

30 Mangakotukutuku 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:

- Keep stock away from waterbodies.
- Manage livestock around **critical source areas**.
- Capture contaminants before entering waterways using grass or vegetated buffers.
- Manage livestock on poorly drained soils during critical periods to minimise soil damage and run off.

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

 **Farm menus**

The Mangakotukutuku catchment has diverse land use, including agricultural and urban areas. The catchment is home to a range of natural and community features, such as Resthills and Sandford parks and the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system. The agricultural land is in the south of the catchment. Together, these features provide recreational opportunities and support community wellbeing.

The Mangakotukutuku catchment and 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 has been shaped by land use, particularly urban land use, it continues to provide important ecological, recreational, and cultural values.

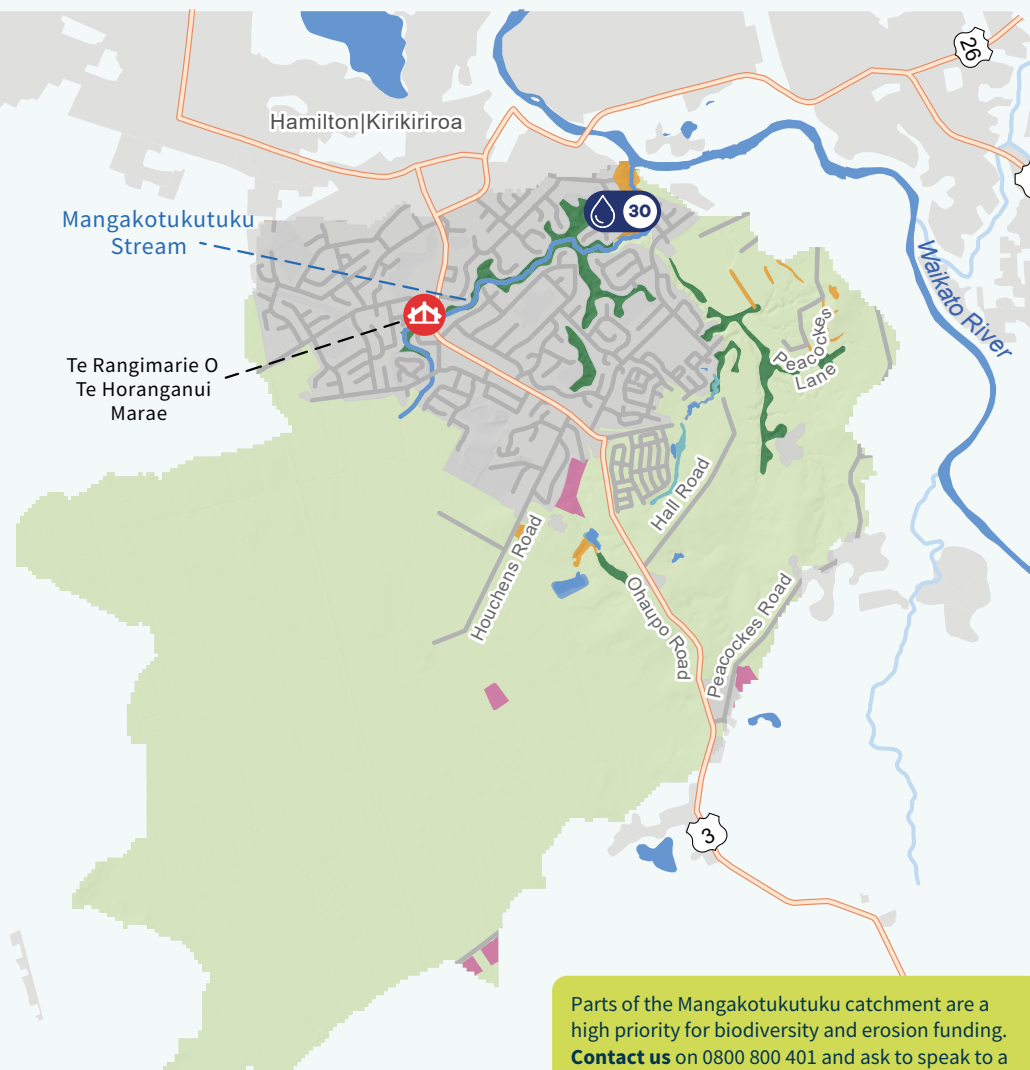
Taonga (treasured) species found in the Mangakotukutuku catchment



Consider your farm's location in the catchment

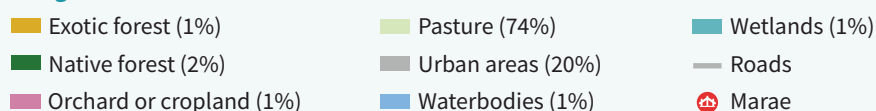
The table shows how landform and soil characteristics shape primary risks and contaminant losses specific to the Mangakotukutuku catchment.

Landform	Main soils + properties	Primary risks	Primary contaminant loss
Flat to undulating land (0-7 degrees) 85% of catchment	Organic: Very poorly drained peat.	Drainage contributes to ongoing peat subsidence including land level lowering. Pugging when wet and unstable substrate.	<i>E. coli</i> Phosphorus
Rolling land (8-20 degrees) 12% of catchment	Allophanic: Well drained loam over sand.	Nitrogen loss.	Nitrogen
	Granular: Moderately well drained clay.	Slight wetness limitation.	<i>E. coli</i>
	Brown: Imperfectly drained clay.	Slight to moderate sheet or rill erosion hazard when cultivated.	<i>E. coli</i> Sediment
Steep land (>20 degrees) 3% of catchment	The majority of this landform is not in agricultural landuse.		



Catchment features

Mangakotukutuku catchment: 2708ha



Water quality monitoring point

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

Parts of the Mangakotukutuku 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.

Water quality improvement for the four contaminants

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

