

Sources of Manageable Phosphorus losses in the Hurunui and Waiau catchments

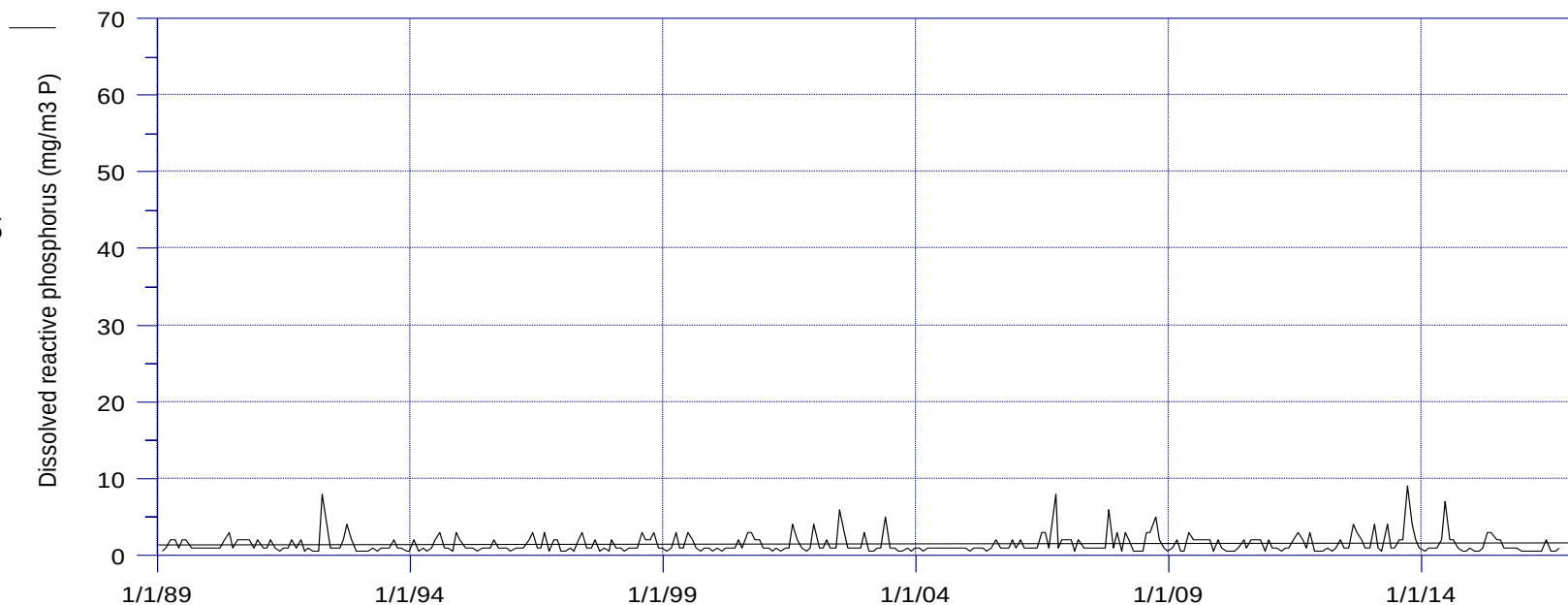
Presentation to the Science Stakeholder Group:
Adrian Meredith, November 2017, Amberley.

Outline topics for today

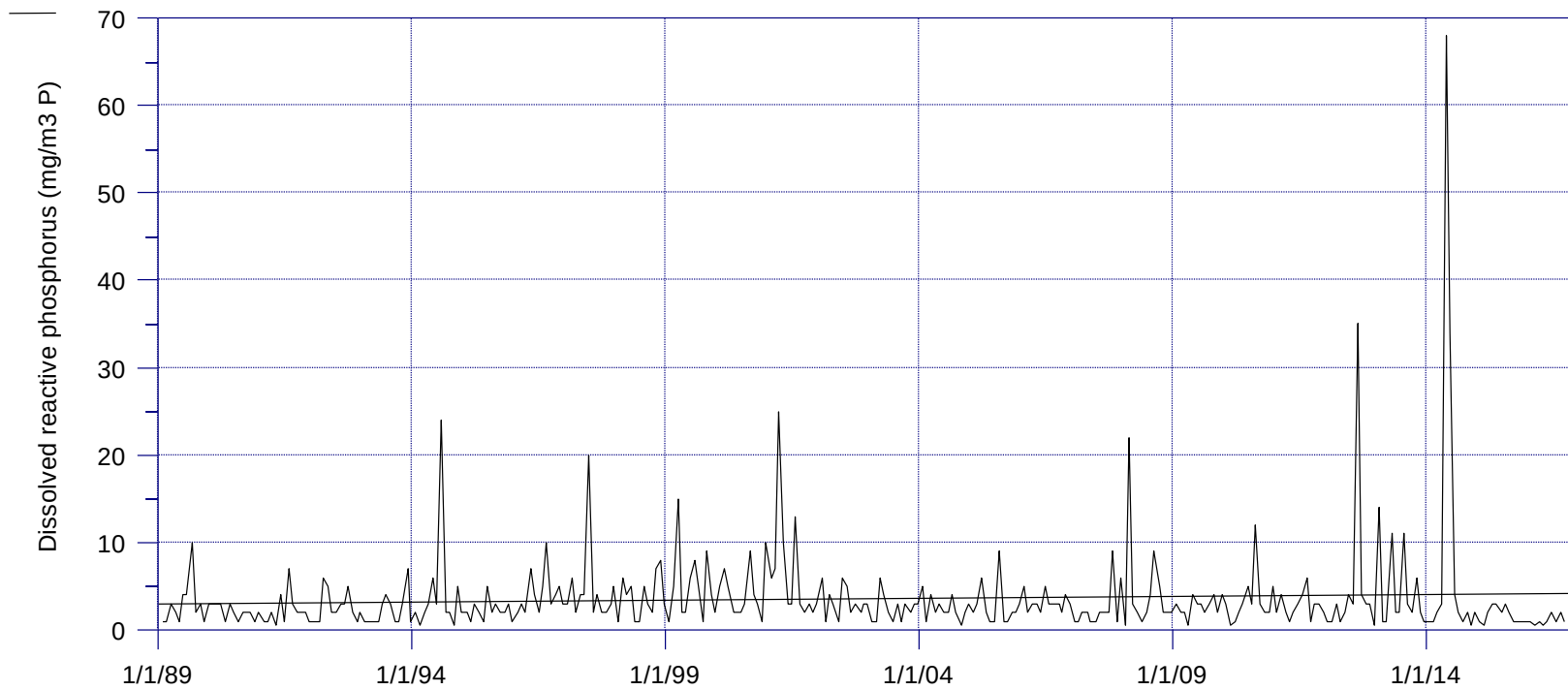
1. State of previous water quality review: P
2. Current evidence of manageable P losses
 - Tributaries versus rivers
 - 'Natural' versus 'observed' losses
3. Evidence of the most manageable sources of P for reduction
 -

