

52 Waitomo at Tumutumu Road

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.
- Manage livestock and run off around **critical source areas**.
- Manage periods of exposed soil when cultivating.
- Stabilise stream banks and gullies through planting.
- Keep stock away from waterbodies.

Actions to include in a farm environment plan

Farm menus

The Waitomo catchment is home to a diverse range of natural and community features, including the extensive karst cave systems, Ruakuri Bush and natural bridge and Lake Rotokawau . These features provide recreational opportunities and support community wellbeing. A critically endangered population of the freshwater snail, *Potamopyrgus doci*, exists at Ruakuri Cave.

The catchment and its surrounding environments hold deep cultural and spiritual significance for Maniapoto, the primary iwi for this region. Maniapoto 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 Waitomo 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 Waitomo at Tumutumu Road catchment.

Landform	Main soils + properties	Primary risks	Primary contaminant loss
Flat to undulating land (0-7 degrees) 12% of catchment	**Recent:** Imperfectly drained loam.	Slight wetness limitation, soil compaction and pugging when wet.	*E. coli* Sediment
	Gley: Poorly drained clay.	Slight wetness limitation, soil compaction and pugging when wet.	
Rolling land (8-20 degrees) 38% of catchment	**Allophanic:** Well drained clay.	Moderate to severe sheet and rill erosion when cultivated.	Sediment Phosphorus
	Brown: Imperfectly drained silt over clay.		
Steep land (>20 degrees) 50% of catchment	**Brown:** Imperfectly drained silt over clay.	Slight to moderate of sheet, slip and gully erosion.	Sediment Phosphorus
	Recent: Imperfectly drained loam.	Severe slip erosion, moderate sheet erosion, and slight gully erosion.	
	Allophanic: Well drained clay.	Slight to moderate sheet, slip and gully erosion.	

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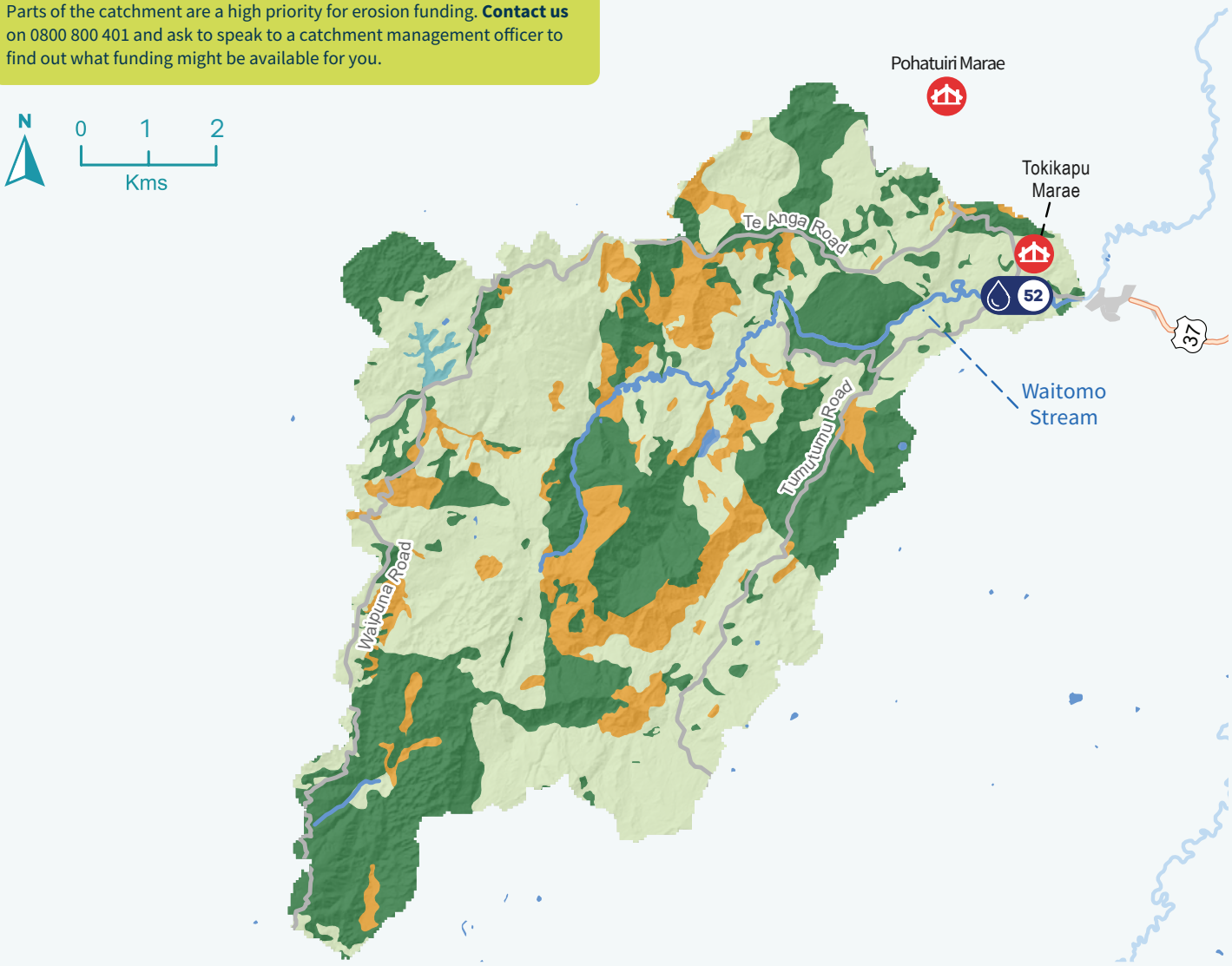
Parts of the catchment are a high priority for erosion funding. **Contact us** on 0800 800 401 and ask to speak to a catchment management officer to find out what funding might be available for you.



