

Rotorua Protection and Restoration Programme

Overview for Land TAG
8 October 2014



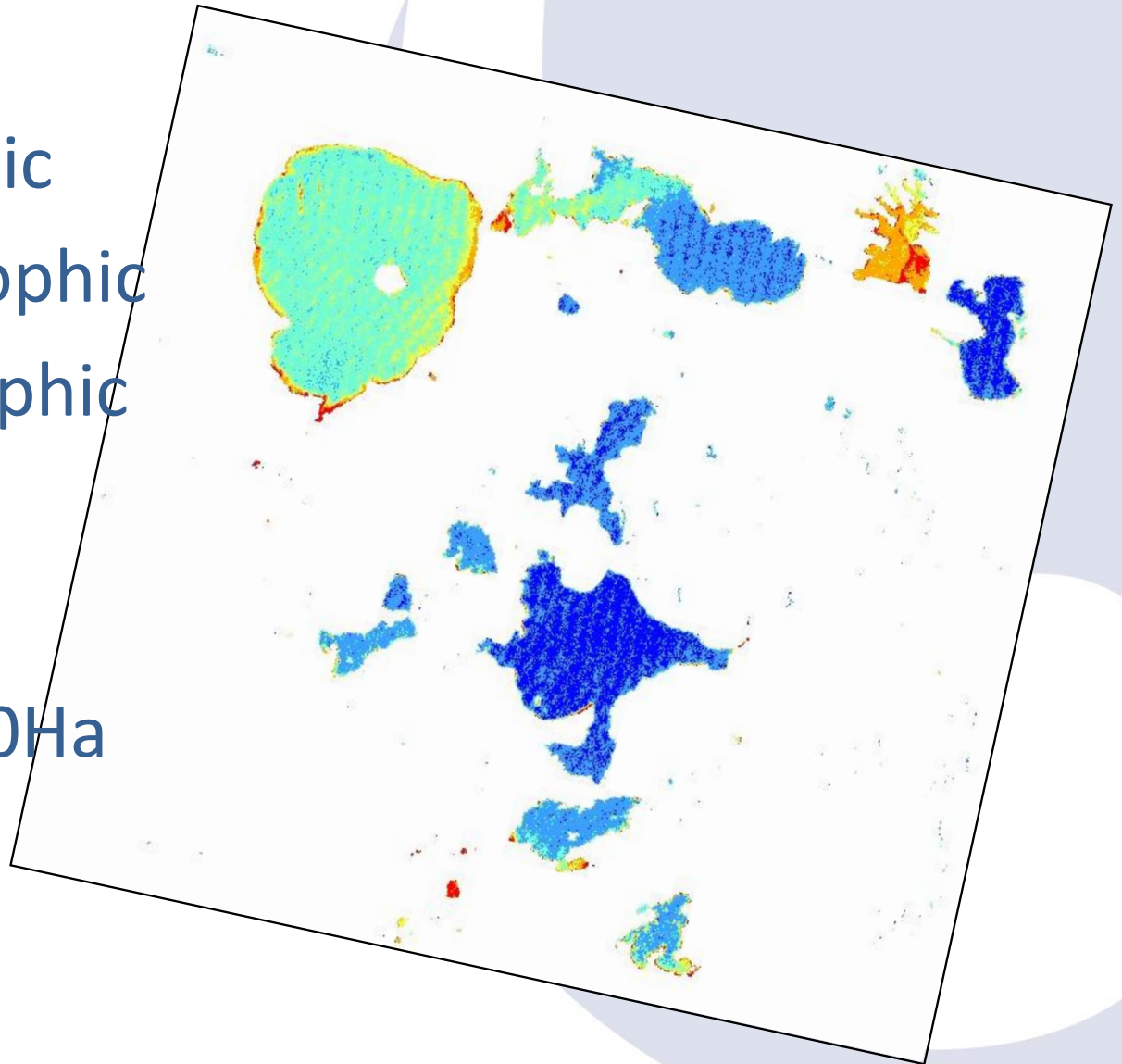
Proud Partners



Bay of Plenty
REGIONAL COUNCIL

12 Lakes

- 💧 4 eutrophic
 - 💧 4 mesotrophic
 - 💧 4 oligotrophic
-
- 💧 30 – 8,000Ha







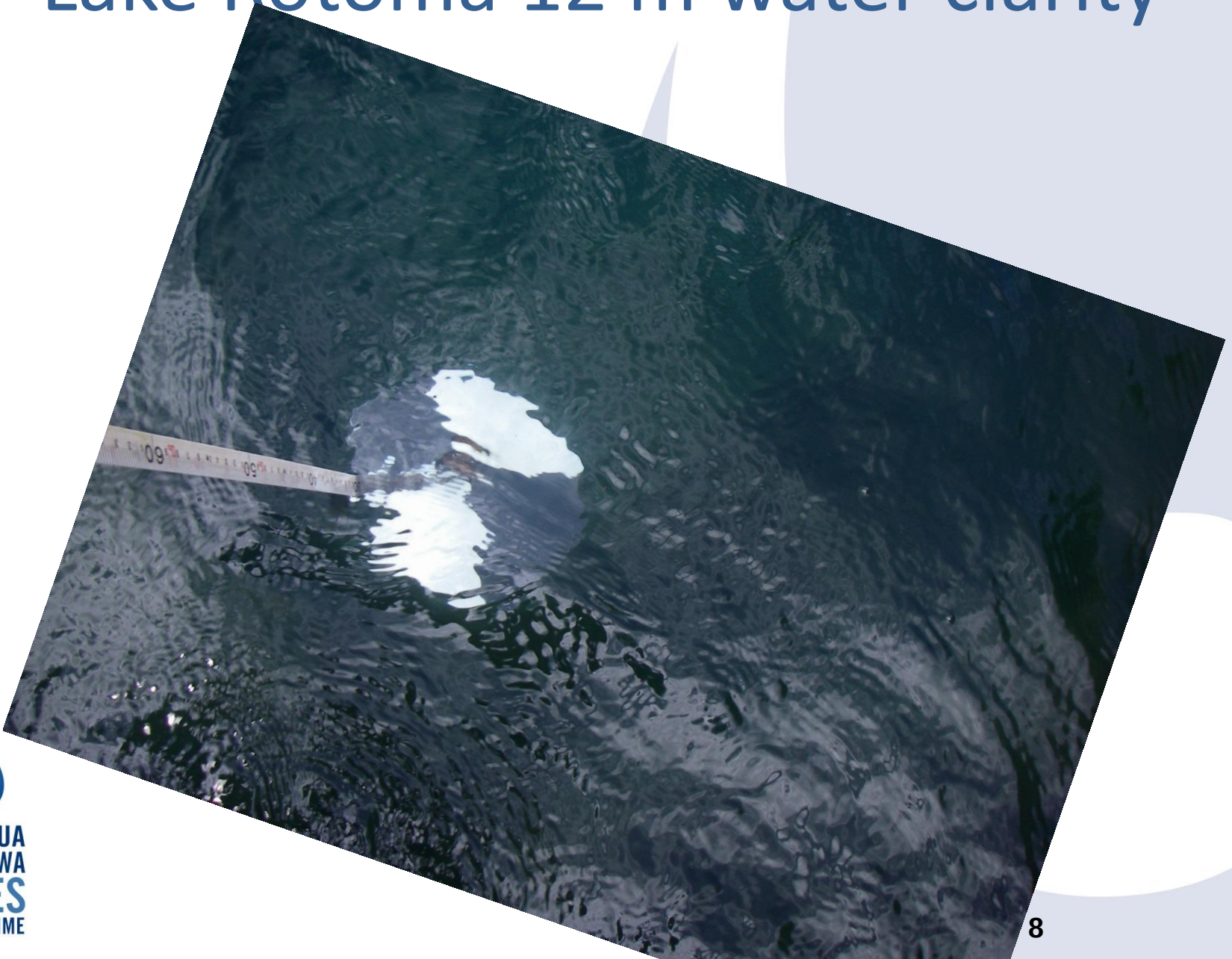


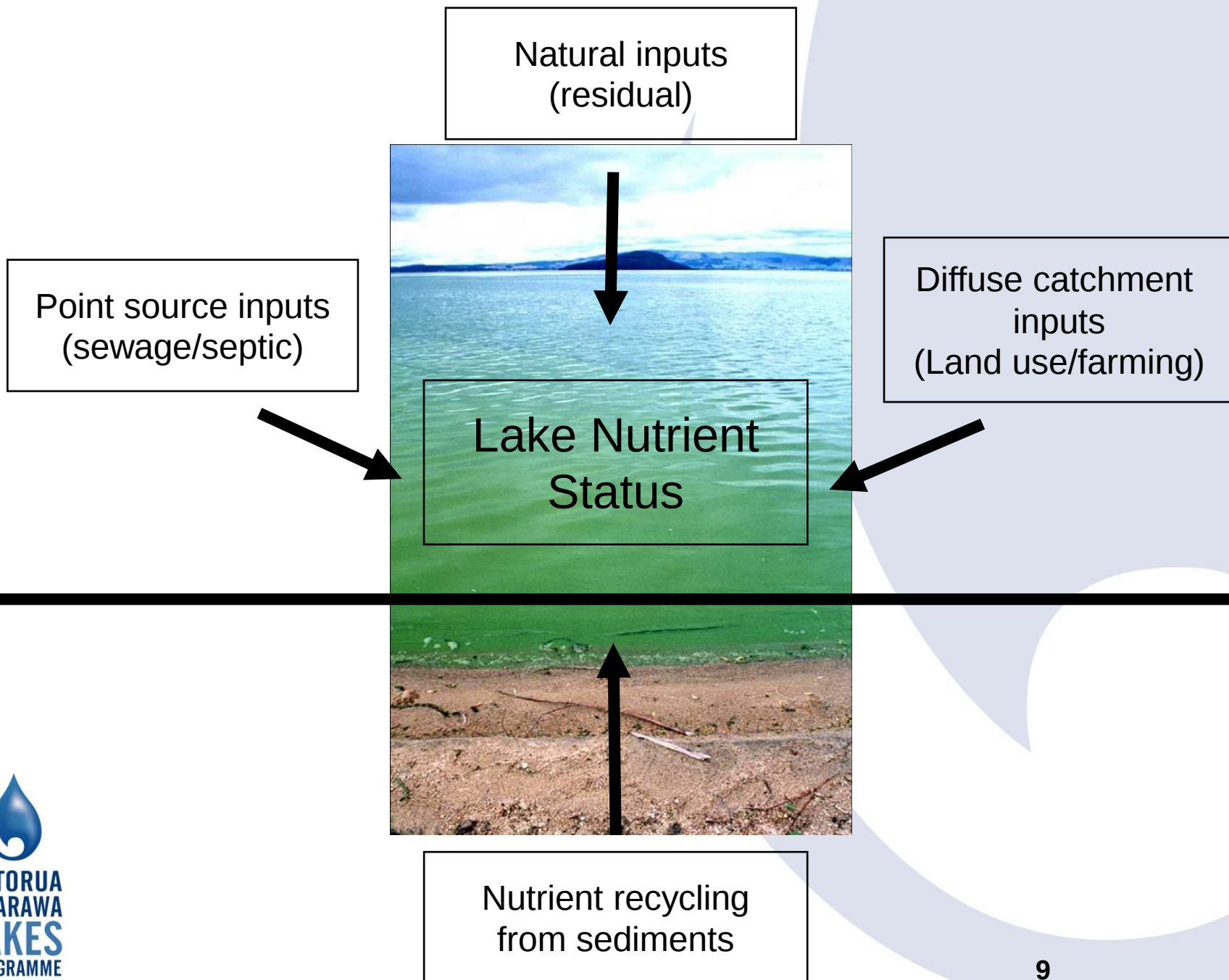


The Problem

Deteriorating WQ

Lake Rotomā 12 m water clarity





Nitrate leaching rates from various land uses

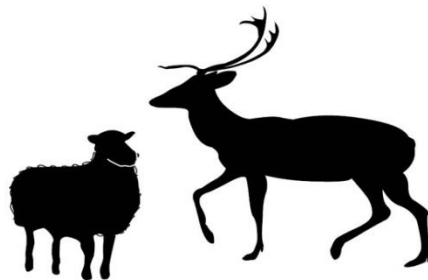
Bush/Forestry



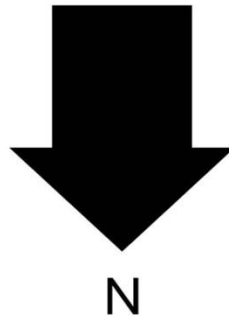
2 - 4 kg N/ha/yr



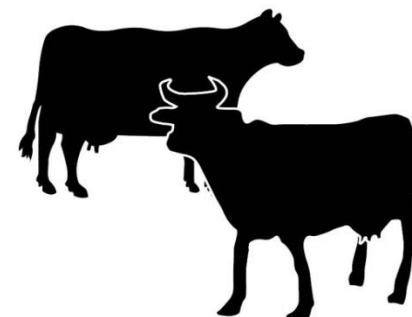
Sheep/Deer



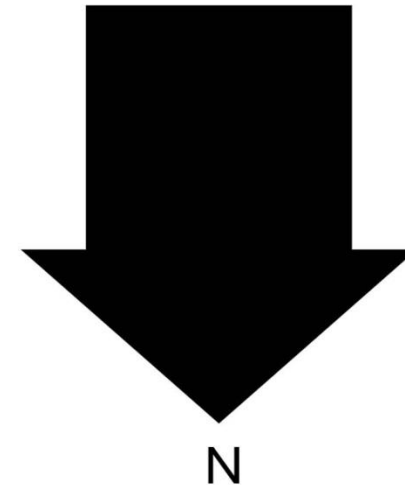
8 - 15 kg N/ha/yr



Dairy



28 - 100 kg N/ha/yr



Ratios: 1 : 5 : 25
1 1 5

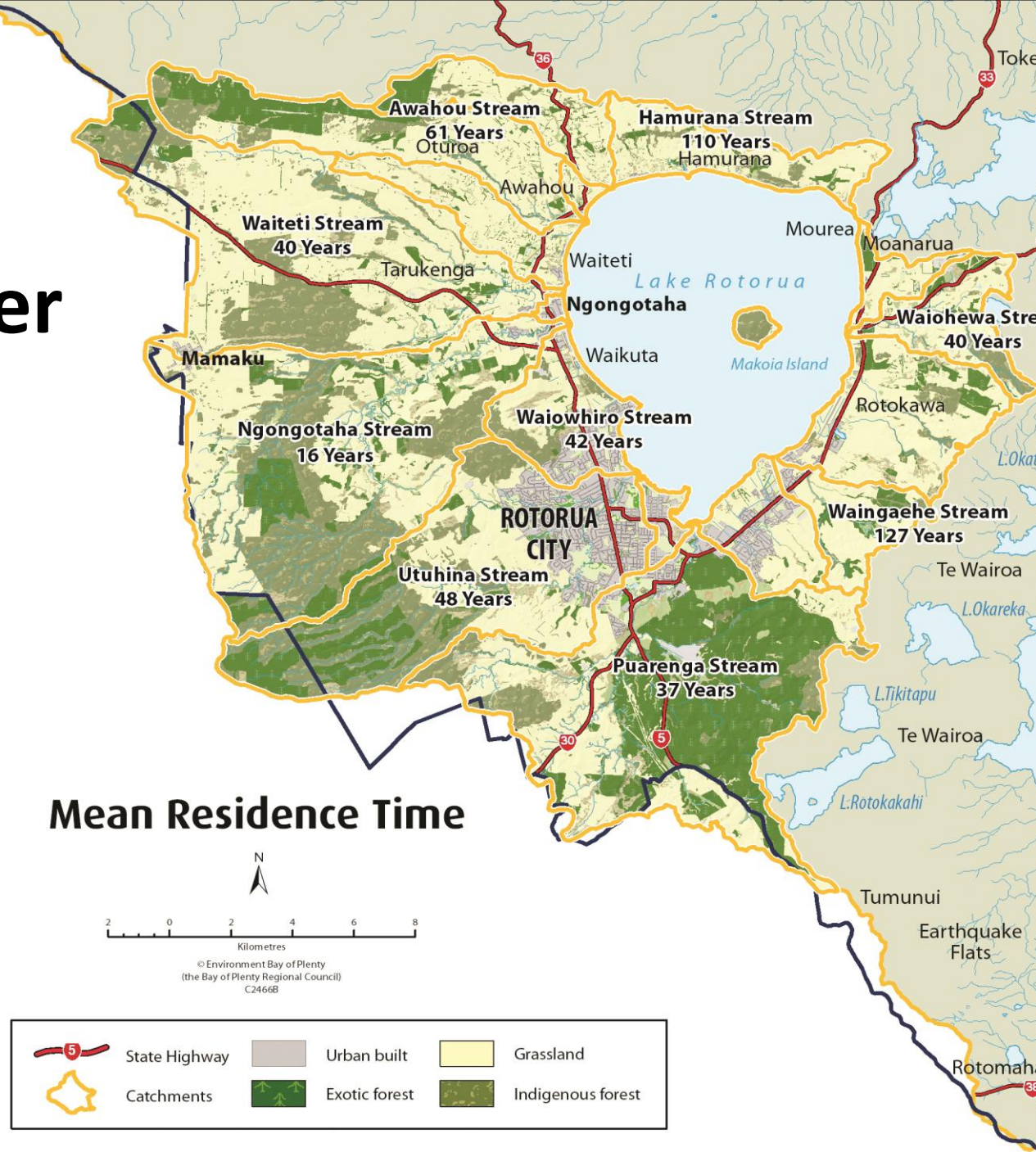
LAKE ROTORUA INPUTS

	Nitrogen inputs t/yr*	% of nitrogen inputs	Phosphorus input t/yr**	% of phosphorus input
Forest and bush	75.4	10	2.26	6
Pasture	526	70	17.49	44
Lifestyle and urban	93.4	12	4.32	11
Springs and geothermal input	30	4	14.4	36
Rainfall	29.2	4	1.33	3
Sediment releases	360	NA	36	NA