No significant trends in mainstem, however slight decrease for SH1 when flow is taken into consideration

Mandamus

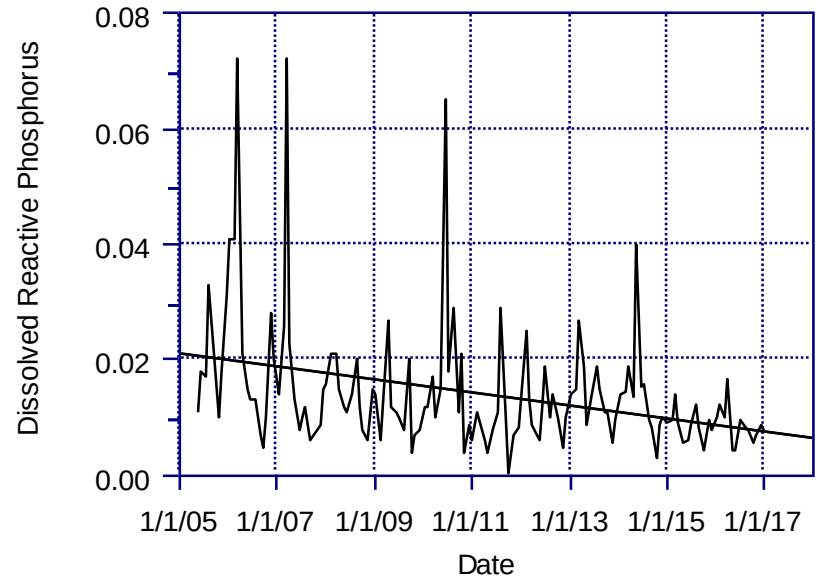


SH1

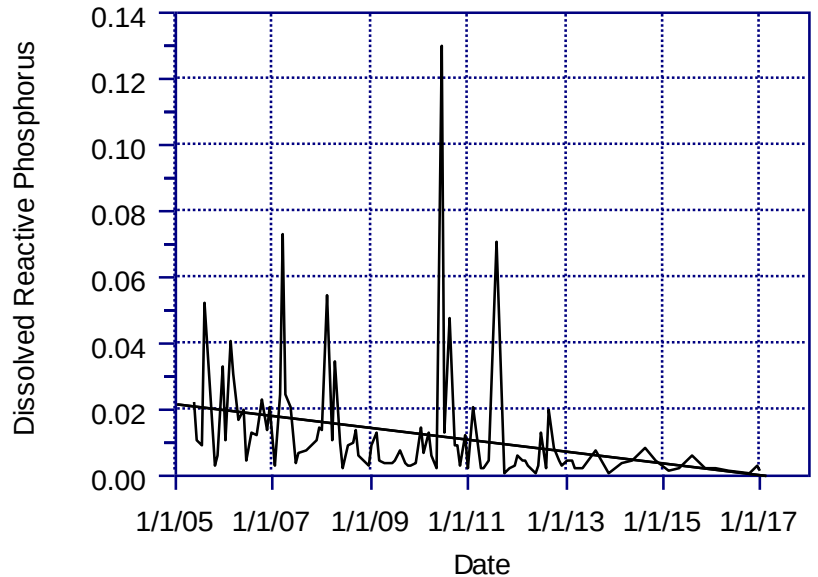


- Decreasing trends for Waitohi, Pahau, and Dry Stream

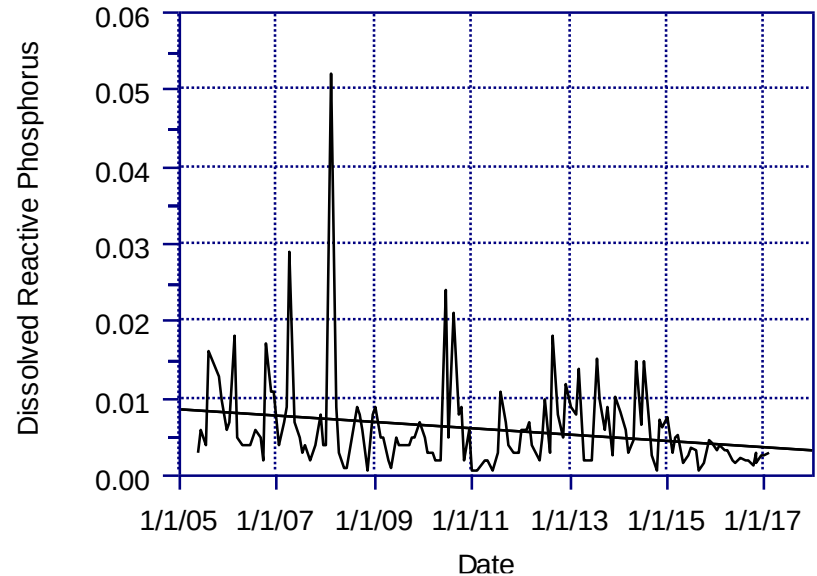
Pahau River above Hurunui Confl.



