



Integrated Landscape Mapping of Water Quality Controls for Farm Planning

- Applying a high resolution physiographic approach to the Waituna
Catchment, Southland

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Physiographic Environments of New Zealand

Year 1: Science Development

- Methodology paper with OLW **Mar18**
- Development of process-attribute layers (PALs) **Aug18**

Year 2: Validation

- Statistical analysis of WQ data to class PALs **Oct18**
- Unvalidated Physiographic Environment Map **Dec18**
- Validated Physiographic Environments of New Zealand Map
- Production of 2 papers on national application and validation with OLW **Mar19**

National
SCIENCE
Challenges

OUR LAND
AND WATER

Toitū te Whenua,
Toiora te Wai

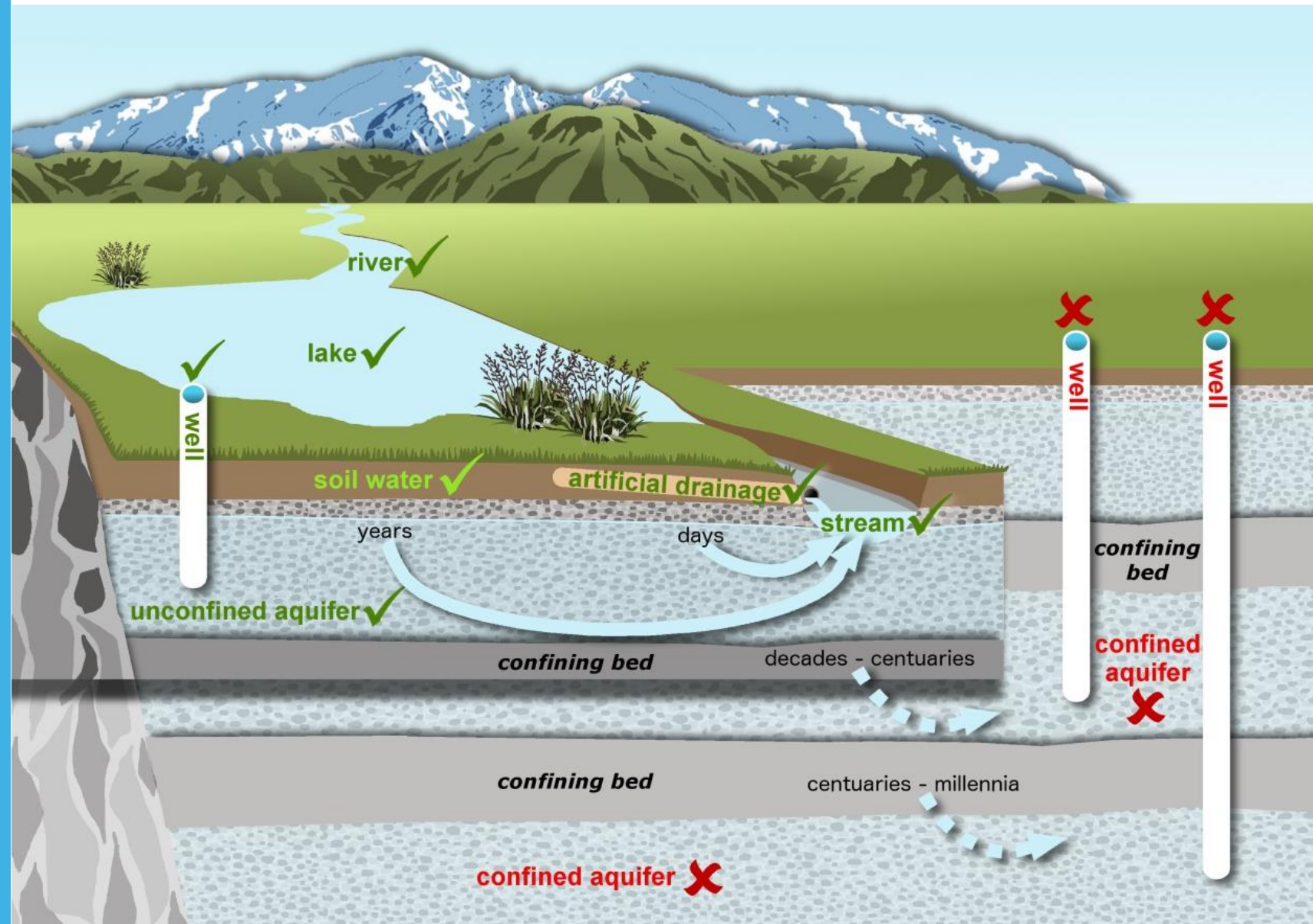
Sustainable Farming Fund (2018-2021)

- 4 Southland Catchment Groups
 - Waituna
 - Pourakino
 - Wendonside
 - Five Rivers
- Industry Groups that supported the application
 - Fonterra Co-operative Group
 - Beef & Lamb NZ
 - Deer Industry NZ
 - Foundation of Arable Research
 - Living Water
 - NZ Landcare Trust
- Environment Southland
 - Land Sustainability

