

# Lake Rotorua

WAI ORA MO A  
MAATAU MOKOPUNA

2018 Stormwater Conference



# Overview

What is the problem?

What is being done?



# Who contributes?

Nitrate leaching rates from various land uses

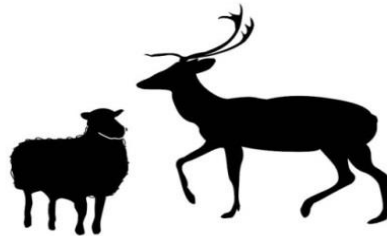
Bush/Forestry



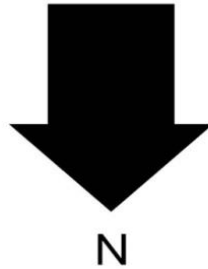
2 - 4 kg N/ha/yr



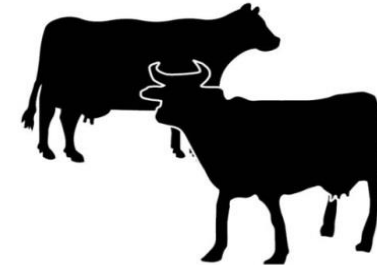
Sheep/Deer



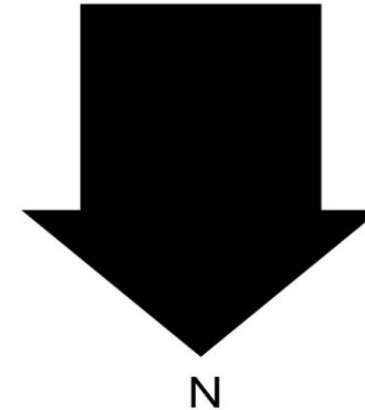
8 - 15 kg N/ha/yr



Dairy



28 - 100 kg N/ha/yr

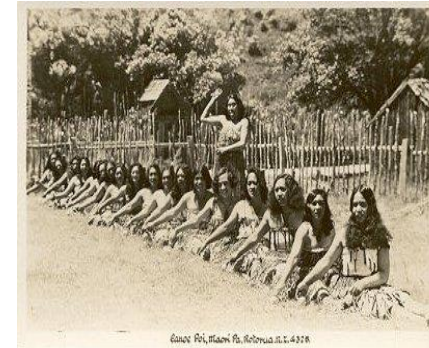


Ratios: 1 : 5 : 25  
1 1 5



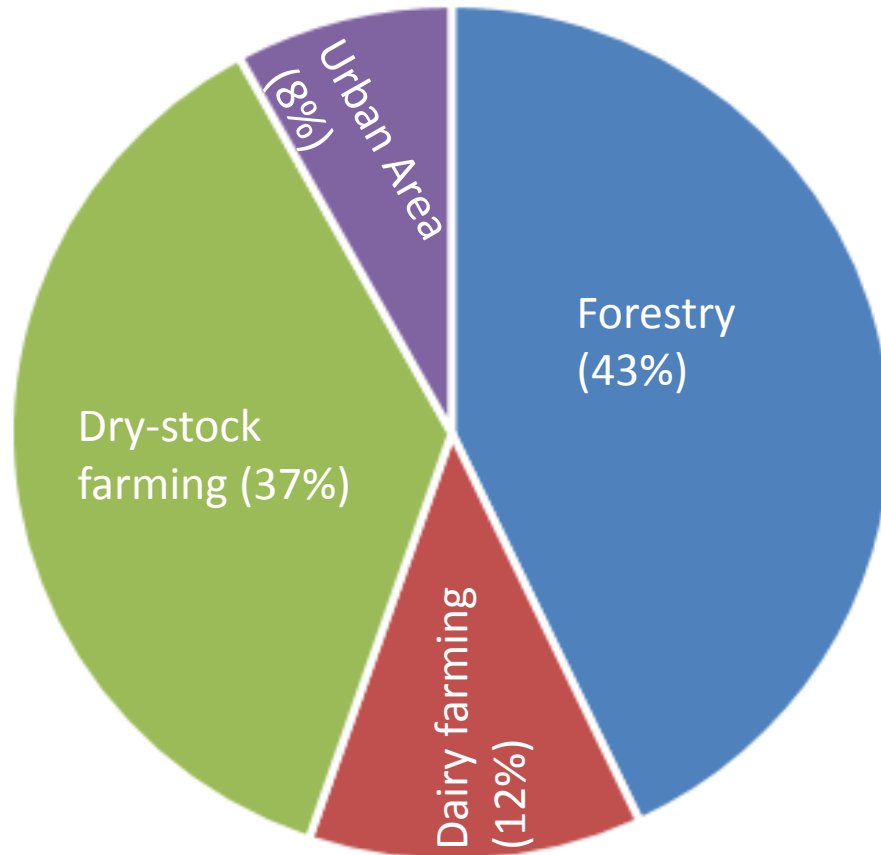
## Strategy for Rotorua lakes:

- preserved and protected
- present and future generations
- recognise and provide for the Te Arawa relationship
- ***BOPRC-RLC-TALT***

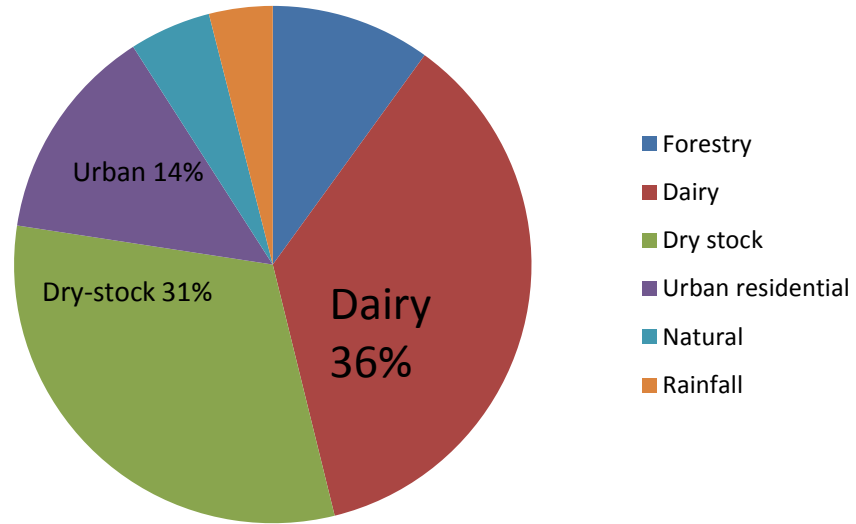


# What's the problem?

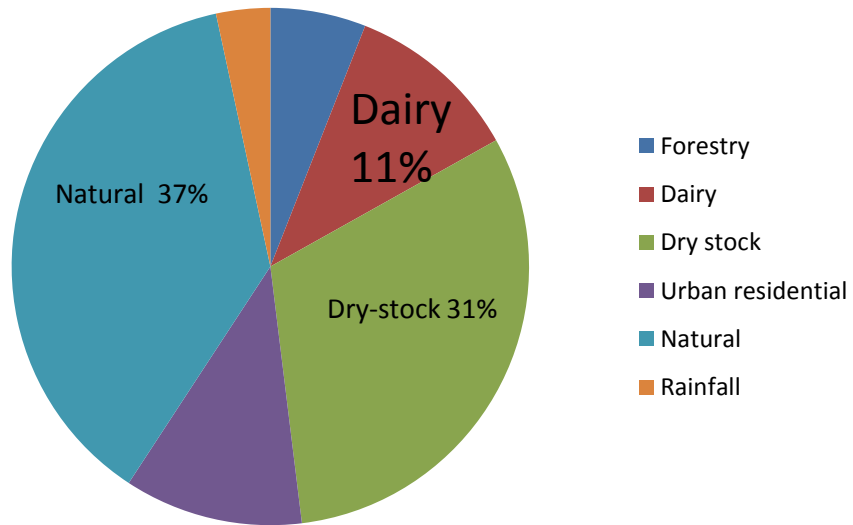
- Lake Rotorua – 8,085 ha
- Surrounding groundwater catchment – 53,789 ha