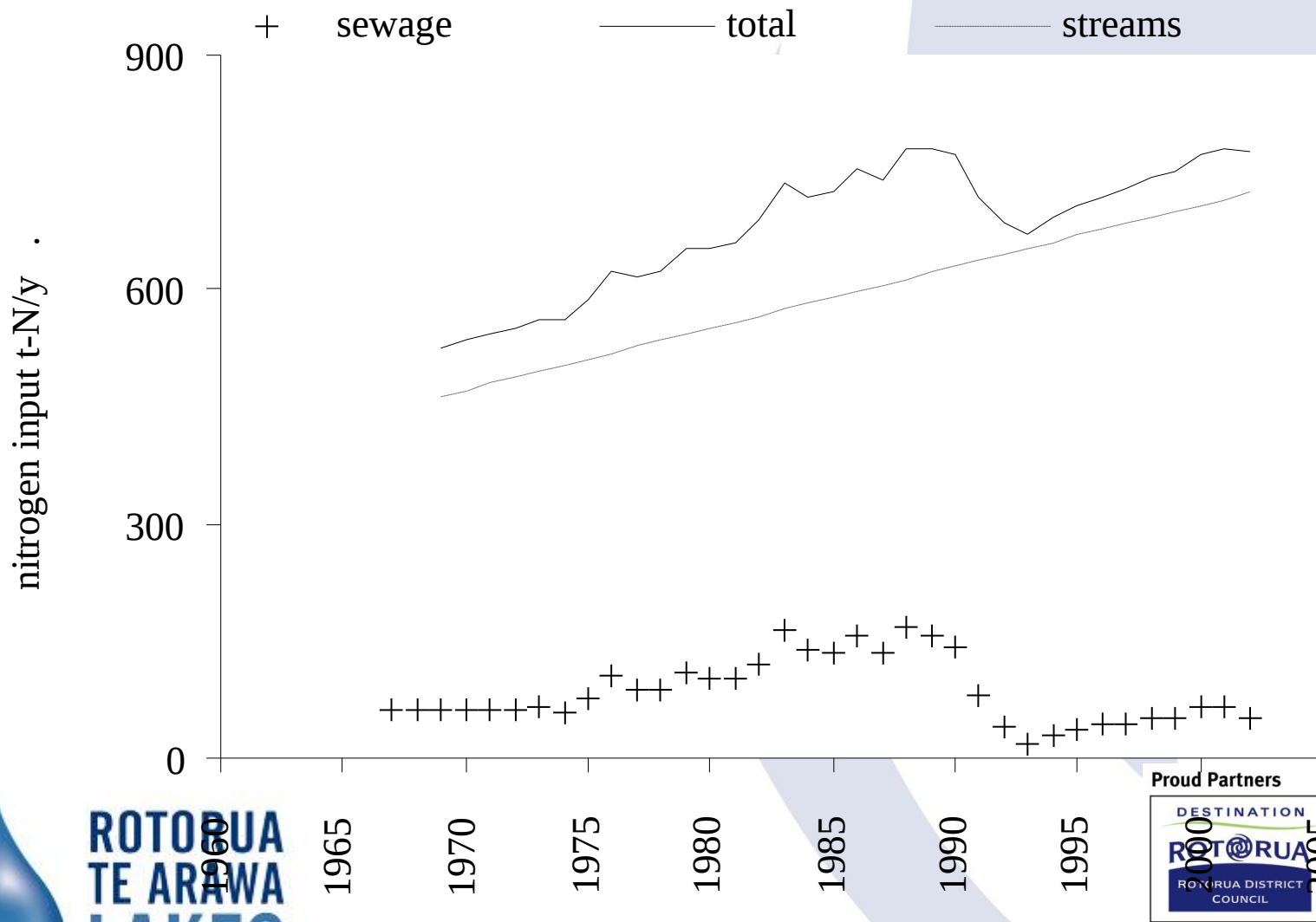
Ground water age

60 years

Mean Residence Time

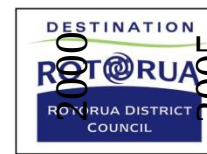


Total nitrogen loads to Lake Rotorua



Source: Rotorua Rotoiti Draft Action Plan November 2007

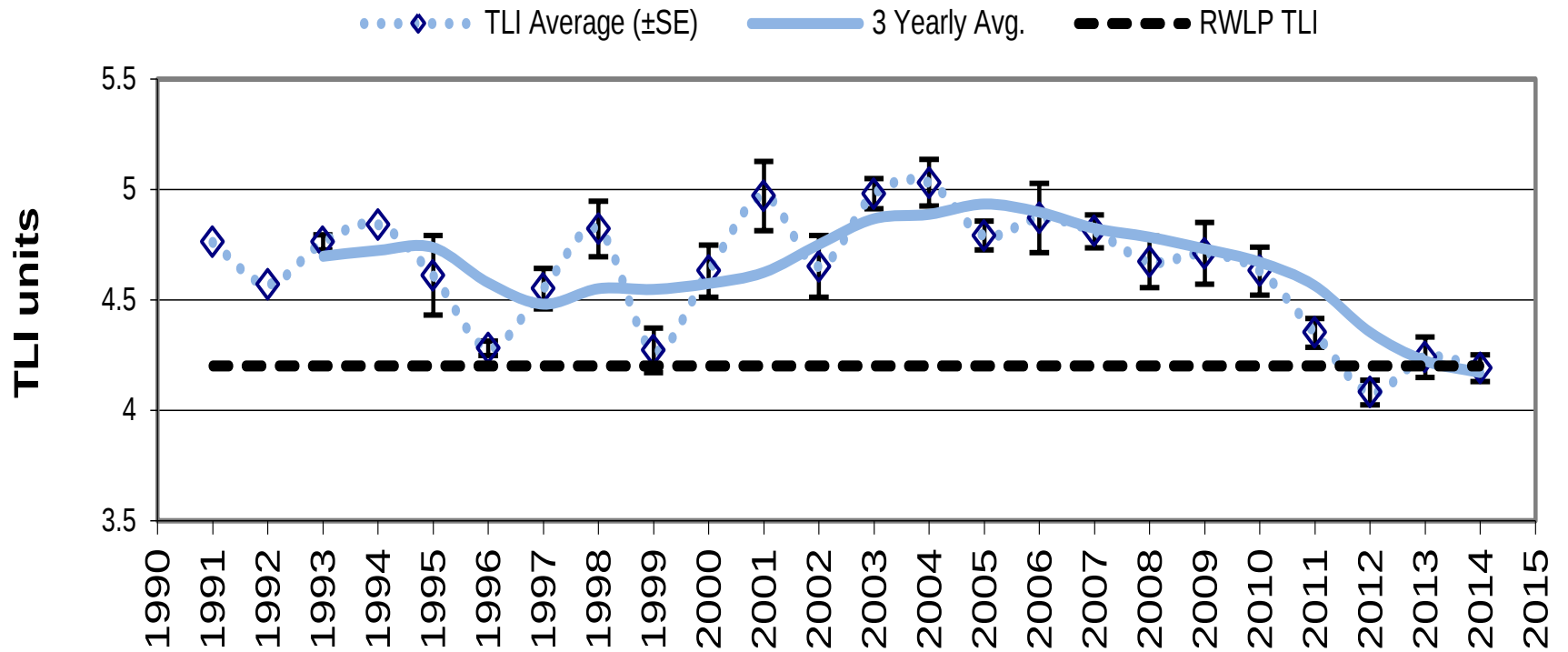
Proud Partners



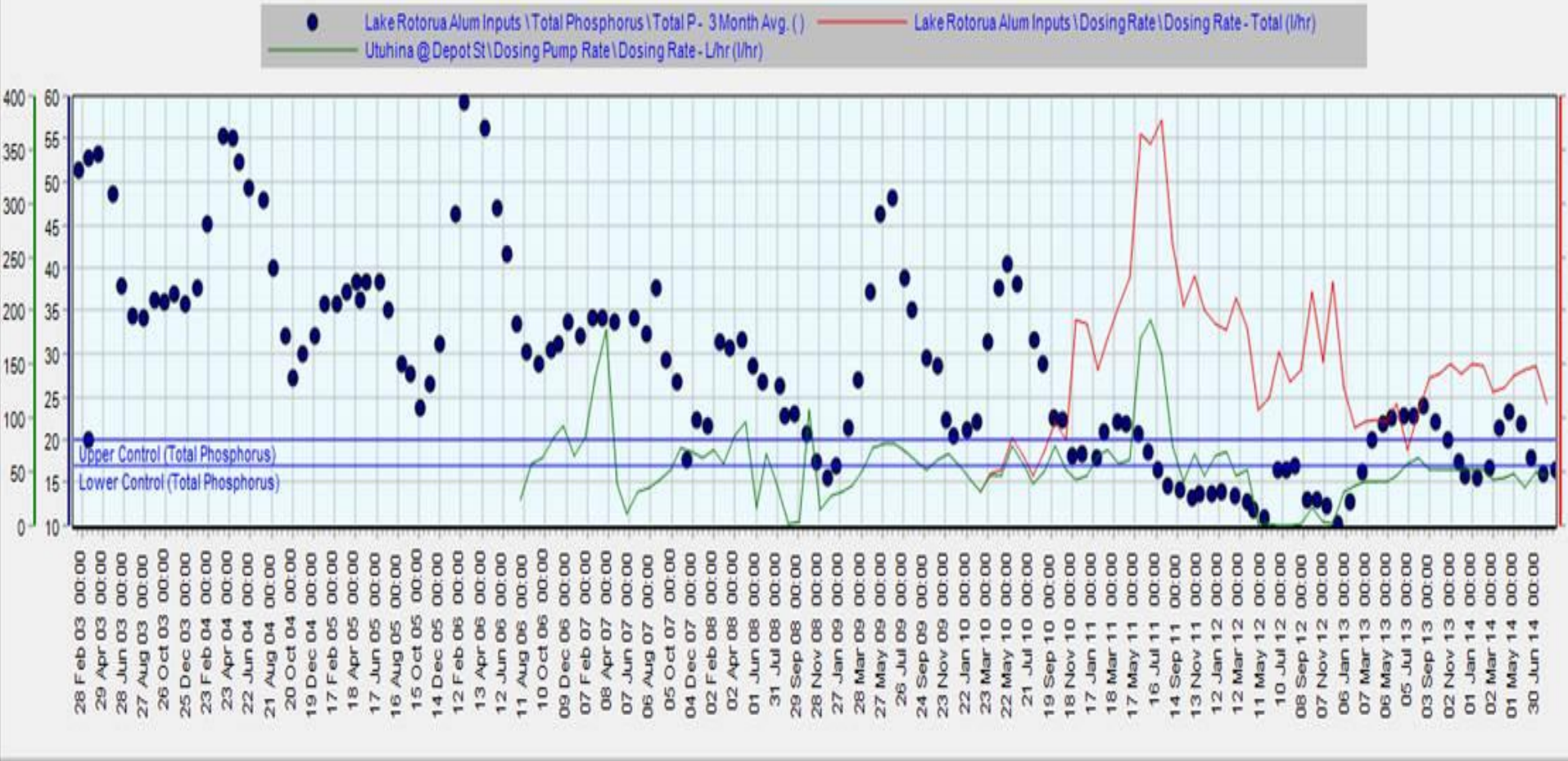
TLI objectives

Lake Regional Water & Land Plan Objective TLI units	3-yearly average TLI to 2011 TLI units	3-yearly average TLI to 2012 TLI units	3-yearly average TLI to 2013 TLI units	3-yearly average TLI to 2014 TLI units	2012/13 Annual TLI TLI units	2013/14 Annual TLI TLI units	Lake Type based on Trophic Status	LakeSPI Condition 2013/2014
Ōkaro 5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	Supertrophic	Moderate
Rotorua 4.2	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	Eutrophic	Moderate
Rotoehu 3.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	Eutrophic	Poor
Rotomahana 3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	Mesotrophic	Moderate
Rotoiti 3.5	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	Mesotrophic	Moderate
Rerewhakaaitu 3.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	Mesotrophic	Moderate
Okareka 3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	Mesotrophic	Moderate
Tikitapu 2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	Oligotrophic	Moderate
Ōkataina 2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	Oligotrophic	Moderate
Tarawera 2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	Oligotrophic	Moderate
Rotoma 2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	Oligotrophic	High
Rotokakahi* 3.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	Mesotrophic	Moderate

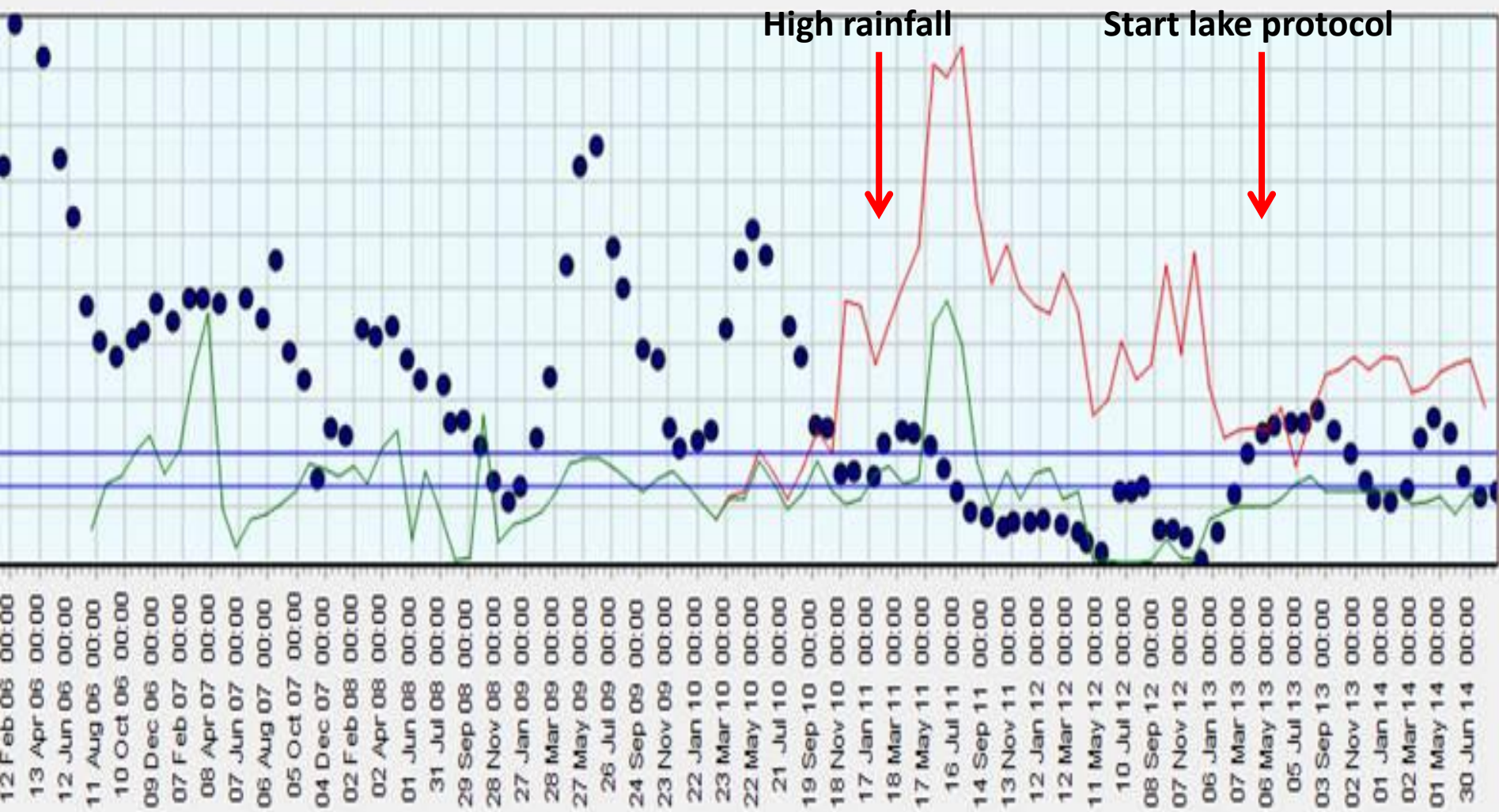
Lake Rotorua



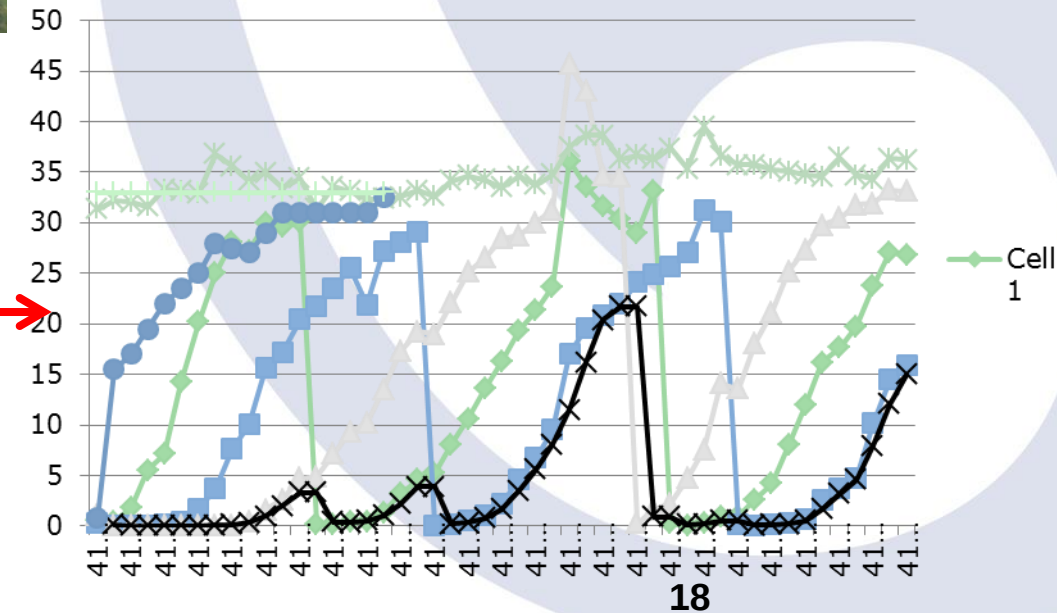
P locking plants



Alum Inputs \ Total Phosphorus \ Total P- 3 Month Avg. () — Lake Rotorua Alum Inputs \ Dosing Rate \ Dosing Rate - Total (l/hr)
Foot St \ Dosing Pump Rate \ Dosing Rate - L/hr (l/hr)



Point sources



Hi frequency monitoring buoys

- climate and water quality 15 mins
- online web interface in real-time.