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



Overview of Physiographic Science - Setting



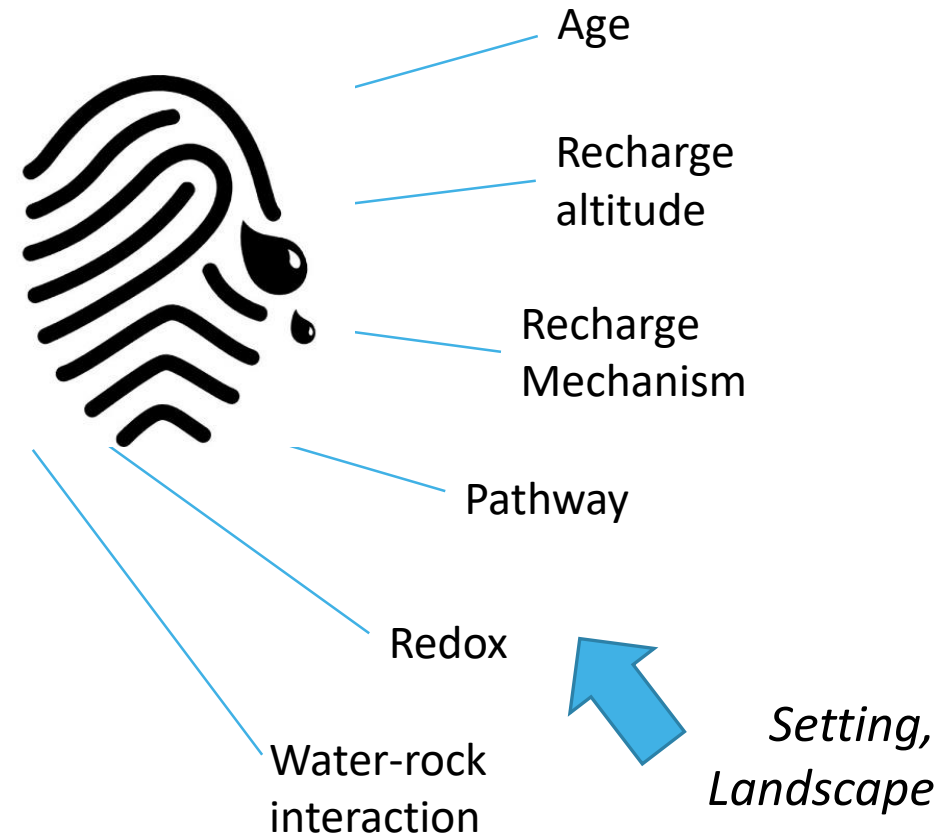
Water contains lots of info (signals)

Lots of information in water regarding processes:

- Redox
- Major ion facies
- Isotopic
- Saturation indices
- Physical and biological signals

= Water Composition

Not just N,P, sediment, and microbes



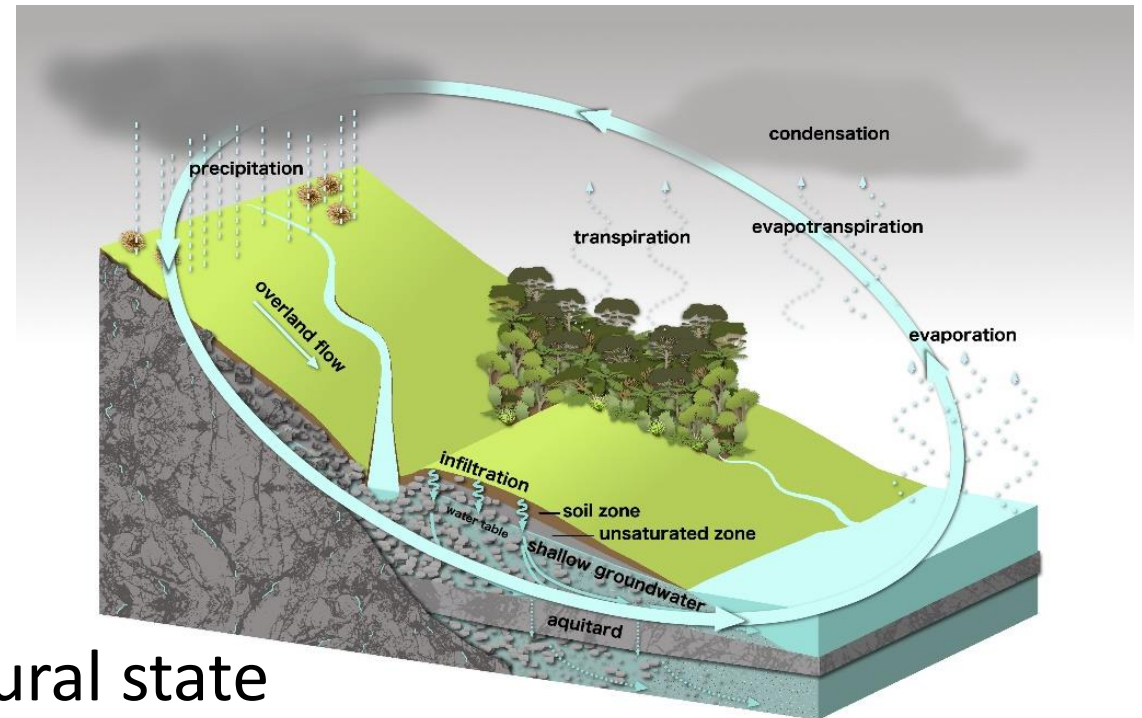
Relationship Between Landscape Attributes and Processes

Landscape **attributes** control the variation in **processes** that determine water composition:

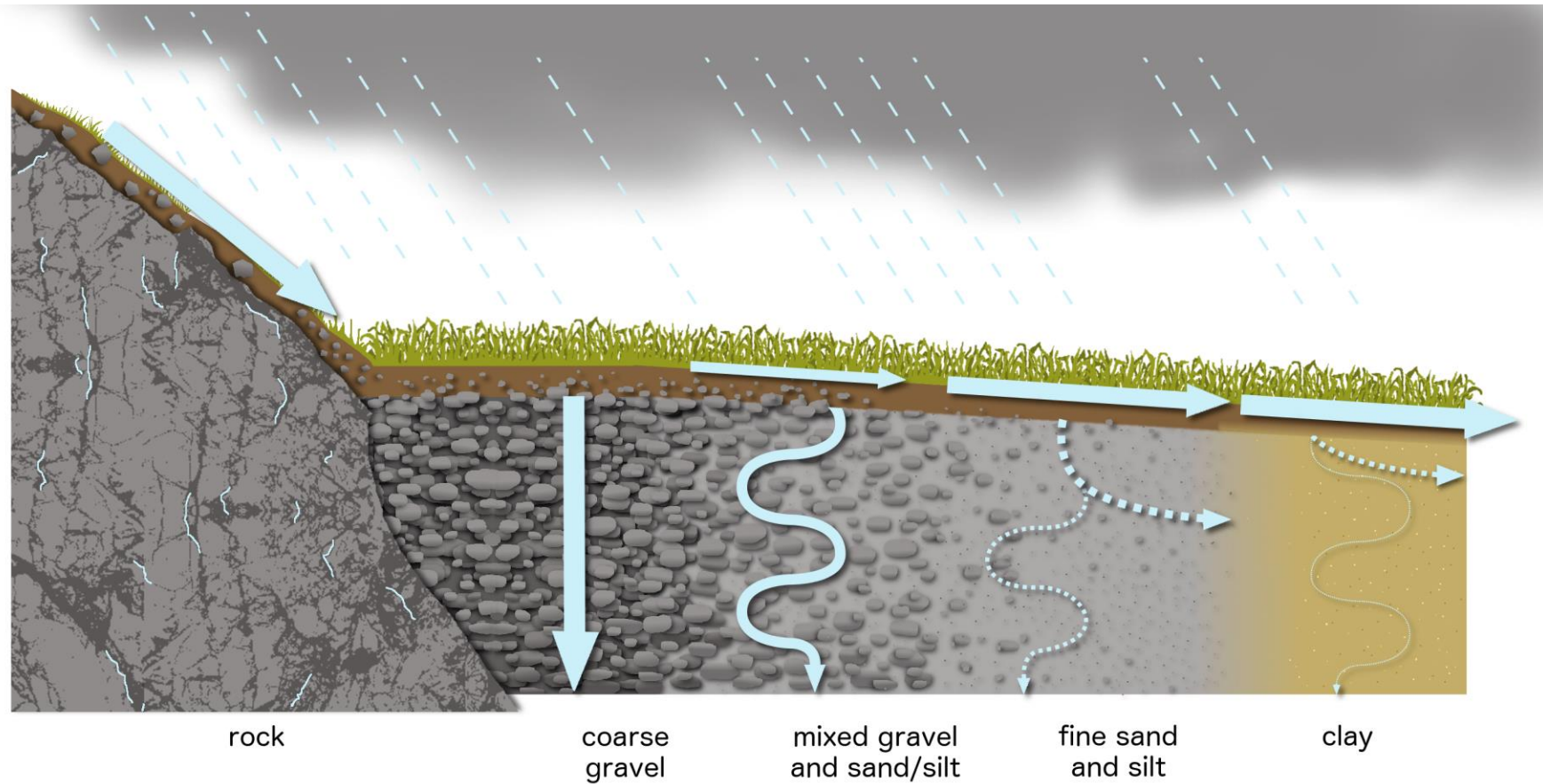
Key processes are:

- Atmospheric
- **Hydrological**
- **Redox**
- Weathering

These processes occur in both natural state
And areas of intensive land use



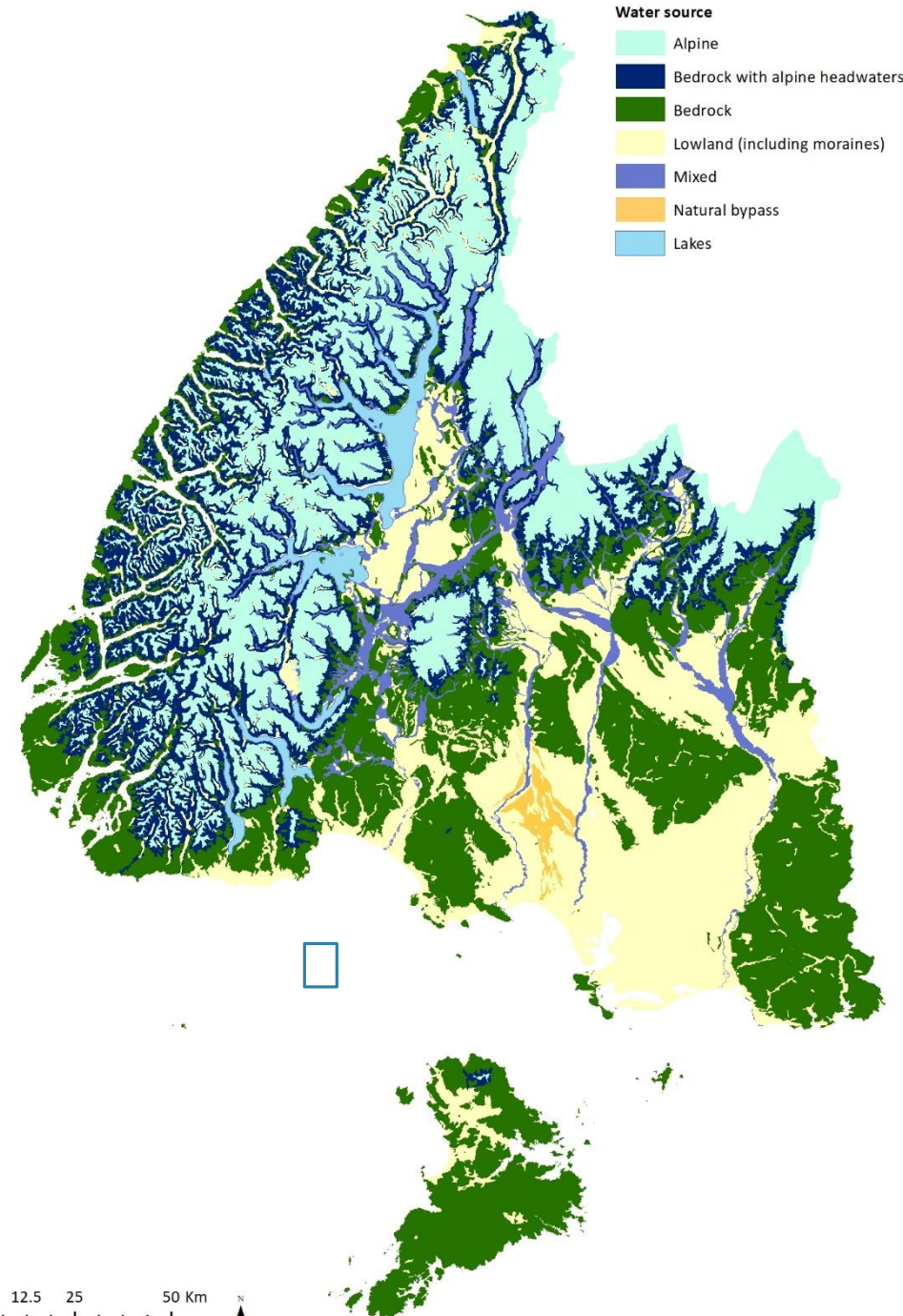
Hydrological Process-Attribute Layer (H-PAL)