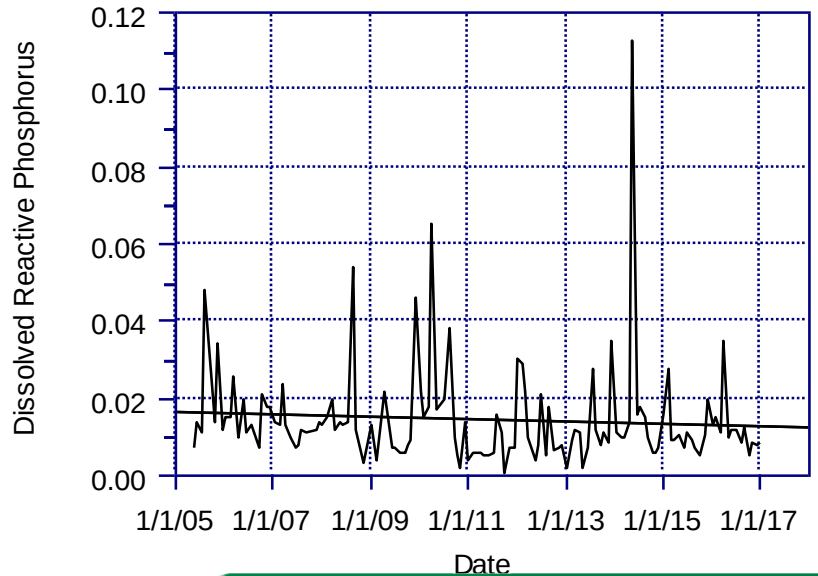
Dry Stream above Hurunui confl.



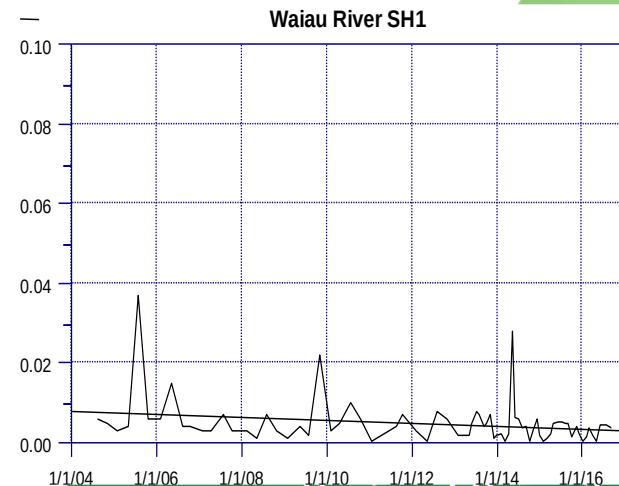
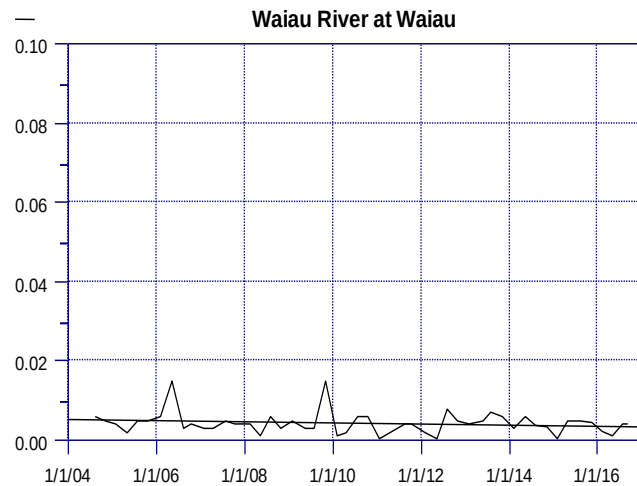
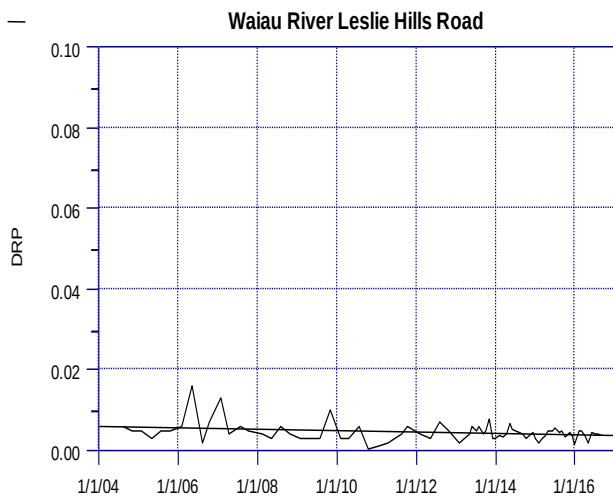
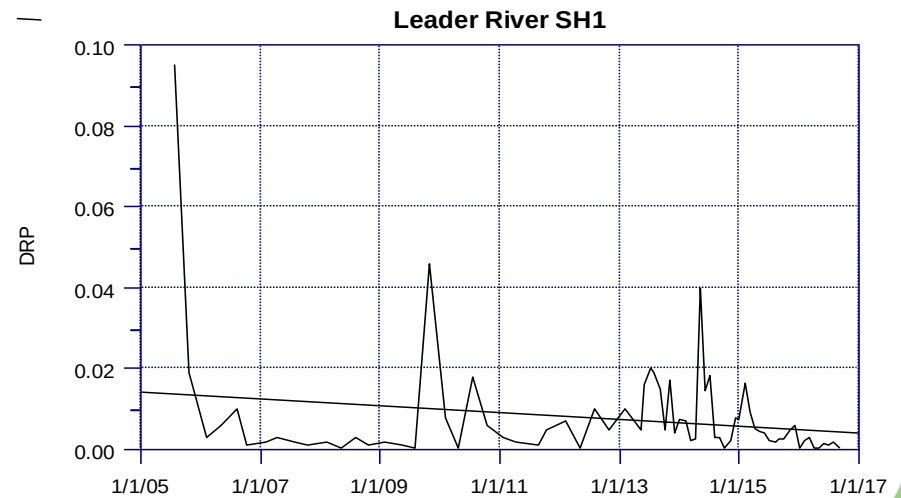
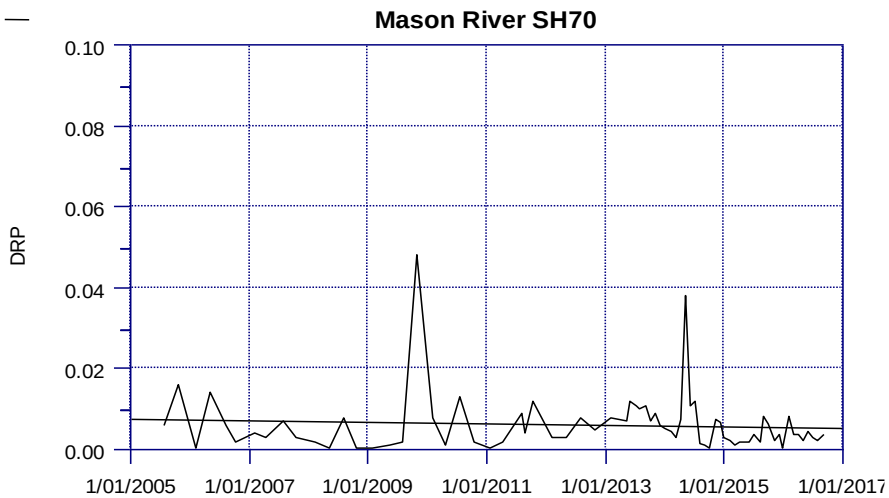
Waitohi River above Hurunui Confl.



