

29 Mangaonua 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 periods of **exposed soil between crops** and re-grassing.
- Keep stock away from waterbodies.
- Manage livestock around **critical source areas**.
- Match timing and amount of fertiliser applications to plant requirements.
- Stabilise stream banks and provide habitat through planting.

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

 **Farm menus**

The Mangaonua catchment is home to a diverse range of community and natural features, including the Mangaonua Stream, Pukemako, Te Miro and Junction Scenic Reserves and the townships of Te Miro and Matangi. These features provide recreational opportunities and support community wellbeing.

The Mangaonua catchment and surrounding environments hold deep cultural and spiritual significance for Ngāti Hauā, the primary iwi for this area. Ngāti Hauā considers all natural resources to have qualities of wairua (spirituality) and mauri (life force or life supporting capacity). They are considered living and interconnected. Hapū and marae act as kaitiaki (guardians) at a local level and apply traditional safeguard mechanisms to sustain resources for current and future generations.

While the Mangaonua catchment is shaped by land use and land drainage, 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.

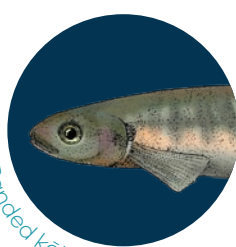
Taonga (treasured) species found in the Mangaonua catchment



--- Tuna ---



- Crans bully -



- Banded kōkōpu -



- Kahikatea-pukatea forest -



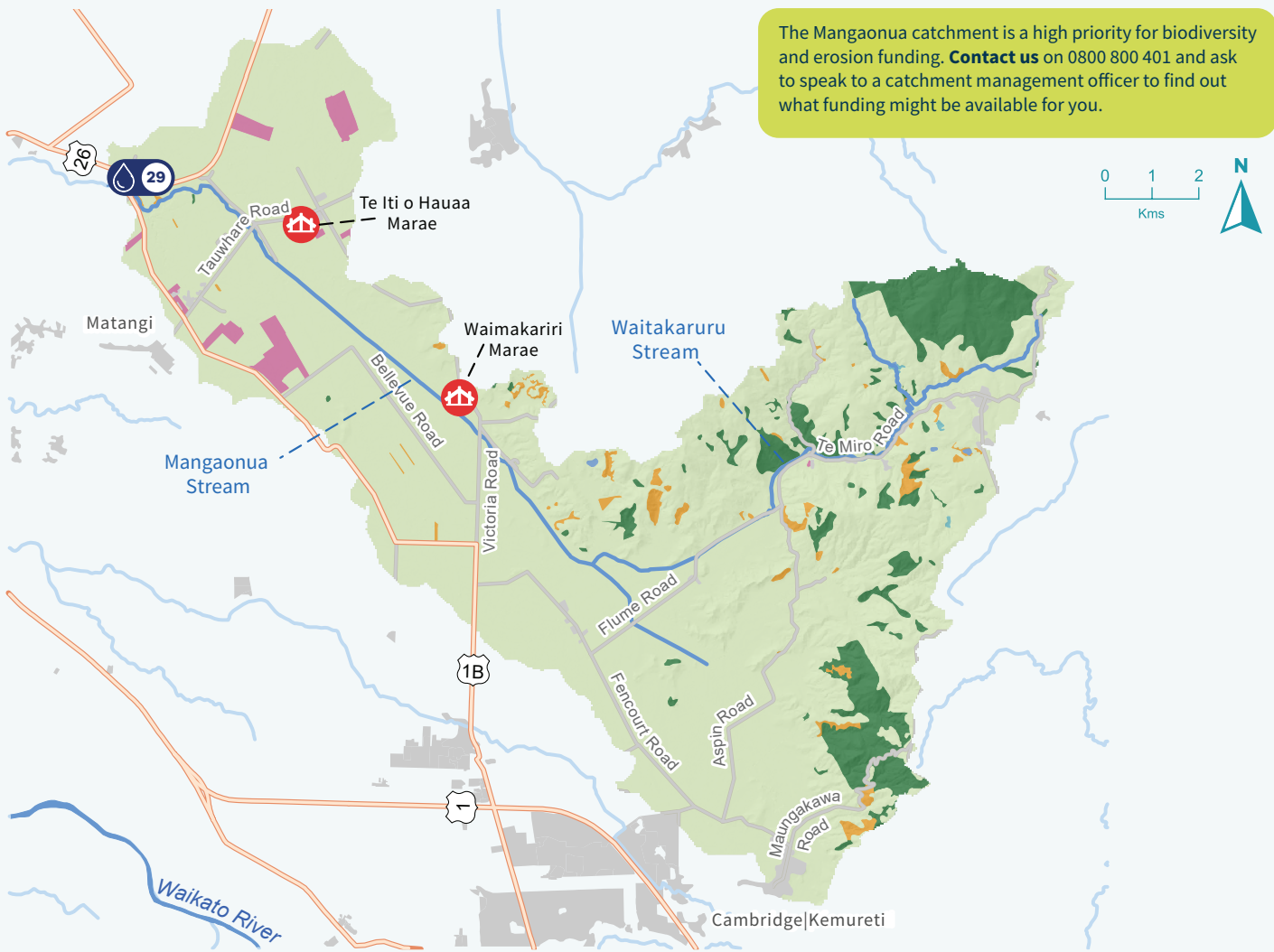
- Tawa-mangao forest -

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 Mangaonua catchment.

Landform	Main soils + properties	Primary risks	Primary contaminant loss
Flat to undulating land (0-7 degrees) 62% of catchment	Allophanic: Imperfectly to well drained loam over sand.	Nitrogen leaching.	<i>E. coli</i> Nitrogen
	Brown: Imperfectly to well drained clay or silt over clay.	Soil compaction or pugging on poorly drained soils. Slight rill or sheet erosion risk if cultivated.	
	Gley: Poorly drained silt over clay.	Soil compaction and pugging when wet.	<i>E. coli</i> Sediment
Rolling land (8-20 degrees) 24% of catchment	Allophanic: Well drained clay.	Slight slip and sheet erosion.	Sediment Phosphorus
	Brown: Moderately to well drained clay.		
Steep land (>20 degrees) 14% of catchment	Brown: Well drained clay.	Moderate to severe slip erosion, moderate sheet and gully erosion risk.	Sediment Phosphorus

The Mangaonua catchment is 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

Mangaonua catchment: 8096ha

- Exotic forest (2%)
- Native forest (9%)
- Pasture (87%)
- Orchard or cropland (2%)
- Urban
- Roads
- Rivers and streams
- 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 Mangaonua catchment and further downstream. Focus on best practices within your farm and catchment, while keeping your downstream neighbours in mind.

