

36 Kaniwhaniwha catchment

Use these insights to develop a farm environment plan that reduces impacts on fresh water and protects what matters in your catchment. For more details or support, call 0800 800 401 or visit waikatoregion.govt.nz/farm-environment-planning.

Prioritise these actions in your farm plan to improve water quality:

- Manage or retire erosion prone land.
- Stabilise stream banks and gullies through planting.
- Manage livestock and run off around **critical source areas**.
- Manage periods of **exposed soil between crops** and re-grassing.

 **Actions to include in a farm environment plan**

 **Farm menus**

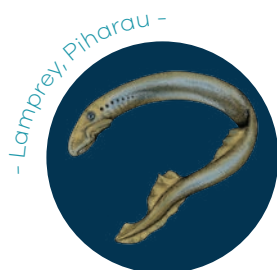
Steep or rolling land makes up more than 70 per cent of the Kaniwhaniwha catchment, with an average stream slope of 33m/km. The Kaniwhaniwha catchment is home to a range of natural and community features, including Mt Pirongia, extensive native forest, Karamu Caves and the villages of Karamu and Te Pahu.

The catchment and its surrounding environments hold deep cultural and spiritual significance for Waikato-Tainui, the primary iwi for this region. Waikato-Tainui regards its coastal areas, rivers, lakes and streams as living ancestors whose mauri (life force) and mana (authority) must be actively protected and restored. Hapū and marae act as kaitiaki (guardians) at a local level to preserve and sustain the waterbodies and taonga (treasured) species for future generations. While the catchment is shaped by past and present land use, it continues to provide important ecological, recreational, community and cultural values. Protecting and enhancing the health of its waterways is therefore essential for both people and the environment.