St Leonards Drain above Hurunui Confl.



- No significant Phosphorus trends in the Waiau River catchment

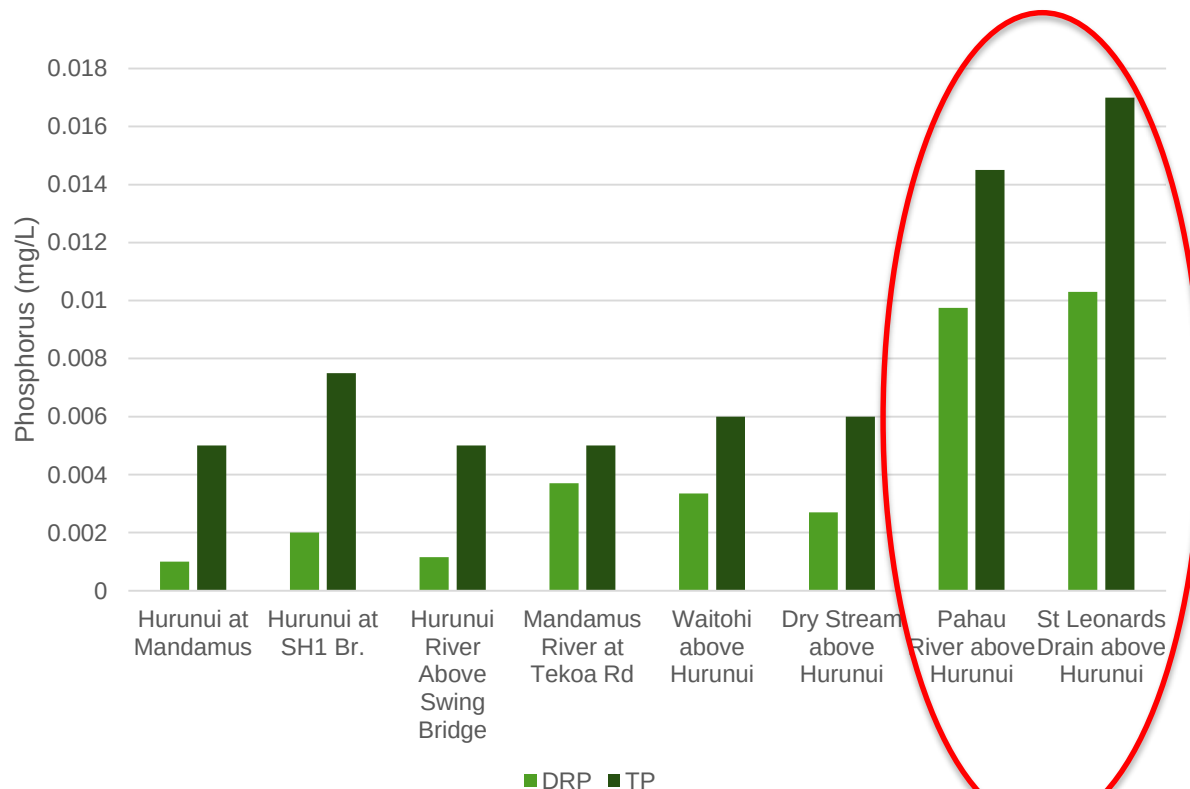




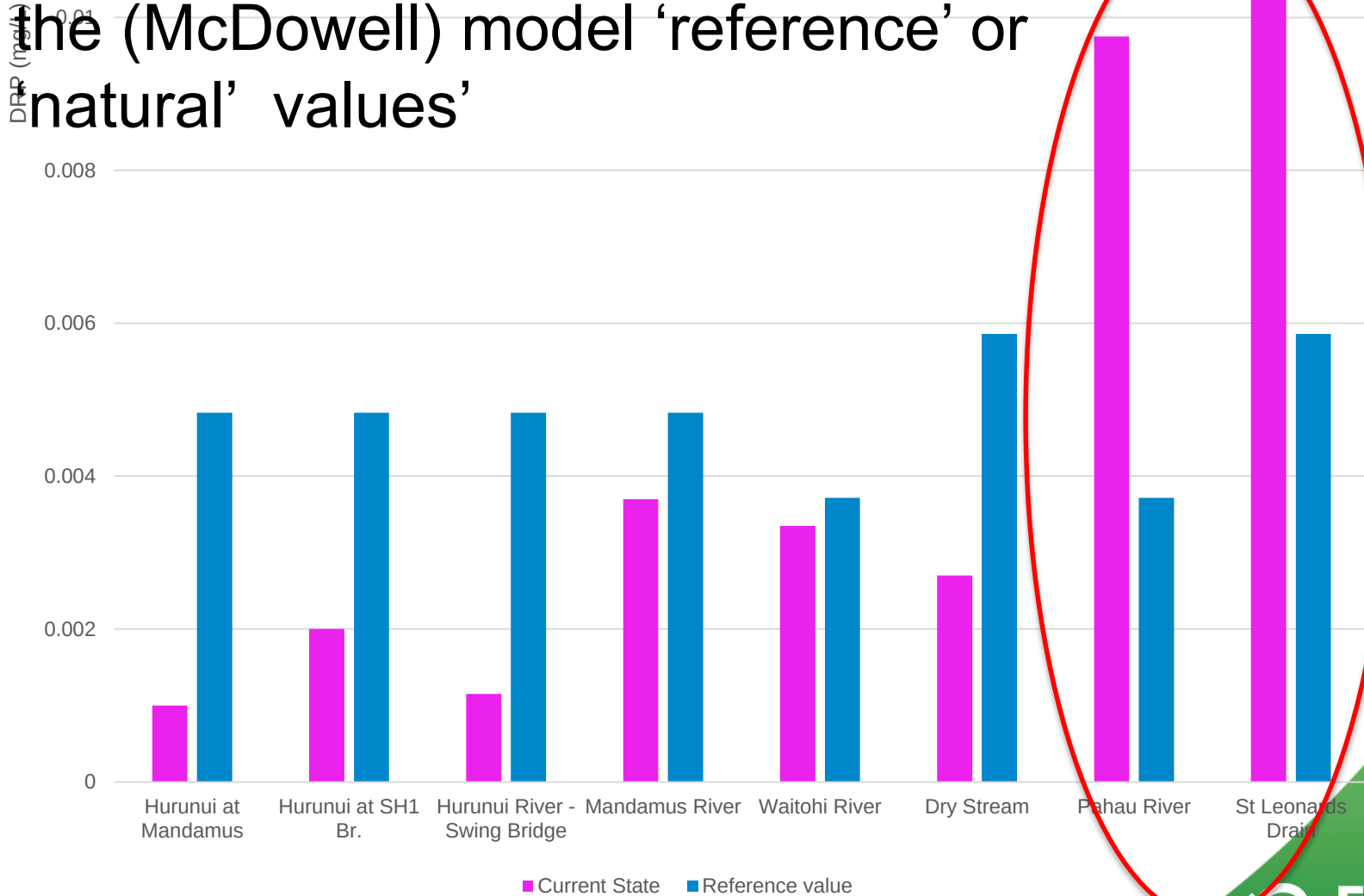
Both Pahau River and St Leonards Drain still have high Phosphorus concentrations

Particularly 'Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus' (available P)

More gains still to be made



Only Pahau River and St Leonards Drain have P concentrations higher the (McDowell) model 'reference' or 'natural' values'

