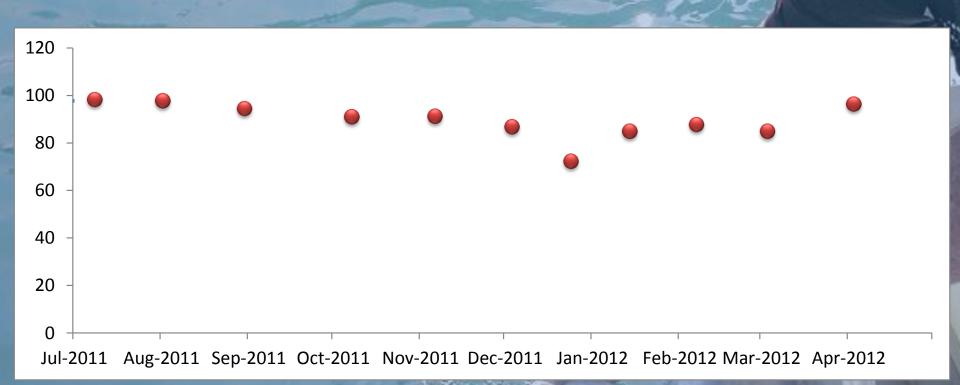
Monitoring buoys: Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato Chris McBride, Joseph Butterworth & David Hamilton The University of Waikato

The importance of monitoring..

- To understand how lake processes and water quality respond to the environment:
 - climate, land use etc
- To measure the response of lakes to restoration initiatives
- To provide supporting data for targeted research endeavours

'Traditional' water sampling

Example: bottom water oxygen in Lake Rotorua





Lake Rotorua Buoy

Deployed July 2007

Sensors measure air and water quality every 15 mins and relay information to an online database and web interface in real-time

Meteorology:

- wind speed and direction
- air temperature
- relative humidity
- barometric pressure
- precipitation

Water quality:

- surface and bottom dissolved oxygen
- chlorophyll fluorescence
- water temperature every 2 m

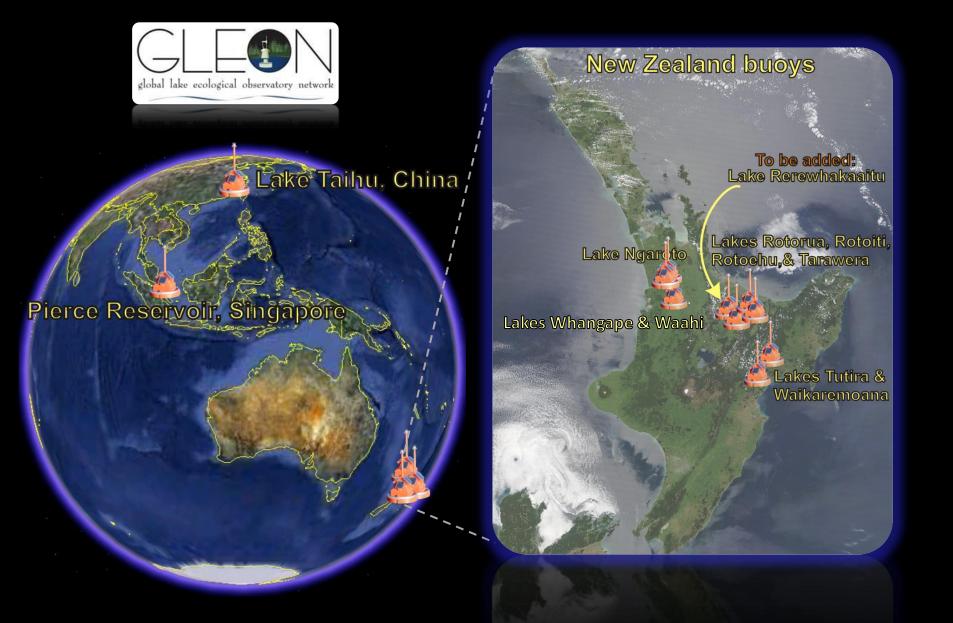
Live, web accessible data:

http://www.boprc.govt.nz/knowledge-centre/live-monitoring





Waikato University monitoring buoys

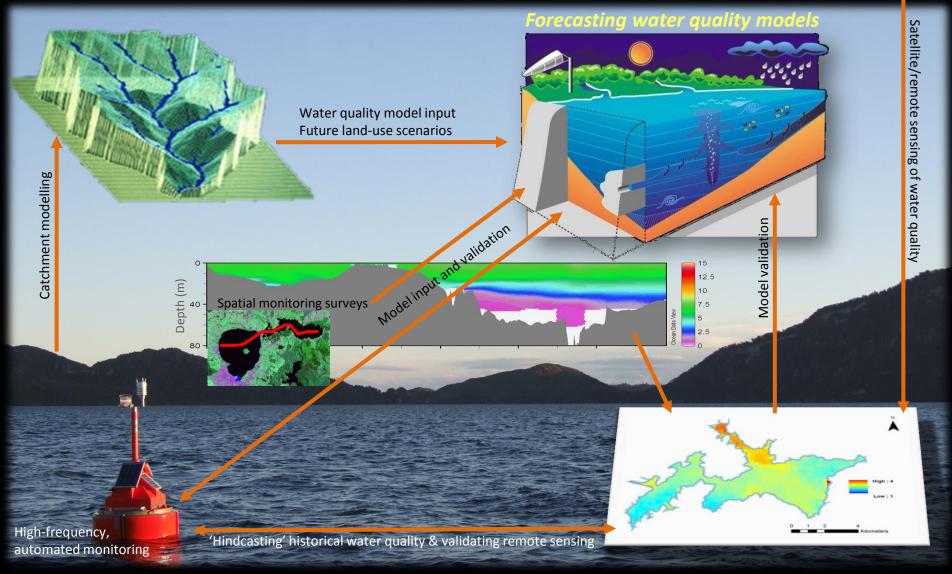


Lake Rotorua dissolved oxygen: surface and bottom waters



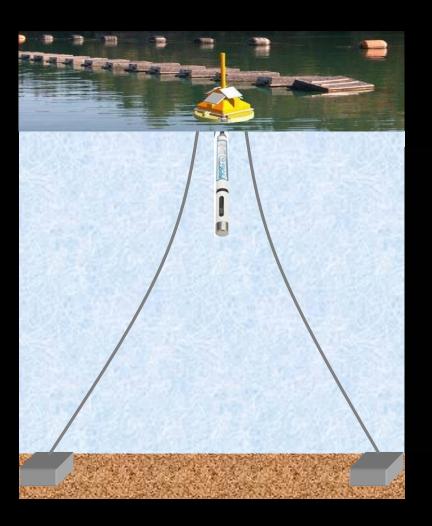
Comprehensive monitoring, modelling, and forecasting of water quality





New development:

Autonomous water column profiling buoy system



Features

- Automated winch for controlling sensor depth.
- Multi-parameter WQ probe, & met station
- Water level sensor, with adjustment of winch routine for safe operation in fluctuating water levels (e.g. reservoirs).