# Nitrogen



# Phosphorus



# Phosphorus vs Nitrogen

Appendix 3



# Lake Rotorua Inputs

|                              | Nitrogen inputs t/yr | % of nitrogen inputs | Phosphorus input t/yr | % of phosphorus input |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Forest and bush              | 70.5                 | 9                    | 2.26                  | 6                     |
| Pasture                      | 580                  | 74                   | 17.49                 | 44                    |
| Lifestyle and urban          | 61                   | 8                    | 4.32                  | 11                    |
| Springs and geothermal input | 42                   | 5                    | 14.4                  | 36                    |
| Rainfall                     | 29.2                 | 4                    | 1.33                  | 3                     |
|                              |                      |                      |                       |                       |
| Sediment releases            | 360                  | NA                   | 36                    | NA                    |





# Back to the future

- To solve the problem the Regional Council aim to take Lake Rotorua back to the 1960s – the good times
- The problem is that the nutrients from the 1960s haven't reached the lake yet – there is more N ... and P to come ...





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- In the 1960s the Trophic Level Index (TLI) for Lake Erie was about 4.2.
- TLI is a single number combining Secchi depth and chlorophyll-a (algal biomass).
- The TLI in 2001 -2004 was 6.5. Algal blooms were a regular occurrence.

# Inputs and Targets

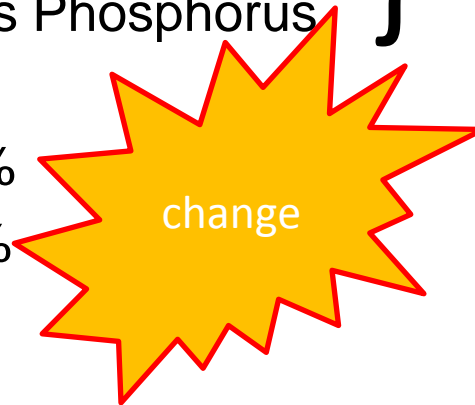


- Nitrogen 755 tonnes
- Phosphorus 50 tonnes



- Research indicates a sustainable nutrient load of:
- 435 tonnes Nitrogen
- 33.7 – 38.7 tonnes Phosphorus } TLI 4.2

- N reduction = 42%
- P reduction = 30%



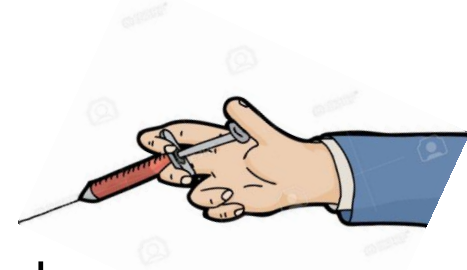
# How are we doing?





# Ohau wall: Rotoiti protection as Rotorua improves

- By adding Aluminium Sulphate (alum) to streams running into the lake Phosphorus in the stream flow flocculates and



# Lake Rotorua Nutrient Strategy

- Long-term Land-use Change
- Medium-term Phosphorus Locking
- Immediate Ohau Channel Diversion Wall

# Long-term Land-use change

- Plan Change 10
- Focus on Nitrogen
- Consequential reduction in P
- Critical source P actions
- Changing or managing the existing land-use is the only long-term sustainable option.