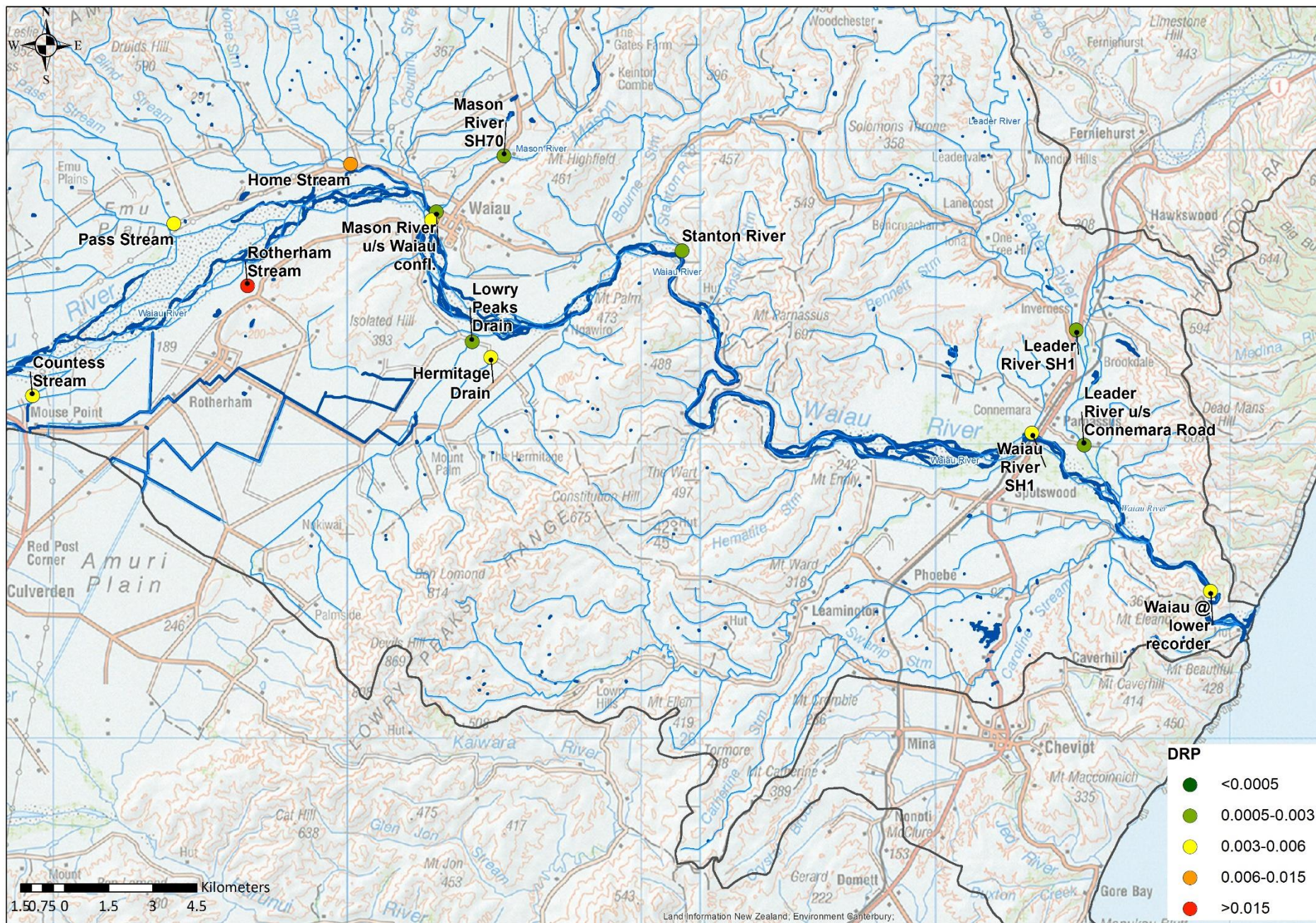


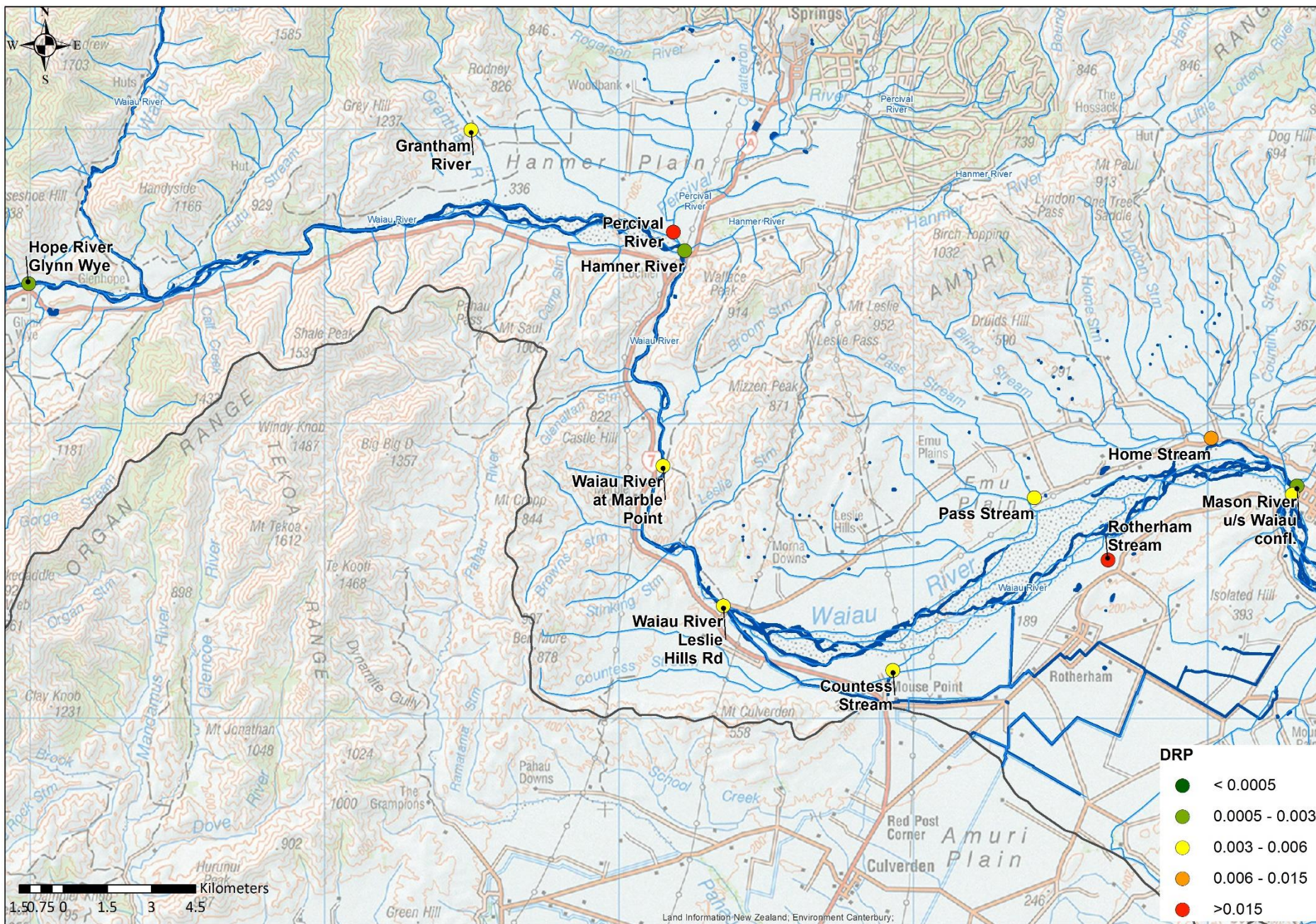
**Environment
Canterbury**
Regional Council
Kaunihera Taiao ki Waitaha

Hurunui:

Previous and current evidence still all point to further Phosphorus gains still to be made in Pahau and St Leonards catchments.

