Using catchment models to bring the community and councils together

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My brief was

Catchment management

- 1. Biggest obstacles
- 2. Improving the pace of change
- 3. Bringing actors on the journey

Given – we want

- Good water quality, ecosystem & cultural health
- Viable forestry & farming economies
- Thriving communities

Where does modelling fit in?





Current land use



Obstacle 1. Choosing an appropriate model

There are lots of models: SPASMO, OVERSEER, APSIM, CLUES, SWAT...

Choice depends on: Availability of information Capability of council staff versus consulting firms Community understanding & trust

Examples

Taupo & Rotorua – nitrogen load to the lake Rotorua – N losses (OVERSEER) + groundwater lags (ROTAN) Taupo – N losses from farms (OVERSEER) + allowance for 'load to come'

More challenging = ecosystem health (nuisance growths, oxygen/pH, clarity, insects, fish)

NPS-FW standards Te mana o te wai

We know a healthy system when we see/measure it We have an understanding of the effects of land use & climate change But we don't yet have mechanistic models for ecosystem health

> We can model some drivers (eg flow & temperature) Currently we tend to rely on correlations

Obstacle 2: Uncertainty and Trust

All models make simplifying assumptions Most models are still complicated – stakeholders may not trust them Have strengths & weaknesses – often not articulated to stakeholders Predictions have uncertainties – risk/uncertainity is seldom handled well

Improvements require trade offs Easier to make if stakeholders have understanding & trust (& subsidies)

Obstacle 3: Communications

Stakeholders need to be kept informed about, and feel they have a say in, what's being planned

Without good communications stakeholders lose trust, become suspicious/cynical. This adversely affects community wellbeing and leads to litigation.

Community Catchment Groups are well placed to: discuss issues & share information amongst the community, and pressure local & central government...but





Pre-cyclone

Several times in recent years

- road closed by flooding
 - sole route in/out
- pasture, crops & orchards flooded

Ecosystem health

- Fine sediment
- High nutrients -> nuisance plant growth
- High temperature low shade
- Low MCI fair



bridges damaged slips along roads

pasture innundated maize destroyed orchards damaged

> Omahu village devastated





Climate change



B2R

a. Has established a Strategy Group of local landowners
b. Is contracting a hydrologist to advise the SG (\$2.7K)
c. Is seeking funding to develop of flow model (\$270K)
d. Is looking to involve district & regional council

e. is not prepared to wait 3-5 years for councils to act

Once we have a model we can ask '...if THIS then what will happen to THAT...'

THIS = climate change, more/fewer trees, deeper/shallower soils, more/fewer wetlands, wider flood plains, more ponding areas....

THAT = maximum flood flow and duration, where does flooding occur, damage to stream banks, stream beds, bridges, roads...financial losses

Biggest obstacles

- I want to do something but I don't know what/how
- I think I know what to do -> unintended outcomes
- I don't need to do anything until I'm forced to
- I can't or don't want to pay someone else should

Bringing actors on the journey & improving the pace of change

- Better communications
- Improved understanding
- Breaking down the 'them and us'
- Informed pressure
- Combating cynicsm feeling of doing something

Community Catchment Groups have a big role