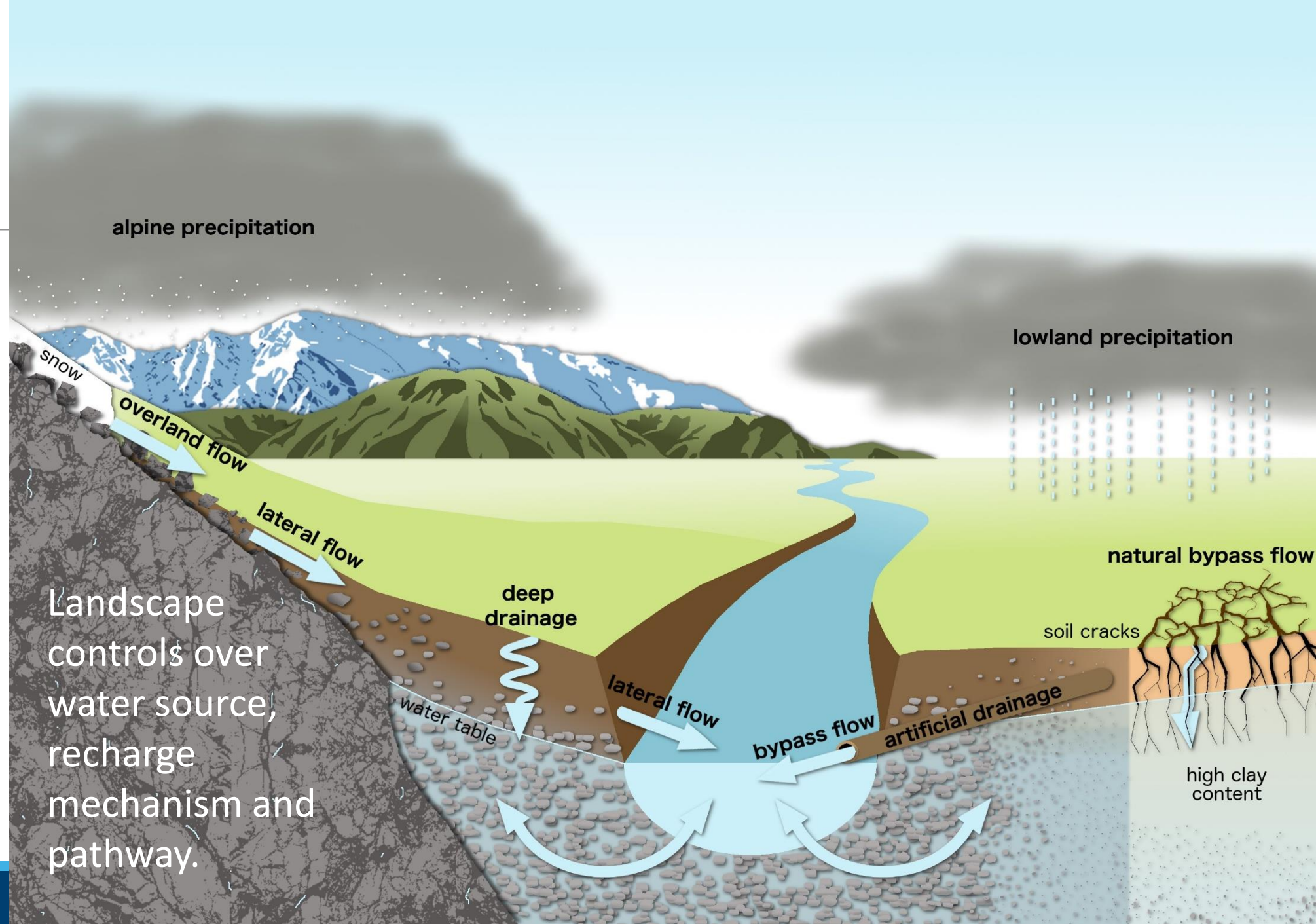


Water Source & Recharge Mechanism

(Regional Scale)

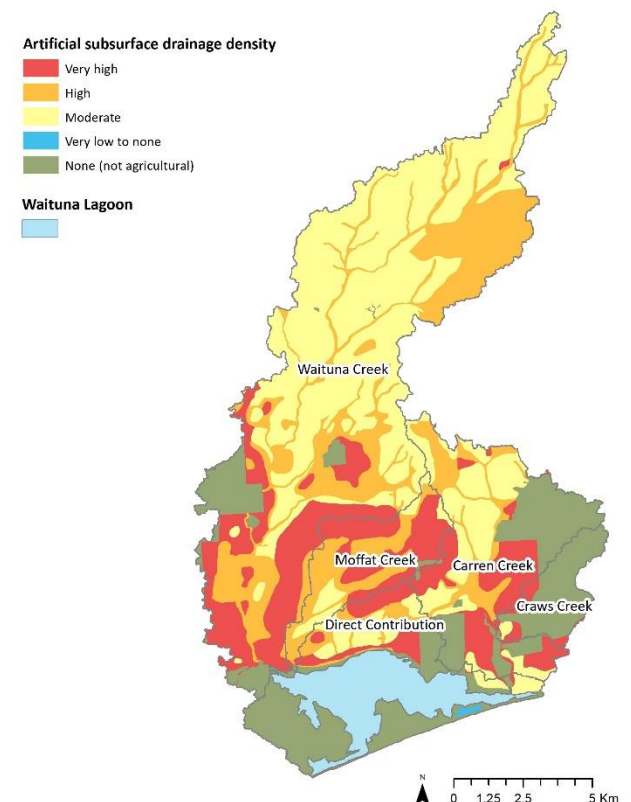
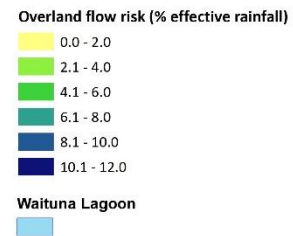
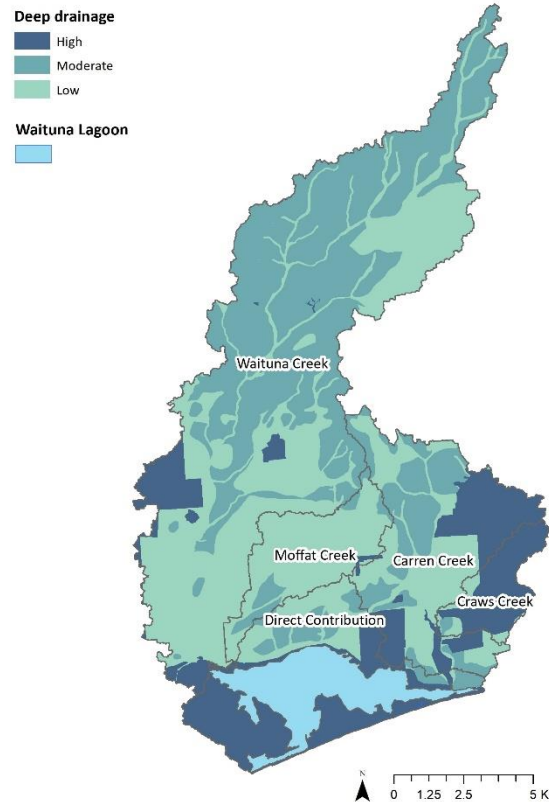
- Altitude of water source
- Recharge flux
- Dilution potential
- Transport mechanism










