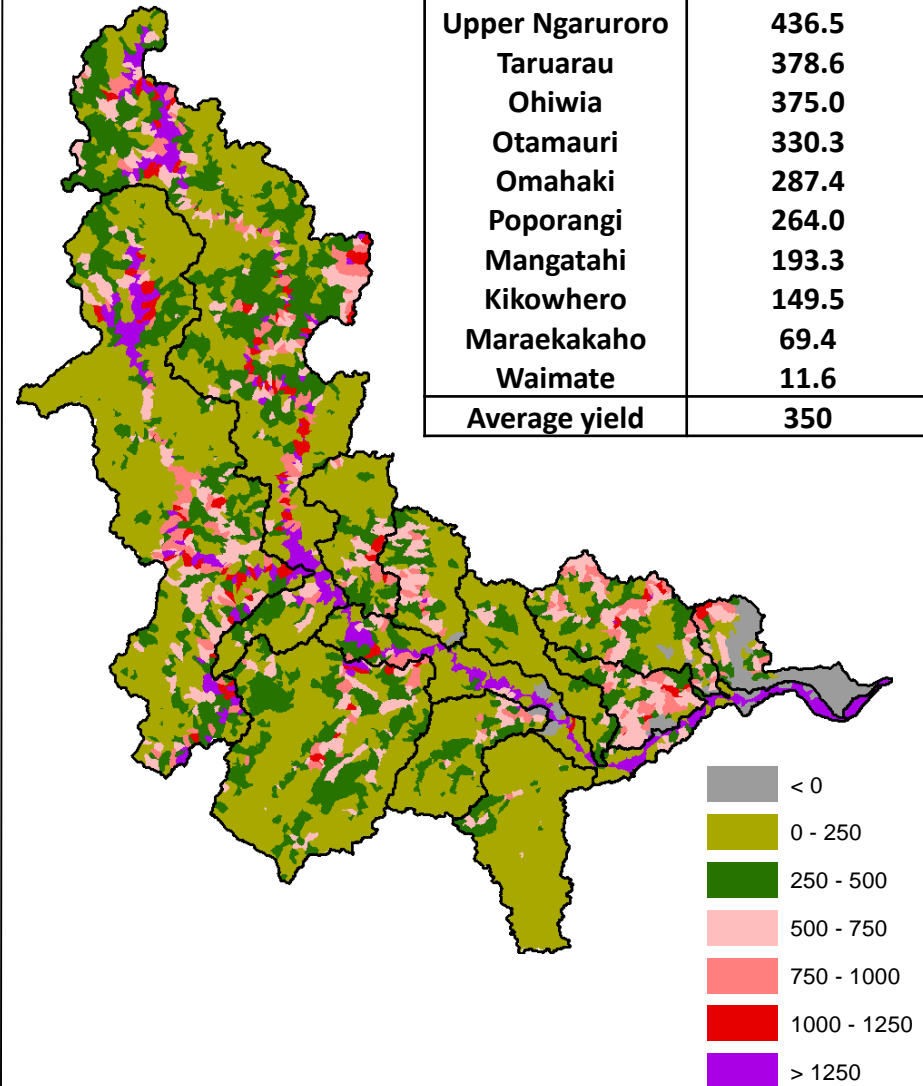
Ngaruroro catchment - load v yield

Total load (t/yr)

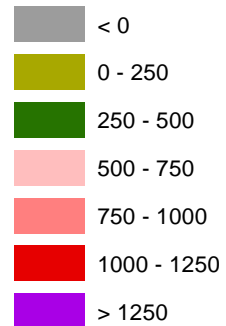


Ngaruroro Sub-catchments	Sediment loss (tonnes)
Upper Ngaruroro	229,620
Taruarau	187,585
Ngaruroro Corridor	80,099
Poporangi	67,796
Ohiwia	39,114
Waitio	24,283
Omahaki	21,289
Otamauri	20,646
Mangatahi	14,855
Kikowhero	9,824
Maraekakaho	8,497
Tutaekuri-Waimate	632
Ngaruroro Catchment Total sediment loss (Tonnes /year)	704,240

Total yield (t/km²/yr)

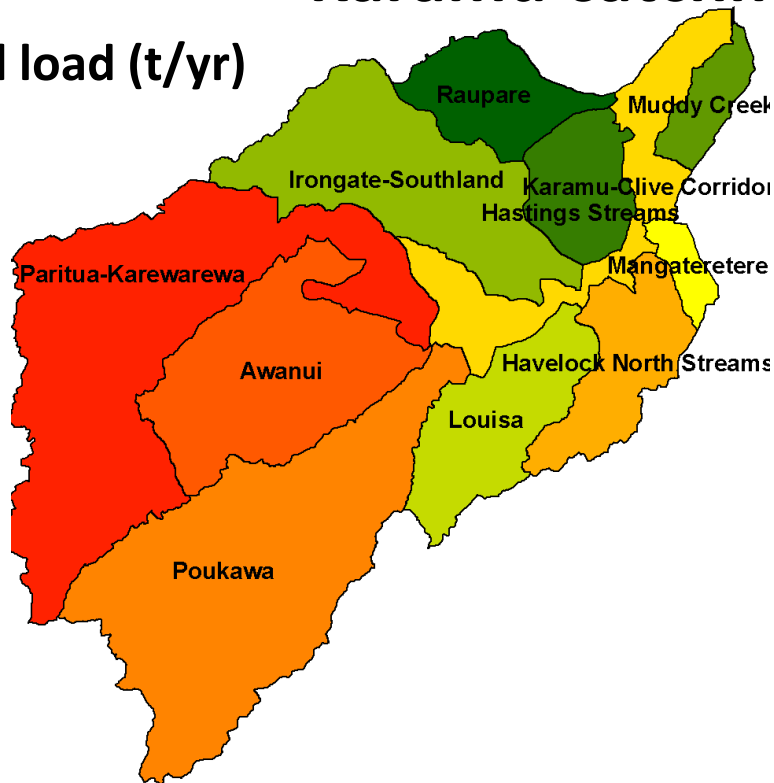


Sub-catchment	Yield (t/km ² /yr)
Ngaruroro Corridor	658.1
Waitio	467.3
Upper Ngaruroro	436.5
Taruarau	378.6
Ohiwia	375.0
Otamauri	330.3
Omahaki	287.4
Poporangi	264.0
Mangatahi	193.3
Kikowhero	149.5
Maraekakaho	69.4
Waimate	11.6
Average yield	350

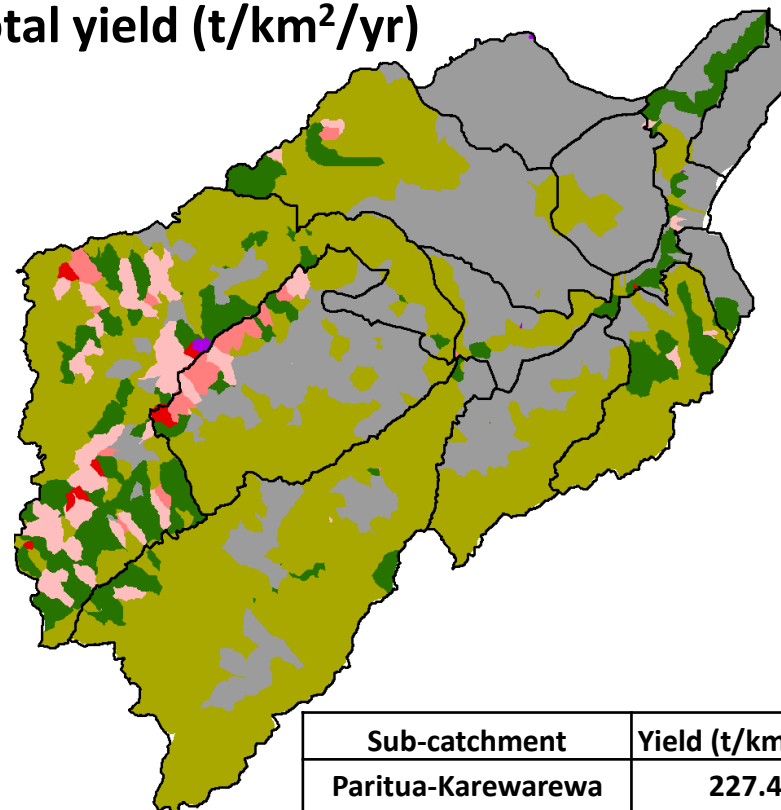


Karamu catchment - load v yield

Total load (t/yr)

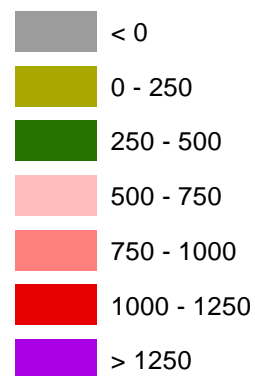


Total yield (t/km²/yr)



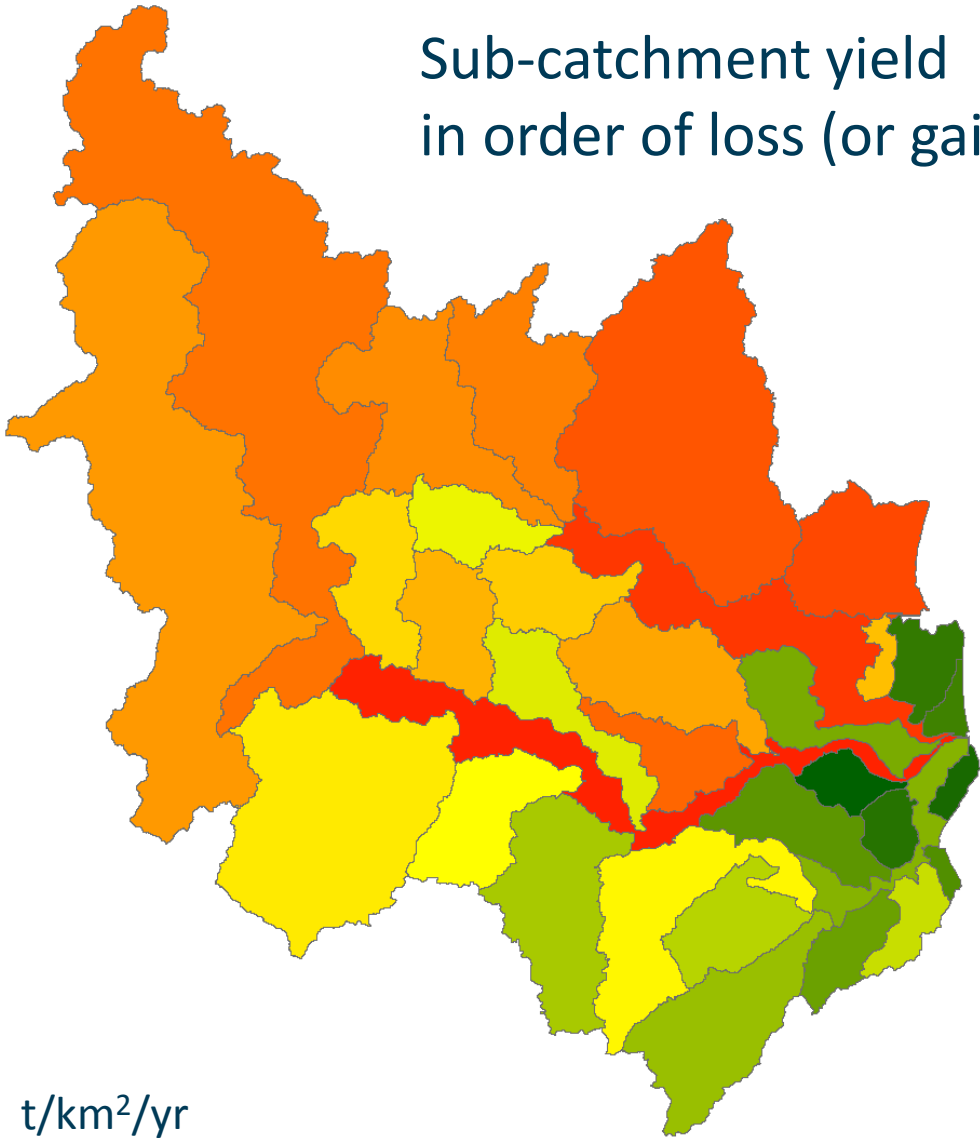
Karamu Sub-catchments	Sediment loss (tonnes)
Paritua-Karewarewa	27,293
Awanui	5,807
Poukawa	4,748
Havelock North Streams	3,328
Karamu-Clive Corridor	1,058
Mangateretere	-148
Louisa	-238
Irongate-Southland	-521
Muddy Creek	-1,726
Hastings Streams	-2,398
Raupare	-4,201
Karamu Catchment Total sediment loss (Tonnes / year)	33,001

t/km²/yr



Sub-catchment	Yield (t/km ² /yr)
Paritua-Karewarewa	227.4
Havelock North Streams	121.4
Awanui	94.2
Poukawa	43.0
Karamu-Clive Corridor	28.7
Louisa	-6.8
Irongate-Southland	-8.4
Mangateretere	-24.9
Hastings Streams	-113.9
Muddy Creek	-163.1
Raupare	-177.5
Average yield	60

Sub-catchment yield in order of loss (or gain)



