

38 Mangapiko 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 livestock and run off around **critical source areas**.
- Manage livestock and machinery on poorly drained soils during critical periods to minimise soil damage.
- Match timing and amount of fertiliser applications to plant and soil requirements.
- Use grass or vegetated buffers around waterways to capture contaminants.
- Keep stock away from waterbodies.

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

 **Farm menus**

The Mangapiko catchment is home to a diverse range of community and natural features, including Te Awamutu, Mangapiko and Mangaohoi streams, Moanatuatua Peat Reserve and Maungatautari Sanctuary Mountain. Maungatautari is the world's largest fenced eco-sanctuary, rich in native plant and bird species.

The catchment and its surrounding environments hold deep cultural and spiritual significance for Raukawa, the primary iwi for this region. Raukawa regards its 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 water bodies and taonga (treasured) species for future generations.

While the Mangapiko catchment is shaped by 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.

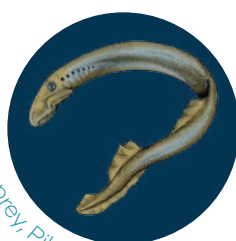
Taonga (treasured) species found in the Mangapiko catchment



- Longfin-eel, Tuna -



- Inanga -



- Lamprey, Piharau -



- Kahikatea-pukatea forest -



- Tawa-mangeao forest -

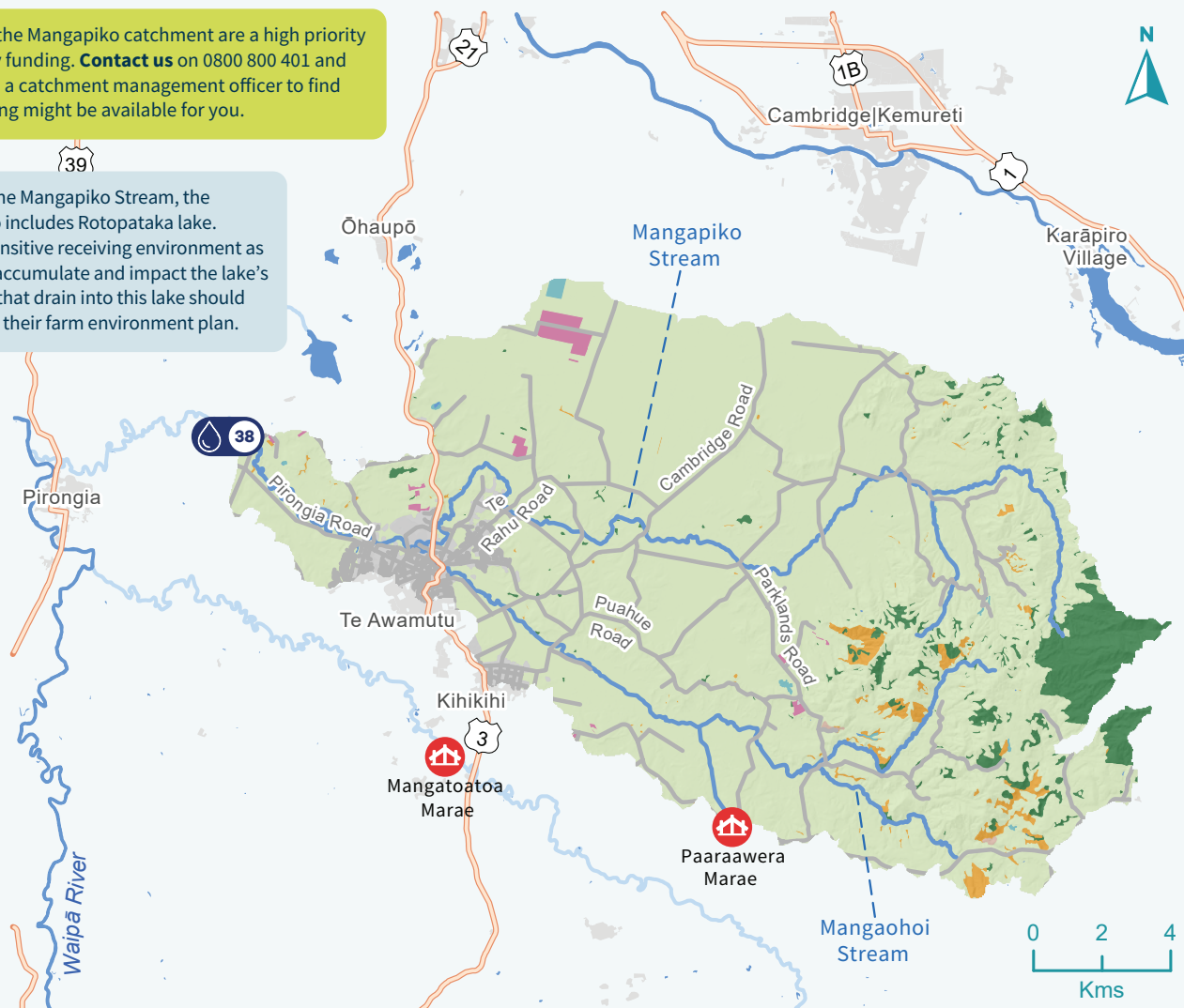
Consider your farm's location in the catchment

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

Landform	Main soils + properties	Primary risks	Primary contaminant loss
Flat to undulating land (0-7 degrees) 63% of catchment	Organic: Very poorly drained peat.	Drainage contributes to shrinkage which lowers the land surface. Flooding if drainage not maintained. Pugging when wet.	Sediment <i>E. coli</i> Phosphorus
	Gley: Poorly drained clay.	Pugging when wet. Moderate stream bank erosion. Slight sheet erosion when cultivated.	
Rolling land (8-20 degrees) 24% of catchment	Allophanic: Well drained clay.	Slight to moderate sheet and rill erosion when cultivated.	Nitrogen <i>E. coli</i>
Steep land (>20 degrees) 13% of catchment	Brown: Well drained loam.	Slight to moderate landslide, sheet and gully erosion risks.	Sediment Phosphorus
	Allophanic: Well drained clay.	Slight to moderate risk of sheet and landslide erosion.	

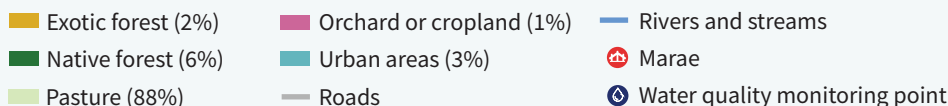
Some parts of the Mangapiko catchment are a high priority for biodiversity funding. **Contact us** on 0800 800 401 and ask to speak to a catchment management officer to find out what funding might be available for you.

In addition to the Mangapiko Stream, the catchment also includes Rotopataka lake. This lake is a sensitive receiving environment as contaminants accumulate and impact the lake's health. Farm's that drain into this lake should consider this in their farm environment plan.



Catchment features

Mangapiko catchment: 28069ha



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 Mangapiko catchment and further downstream. Focus on best practices within your farm and catchment, while keeping your downstream neighbours in mind.

