OVERSEER application to nutrient benchmarking

Land TAG 8 Oct 2014





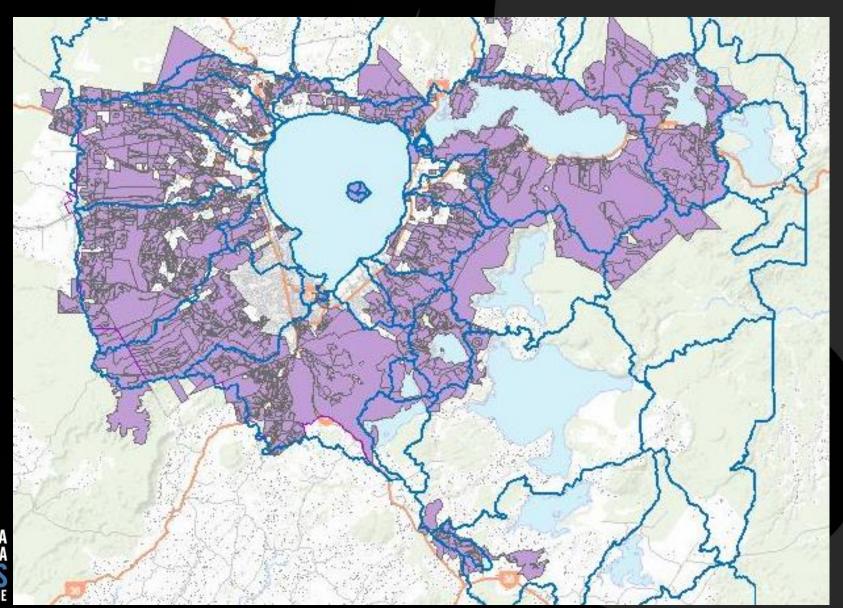


- ♦ 'Rule 11' grand parented capping rule similar to Taupō variation 5
- Applies to 5 lakes
- Requires properties to be 'benchmarked' for N and P over 01-04 period
- Benchmarking completed in Ōkaro, Rotoehu, Ōkāreka and Rotoiti



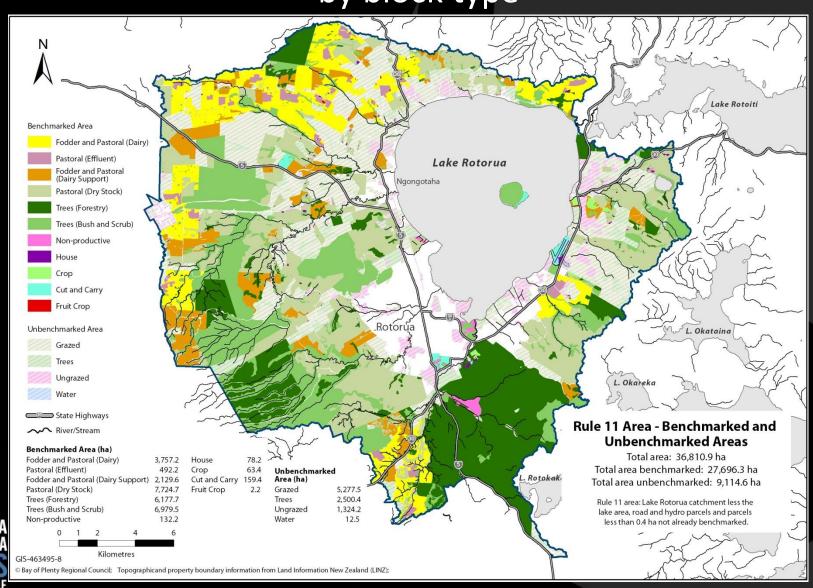
Rotorua – about 30500 ha benchmarked out of 37000 affected by rule 11.