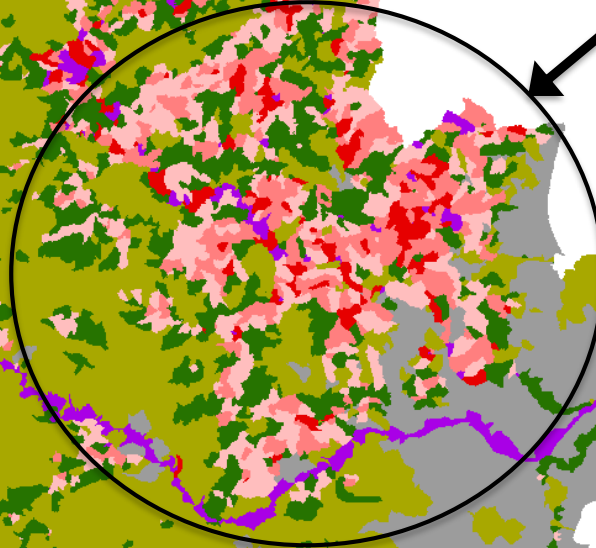
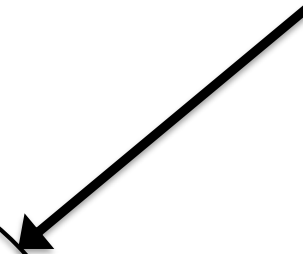
t/km²/yr



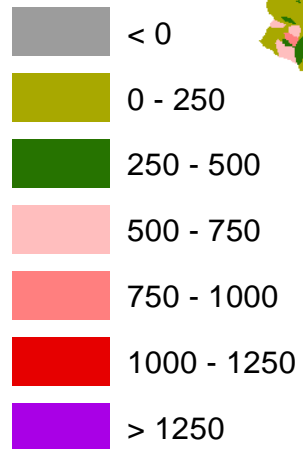
TANK subcatchment	Yield t/km ² /yr
Raupare	-178
Muddy Creek	-163
Hastings Streams	-114
Napier Drains	-105
Napier South	-43
Mangateretere	-25
Irongate-Southland	-8
Louisa	-7
Tutaekuri-Waimate	12
Karamu-Clive Corridor	29
Poukawa	43
Maraekakaho	69
Awanui	94
Havelock North Streams	121
Kikowhero	150
Otakarara	192
Mangatahi	193
Paritua-Karewarewa	227
Poporangi	264
Omahaki	287
Waikonini	301
Taipo	318
Otamauri	330
Ohiwia	375
Taruarau	379
Upper Tutaekuri	383
Mangatutu	418
Upper Ngaruroro	437
Waitio	467
Mangaone	507
Ahuriri Lagoon Tributaries	509
Tutaekuri Corridor	547
Ngaruroro Corridor	658

Sediment yield map of entire TANK area

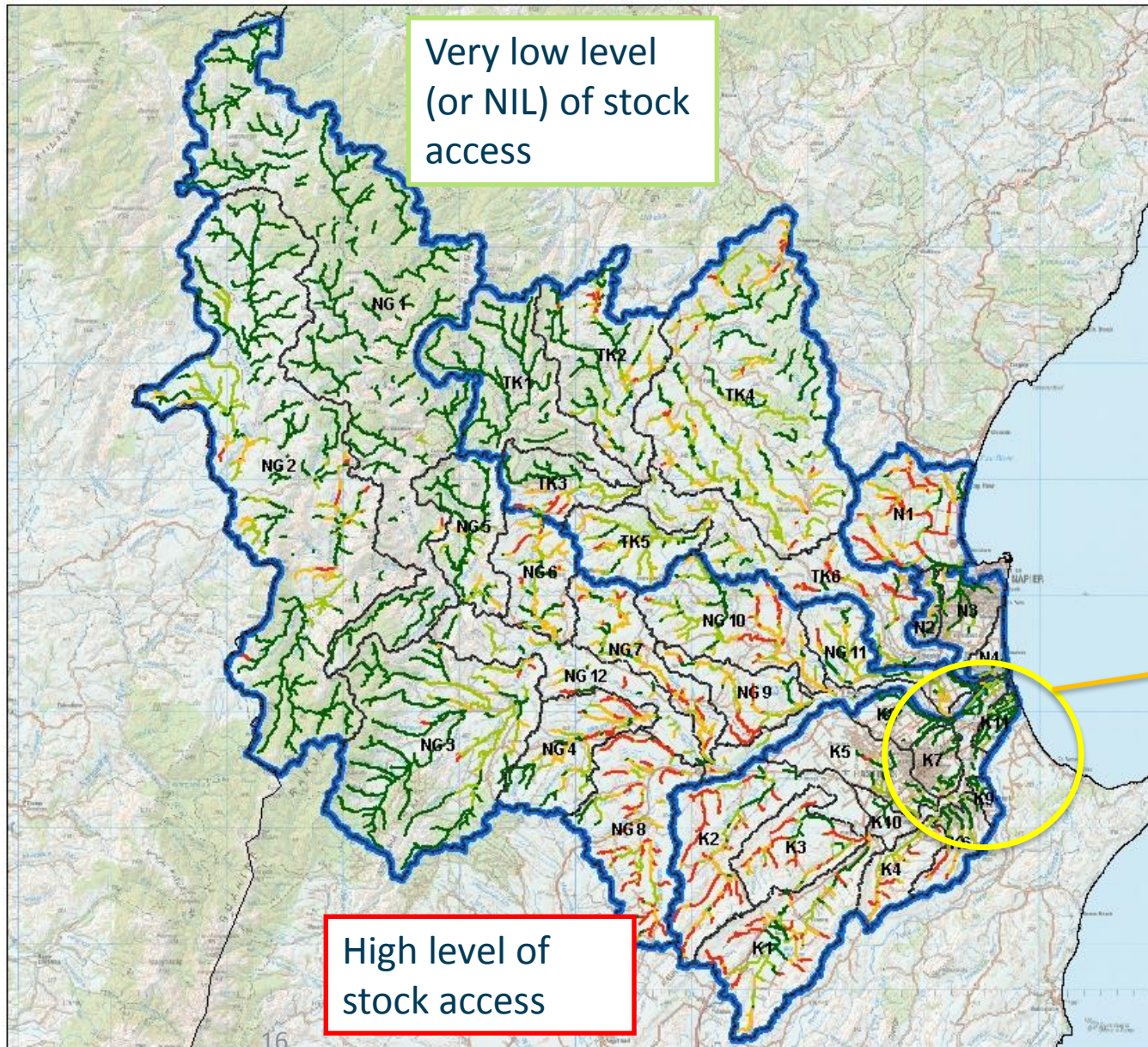
High concentration of erodible land
(Tutaekuri and eastern Ahuriri)



t/km²/yr



Stock access in the TANK area



Very low level (or NIL) of stock access

High level of stock access

Karamu and lower Ahuriri catchments - Low level of stock access

TANK Riparian Assessment

Legend

StockAccess

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Sub-catchment boundary
- Catchment boundary

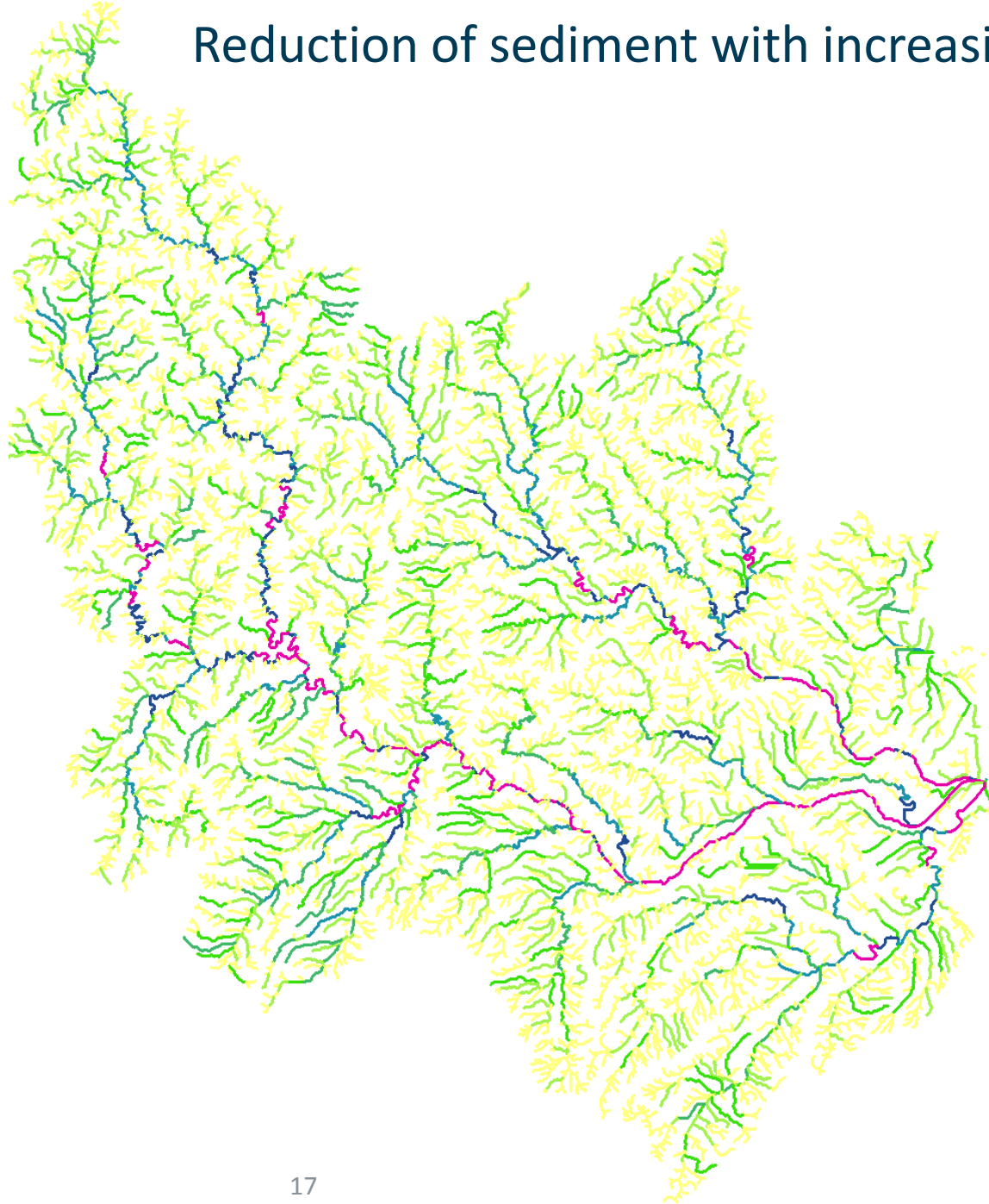
HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

DATA FROM: Farm information obtained from the Hawke's Bay Regional Council's Geographic Information Systems Database.

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Reduction of sediment with increasing stock exclusion



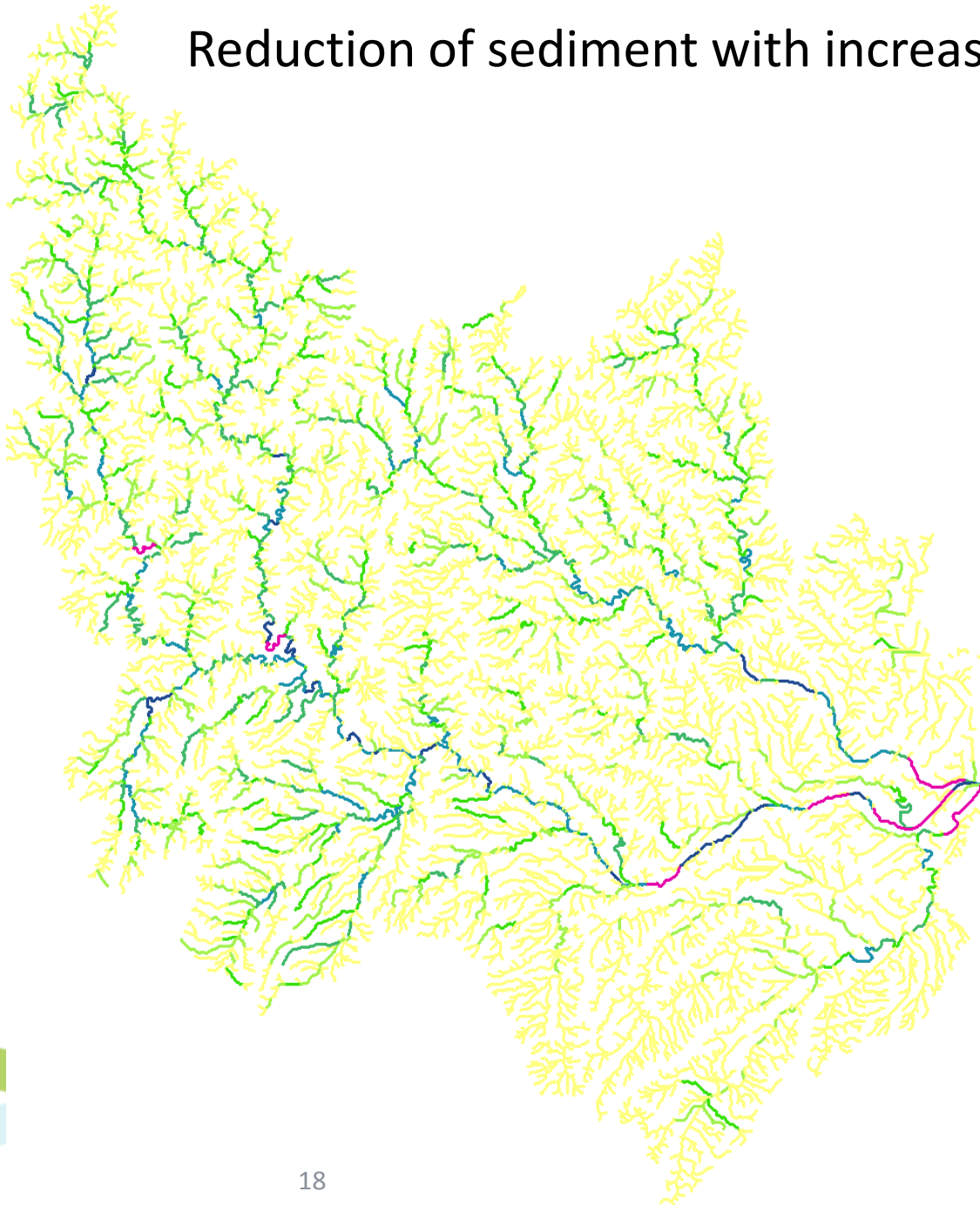
Current fencing tonnes/Year

- < 10
- > 10 - 25
- > 25 - 50
- > 50 - 100
- > 100 - 250
- > 250 - 500
- > 500

Current estimated sediment loss from TANK through river bank erosion;