Taonga (treasured) species found in the Kaniwhaniwha catchment



— Tuna —



— Lamprey, Piharau —



— Giant kokopu —



— Kahikatea-pukatea forest —



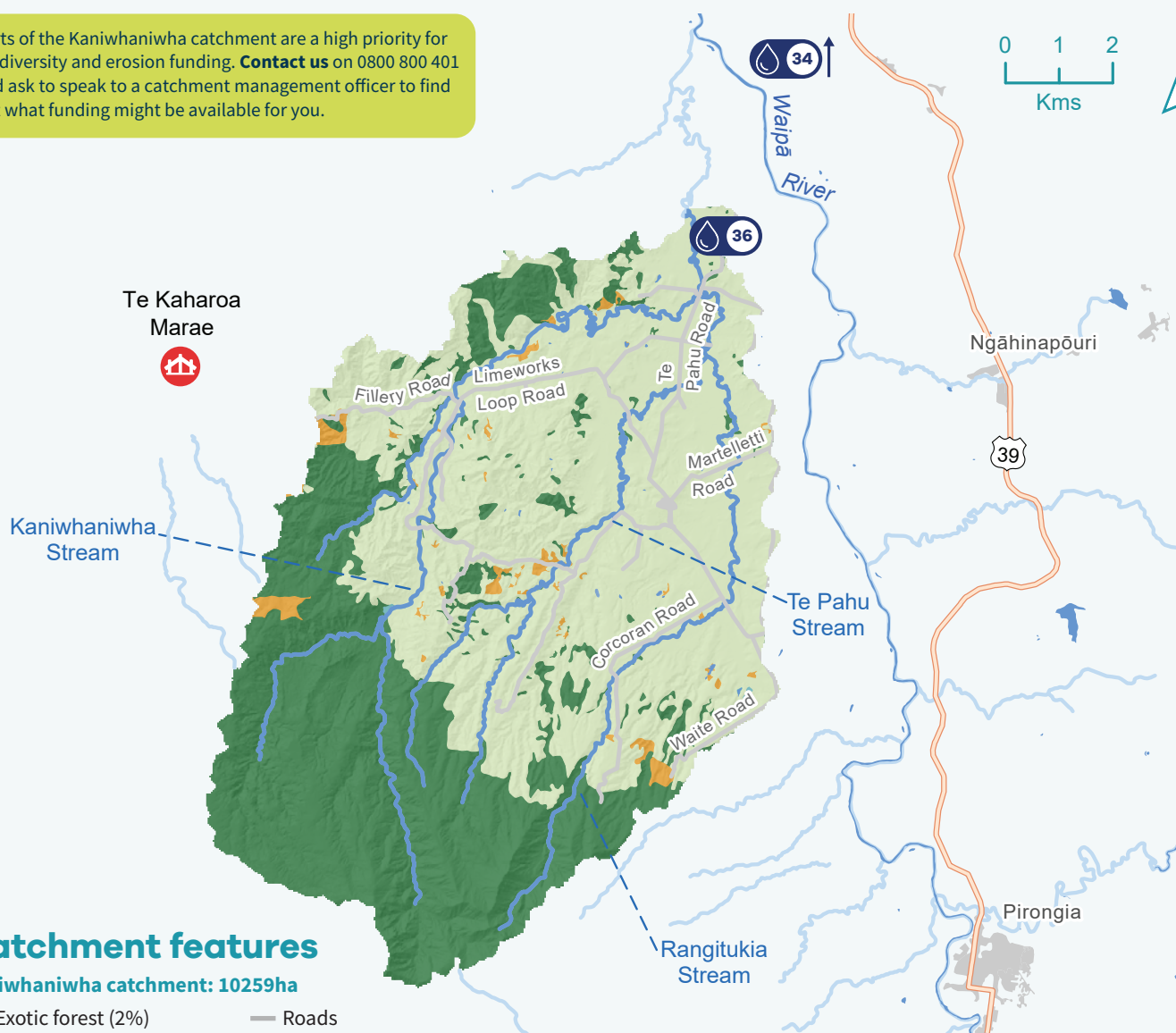
— Tōtara matai forest —

Consider your farm's location in the catchment

The table shows how landform and soil characteristics shape primary risks and contaminant losses specific to the Kaniwhaniwha catchment.

Landform	Main soils + properties	Primary risks	Primary contaminant loss
Flat to undulating land (0-7 degrees) 26% of catchment	Gley: Poorly to imperfectly drained clay.	Slight wetness limitation after drainage and a risk of flooding.	<i>E. coli</i> Sediment
	Recent: Moderately to well drained silt.	Soil compaction and pugging when wet.	
Rolling land (8-20 degrees) 37% of catchment	Brown: Well drained clay over loam.	Slight to moderate sheet and rill erosion when cultivated.	Nitrogen <i>E. coli</i>
	Allophanic: Well drained clay.	Moderate to severe sheet and rill erosion when cultivated.	
	Granular: Moderately well drained clay.		
Steep land (>20 degrees) 37% of catchment	Allophanic: Well drained clay.	Slight slip and sheet erosion.	Sediment Nitrogen
	Recent: Well drained loam.	Moderate to severe sheet and soil slip erosion.	Sediment Phosphorus
	Brown: Well drained clay over loam.	Severe slip erosion, moderate sheet erosion, and slight gully erosion.	

Parts of the Kaniwhaniwha catchment are a high priority for biodiversity and erosion funding. **Contact us** on 0800 800 401 and ask to speak to a catchment management officer to find out what funding might be available for you.



Catchment features

Kaniwhaniwha catchment: 10259ha

- Exotic forest (2%)
- Native forest (42%)
- Pasture (56%)
- Roads
- Marae
- Water quality monitoring point

The national land cover database (LCDB, version 6) was used to define land cover in this catchment.

Water quality improvement for the four contaminants

This diagram shows the level of collective effort needed to positively impact water quality in the Kaniwhaniwha catchment and further downstream. Focus on best practices within your farm and catchment, while keeping your downstream neighbours in mind.