# Plan Change 10

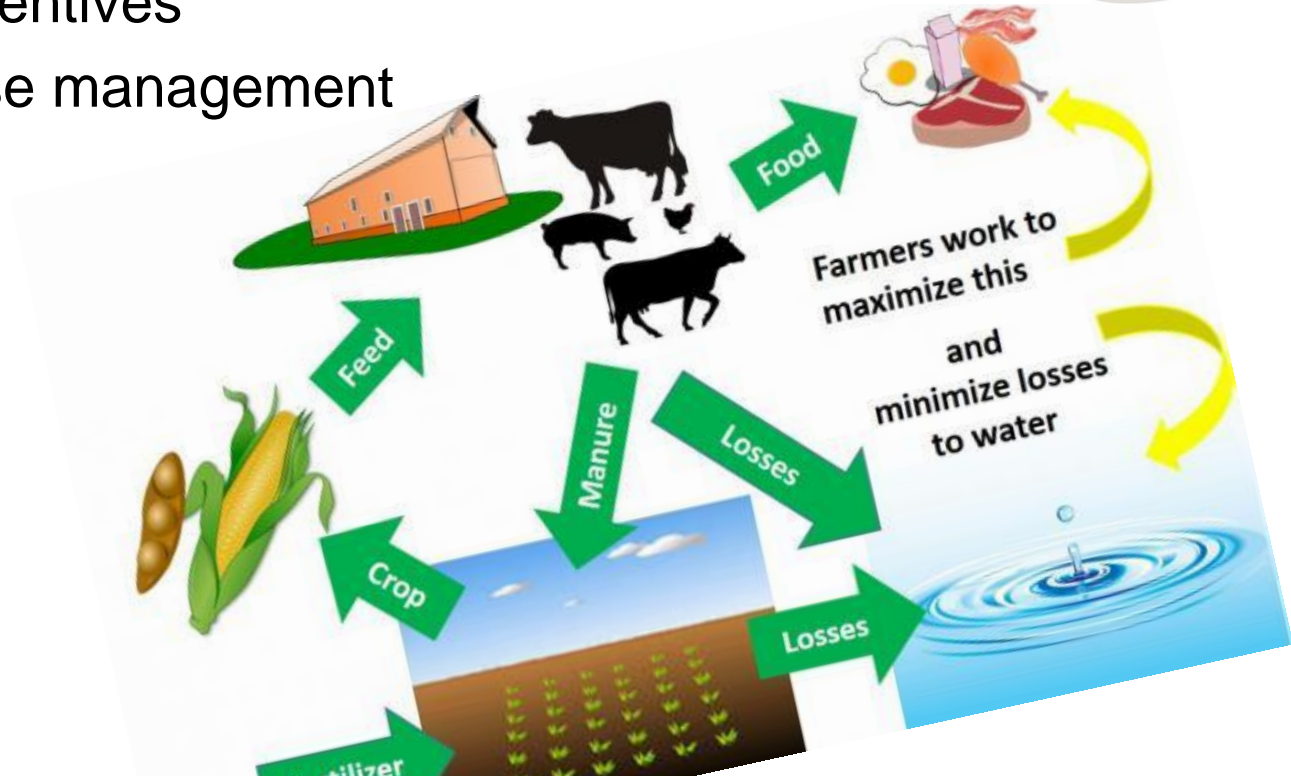
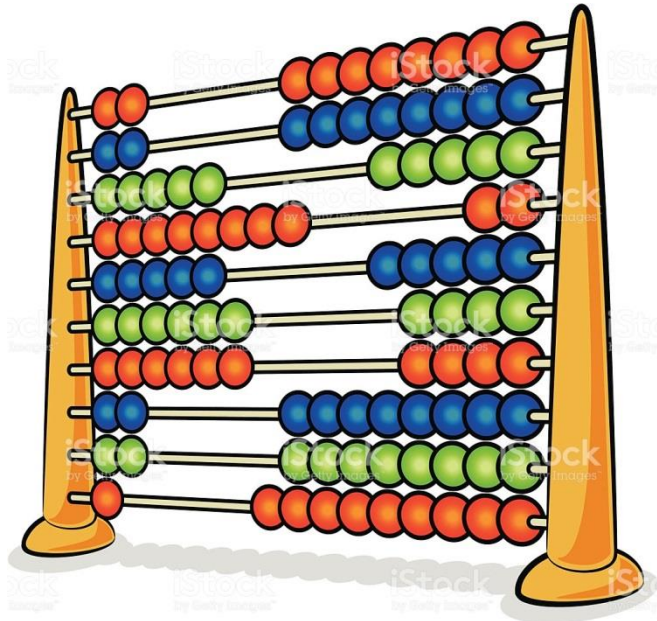
- Allocation of N outflow to each property in the catchment
- (Not just dairy farms)
- Managed reduction of N to meet the allocation by 2032
- Incentive fund to encourage change and innovation to meet target (\$40M)





# PC10 targets

- Reduction of 320 tN/yr
- -140 tN by land-use change
- -50 tN through engineering solutions
- -100 tN through incentives
- -30 tN through gorse management





Easy!

We're taking back your first place ribbon. —We found traces of your parents' DNA all over your science fair project.