222,425 tonnes per year

Reduction of sediment with increasing stock exclusion



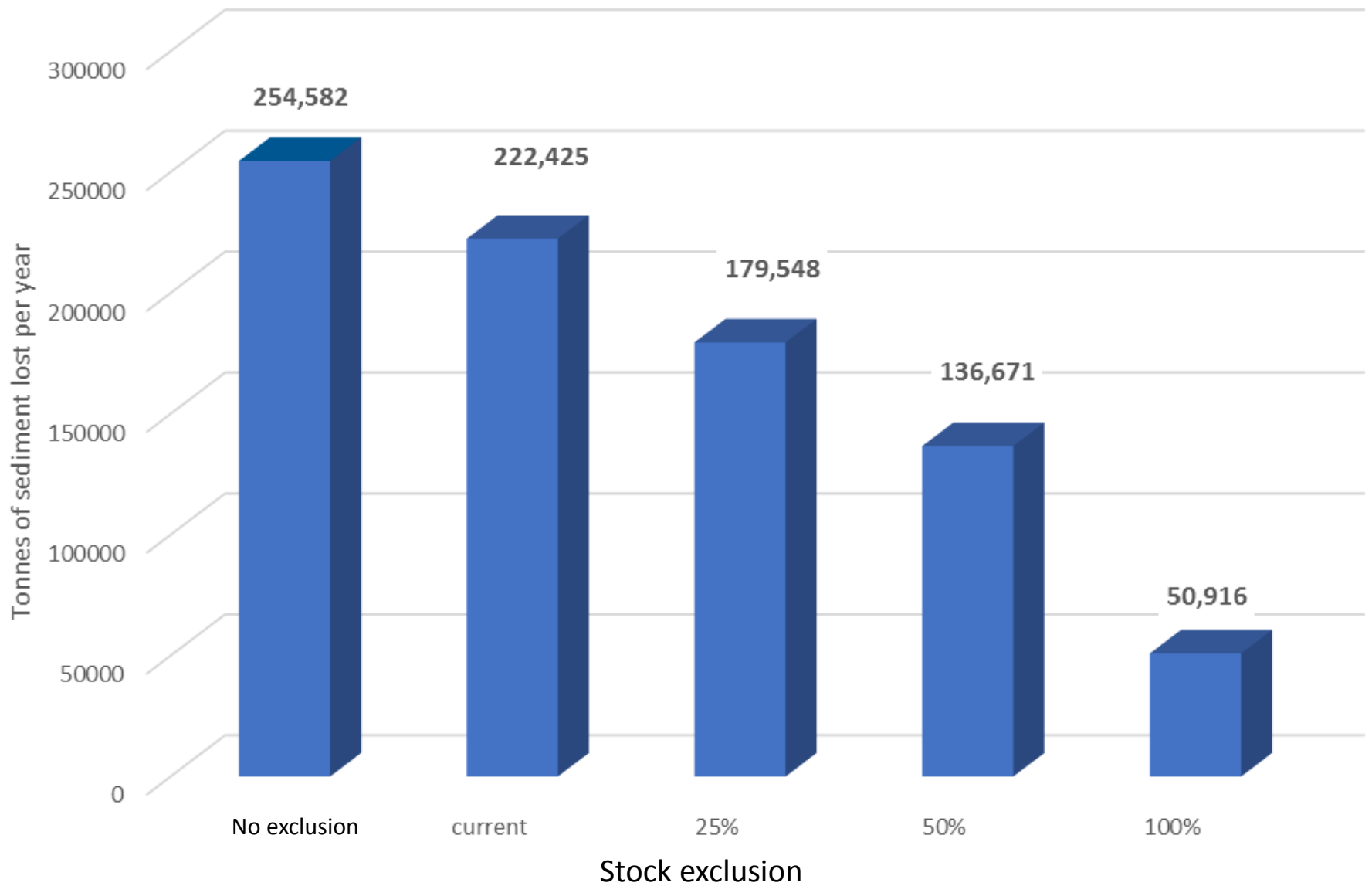
With 100% fencing tonnes/Year

- < 10
- > 10 - 25
- > 25 - 50
- > 50 - 100
- > 100 - 250
- > 250 - 500
- > 500

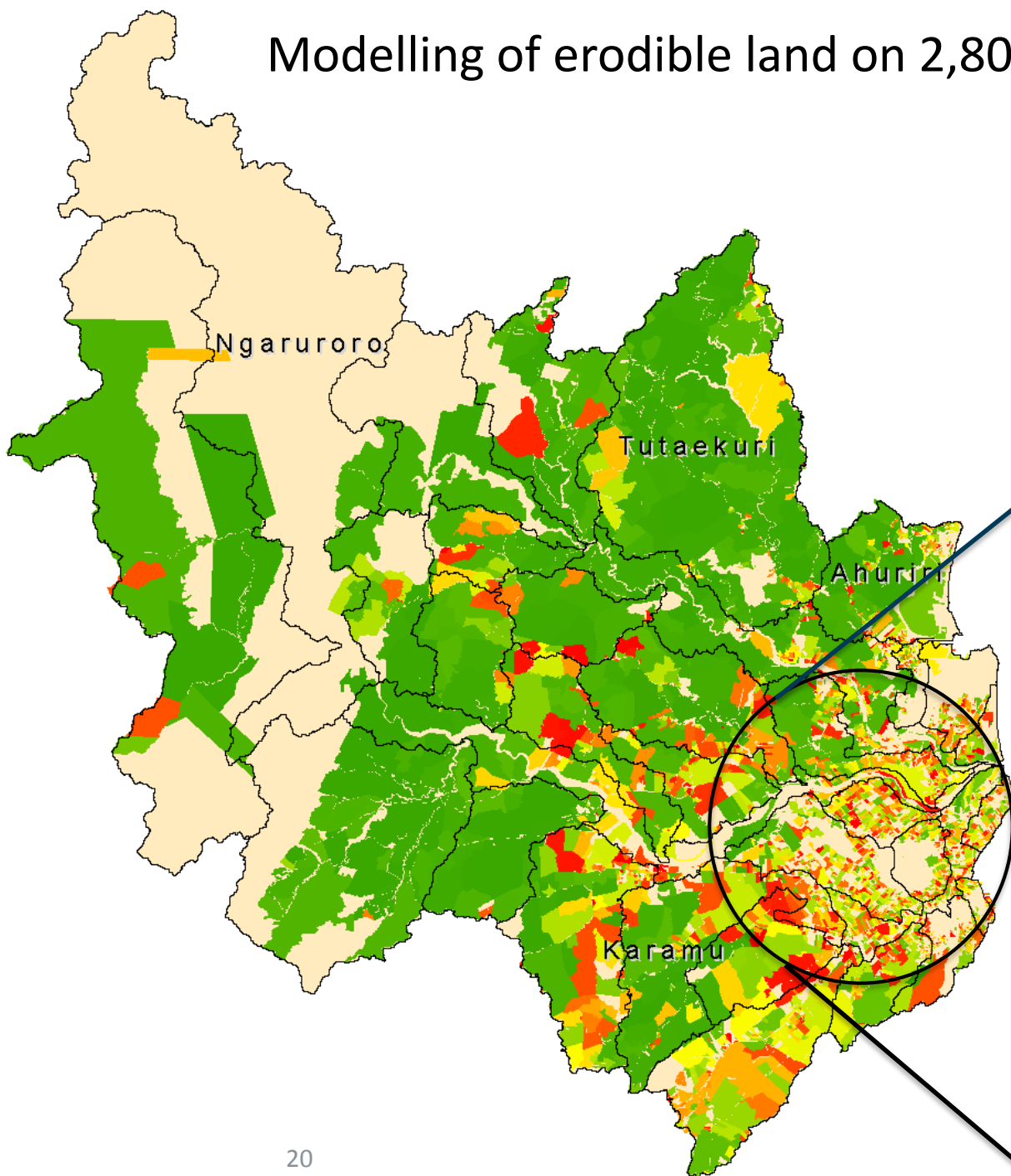
Estimated sediment loss from TANK through river bank erosion with 100% increase in fencing; 50,916 tonnes per year

77% reduction from current

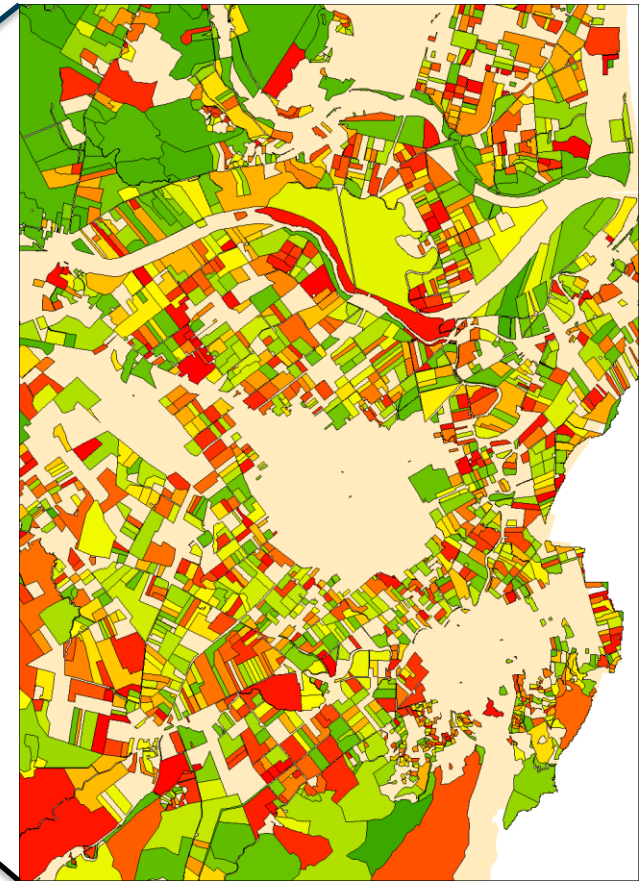
Reduction in sediment loss with increasing stock exclusion