Meteorology:

- wind speed/direction
- air temperature
- etc

Water quality:

- dissolved oxygen
- chlorophyll
- phycocyanin
- water temperature profile

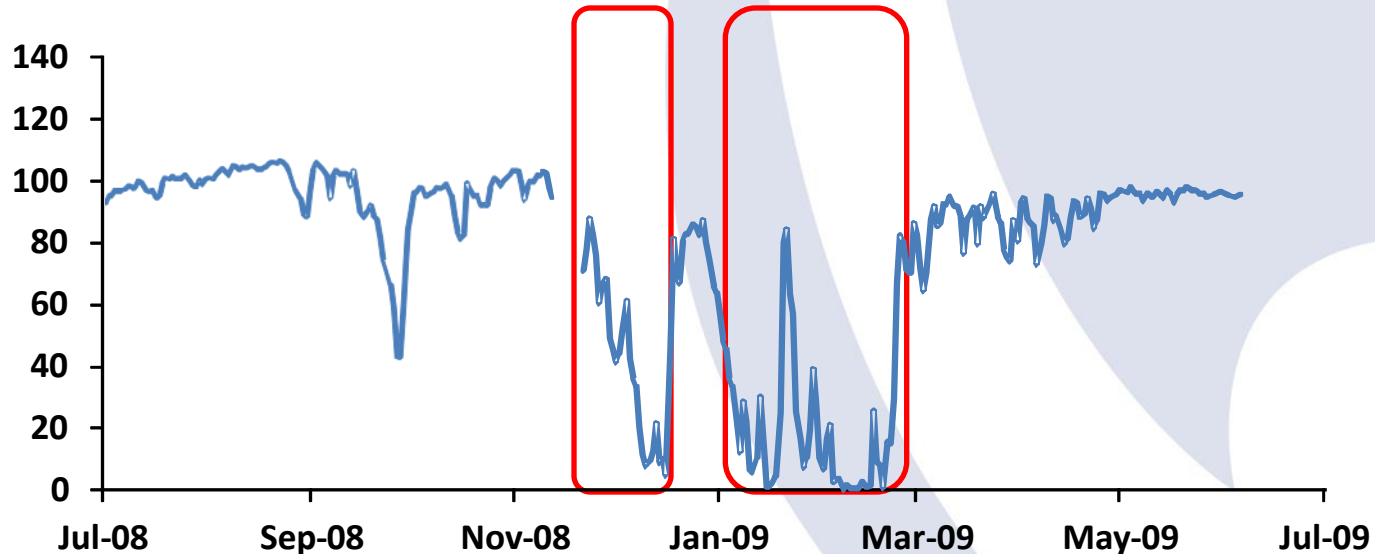


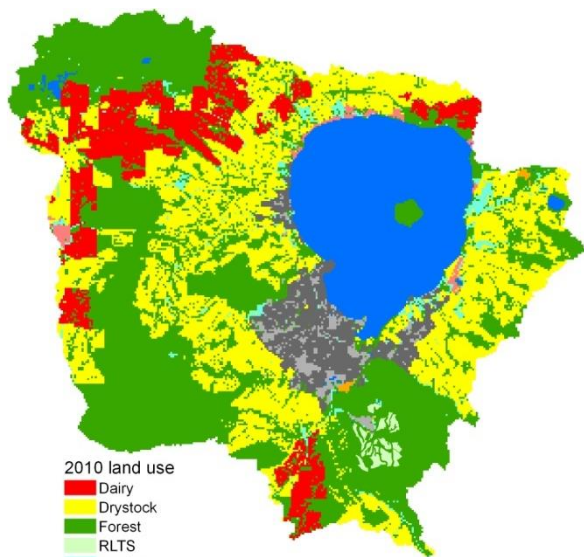


High frequency monitoring buoys

de-oxygenation of bottom waters

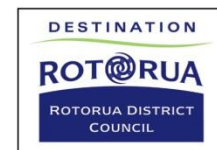
Percentage oxygen saturation

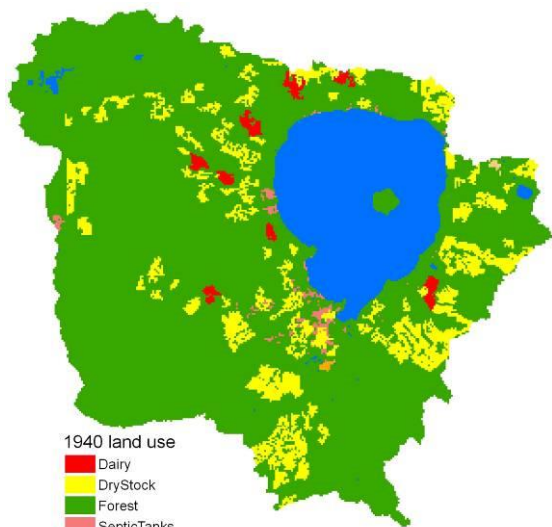




Land use

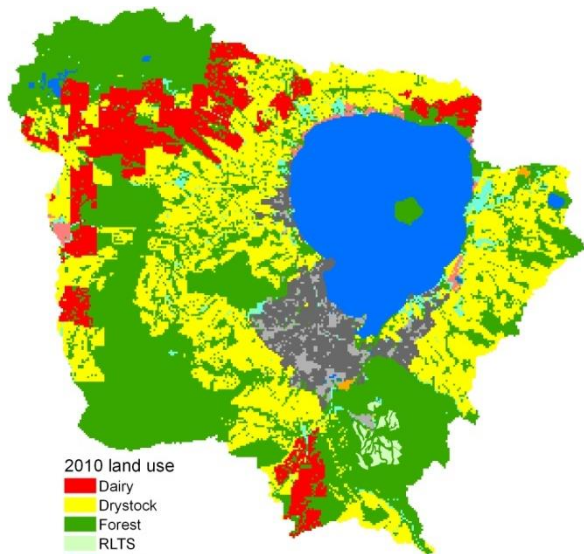
Proud Partners





1940 land use

- Dairy
- DryStock
- Forest
- SepticTanks
- Tikitere
- Water
- Whaka

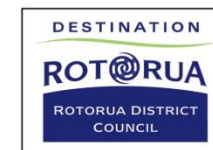


2010 land use

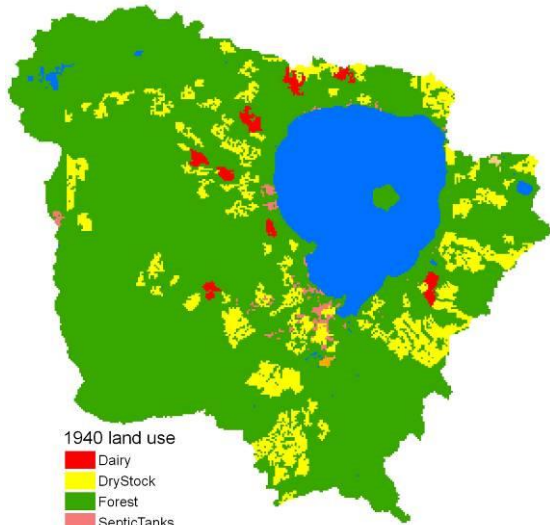
- Dairy
- Drystock
- Forest
- RLTS
- LifeStyle
- SepticTanks
- Tikitere
- Urban
- UOS
- Water
- Whaka

Land use

Proud Partners

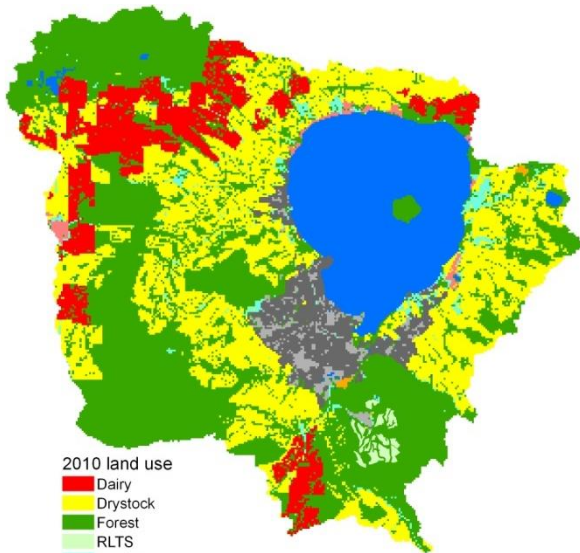


Catchments



1940 land use

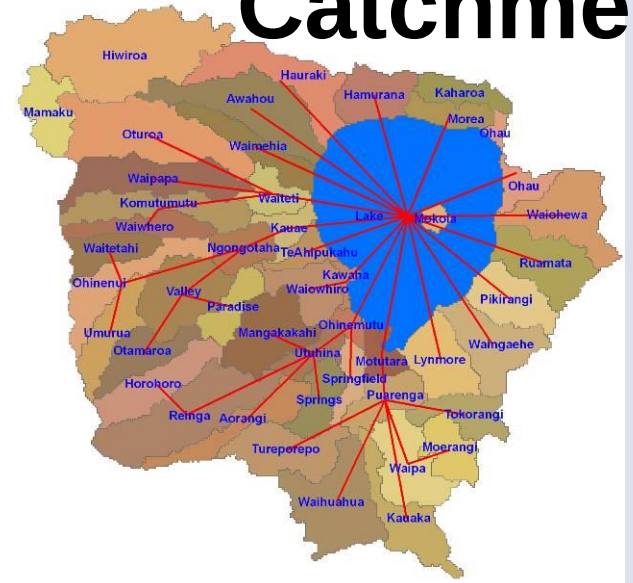
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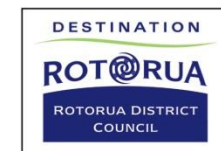
2010 land use

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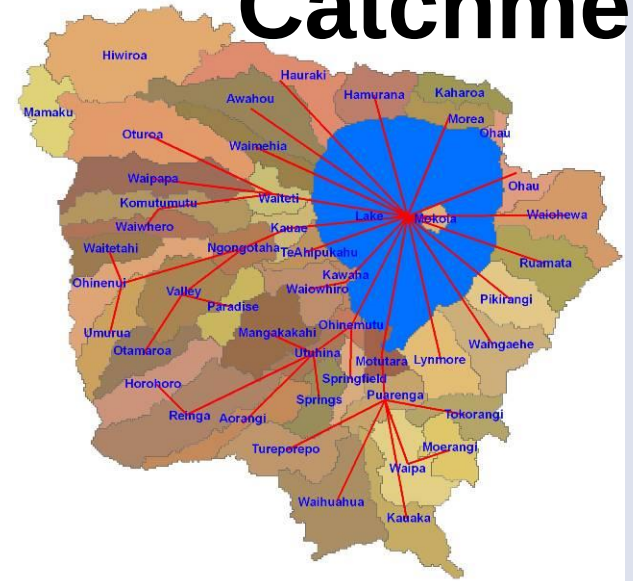
Land use



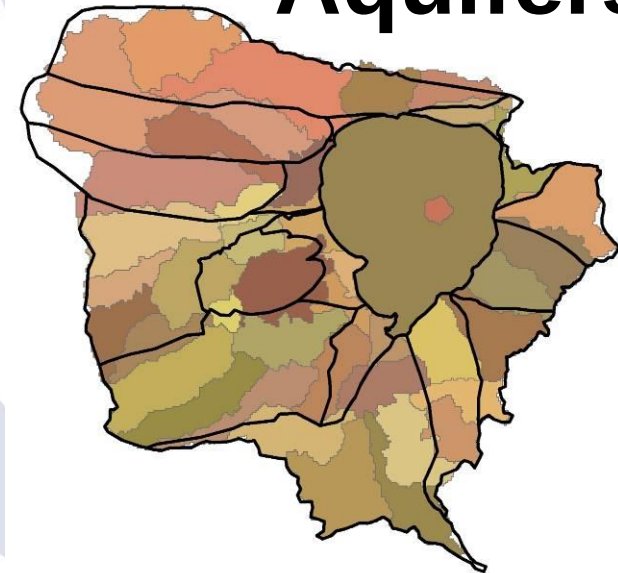
Proud Partners



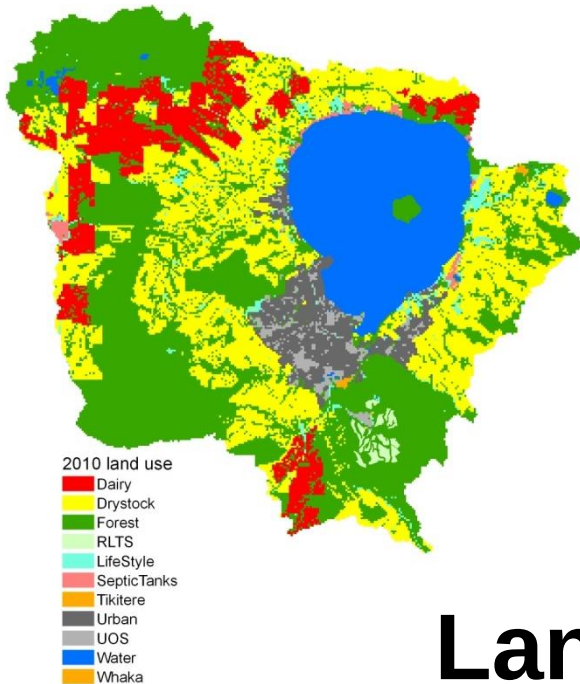
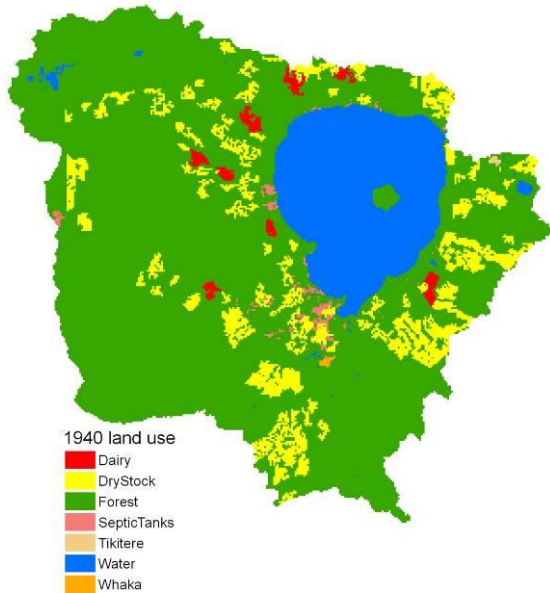
Catchments



Aquifers



Land use



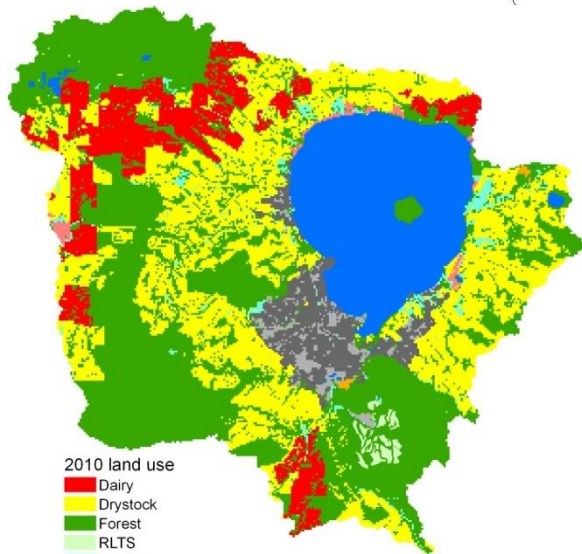
Catchment

The map illustrates the Lake Taupo Catchment area, with the central lake highlighted in blue. Numerous sub-catchments are labeled, each connected to the lake by a red line. The labeled sub-catchments include:

- Hiwiroa
- Mamaku
- Oturea
- Waipapa
- Komutumutu
- Waiwhero
- Waitetahi
- Ohinenui
- Umurua
- Otamaroa
- Horokoro
- Reinga
- Aorangi
- Tureporepo
- Waihuahua
- Kadaka
- Waipa
- Mosgrange
- Tokorangi
- Puarenga
- Springfield
- Uthina
- Mangakakahi
- Utahina
- Valley
- Paradise
- Ngongotaha
- Te Ahupukahu
- Kawana
- Waioetiro
- Ohinemutu
- Motutara
- Lynmore
- Waiangahe
- Pikurangi
- Ruamata
- Waiohewa
- Ohau
- Morea
- Kaharoa
- Hamurana
- Awahou
- Hauraki

1940 land use

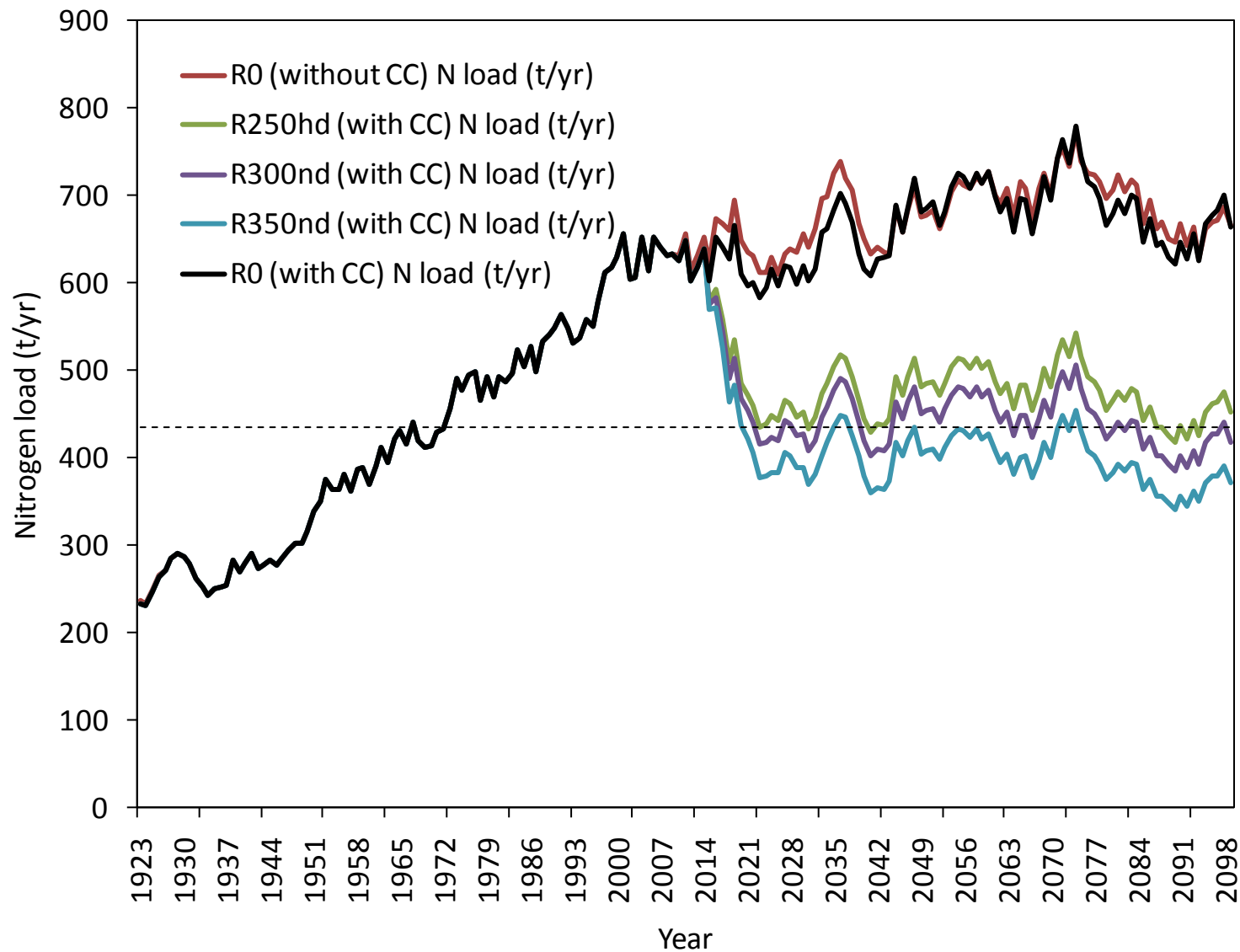
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2010 land use

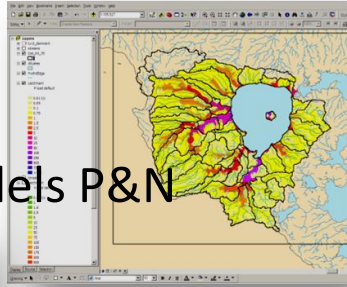
- Dairy
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Land use change scenarios

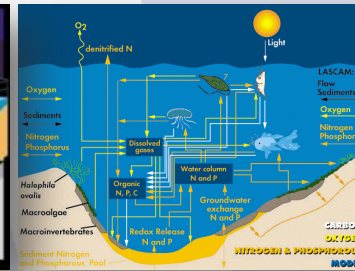
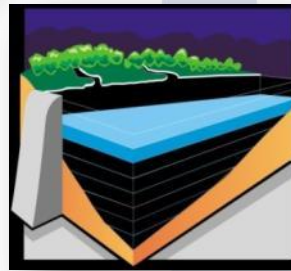