Catchment features

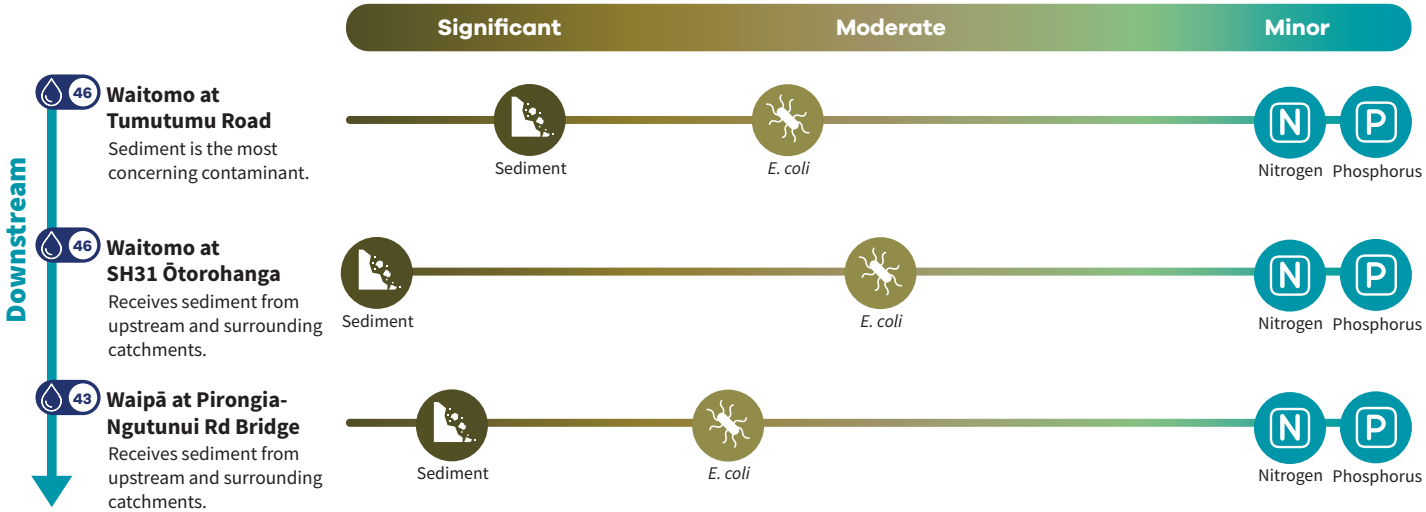
Waitomo at Tumutumu Road catchment: 4318ha

- Exotic forest (13%)
- Native forest (37%)
- Pasture (49%)
- Wetlands (1%)
- Urban areas
- 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 Waitomo catchment and further downstream. Focus on best practices within your farm and catchment, while keeping your downstream neighbours in mind.



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