Landscape controls over water source, recharge mechanism and pathway.

Water Pathway (Catchment to Farm scale)






Hydrology PAL

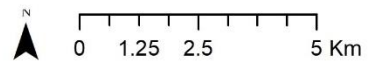
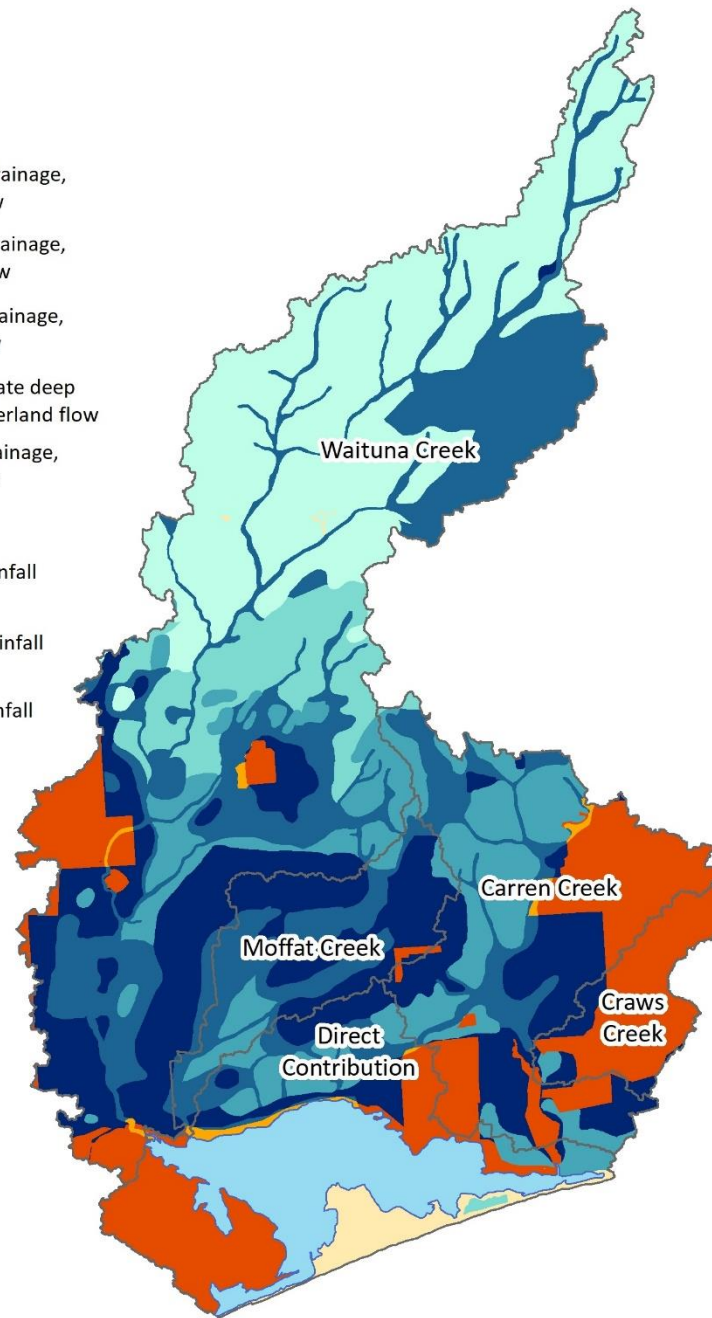
Developed Land

-  Low artificial drainage, high deep drainage, <2% annual rainfall as overland flow
-  Low artificial drainage, high deep drainage, 2-6% annual rainfall as overland flow
-  Low artificial drainage, high deep drainage, >6% annual rainfall as overland flow
-  Moderate artificial drainage, moderate deep drainage, 2-6% annual rainfall as overland flow
-  High artificial drainage, low deep drainage, >6% annual rainfall as overland flow