Lake Rotorua modelling as a decision support tool

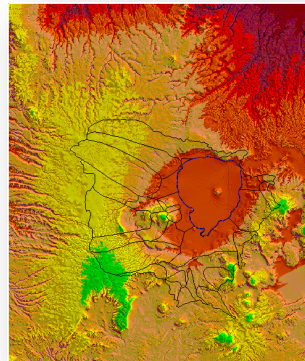
Catchment models P&N



Lake model



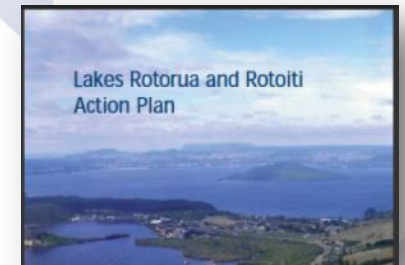
Climate model



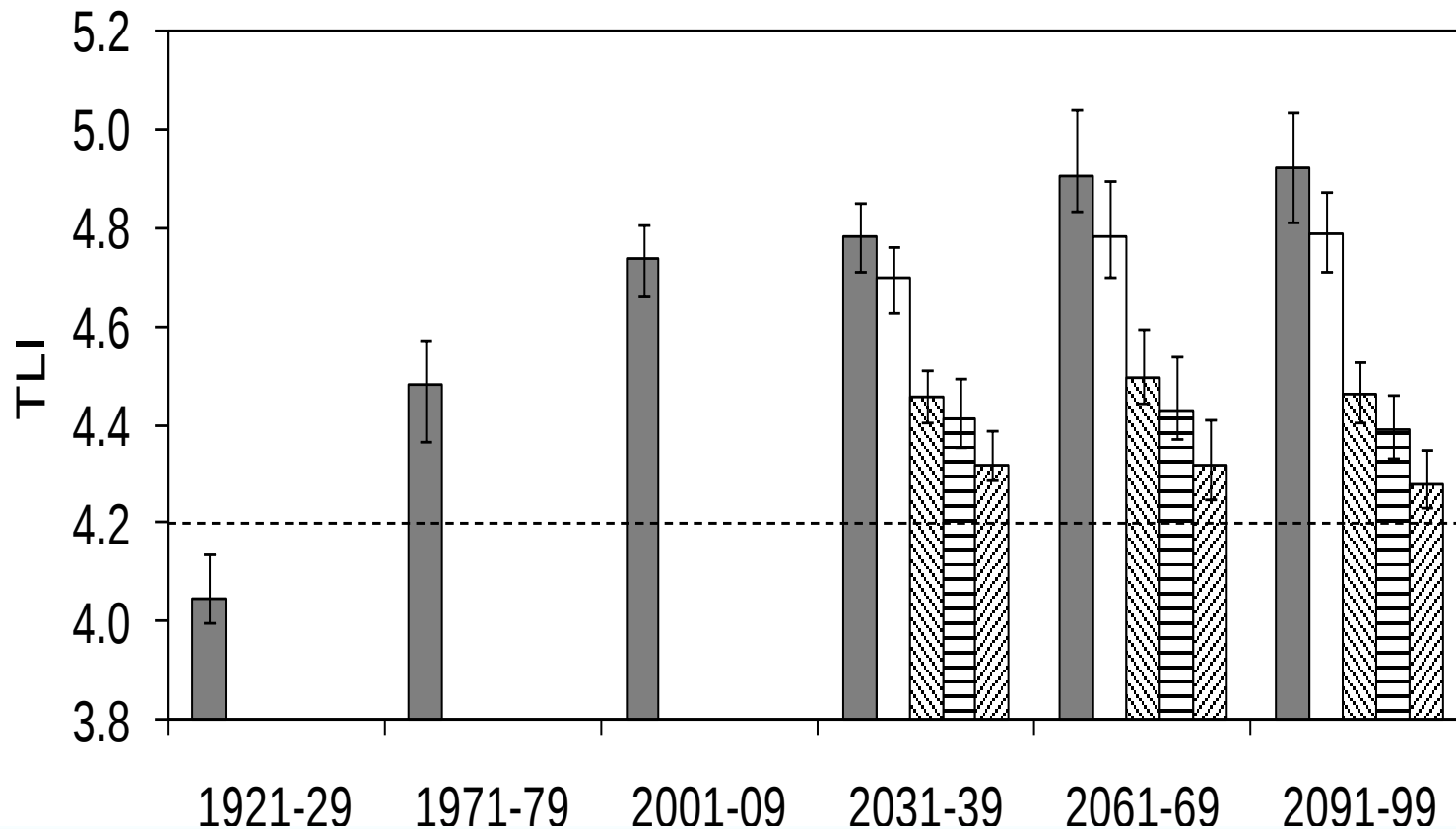
High frequency monitoring



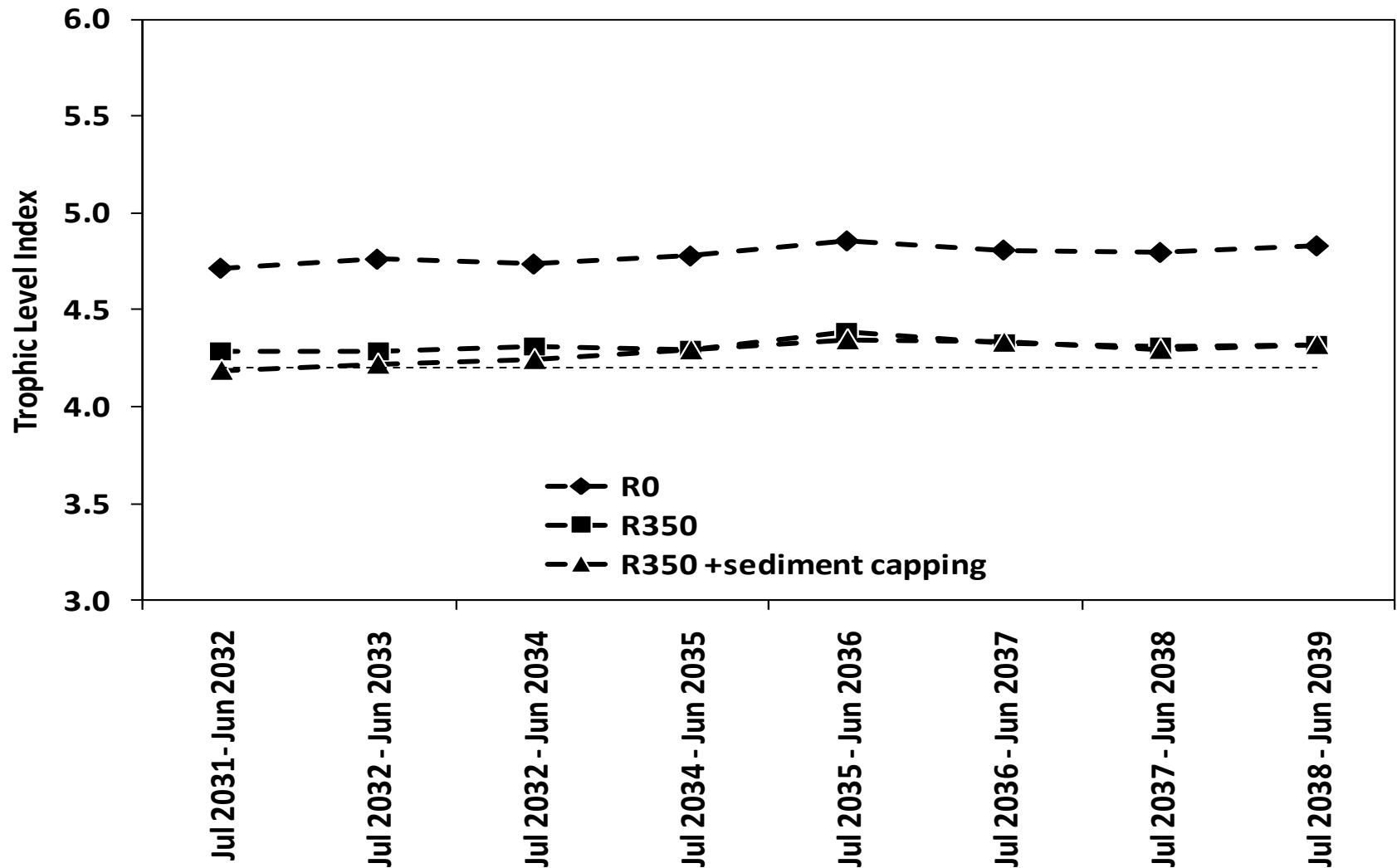
Inform



LAKE MODEL: Effects of land use change and inflow diversion



Trophic Level Index for sediment capping



Detainmentment bunds

- 💧 Research: holding back storm flows
- 💧 Contain sediment Phosphorus



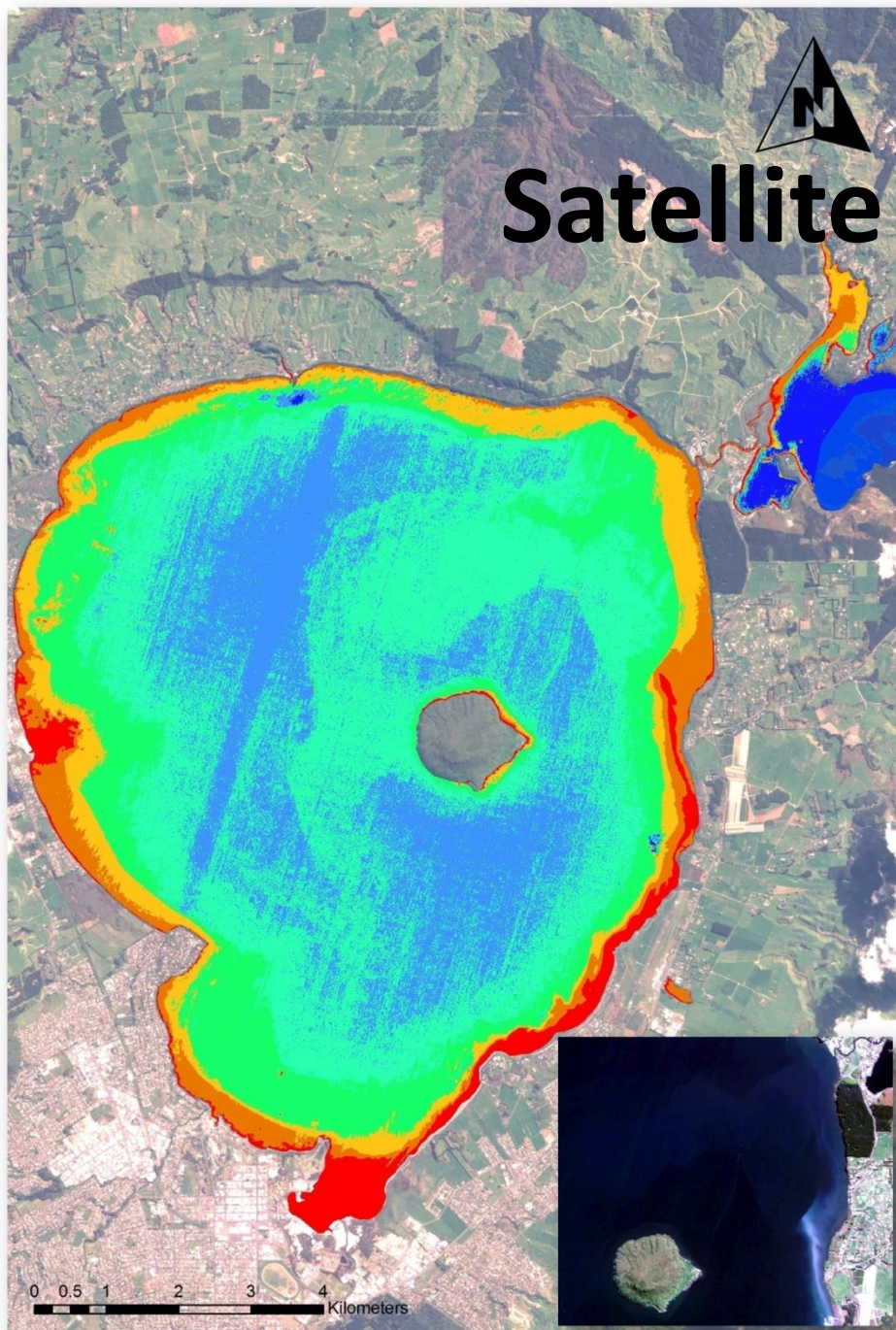




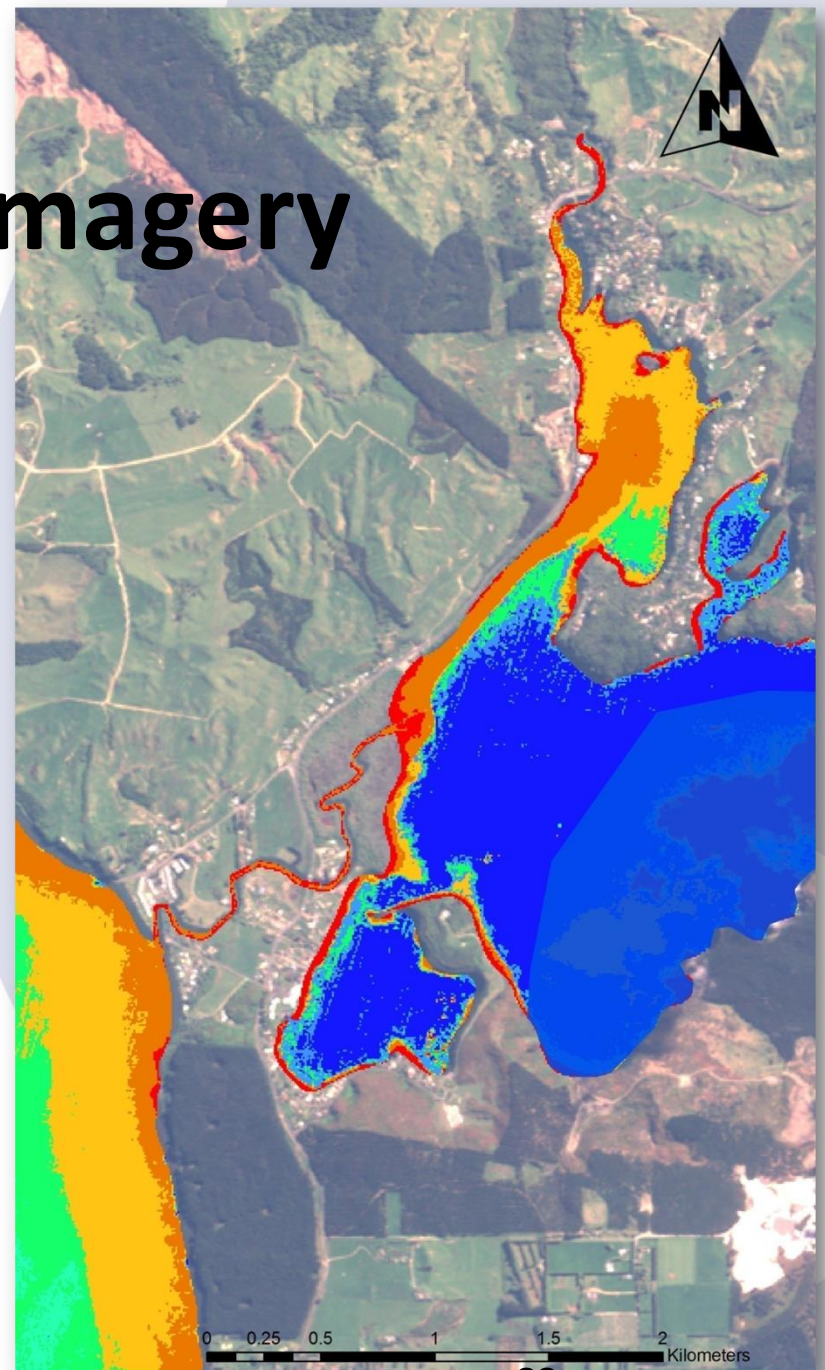
ROTOITI

- Ohau Channel
- Reticulation/OSET
- Sediment assessment

Satellite imagery

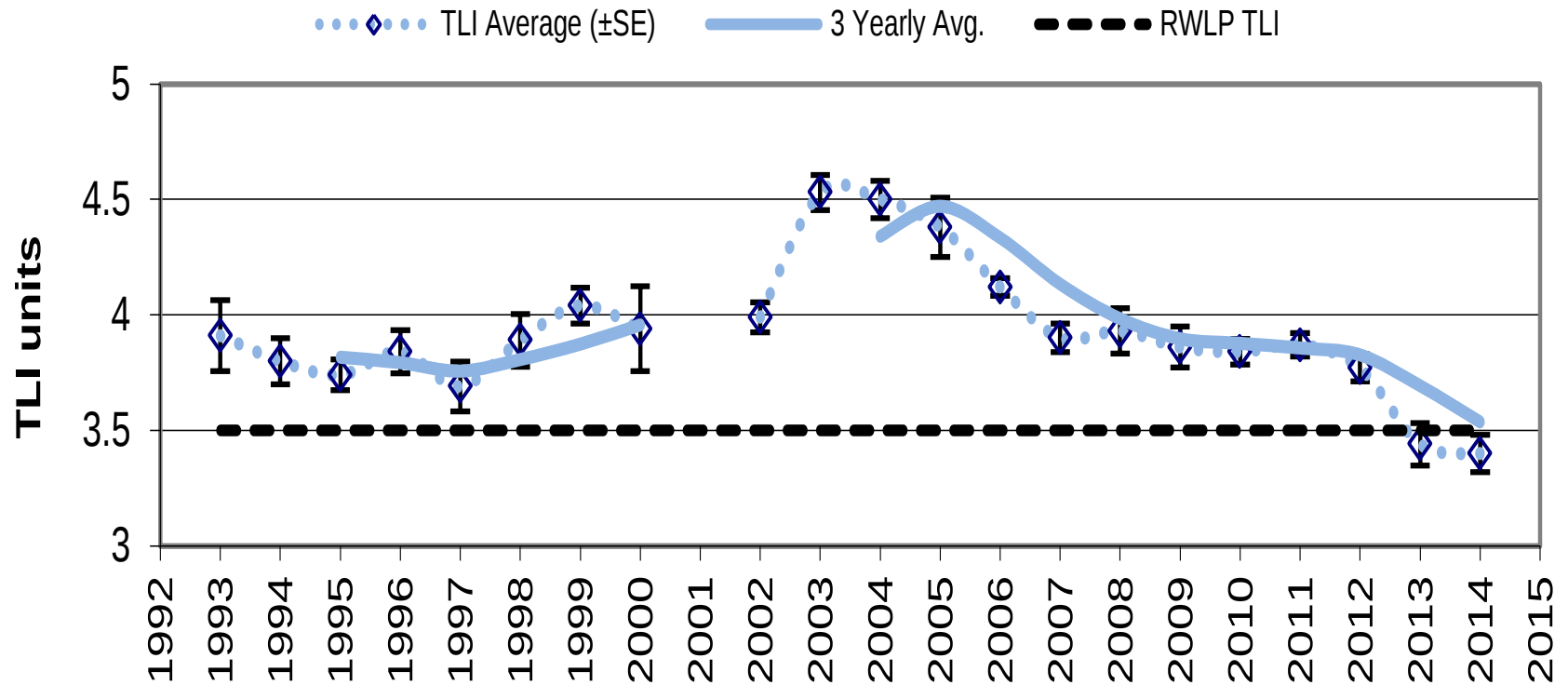


PROGRAMME



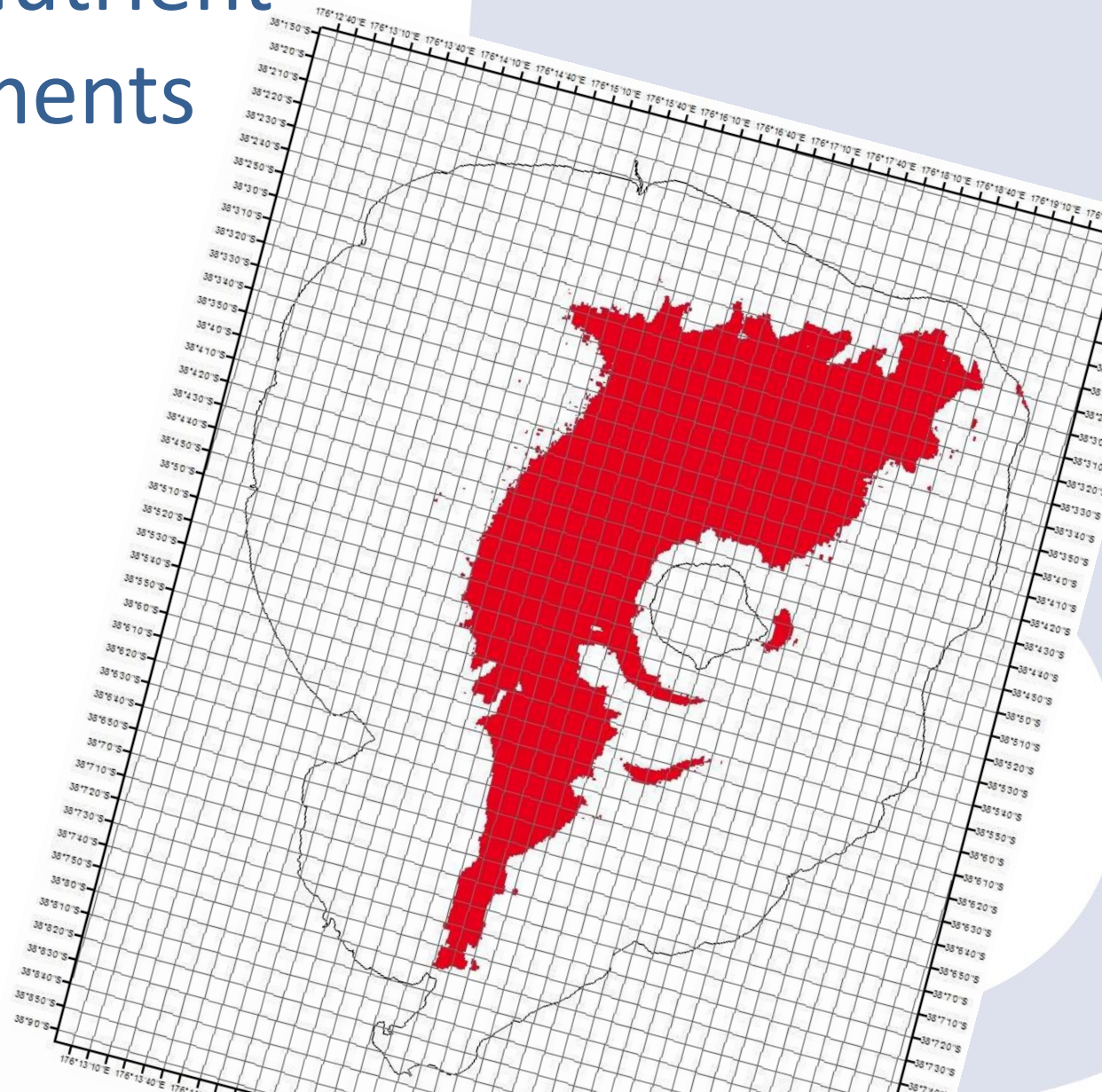
Rotoiti

Lake Rotoiti

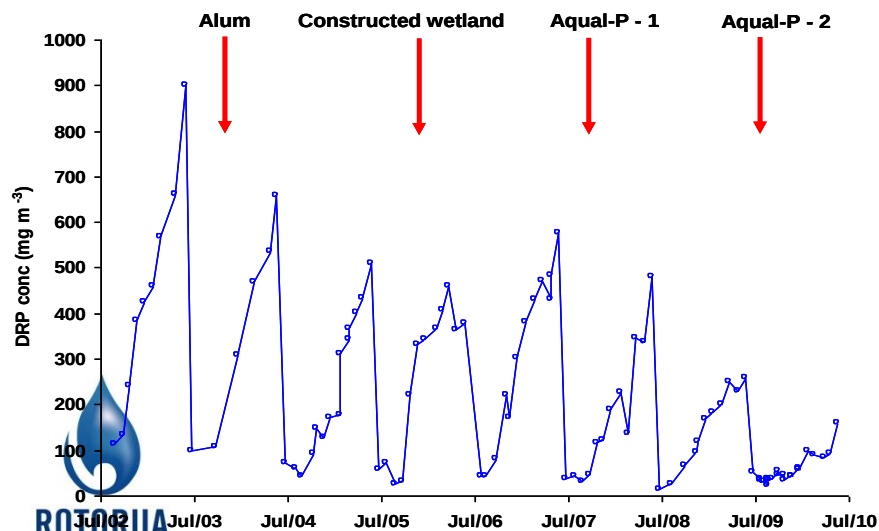


Re-setting: Nutrient from sediments

- 💧 Capping
- 💧 Aeration
