

Summary of data used to identify vulnerable catchments

Water Quality

Catchments not predominantly in the 'A' Band or 'D' Band for the following National Objectives Framework (NOF) key attributes:

E. coli

assessed in terms of the secondary attribute bands set out in the NOF. For secondary contact the A/B, B/C and C/D band boundaries are defined by median E.coli values of 260, 540, 1000 number E.coli/100 ml respectively.

Total nitrogen and dissolved reactive phosphorous

assessed in terms of NOF periphyton attribute bands based on criteria described in Environment Aoteroa 2015.

Nitrate phosphorous

A/B, B/C and C/D band boundaries include thresholds that are applied to the median (1000, 2400, 6900 mg/m³). Sites were graded according to the worst band implied by the median and 95th percentile values.

AND

in the similar categories for:

Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI)

MCI is not in the NOF, but an equivalent banding scheme has been used in catchment classification.

Source: Based on data collected by Regional Councils and NIWA from 844 water monitoring catchments across New Zealand

Pressures

AND

in a region where there has been:

an increase in the number of livestock (sheep, beef or dairy) between 2002-2014

OR

a decrease in tree cover (indigenous or exotic) between 1996-2014

OR

an increase in exotic grassland between 1996-2014

OR

an increase in urban area between 1996-2016

Source: Landcare Research and Statistics NZ

Economic Significance

AND

in a Territorial Authority for which:

the proportion of people employed in industries that are reliant on water is greater than the national average

OR

the proportion of GDP contributed by industries that rely on water quality and quantity is greater than the national average.

Subset of industries reliant on water (as identified by the Ministry for the Environment):

- agriculture, forestry and fishing support services and hunting
- beverage and tobacco product manufacturing
- dairy cattle farming
- dairy product manufacturing
- electricity and gas supply
- fishing and aquaculture
- fruit, oil, cereal and other food product manufacturing
- horticulture and food growing
- meat and meat product manufacturing
- poultry, deer and other livestock farming
- sheep, beef, cattle and grain farming
- textile, leather, clothing and footwear manufacturing
- water, sewerage, drainage and waste services.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and Statistics NZ

Ecological Significance

AND

are in:

catchments that make an important contribution to providing representation for a full range of freshwater ecosystems*.

*Note that this does not include sub-catchments that have more than 80% formal protection (eg, public conservation lands, regional parks and a range of covenant schemes).

Source: Department of Conservation