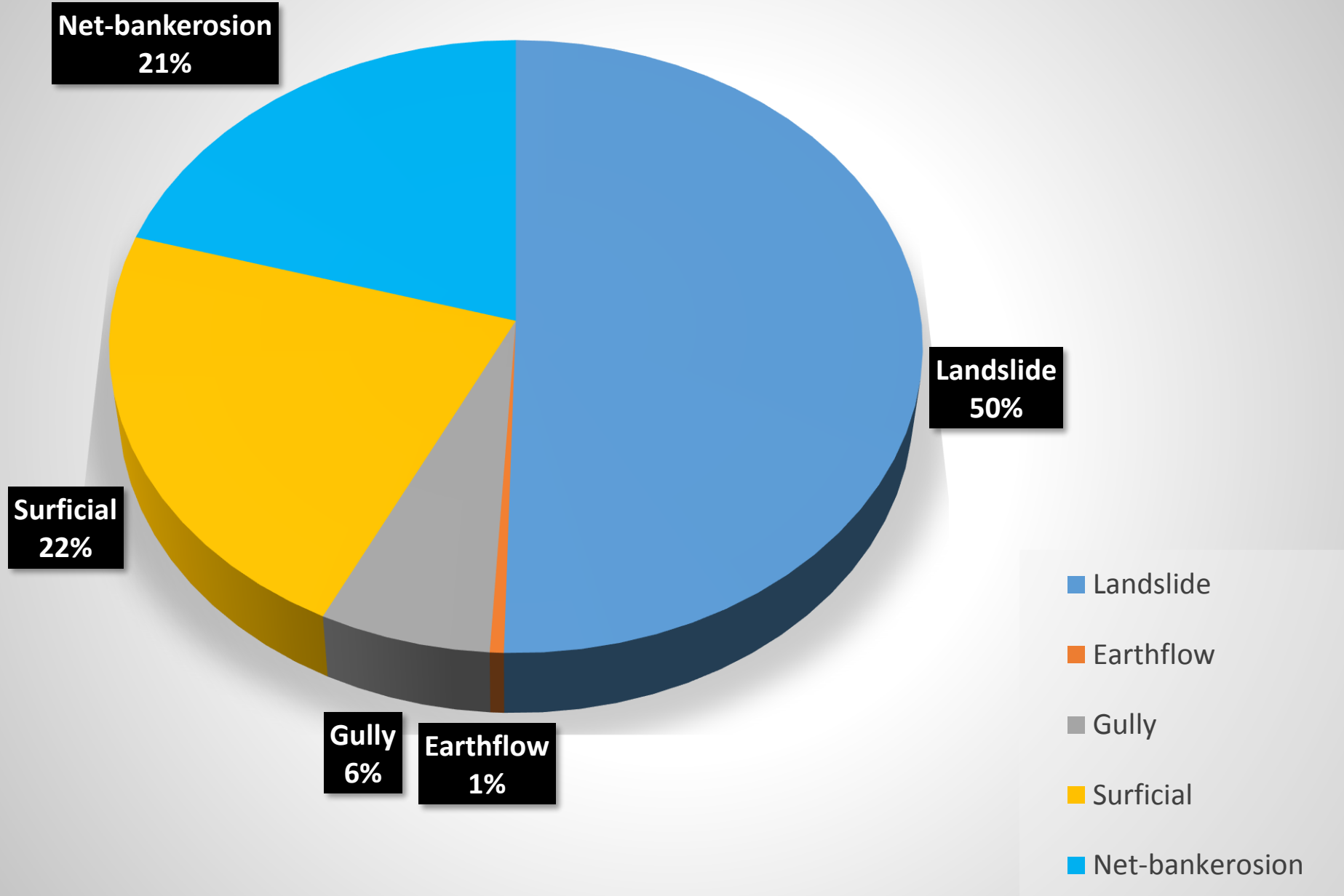
Modelling of erodible land on 2,800 farms in TANK.



Only an indication of the amount of highly erodible land and not bad practice

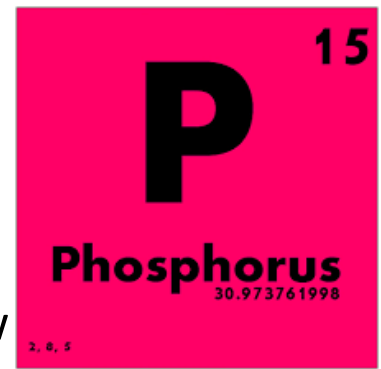


Breakdown of erosion types in TANK

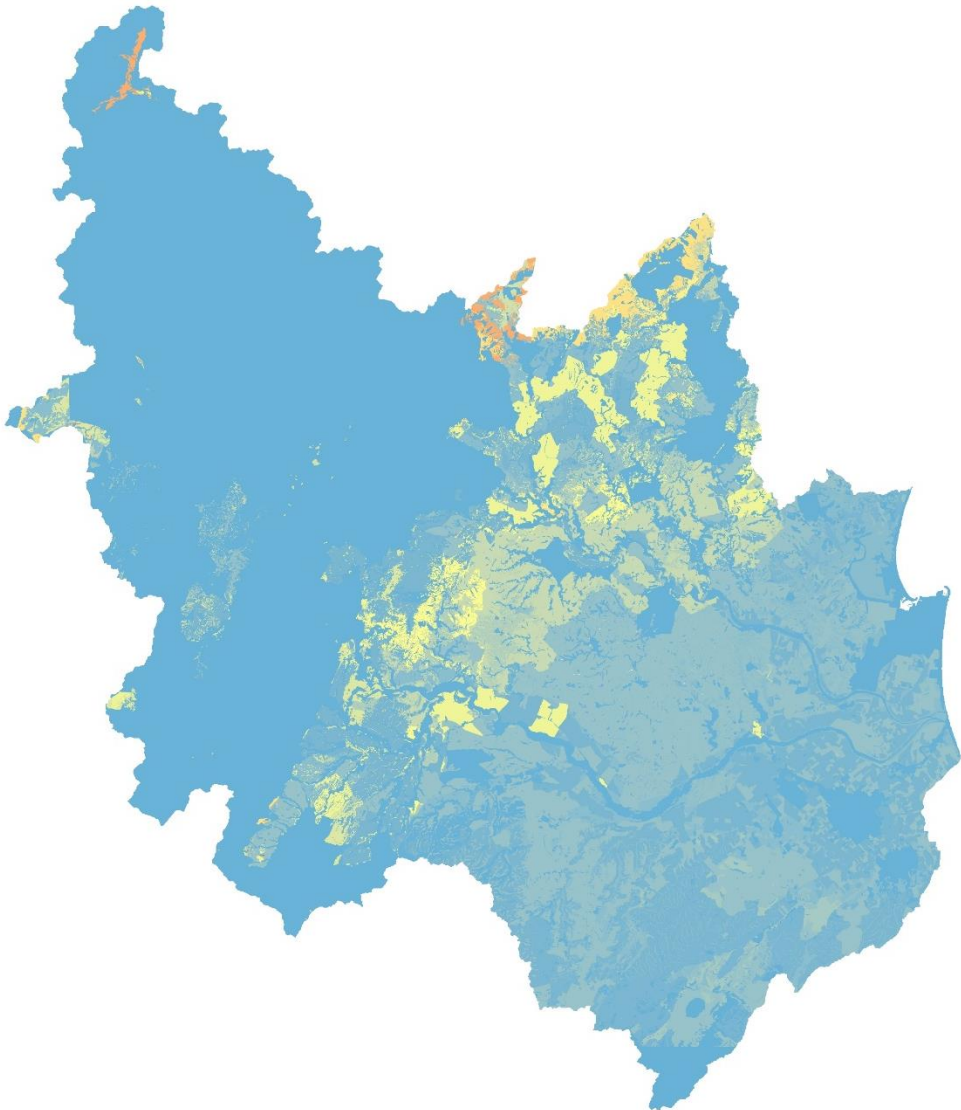


Linking sediment and phosphorus

- Binds strongly to soil particles/sediment
- Phosphorus is usually found as phosphate under normal environmental conditions
- Can be released under certain environmental conditions e.g. low oxygen environments
- Causes algal blooms and other plant growth in rivers.



Modelled Phosphorus loss across the TANK Catchments

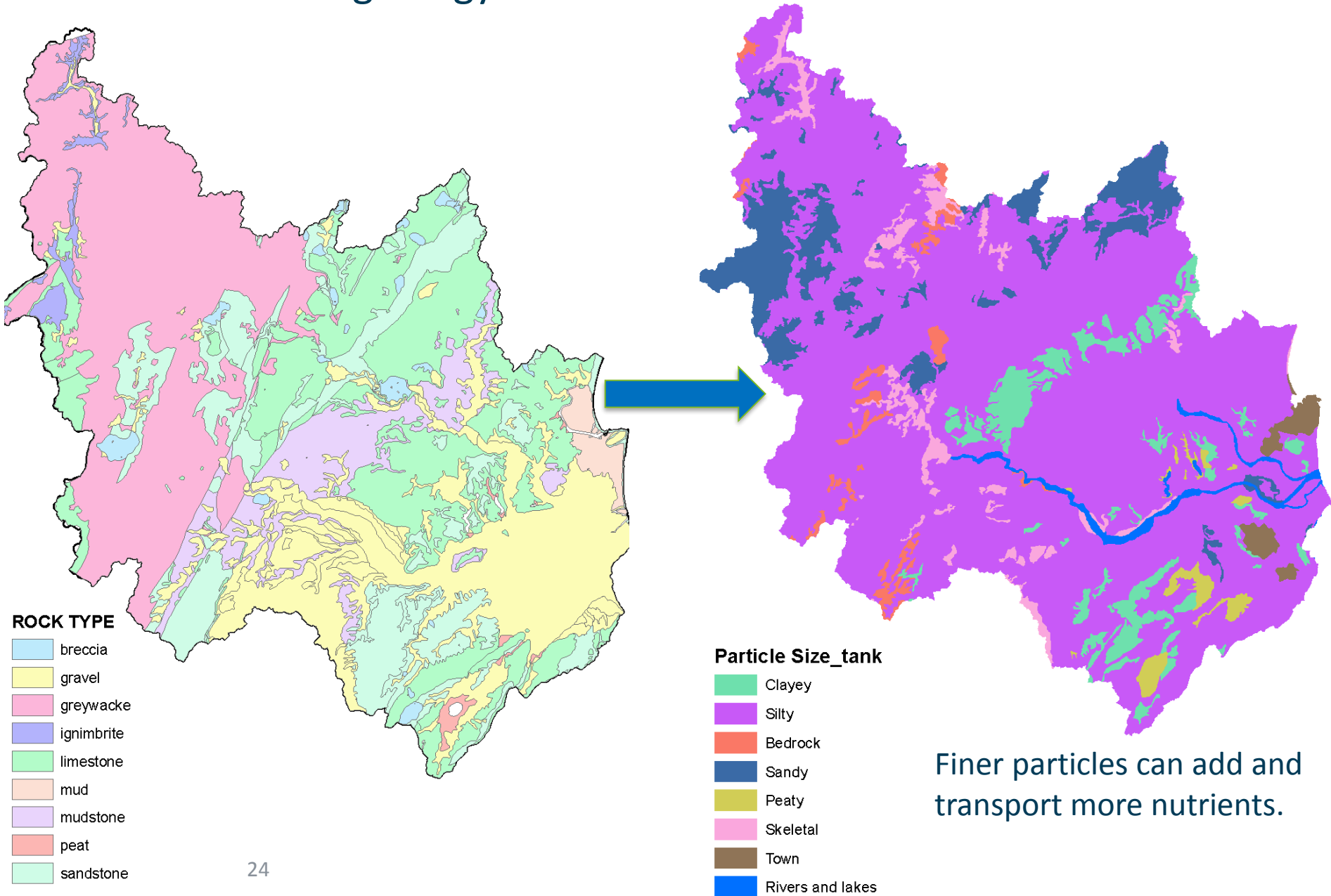


TANK Catchment
Modelled Total Phosphorus Loss (kg/ha/yr)

< 0.25	1.26 - 1.50	2.51 - 2.75	3.76 - 4.00	5.01 - 5.25
0.26 - 0.50	1.51 - 1.75	2.76 - 3.00	4.01 - 4.25	5.26 - 5.50
0.51 - 0.75	1.76 - 2.00	3.01 - 3.25	4.26 - 4.50	5.51 - 5.75
0.76 - 1.00	2.01 - 2.25	3.26 - 3.50	4.51 - 4.75	5.76 - 6.00
1.01 - 1.25	2.26 - 2.50	3.51 - 3.75	4.76 - 5.00	6.01 <

23

Predicted sediment particle size and geology across the TANK Catchments



Conclusions

- Increasing stock exclusion can have a large effect
- About 50% of sediment is generated from land slides
- Reduce sediments and nutrients to rivers and estuary will be reduced
- SedNet can work at multi level resolution (catchment, sub-catchment or farm)
- How do you want SedNet to work for you?