Benchmarked area

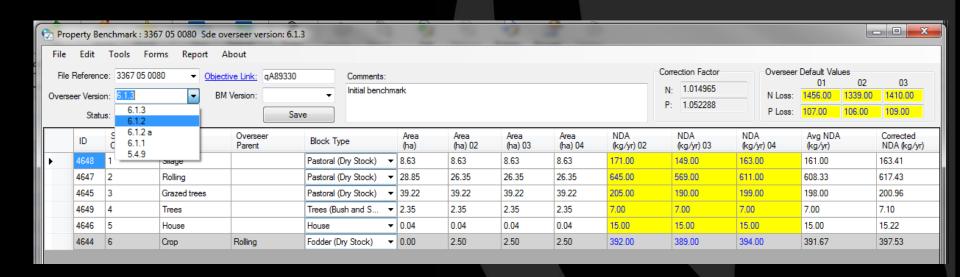




OVERSEER blocks are mapped in GIS and categorised by block type

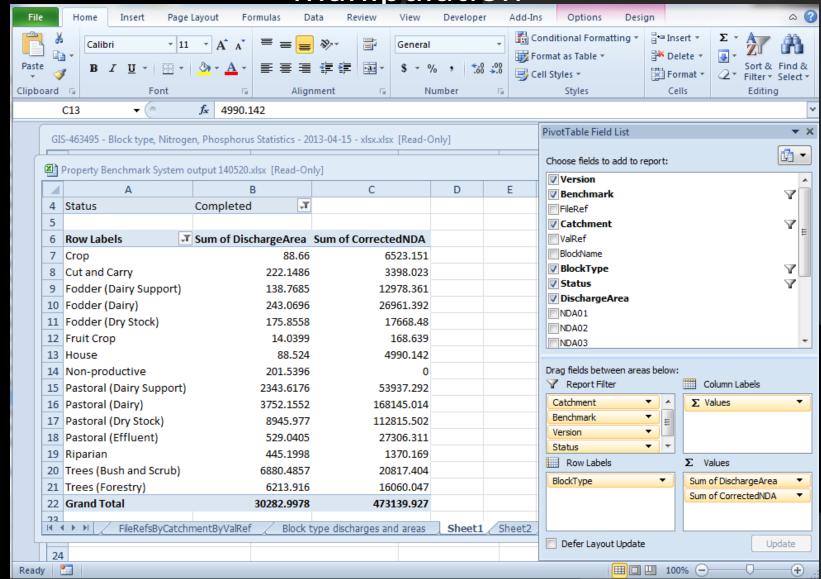


GIS system linked to a database and multiple versions of property OVERSEER files stored





All database data outputted to excel to allow manipulation





Analysis of data through OVERSEER versions highlights OVERSEER calibration issues

Block Type	Benchmark all - O5 and O6		Benchmark - O5 only		Benchmark updated O6.1.2		Change O5 to O6.1.2
	Area (ha)	N discharge (kg N/ha/yr)	Area (ha)	N discharge (kg N/ha/yr)	Area (ha)	N discharge (kg N/ha/yr)	% increase from BM O5 to 6.1.2
Dairy	4524	49.2	4523	49.2	882	73	48%
Drystock	9122	14.3	8067	14.0	8792	23	67%
Dairy support	2482	27.0	1997	24.4	1974	37	53%
Dairy support plus drystock	11604	17.0	10065	16.0	10766	26	61%
Trees	13540	2.8	12556	2.8	12919	2.8	-1%



What happens to catchment loads with changing OVERSEER outputs?

Source of nitrogen	Area in use (ha)	Total tN/yr (in 2010)	Area(from BM data)	Total tN/yr (from BM data)	Total tN/yr (from 130% BM data)	Total tN/yr (from 150% BM data)
Dairy	5050	273	5088	252	327.6	378
Drystock[1]	15072	236	17658	300	390	450
Forest	21182	75.4	19838	56	56	56
<u>Urban[2]</u>	3961	93.4	3883	93.4	93.4	93.4
Lifestyle	1053	16.7				
Geothermal	59	30.3		30.3	30.3	30.3
Rain	n/a	30		30	30	30
TOTAL	46377	755	46467	762	927	1038



What does this mean to farmers?

- Lake sustainable load is not related to OVERSEER - (Kit Rutherford)
- If the sustainable load is fixed and predictions of catchment loads vary, the difference is assumed to be attenuation
- Further investigation required!!