- 💧 Dredging



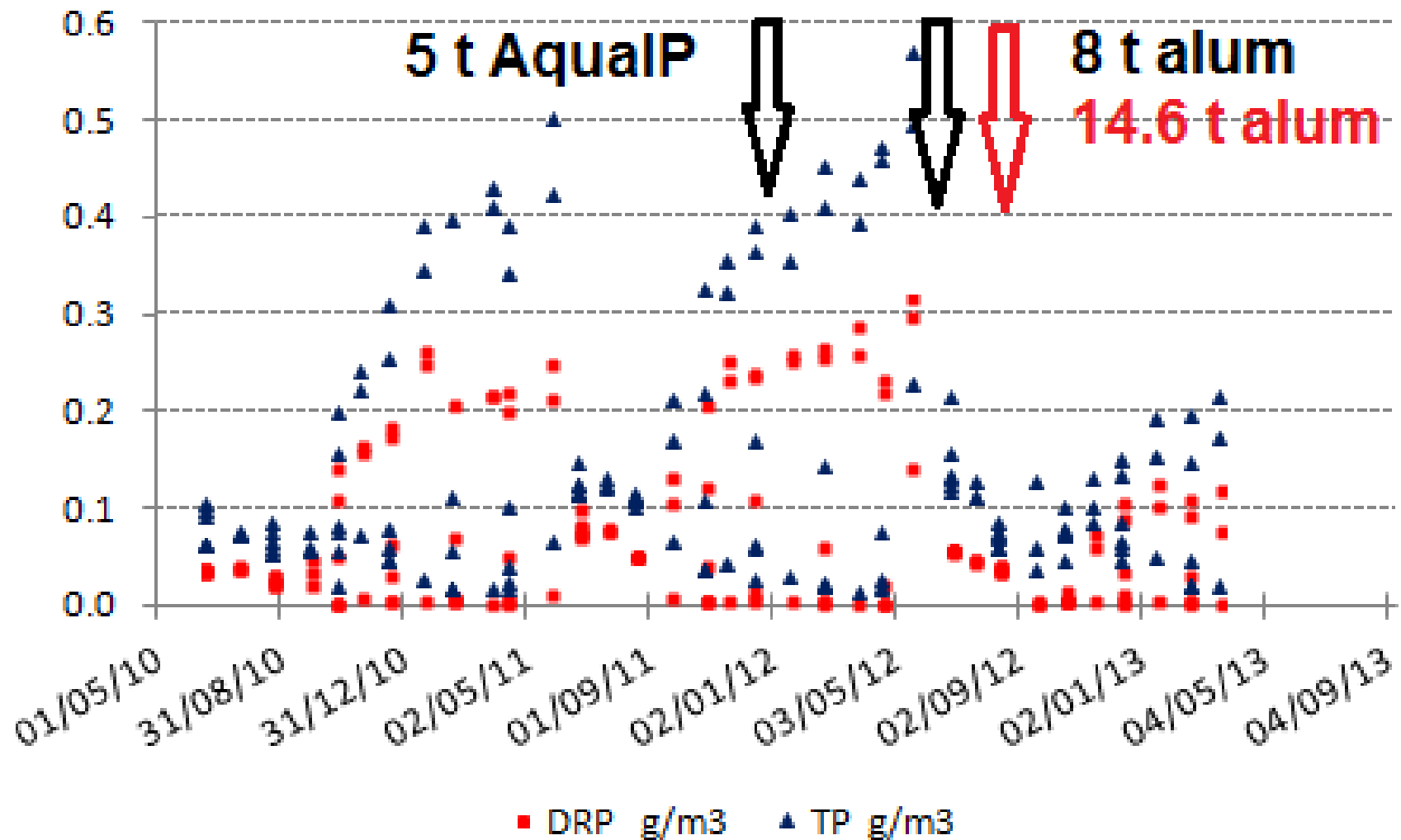
Capping



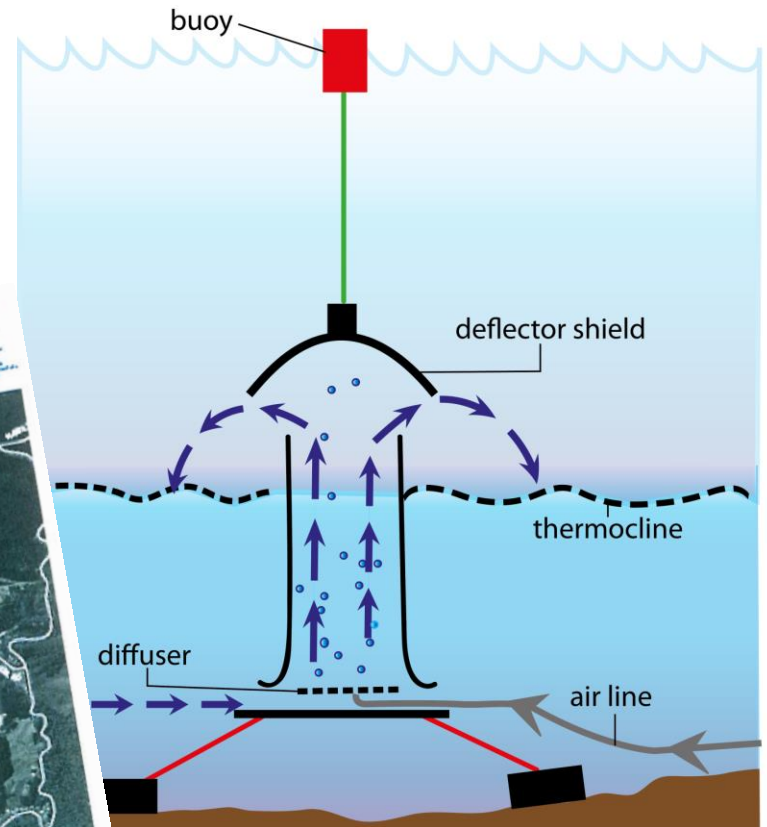
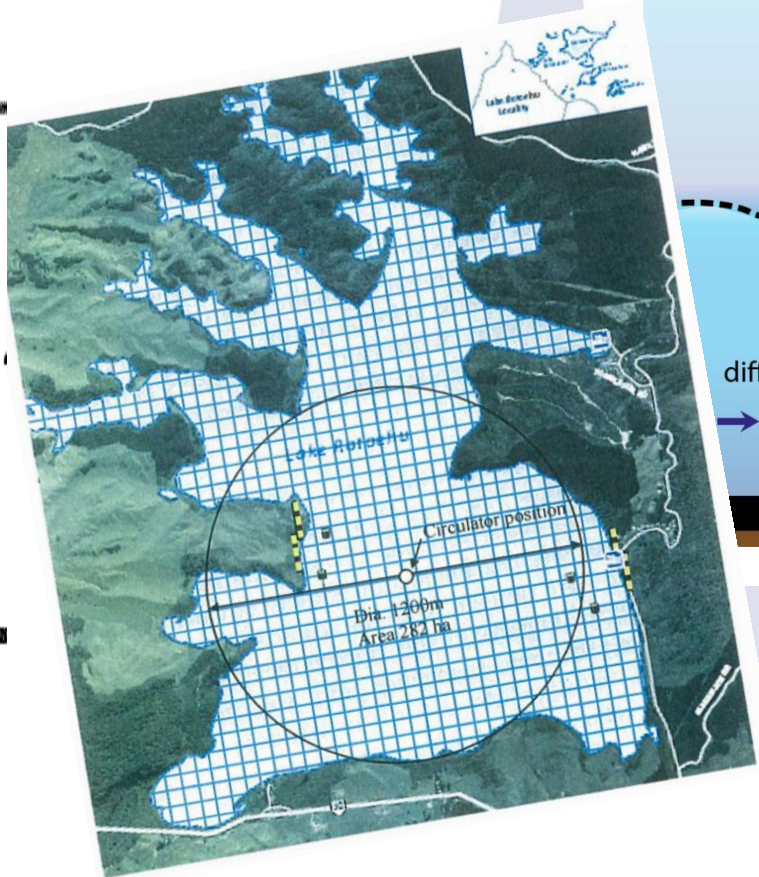
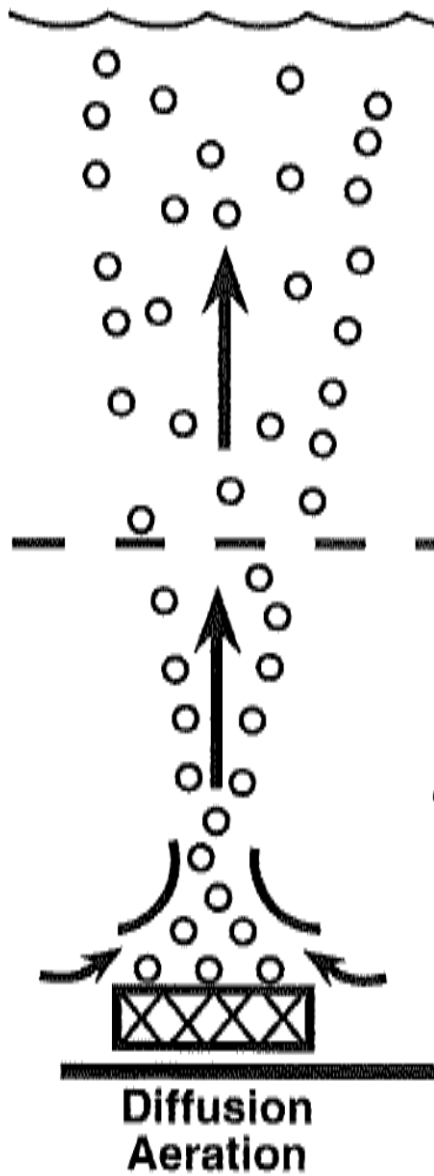
ROTORUA
TE ARAWA
LAKES
PROGRAMME



Lake Okaro treatments



De-stratification







💧 40% N reduction

💧 30% P reduction



Rotoehu Trial

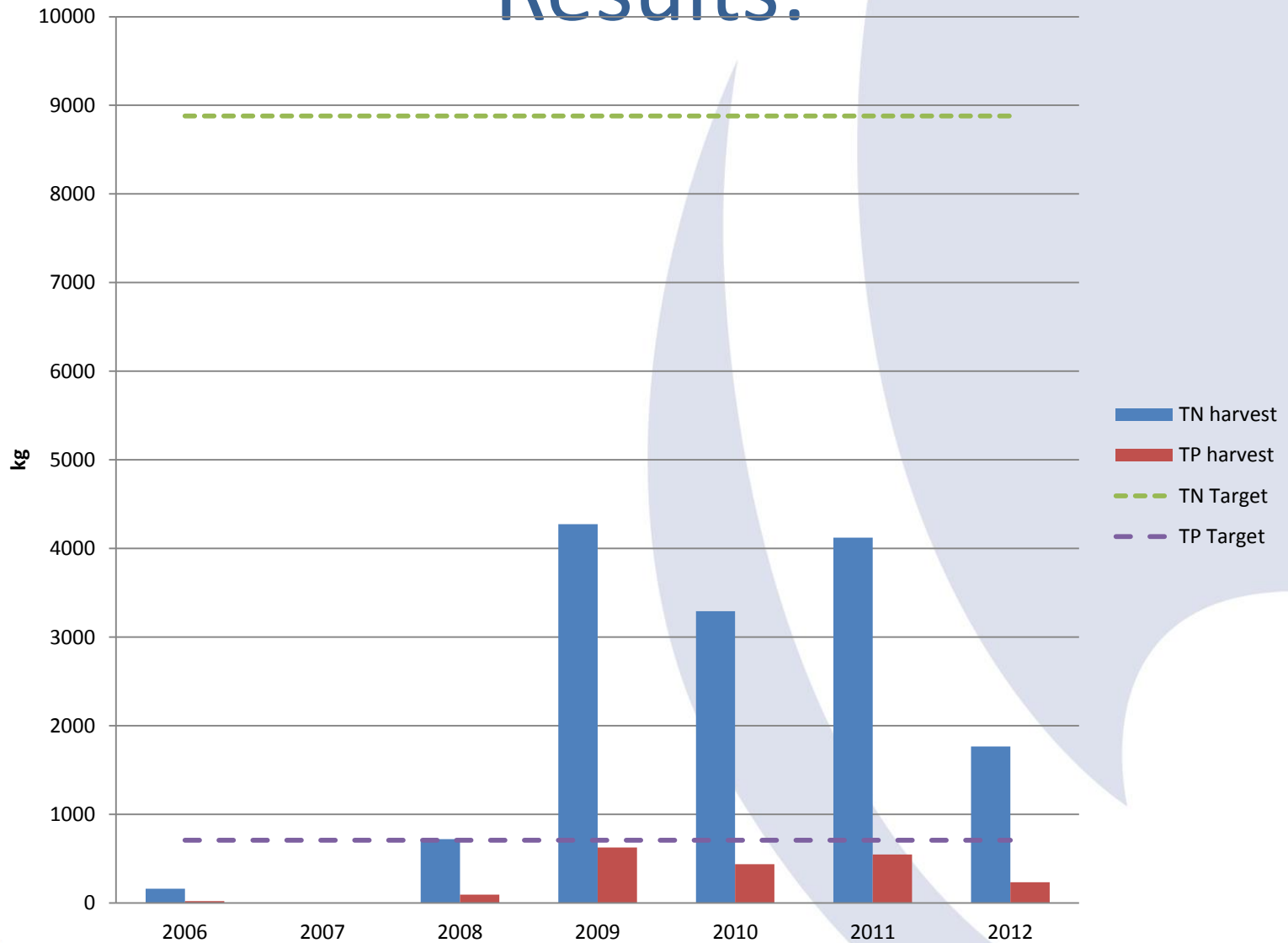




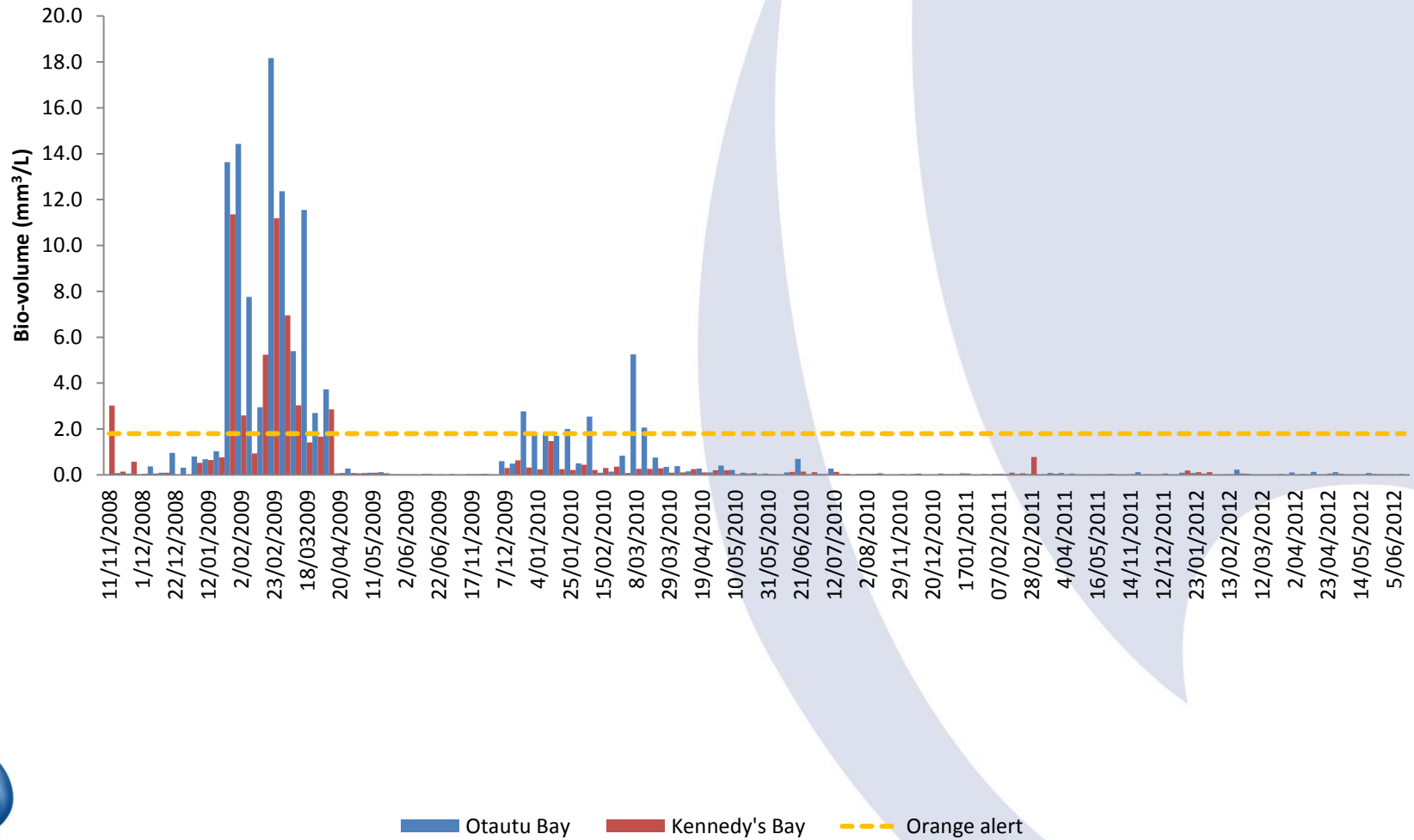
Harvester



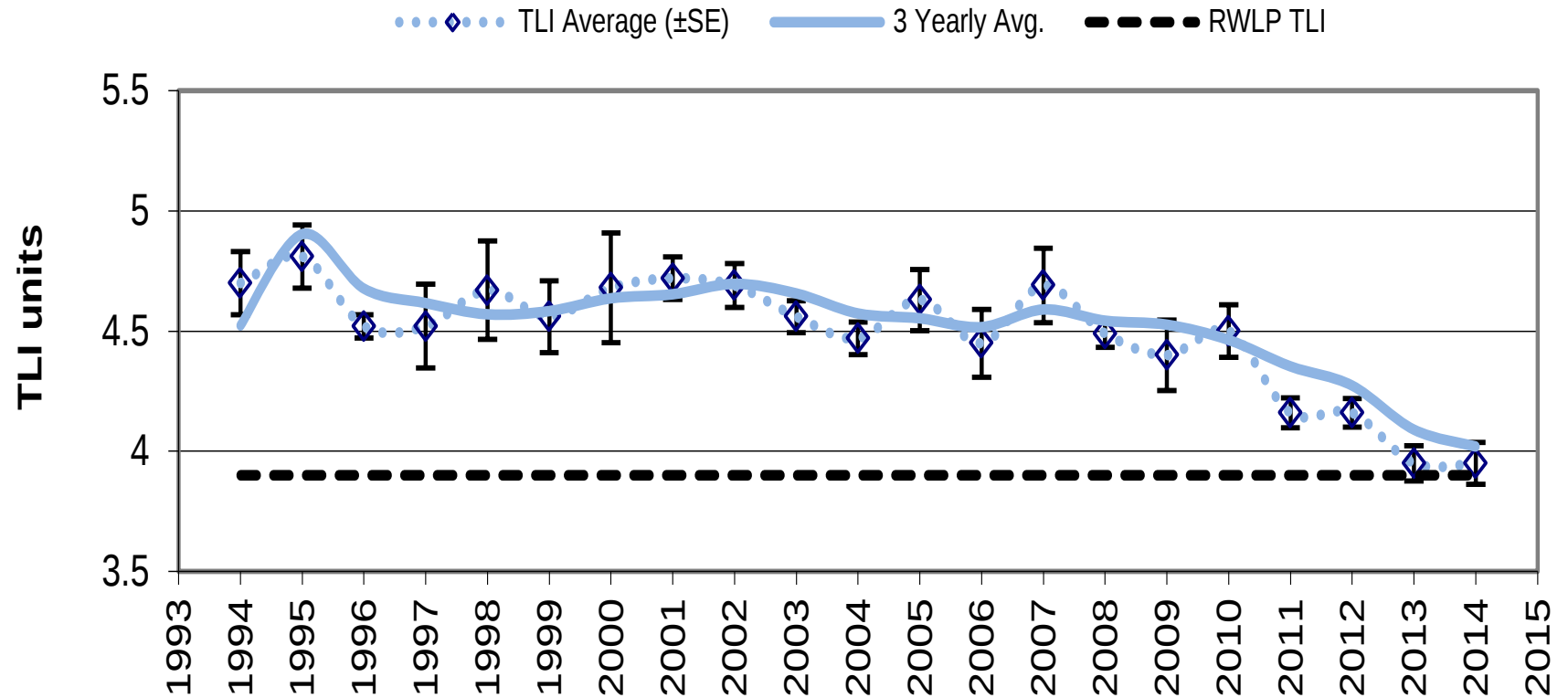
Results:



Cyano-bacteria

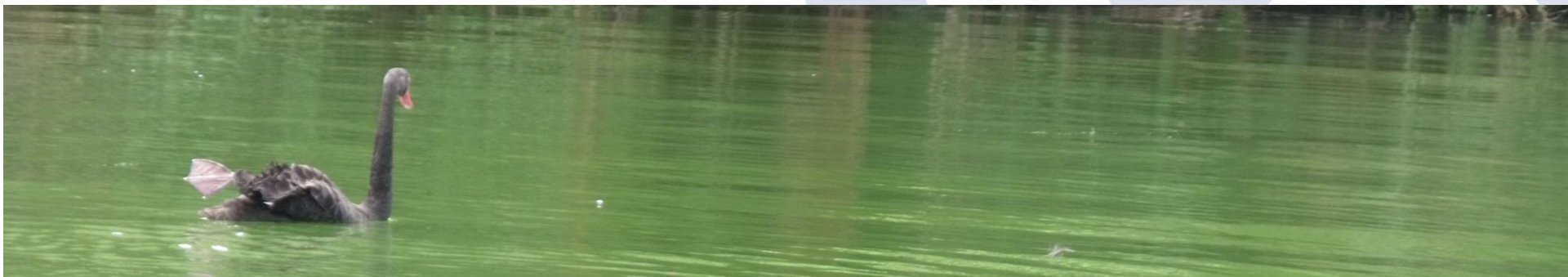


Lake Rotoehu



Key points

- 💧 Land use also complicated by GW age,
- 💧 Short term and long term interventions
- 💧 TLI monitoring shows progress/ but complex
- 💧 Intervention response/ site specific
- 💧 Sediment treatment? Alum dosing success
- 💧 LUC/LMC combination = Future
- 💧 Monitoring what is achieved
- 💧 Models for decision making but rely on monitoring data.