Erosion

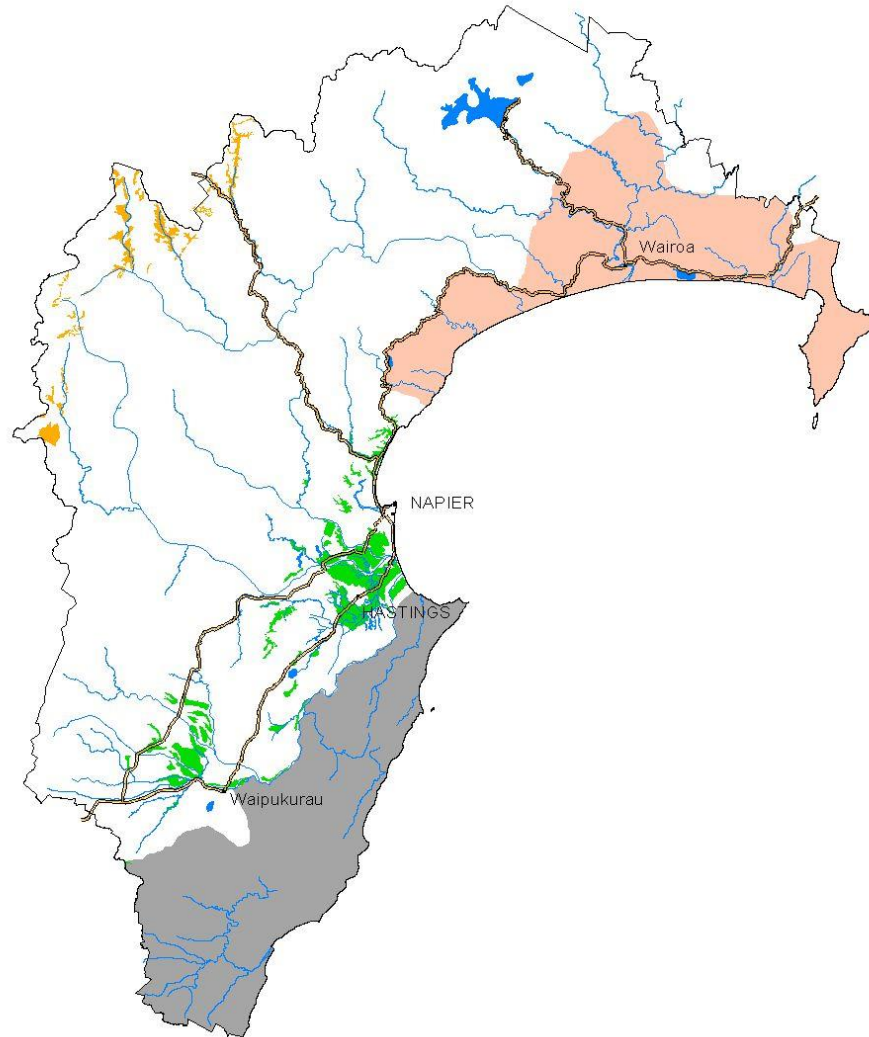
1. Intro to erosion
2. HB context
3. Types of erosion and mitigation
4. Online tool

Erosion 101

- Natural process accelerated
- Highly influenced by geology (type & extent)
- Damage to infrastructure and environment
- Long term loss of production and natural capital



The Hawke's Bay Context



Priority Areas



www.abovehawkesbay.co.nz



Natural Disasters or Normal events

Hawke's Bay

- 55 of the last 100 years had at least 1 rain event >100mm
- 9 years had events of >200mm
- 53 storms similar to Bola in last 7200yrs, 7 even larger.
- 1400 storms in sediment record
- Storm frequency 1 in 5 yrs for all storms. 1 in 53 years for large storms

Conversion of forest to scrub and fern
Increased erosion by 60%

Conversion to pasture
Increased erosion 800-1700%. (8-17X)

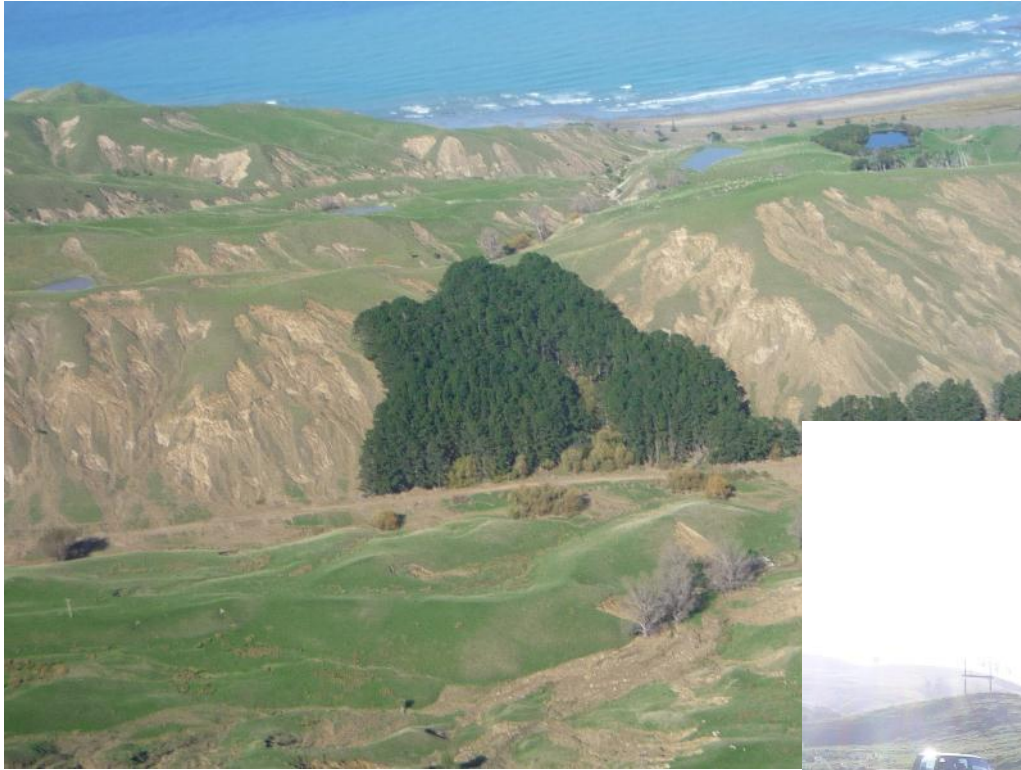
Forestry

- Pakuratahi Land use study
- 12 years paired catchment study

- Pasture had 3-4 X sediment loss of forested catchment
- After harvest 2-3 X sediment loss compared with grass
- 2-3 years after harvest, back to pre-harvest levels
- Over 12 years total yield from catchment was 1.5 x more on pasture

- More vegetation = less erosion

Slips and slumps



Gully (degrade)



Gullies (tunnel)



Streambank erosion



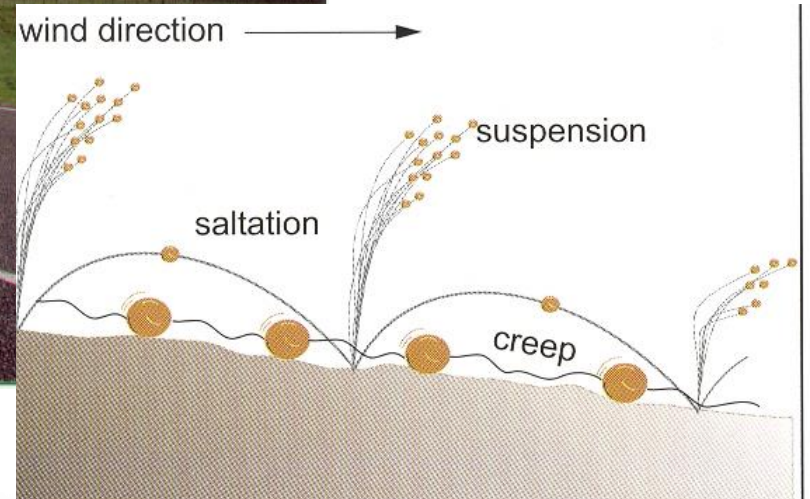
Earthflow



Sheet



Wind



Stock



Other

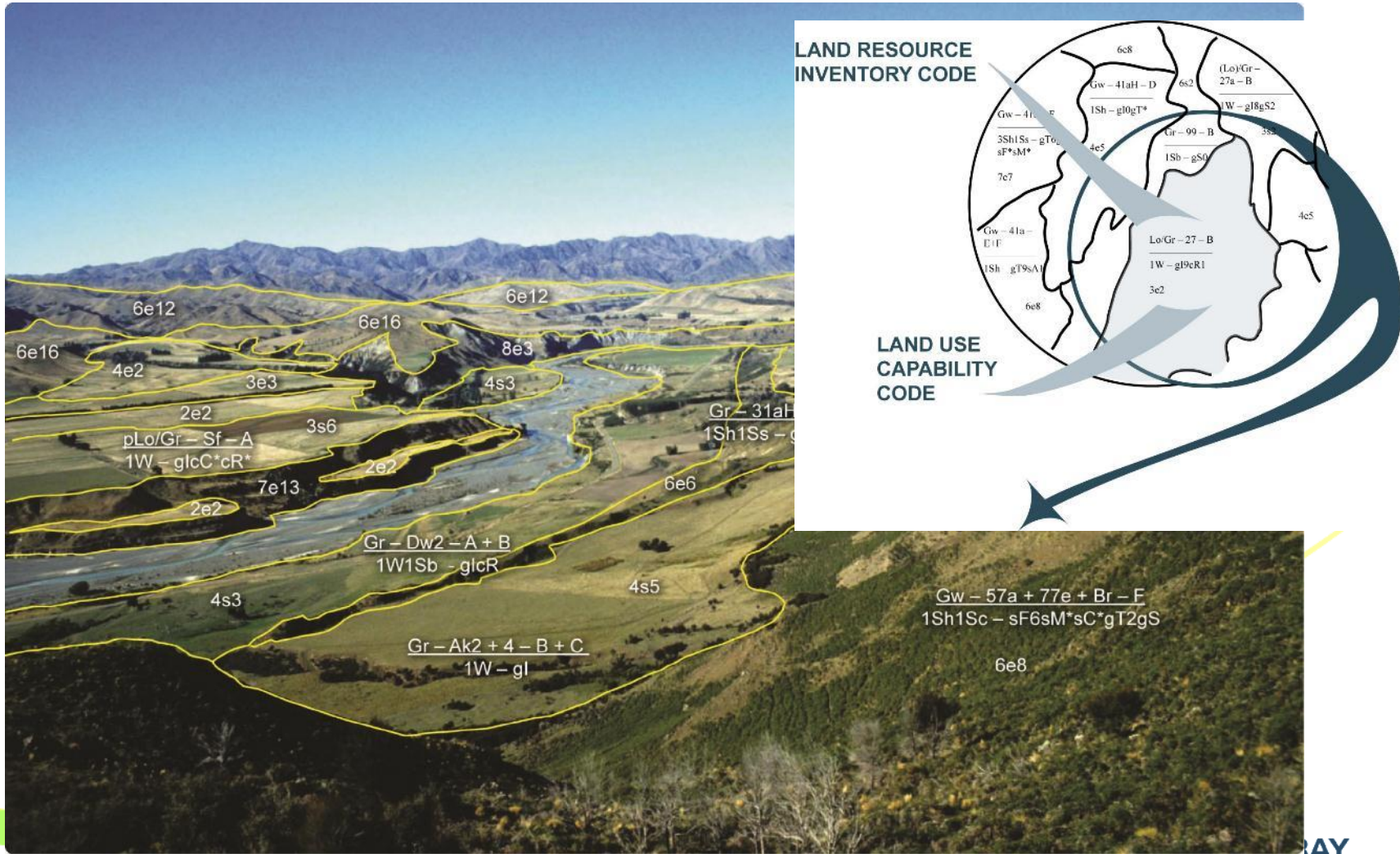


What do we do?

- More vegetation
 - Less time or area with exposed soil
 - Some structures
-
- Fencing costs vary \$3, \$18-20, \$36/m (deer)
 - Space planted poles \$800/ha at 30-50 trees/ha
 - Effectiveness 78-95% reduction in slips compared with pasture

Land Use Capability

Its not just for calculating nitrogen leaching allowances...

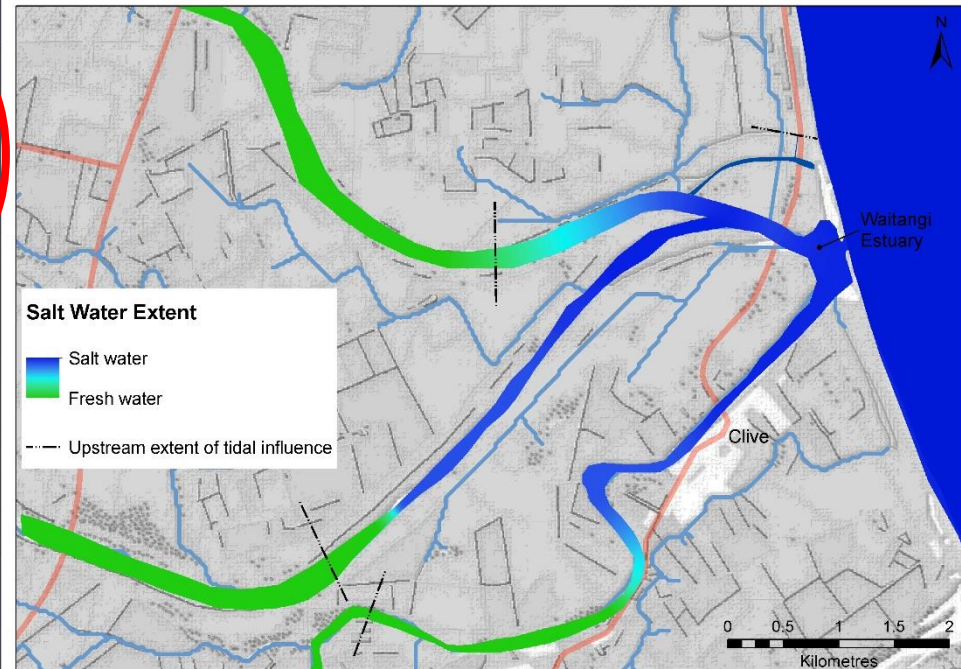
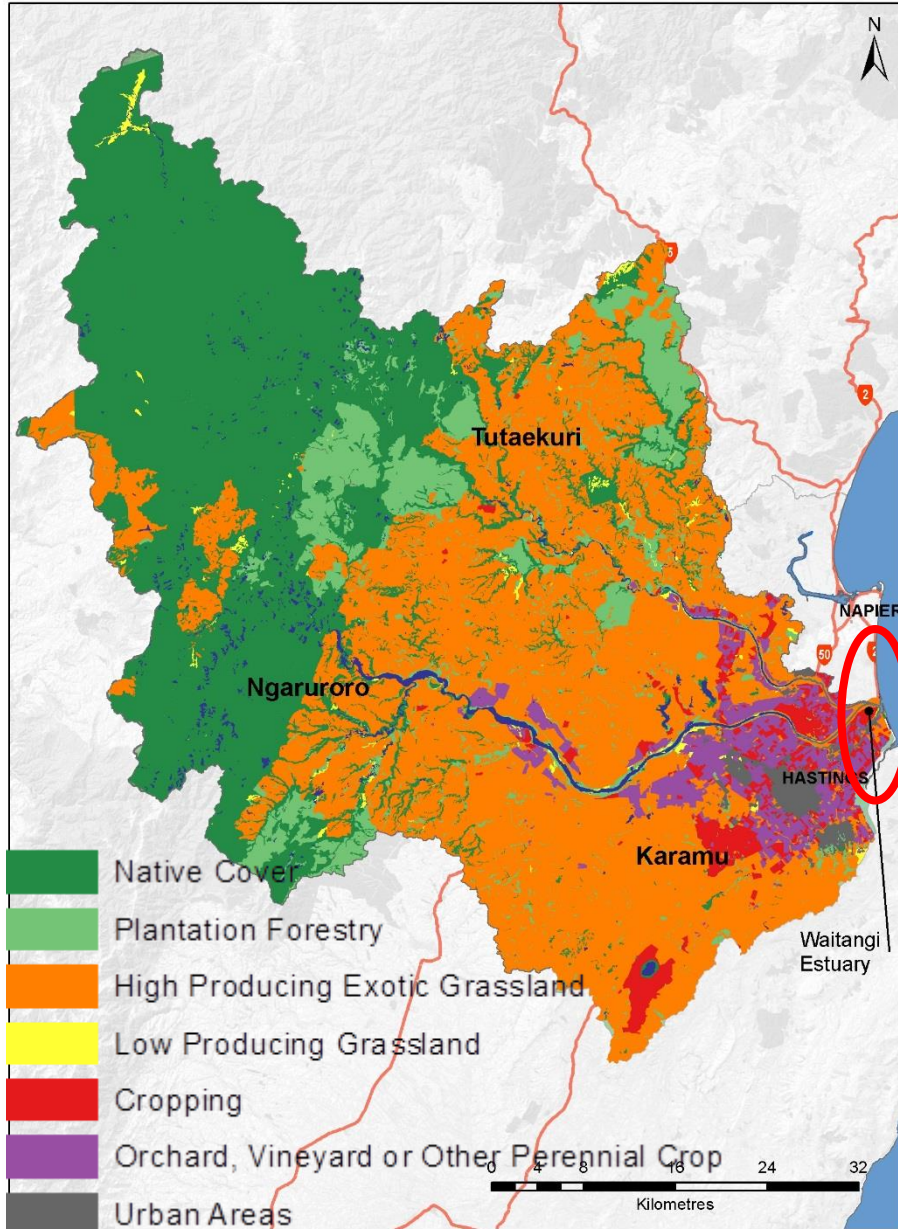