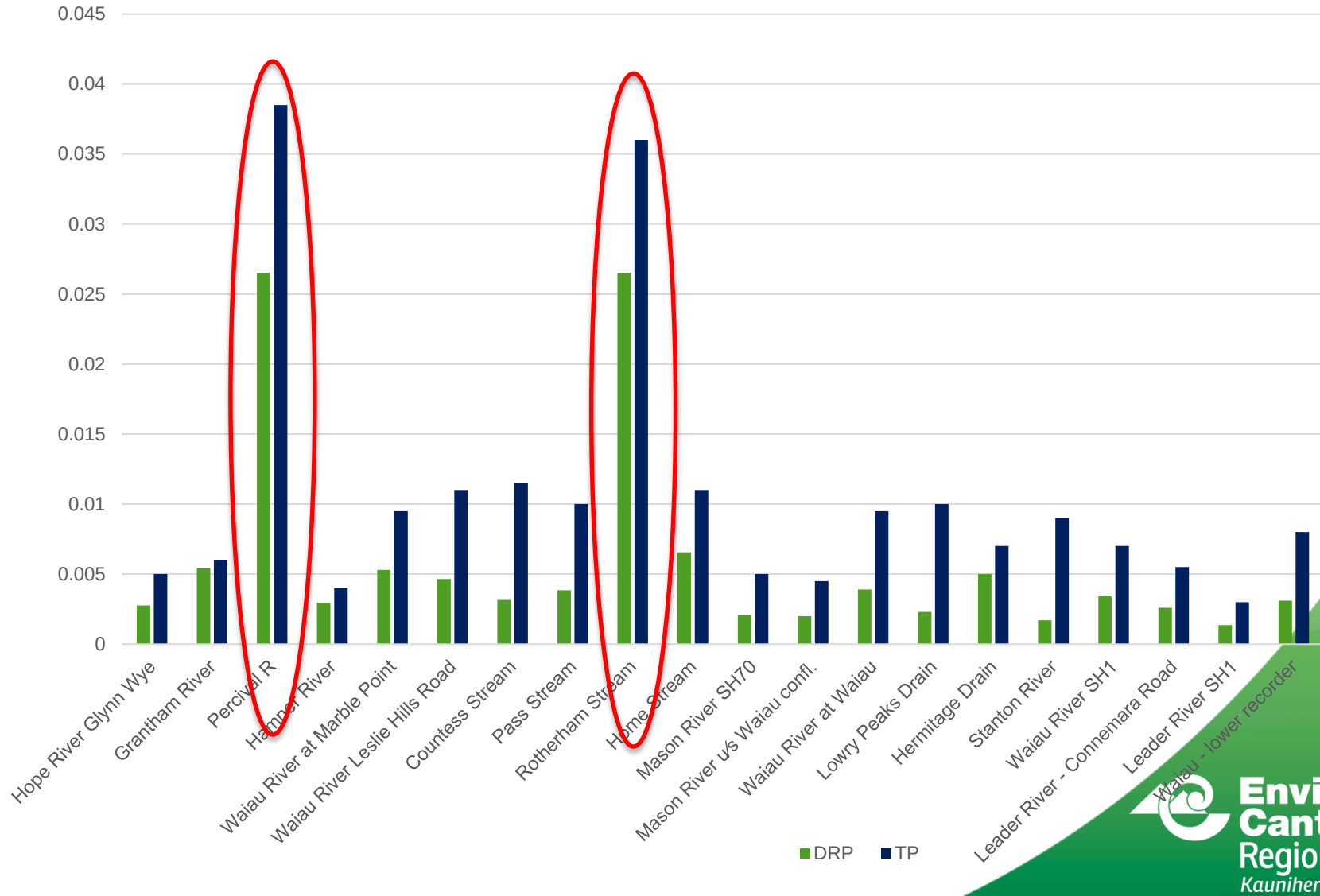
And Waikari River?