Natural State

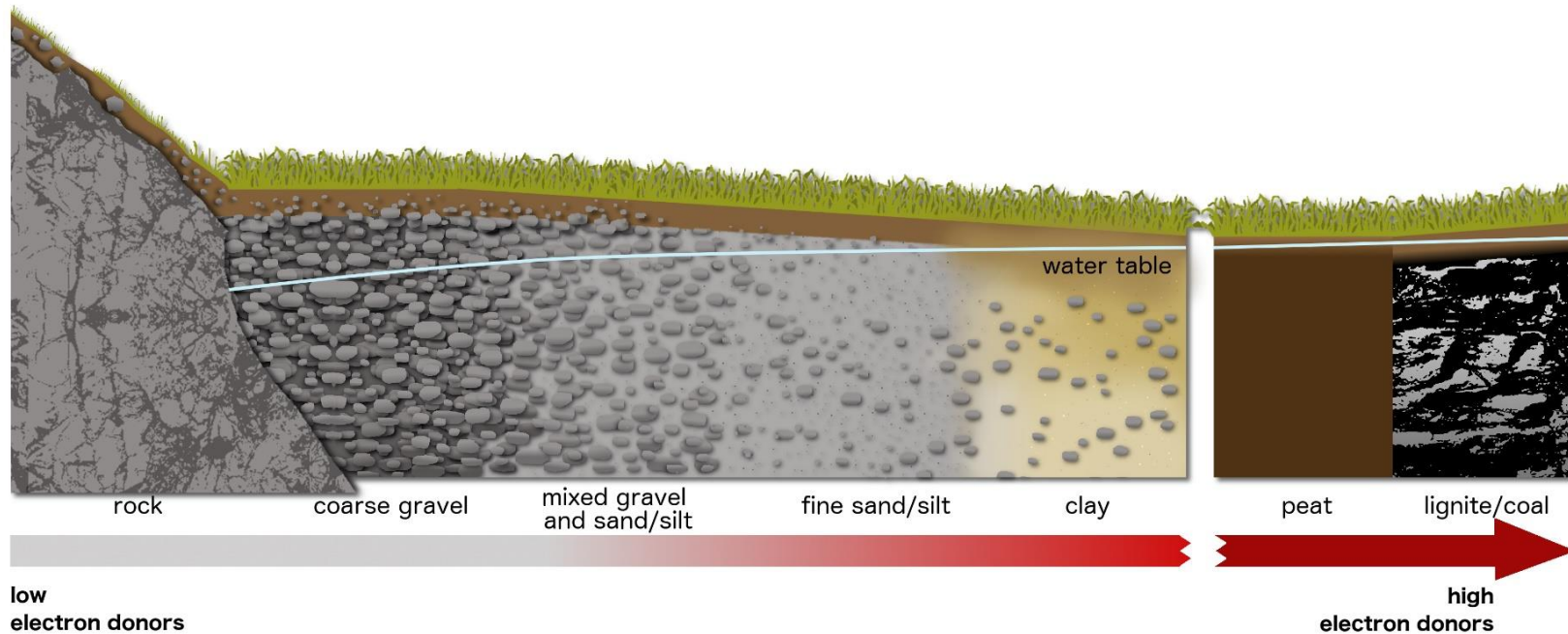
-  High deep drainage, <2% annual rainfall as overland flow
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Waituna Lagoon



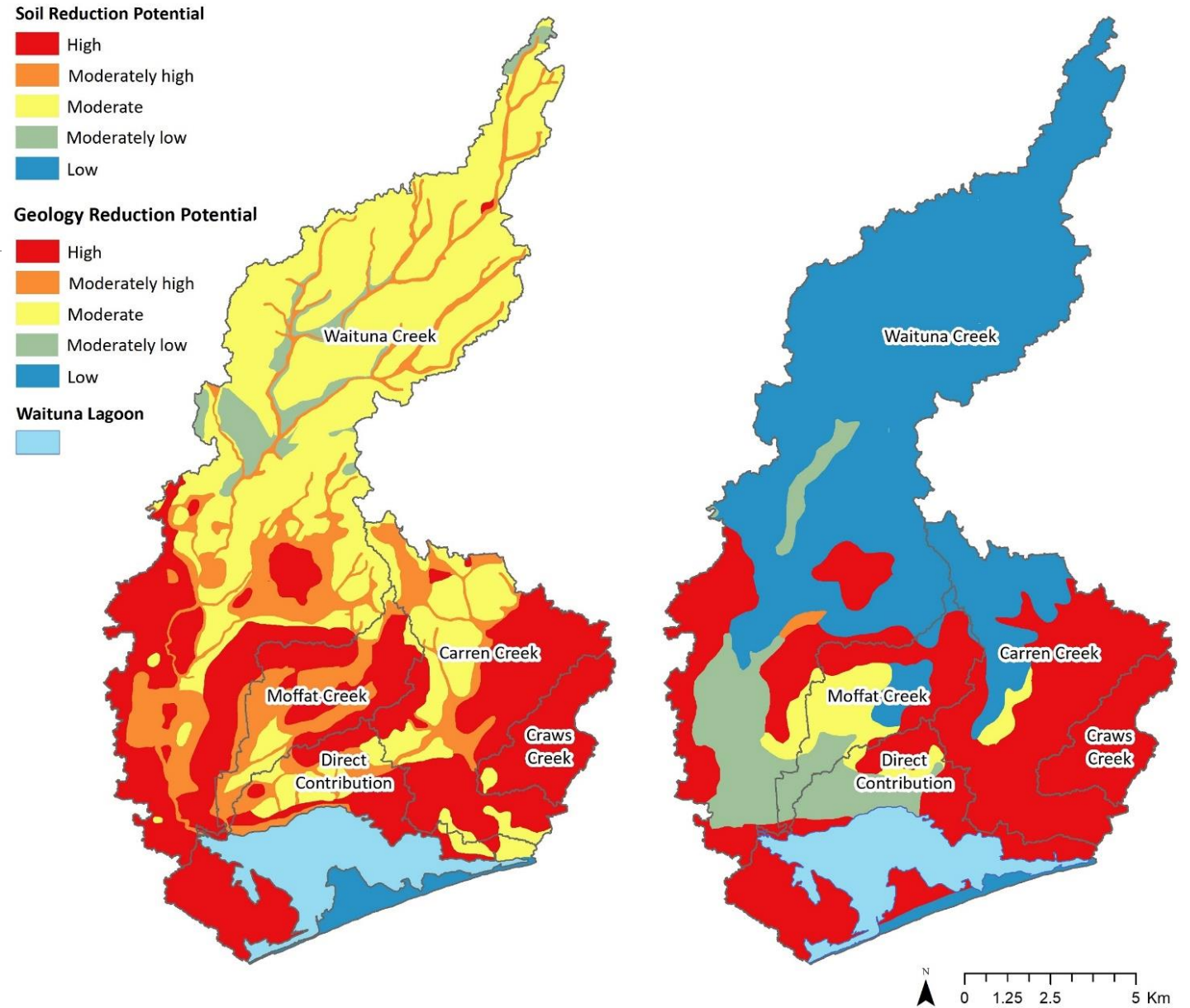
Redox Process-Attribute Layer (R-PAL)