Using SedNet in decision making

- **How else might SedNet inform the Group?**

Waitangi Estuary

The Waitangi Estuary



The Waitangi Estuary Values

Habitat/
indigenous
biodiversity

Mauri, Life
supporting
capacity

Wetland values

Food gathering –
Mahinga kai

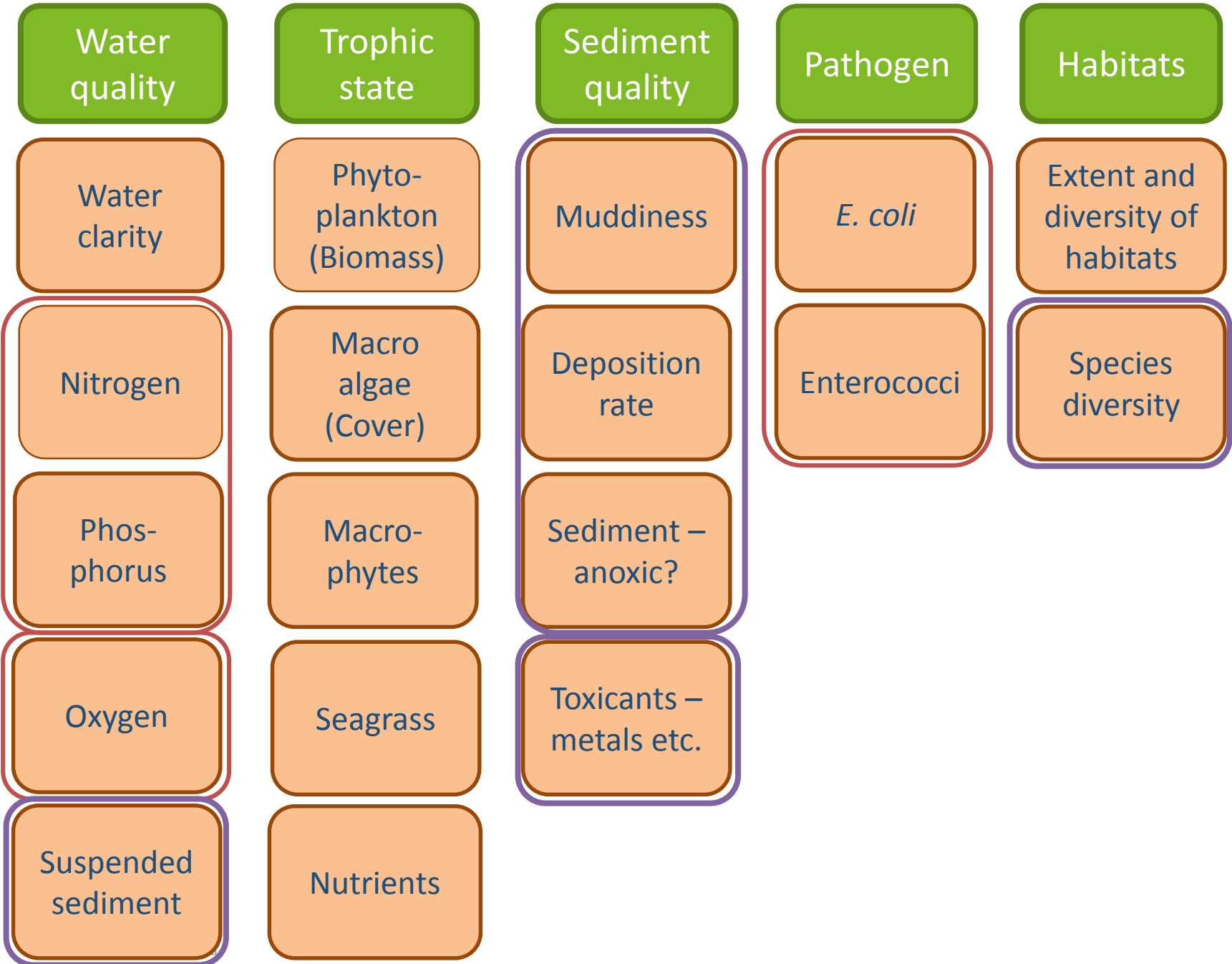
Fishing, Eeling,
Whitebaiting

Human health
and wellbeing

Swimming and
recreation

Tourism





Water quality

Trophic state

Sediment quality

Pathogen

Habitats

Water clarity

Phyto-plankton (Biomass)

Muddiness

E. coli

Extent and diversity of habitats

Nitrogen

Macro algae (Cover)

Deposition rate

Enterococci

Species diversity

Phos-phorus

Macro-phytes

Sediment – anoxic?

Oxygen

Seagrass

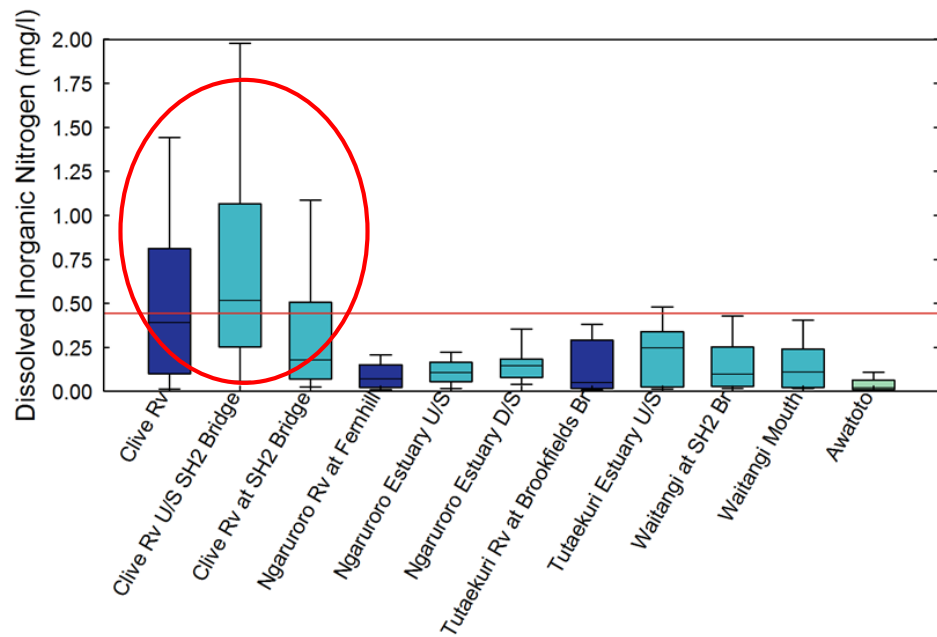
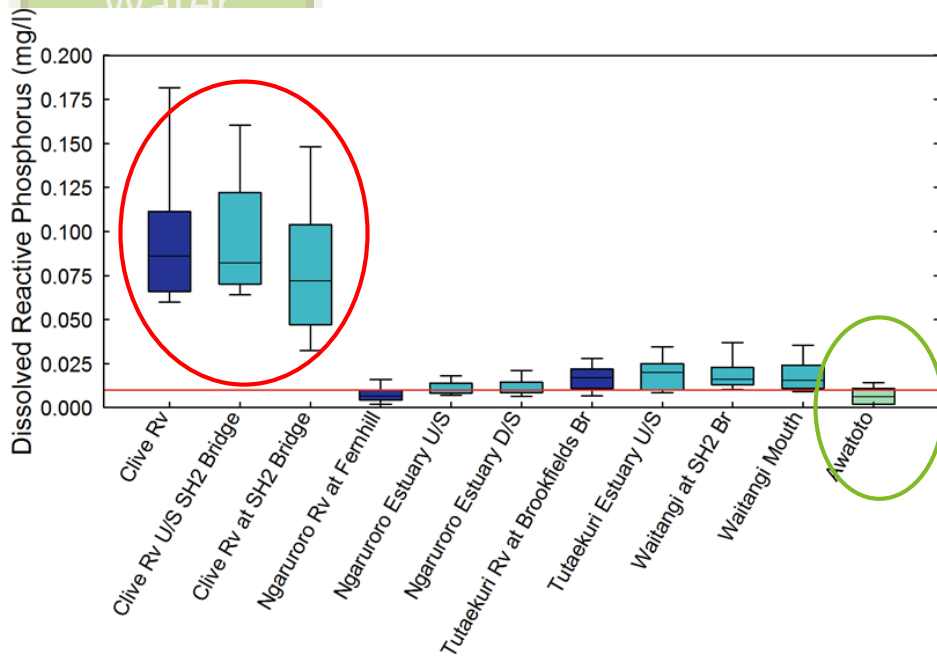
Toxicants – metals etc.