Rotorua: THE CHALLENGE

Rotorua

 Target 320 TN – 10 TP

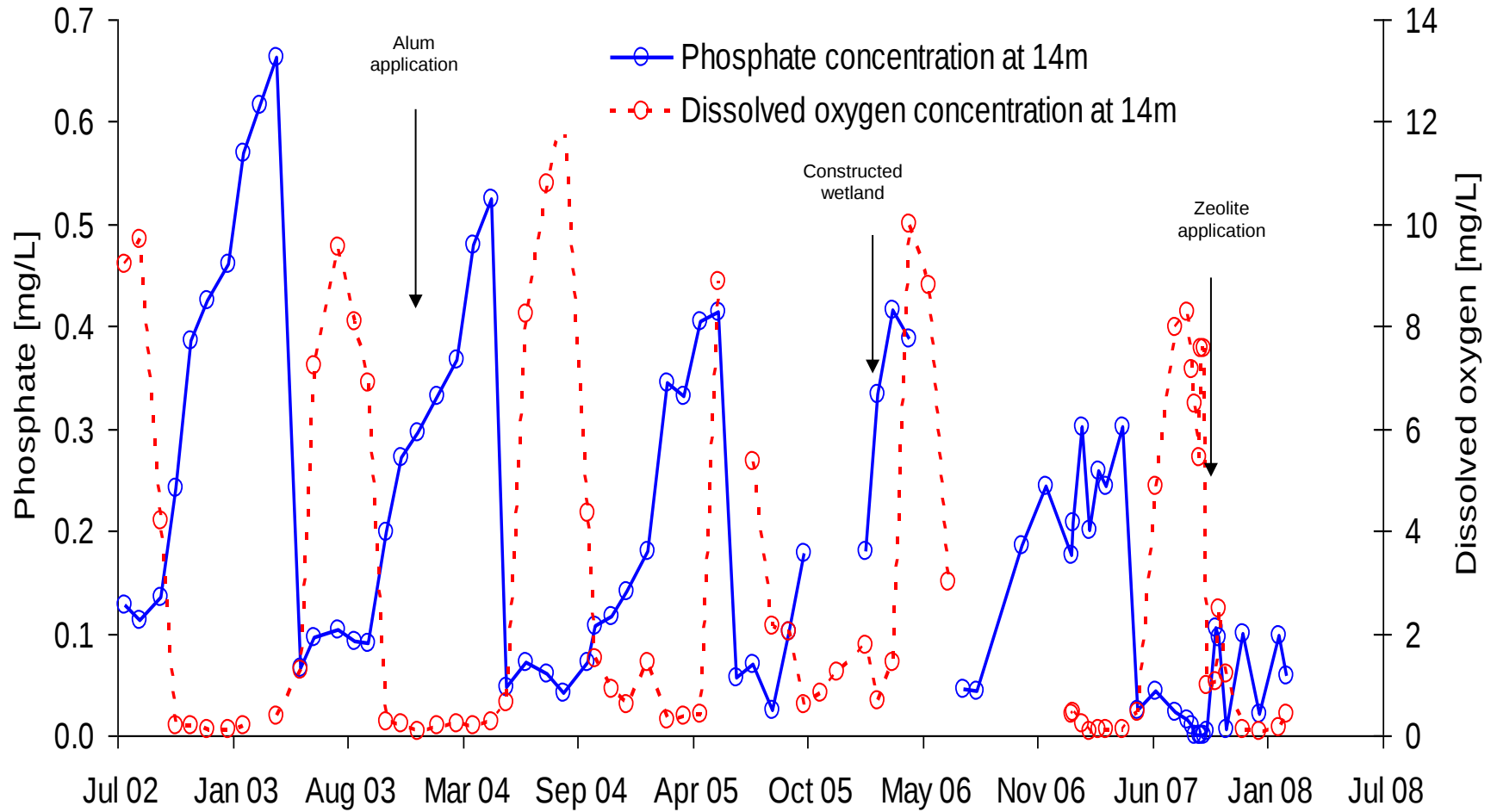
 Farming 270 TN – 10 TP

 Significant interventions & LUC

 Total cost \$96M

Other Projects

- Okaro
 - Sediment capping
 - Wetland
 - Best management practice
- Okareka
 - Sewage
 - Land use change
 - Phoslock
- Rotoehu
 - Weed harvest
 - P locking
 - Land use change
 - Floating wetlands

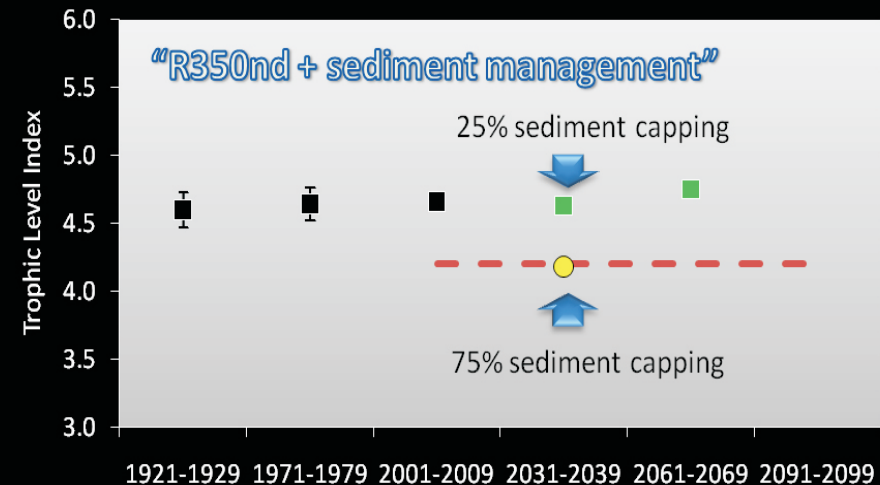
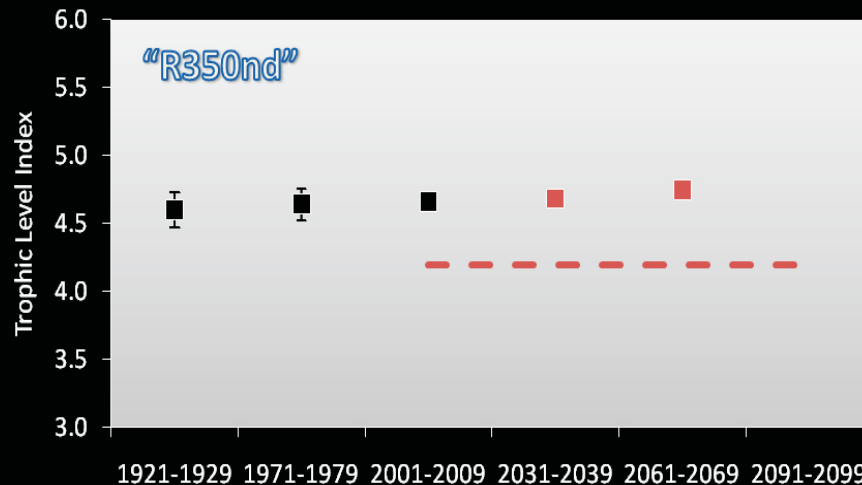
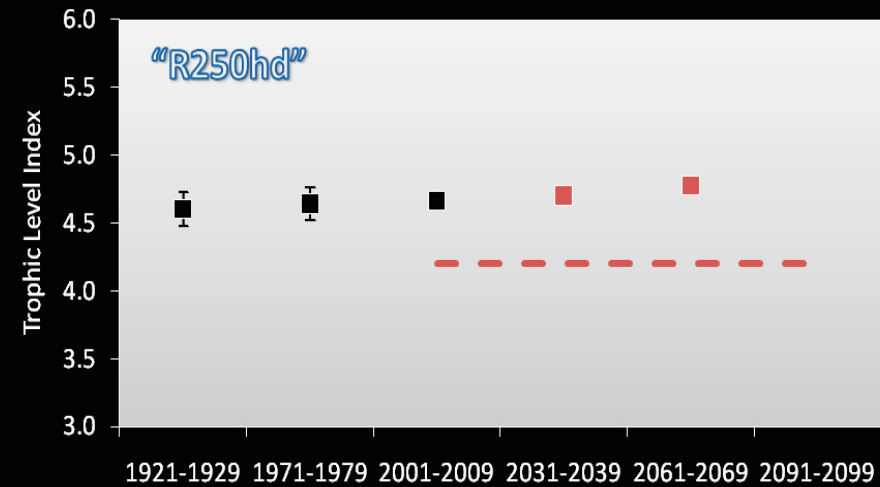
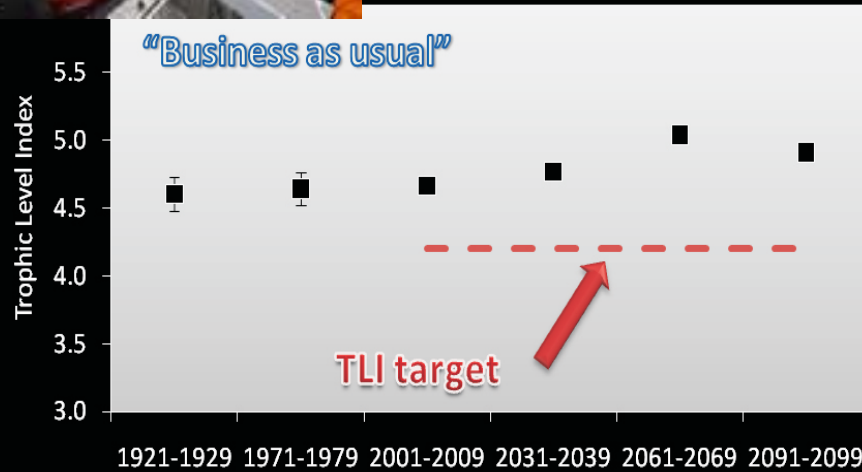


The Main Challenges

- Community support
- Consultation and relationships
- Interventions on private land
- Land management change
- Land use change



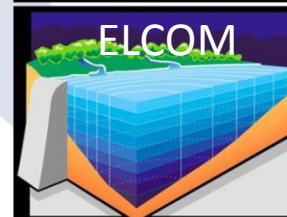
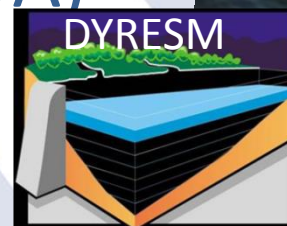
High frequency monitoring coupled with predictive models



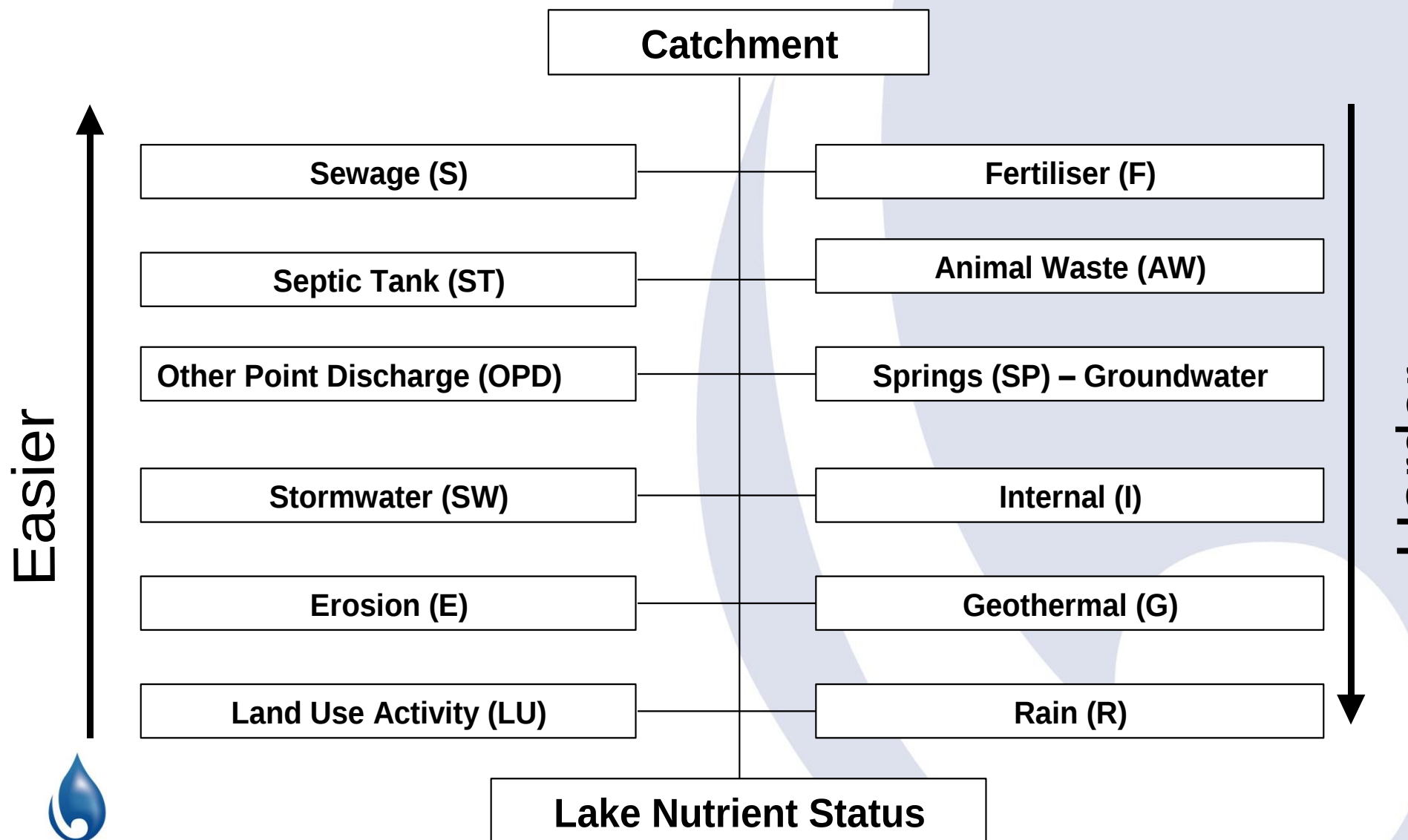
Science support TAG

University and Crown Research

- 💧 University of Waikato,
Prof David Hamilton
- 💧 National Institute of Water and
Atmospheric Research (NIWA)
- 💧 GNS Science



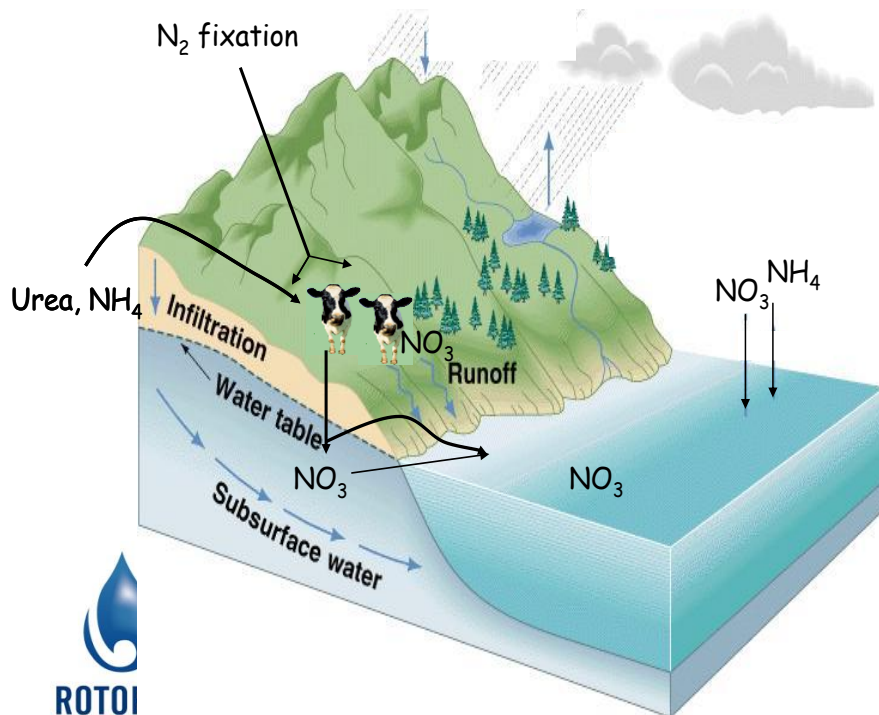
The Cause – too much nutrient



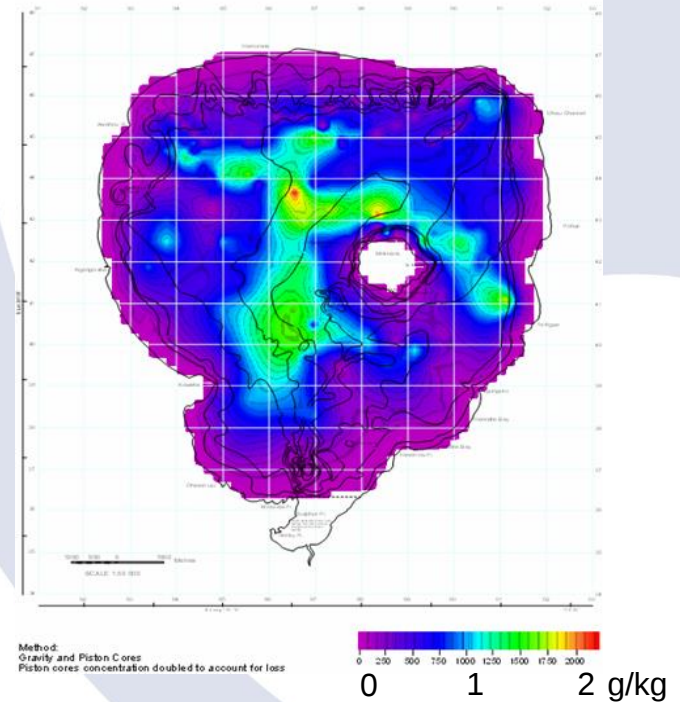
Where do the nutrients come from?