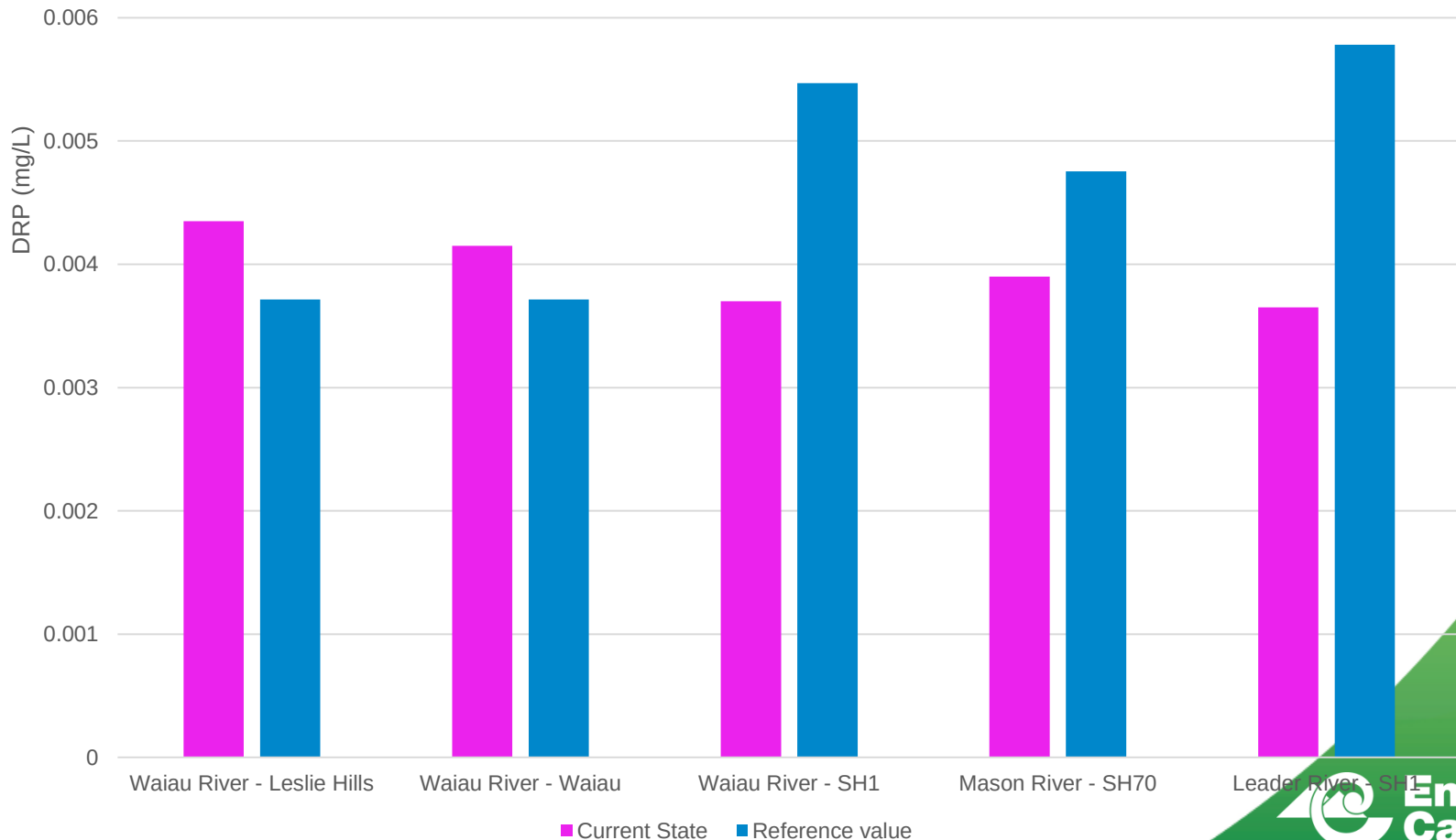


Waiau River: Two Waiau streams stand out:
Percival River Rotherham Stream

Also to a lesser extent some of the drains such as Home Stream.



No long term monitoring Waiau catchments stand out as having P concentrations higher the (McDowell) model 'reference' or 'natural' values'



Waiau:

Previous and current evidence point to greatest potential Phosphorus gains in:

Percival and Rotherham Streams

Other Amuri Plains streams not as equivocal but 'data poor'?

McDowell and Nash 2012

“A Review of the Cost-Effectiveness and Suitability of Mitigation Strategies to Prevent Phosphorus Loss”

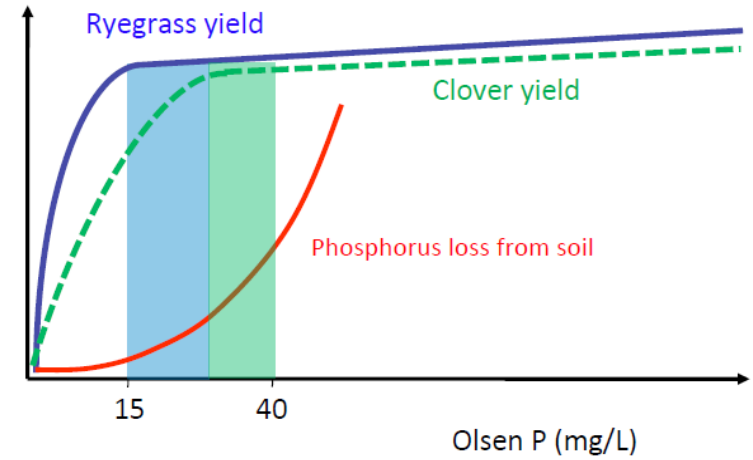
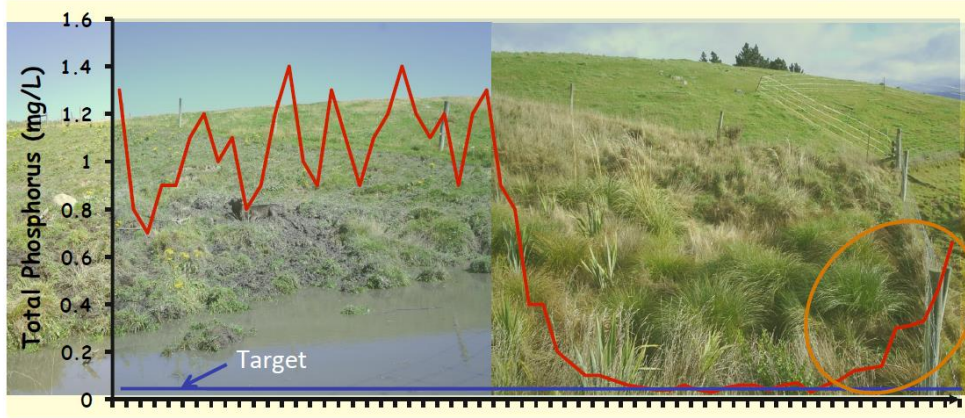
Three categories to approach this:

1. On Farm Management
 - Managed soil P, fencing off streams, low solubility fertilizers
2. Amendments
 - Binding agents in soil surface, tile drains,
3. Edge of Field strategies – wetlands etc.