Suspended sediment

Nutrients

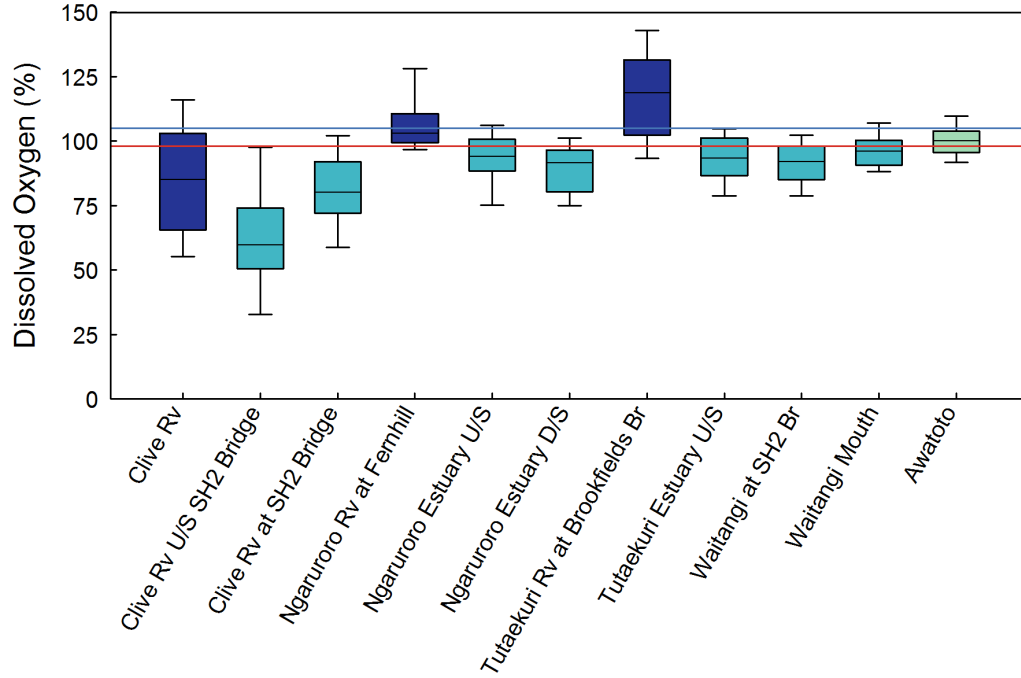
Nutrients

Water



Dissolved oxygen

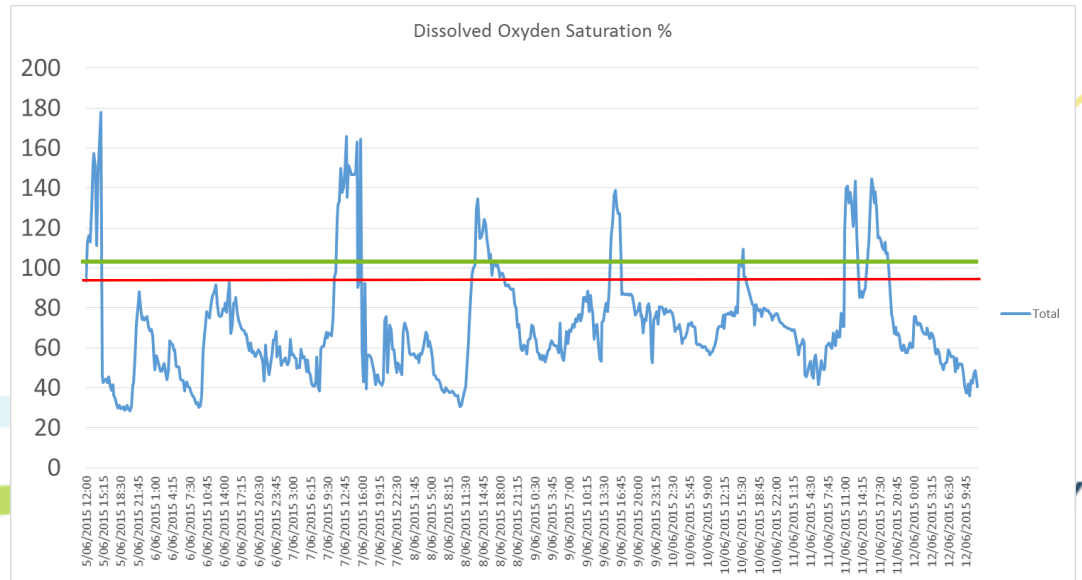
Water



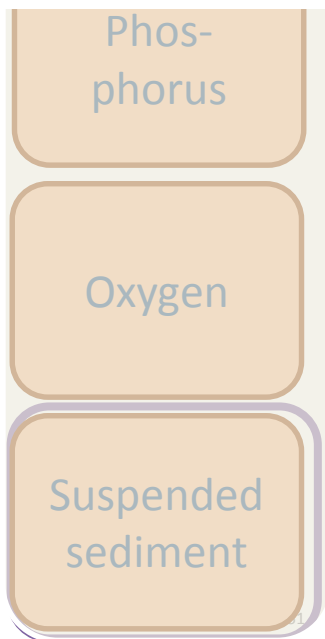
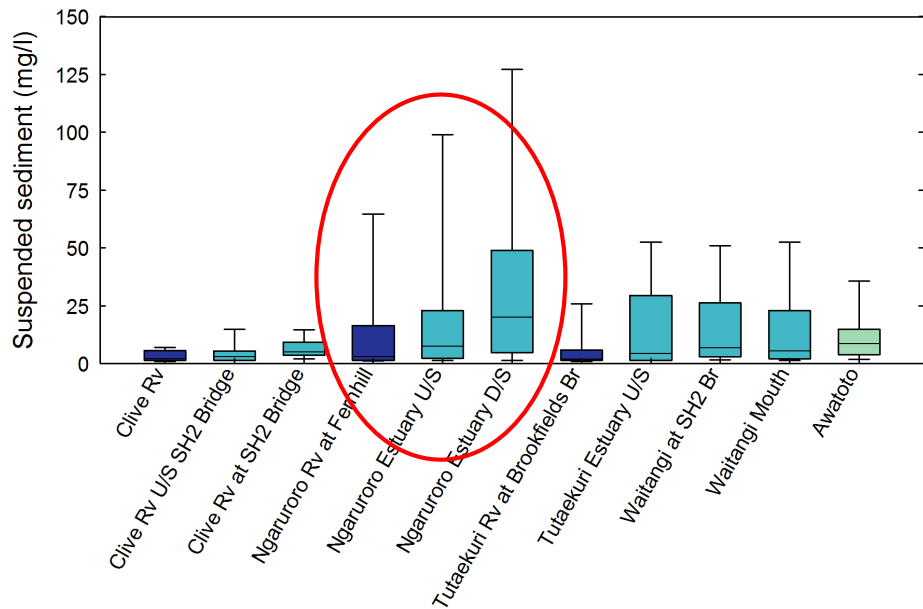
phorus