1. External catchment (farming)
2. Internal recycling from sediments

Need to address both



Concentration of Phosphorus in Lake Rotorua Sediments
0-10 cm



Land Use of the Rotorua and Rotoiti Lakes Catchments

2 0 2 4 6
Kilometres



Legend

Land Use

- Dairy
- Dairy Grazing
- Beef
- Deer
- Sheep and Beef
- Sheep
- Cropping
- Forestry
- Other

Reference

- Urban
- State highway
- Surface Water Catchments
- Region Boundary

Regional Digital Aerial Mosaic 2003 (R.D.A.M) © Environment Bay of Plenty (the Bay of Plenty Regional Council c2178

Rule 11

- 💧 Cap nutrient outputs
- 💧 N & P
- 💧 5 lakes
- 💧 Benchmark 2001-04
- 💧 Model outputs

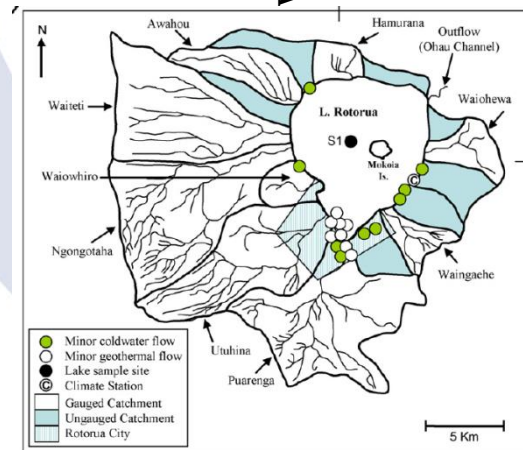
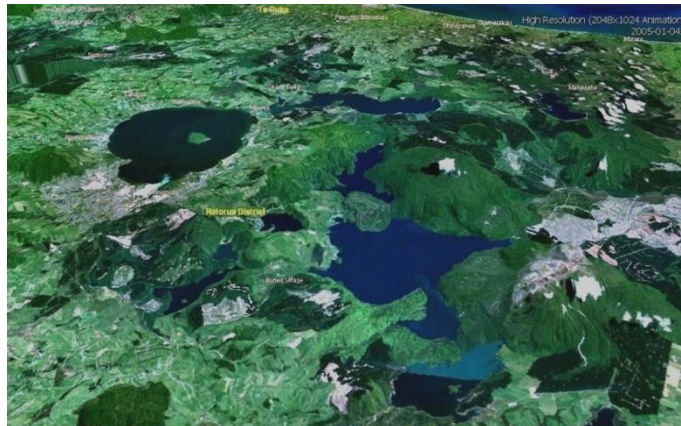
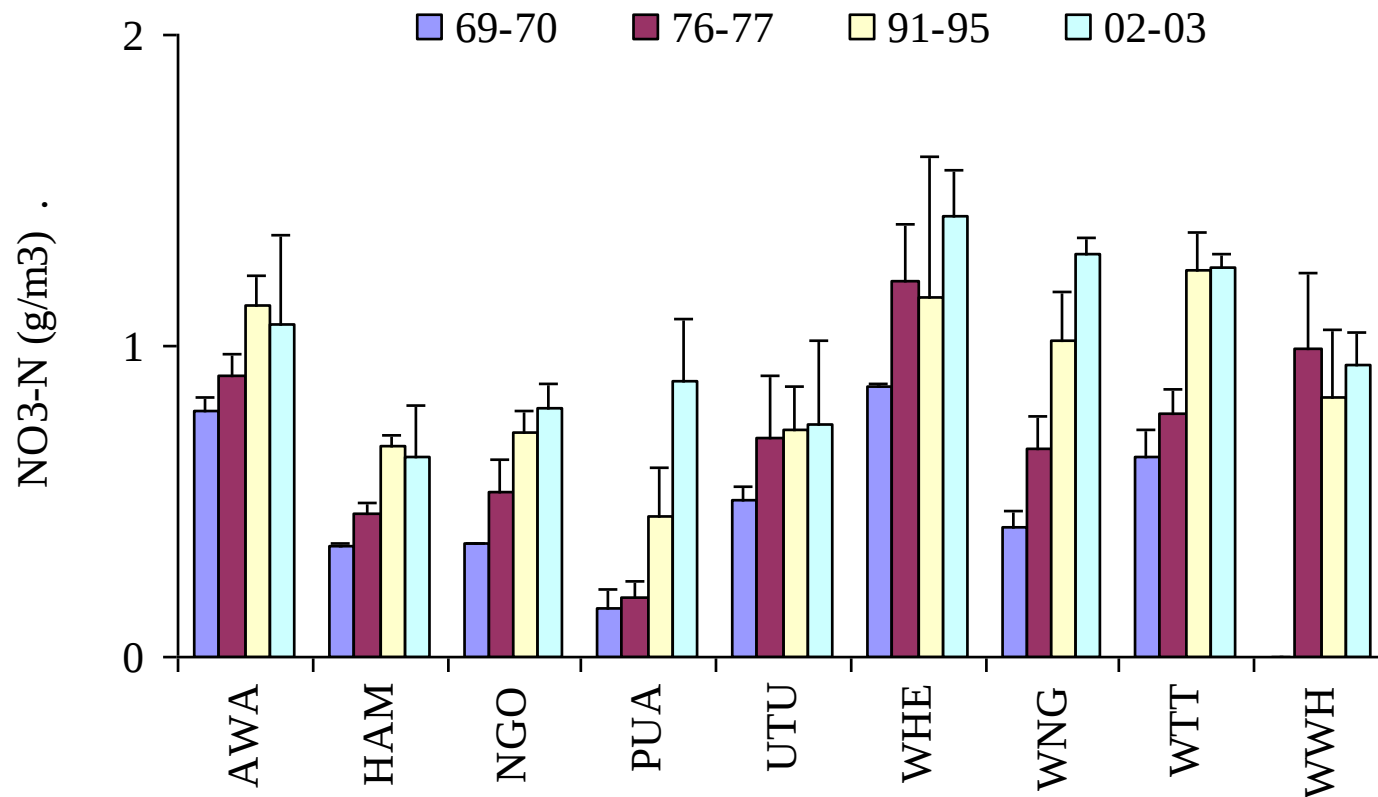


Science Support

- 💧 Council monitoring network
- 💧 Rotorua Lakes TAG
- 💧 University of Waikato Chair in Lake
 - 💧 Post grad and post doc
- 💧 CRI's and Consultants



Nutrient loads to Lake Rotorua: Major tributaries



ROTAN Modelling - Calibration: daily flow and TN, major streams

- BDIAN Model Results**

Main Streamflow **Nutrients**

Long-Term **Time-Series**

Comparison of Nitrogen

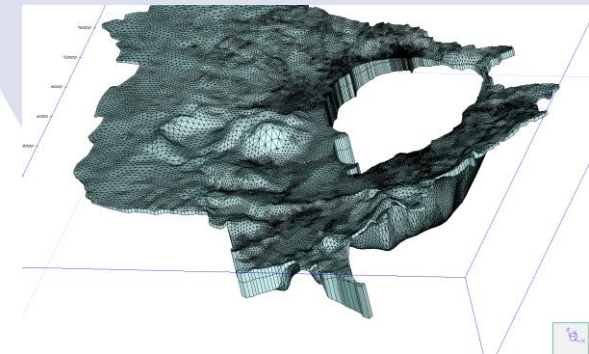
Model Location: ☐ Total Flow
 Data Location: ☐ Components of Flow

Start Date: End Date:

Observed Total Nitrogen=314; Model Total Nitrogen=360; RMSE=0.72



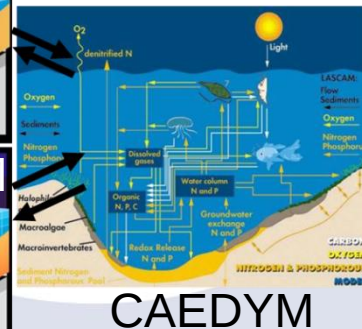
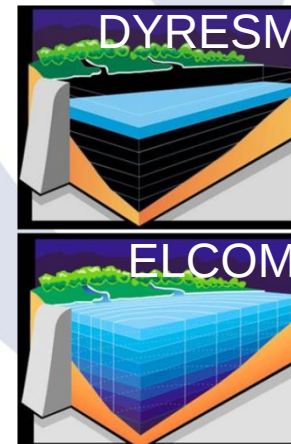
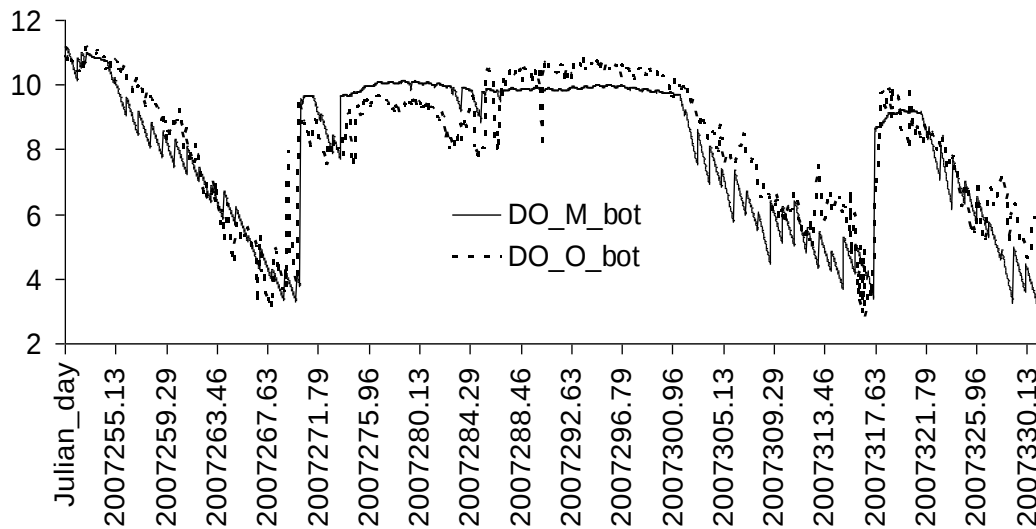
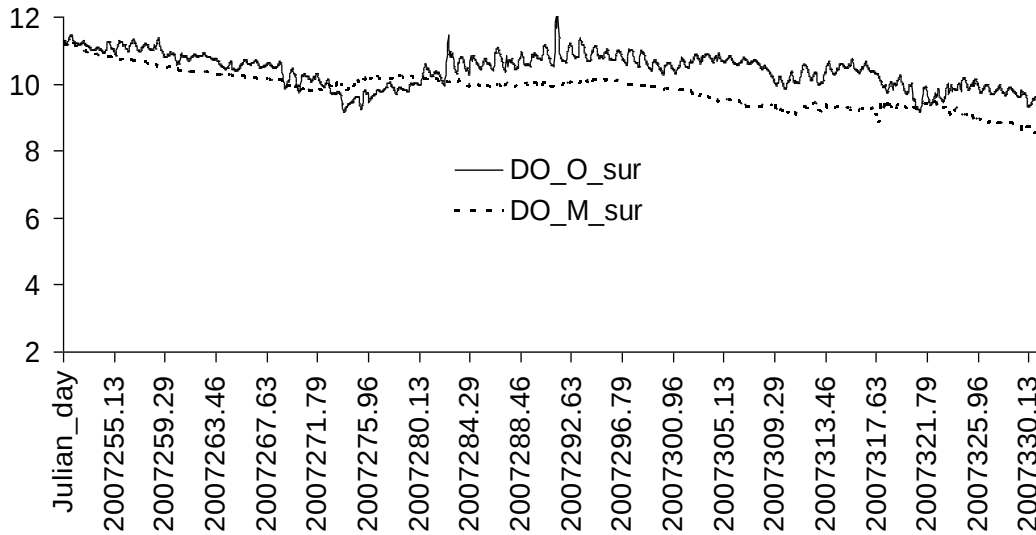
Groundwater dominates flow and 'lags' nitrate delivery



MODFLOW

Oxygen data and model comparison, Lake Rotorua

Dissolved oxygen (mg L⁻¹)



Interventions

Rotorua Major Projects

Sewage Treatment/Reticulation
Tikitere Treatment
P Locking
Sediment Remediation
Land Use Management/Change
Hamurana Diversion



P locking plants

- 💧 Alum dosing
- 💧 In-stream
- 💧 2 T per year P removal
- 💧 \$250K capital
- 💧 Puarenga/
Utuhina

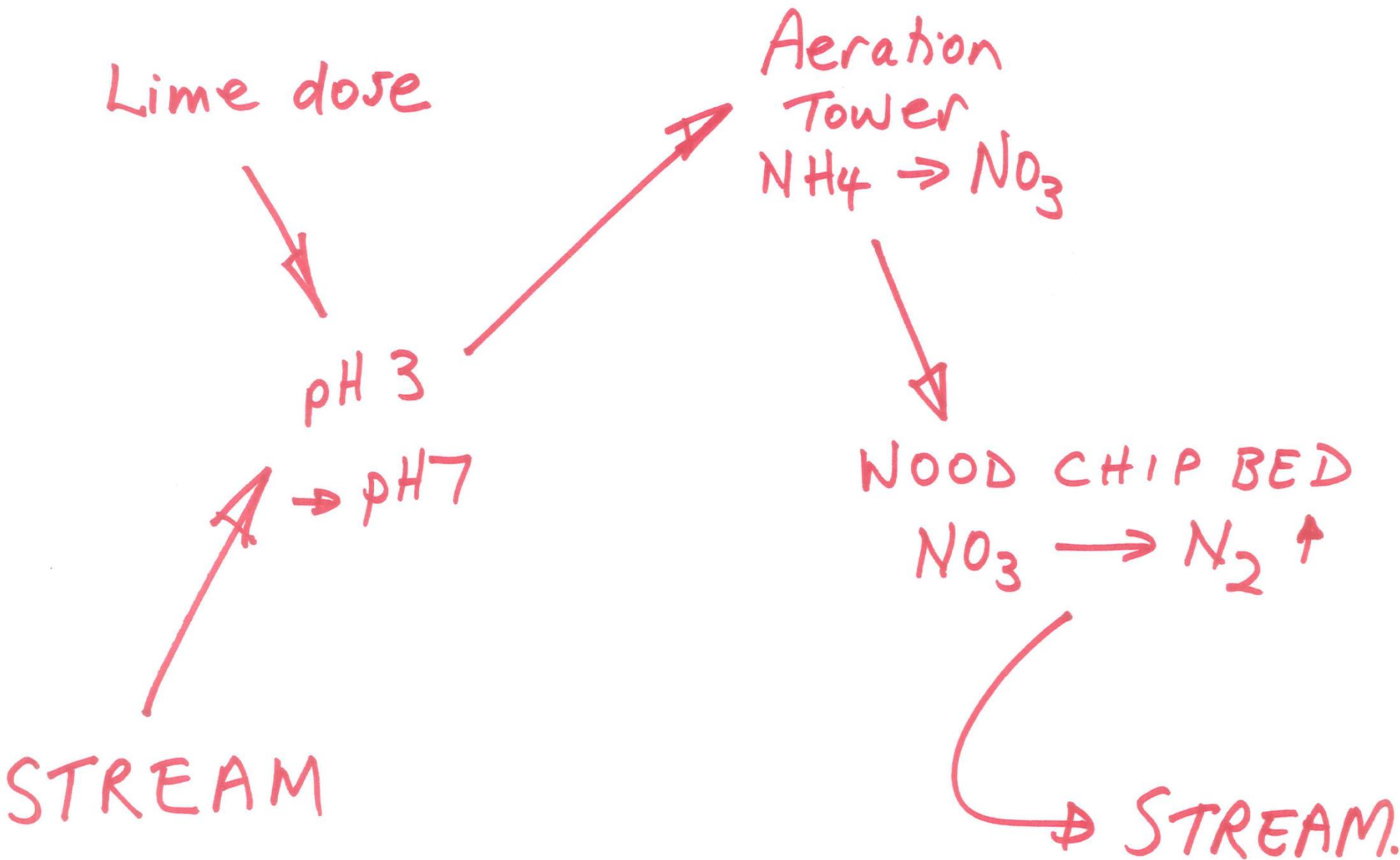


Tikitere

- 💧 Geothermal N input
- 💧 30 T N per year
- 💧 Pilot plant
- 💧 Off-stream de-nitrification
- 💧 Long term treatment design
- 💧 Zeolite testing









Sewage Reticulation and Urban Stormwater

- 💧 RDC
- 💧 14 T N
- 💧 750 Kg P
- 💧 Reticulate to centralised plant
- 💧 SW upgrades and mgt
- 💧 Lake specific