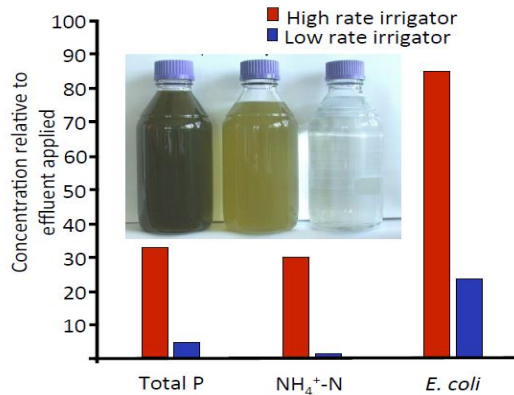
Assessed “suitability” and “cost effectiveness” of each category of mitigation strategies, and individual mitigations.

2004

2009 – after fencing



- Optimal location
focal point
- Size vs. production
- Longevity
- Alternatives?
advanced pond system



Convergence

Stream

Apply Mitigation in CSAs on Cost-Effectiveness

Strategy		Effectiveness (%)	Cost (\$/kg P conserved)
Optimum soil test P	Management	5-20	highly cost-effective
Split grass-clover pastures		0-40	Highly cost-effective
Low solubility P fertilizer		0-20	0-25
Restricted grazing		30-50	125-200
Tile drain	Amendment	50	20-75
Alum to pasture / cropland		5-30	125->400
Buffer strips	Edge of field	0-10	>200
Stream fencing		10-30	4-55
Sorbents in and near streams		20	300
Natural and constructed wetlands		-426-77	>400

There are always potential gains to be made:

“suitability” and “cost effectiveness”

Questions?