Soil and aquifer reduction potential controls denitrification, the solubility, leachability and mobility of redox sensitive species



Redox PAL

- Soil zone
- Aquifer

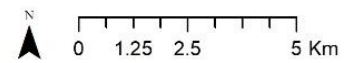
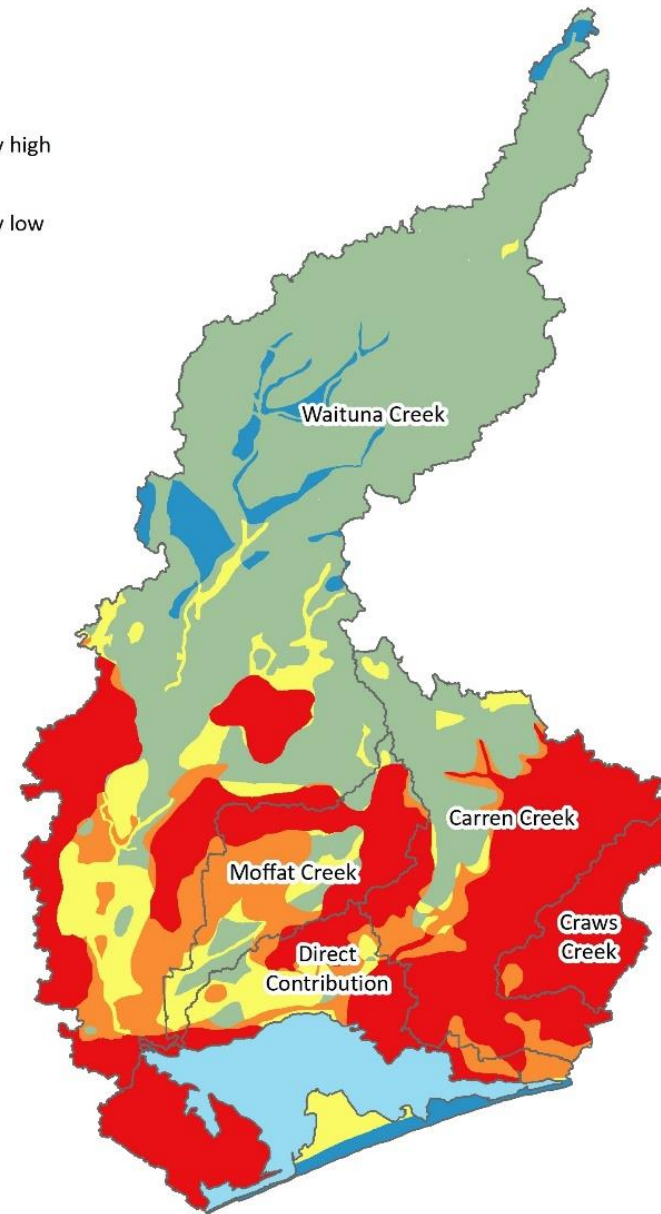


Redox PAL

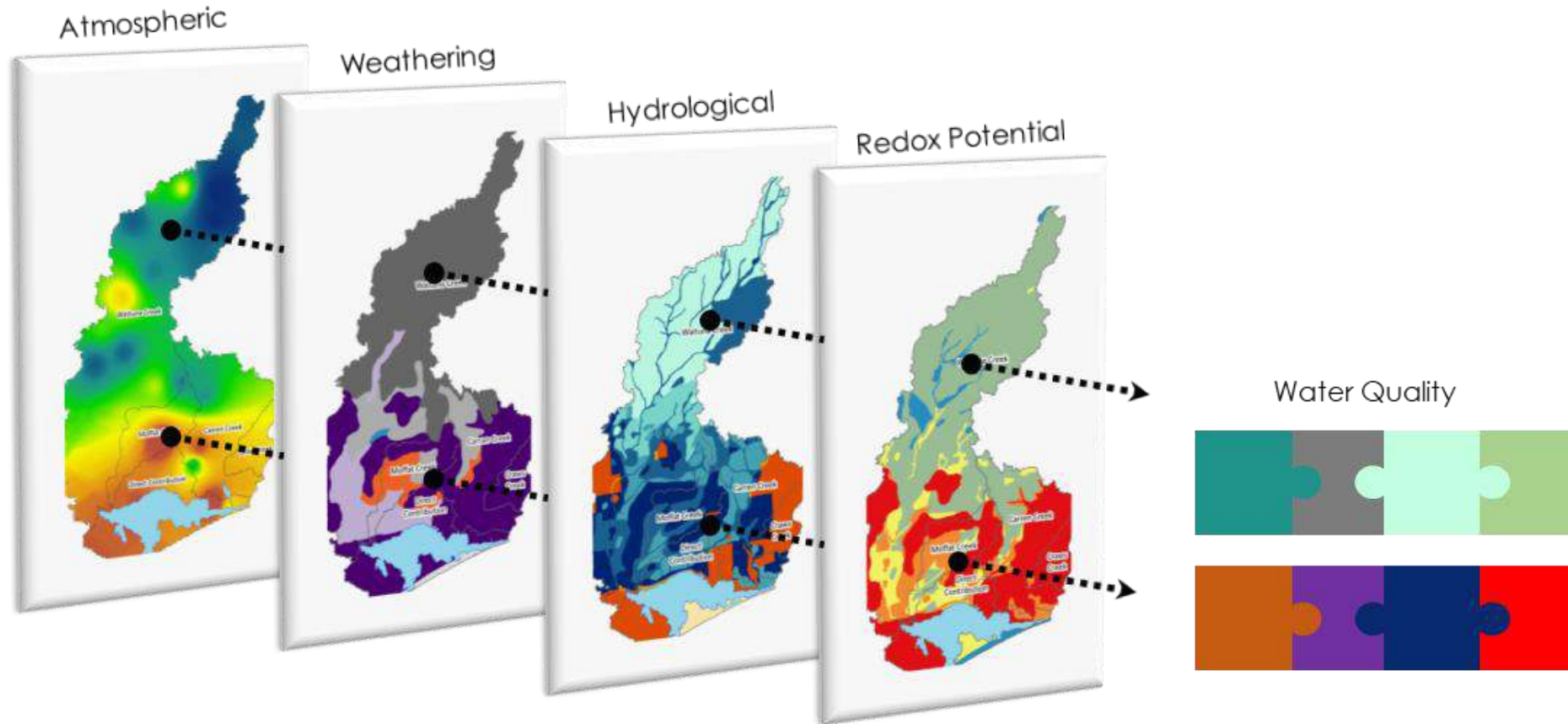
- High
- Moderately high
- Moderate
- Moderately low
- Low