Oxygen

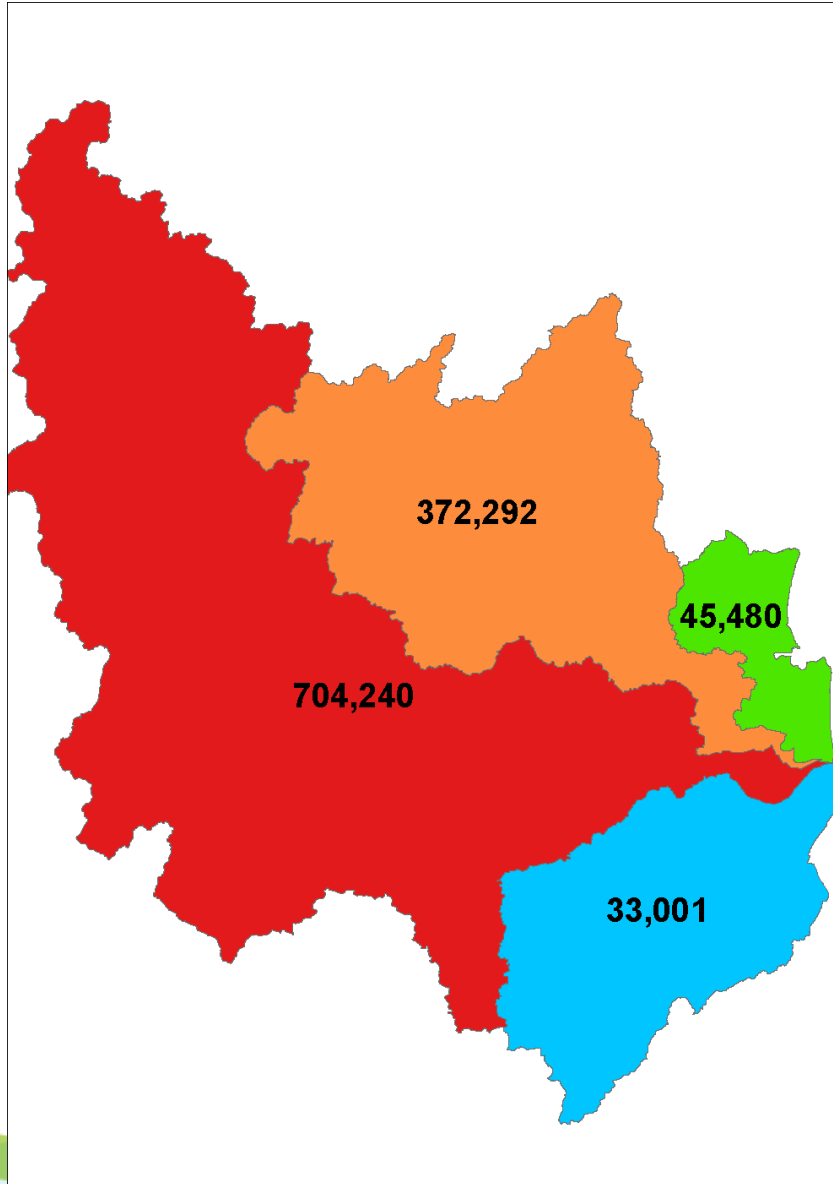
Suspended sediment



Suspended sediment



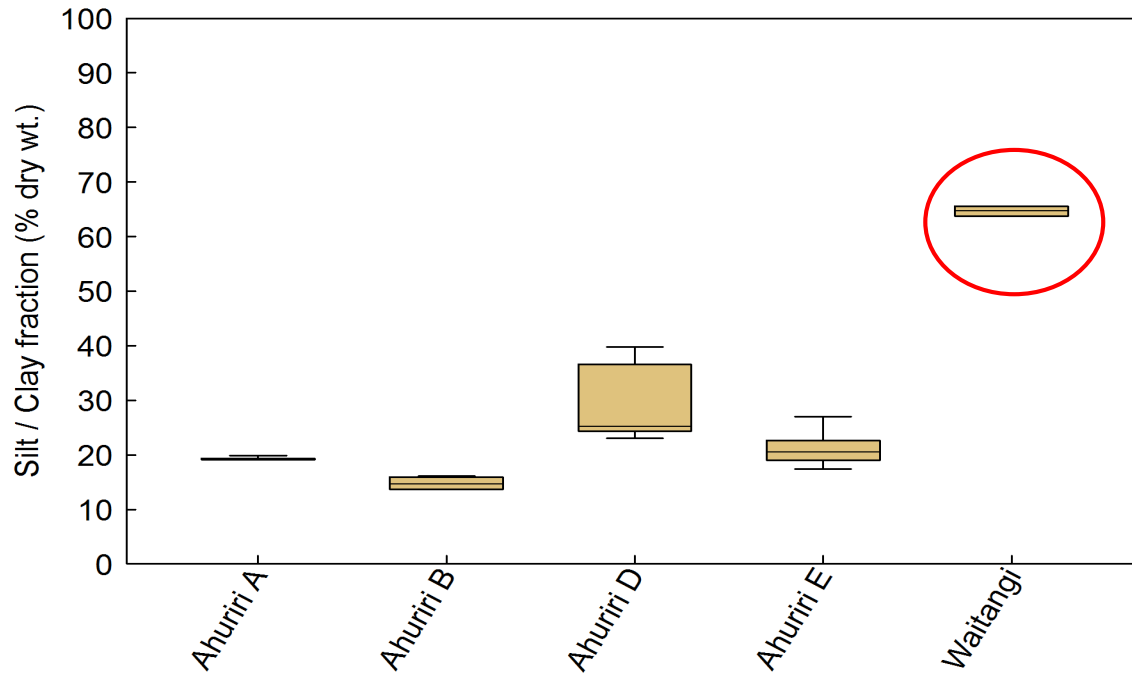
Sediment sources



Total sediment loss of
1.1 million tonnes
per year



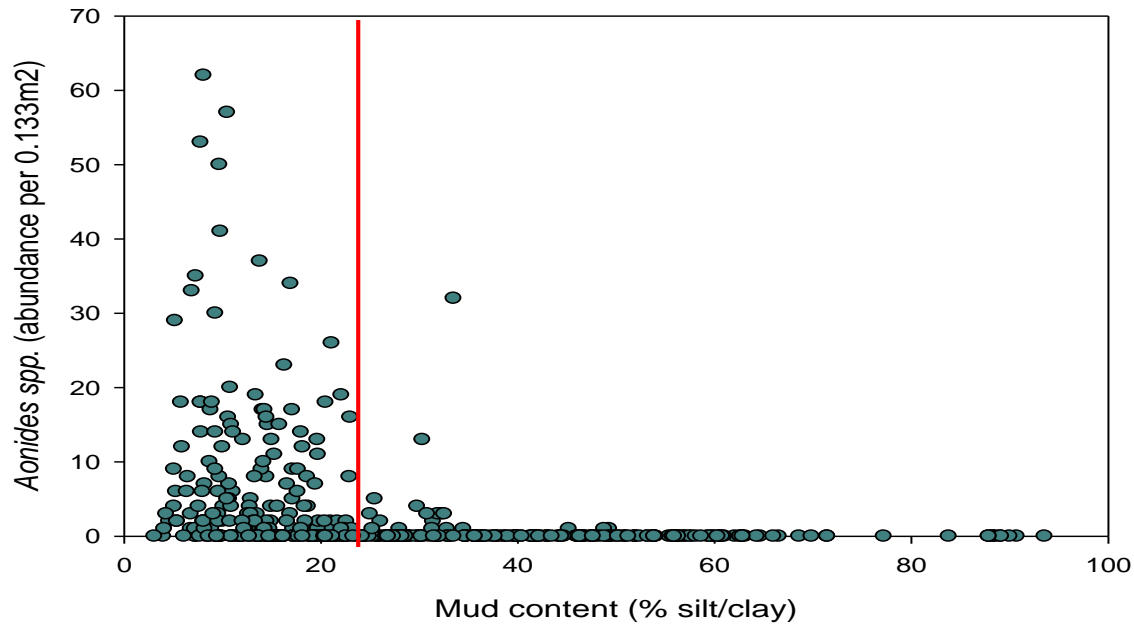
Deposited sediment



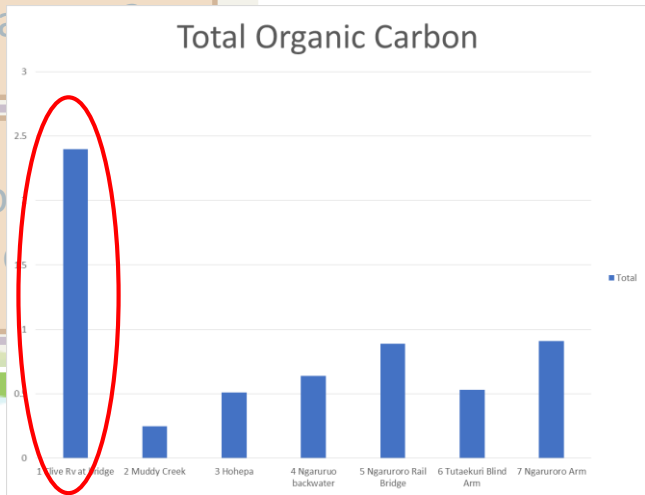
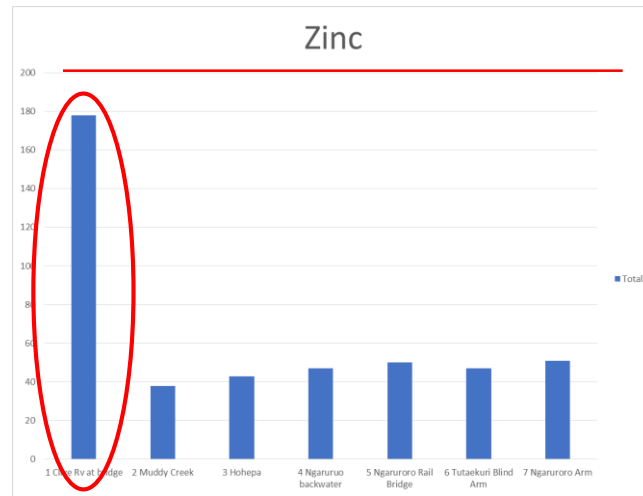
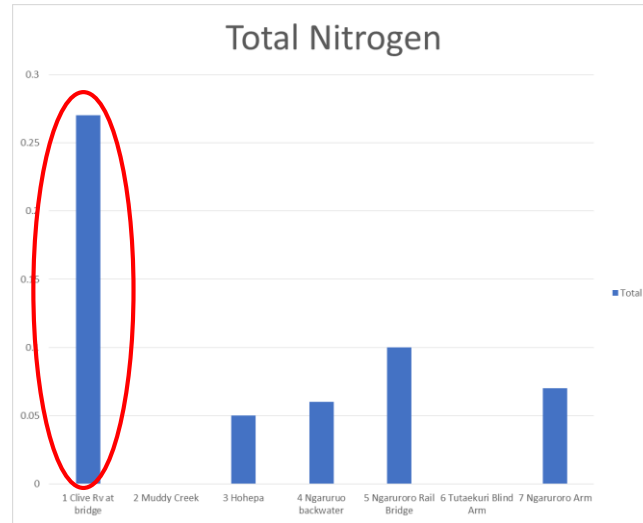
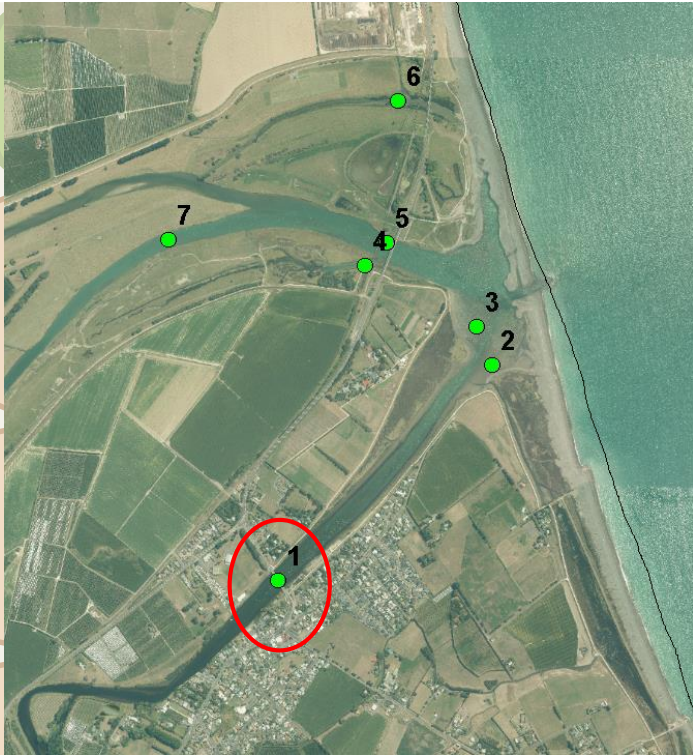
anoxic?



Fine sediment = changes in ecology



Sediments and contaminants

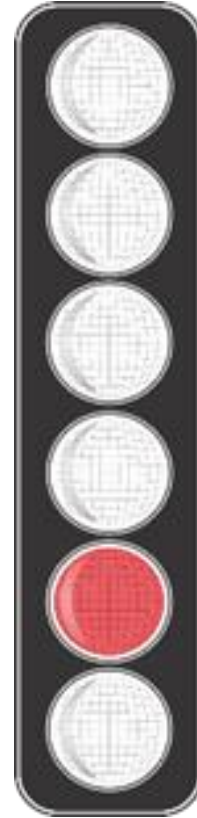


Sediment fate

Nearshore \longrightarrow gradually moves \longrightarrow Offshore



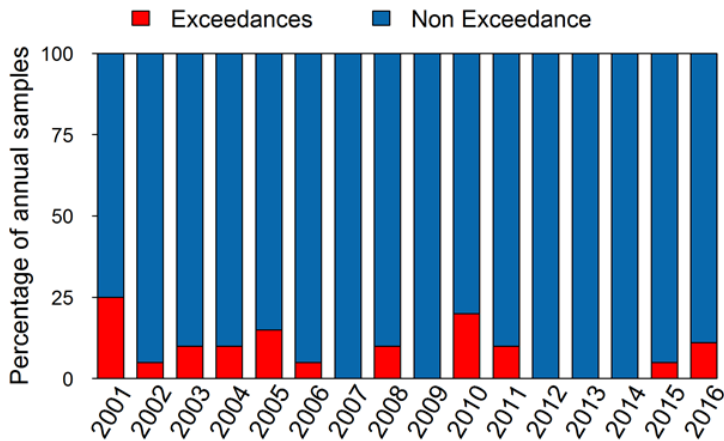
Recreational usage



Faecal source tracking:

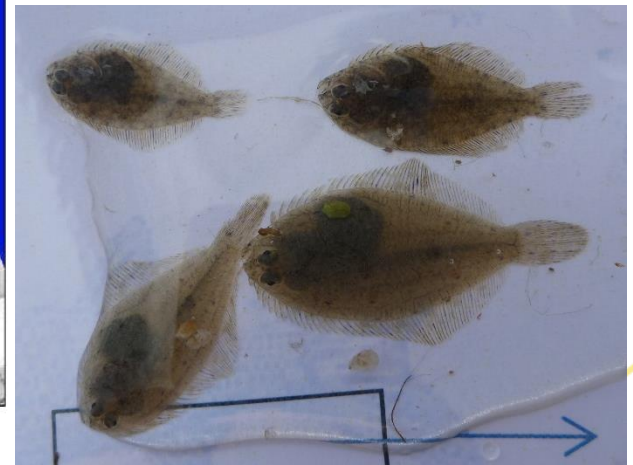
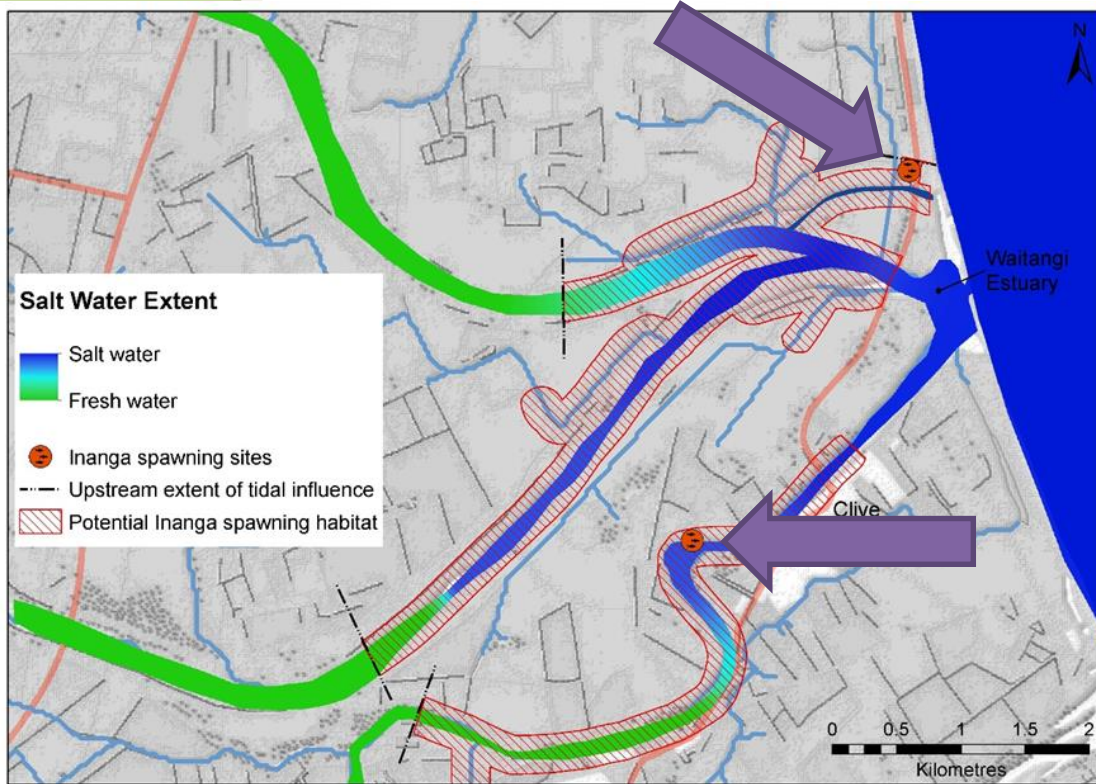
- Bird and vegetation
- Some ruminant

Result unclear!



Very
poor

Food gathering



Summary

- A muddy estuary is not natural
- Turbid water and high suspended sediment concentrations are not natural
- Sediment loads are causing issues
- Sediments are intrinsically linked to nutrients; toxicants and pathogens.
- Need to consider the estuary when thinking about management of the freshwater environment

Translating Mana Whenua Values to Attributes for the Ngaruroro Awa

Verbal updates from Working Groups

- Engagement
 - Pastoral hill country farmer meetings
- Economic Assessments
 - RfP
- Stormwater
- Wetlands/Lakes
- Mana whenua

Agenda for Meeting 24

- Groundwater values and attribute states
- Reviewing attribute states in light of mana whenua values to attributes work
- Risks and opportunities
- ~~• Initial mapping of management areas for Water Quality~~
- Develop scenarios for testing and working on management options

Revised work programme

- Updated to
 - reflect science programme
 - economic assessment project outputs
 - Include further detail about meeting content

Meeting 23	<p>Estuary state and trends – and impact on values</p> <p>Understanding sediment inputs and management options</p> <p>Presenting findings - tangata whenua values and attribute state project</p>	20 September 2016
Meeting 24	<p>Groundwater values and attribute states</p> <p>Report back on tangata whenua project findings</p> <p>Risk and opportunities report back from EAWG</p> <p>Develop scenarios for testing and work on management options – quality and quantity</p> <p>Ahuriri</p>	2 November 2016
Meeting 25	<p>Karamū Management</p> <p>Report on Heretaunga Source Model</p> <p>Continuing Waitangi Estuary state/trends information – nutrient load limits</p> <p>Confirm Karamu values/attributes/attributes states</p> <p>Scenarios for modelling – further from work on 2nd November</p>	13 December 2016
Meeting 26	<p>Preliminary report from Stormwater group</p> <p>Part 1 and 2 economic assessment report back and development of second round of mitigation options.</p> <p>Possible establishment of Water Augmentation Group</p>	9 February 2017

Meeting 27	Ahuriri reporting Report on nutrient loads to estuaries TANK quality and quantity modelling – report on Source model	22 March 2017
Meeting 28	Part 1 and 2 economic assessment reporting – round 2 Final report from stormwater group Final report from Wetland Group	3 May 2017
Meeting 29	Quality and quantity alignment Review all decisions for Tūtaekuri and Ngaruroro and Karamu Costs/benefits and implications assessments Part 4 of economic assessment Monitoring plan – report on current and identify gaps, propose solutions How does the BBN look?	14 June 2017
Meeting 30 and 31	Economic assessment outputs parts 3 and 4 Review all decisions for Ahuriri Allocation options, Other methods, Implementation plan –commence preparation alongside draft plan change	26 July 2017 5 September 2017
Meeting 32	Plan drafting	18 October 2017
Meeting 33		22 Nov

Closing Karakia

Nau mai rā

Te mutu ngā o tatou hui

Kei te tumanako

I runga te rangimarie

I a tatou katoa

Kia pai to koutou haere

Mauriora kia tatou katoa

Āmine