Waituna

- Waituna






Process Attribute Layer Integration






Fundamental Landscape Units




Wetland Complex

-  Peat soils and geology
-  Peat soils over mixed alluvial deposits and peat
-  Peat soils over alluvial gravels








Lignite

-  Peat soils over lignite
-  Gley soils over lignite
-  Podzol soils over lignite




Marine Terrace

-  Peat soils over marine terraces
-  Gley soils over marine terraces
-  Podzol soils over marine terraces

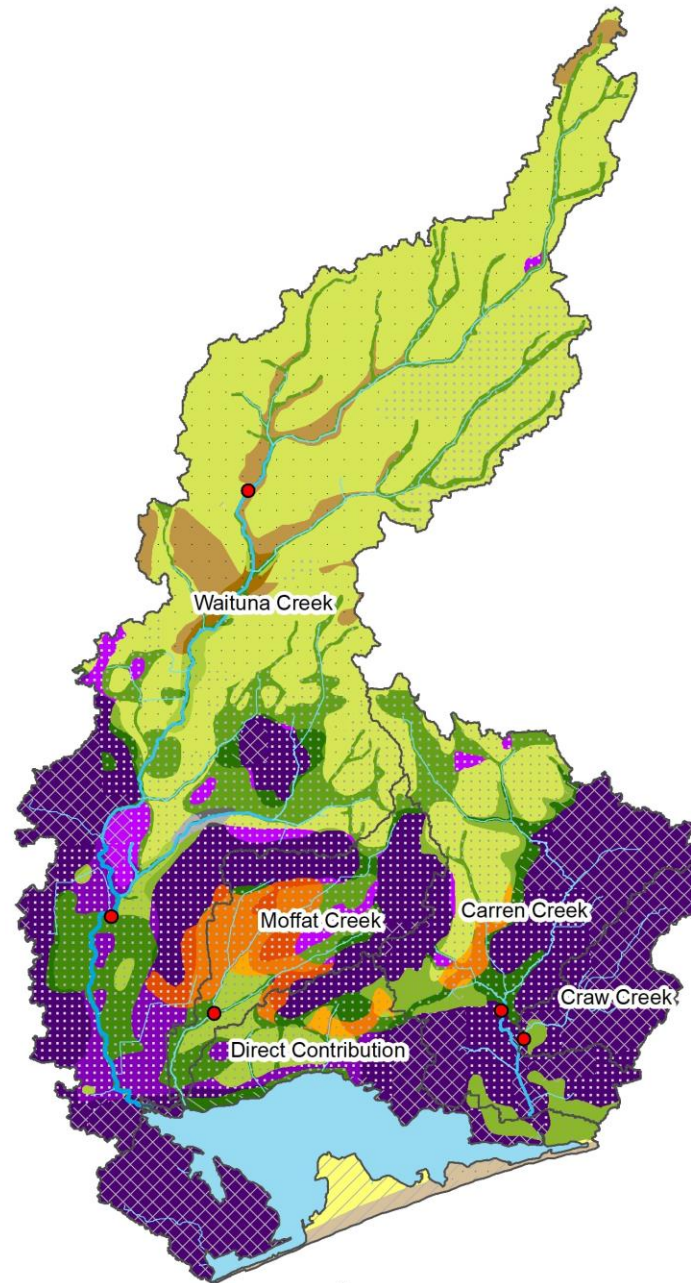
Reducing

-  Gley soils over peat
-  Gley soils over mixed alluvial deposits and peat
-  Gley soils over alluvial terraces (Kamahi and Waikiwi)
-  Podzol/Brown soils over peat
-  Podzol/Brown soils over mixed alluvial deposits and peat
-  Podzol/Brown soils over alluvial terraces (Kamahi and Waikiwi)
-  Recent soils over peat

Oxidising

-  Brown soils over alluvial gravels
-  Brown soils over alluvial terraces (Kamahi Formation)
-  Recent soil over beach sands and gravel




Waituna Lagoon








Hydrology

Flow pathways

Natural State

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-  High deep drainage, >6% annual rainfall as overland flow


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Stream Order

-  4
-  5
-  6
-  7

Water quality monitoring site

-  Surface water

Summary

- Physiographics explain the **HOW** and **WHY** water quality varies, given often similar land use intensities.
- Map for water – conceptual model
- Application for practical farm advice that can be targeted to landscape processes.
- Provides context for existing numerical models
- More than just water quality!



Acknowledgements

- **Living Water** – Fonterra and Department of Conservation
- **Our Land and Water**
- **Physiographics of Southland**



WORKING TOGETHER TO CARE FOR FIVE KEY CATCHMENTS



OUR LAND AND WATER

Toitū te Whenua, Toiora te Wai

<p>Landcare Research Manaaki Whenua Dr Allan Hewitt Trevor Webb</p>	<p>agresearch Dr Ross Monaghan Dr Liz Wedderburn</p>	<p>Dr Clint Rissmann Dr Monique Beyer</p>	<p>DairyNZ Dr Mike Scarsbrook</p>	<p>NIWA Taihoro Nukurangi Dr Clive Howard-Williams</p>
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<p>SciArt Janet Hodgetts</p>	<p>Envirolink Coordinator Bill Dyck</p>	<p>Independent Consultants Dr Vince Bidwell Dr Tapuwa Marapawa</p>	<p>S/R THE SCIENCE BEHIND THE TRUTH Dr Murray Close Dr Cath Moore</p>	
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