

31 Mangaone 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**.
- Keep stock away from waterbodies.
- Monitor timings and rates of effluent applications.
- Regularly check and maintain effluent spreading equipment.
- Match timing and amount of fertiliser applications to plant requirements.

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

 **Farm menus**

Flat to undulating land makes up more than 90 per cent of the Mangaone catchment. The catchment is home to a range of natural and community features, including Mangaone Stream and connected wetlands, Whewells Bush Reserve and the townships of Matangi, Tamahere and Cambridge. The Mangaone gully is a regionally significant mosaic of swamp and fen habitat supporting threatened species.

The 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 Mangaone 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 Mangaone catchment



--- Tuna ---



--- Inanga ---



- Common smelt -



- Kohikatea-pukatea forest -

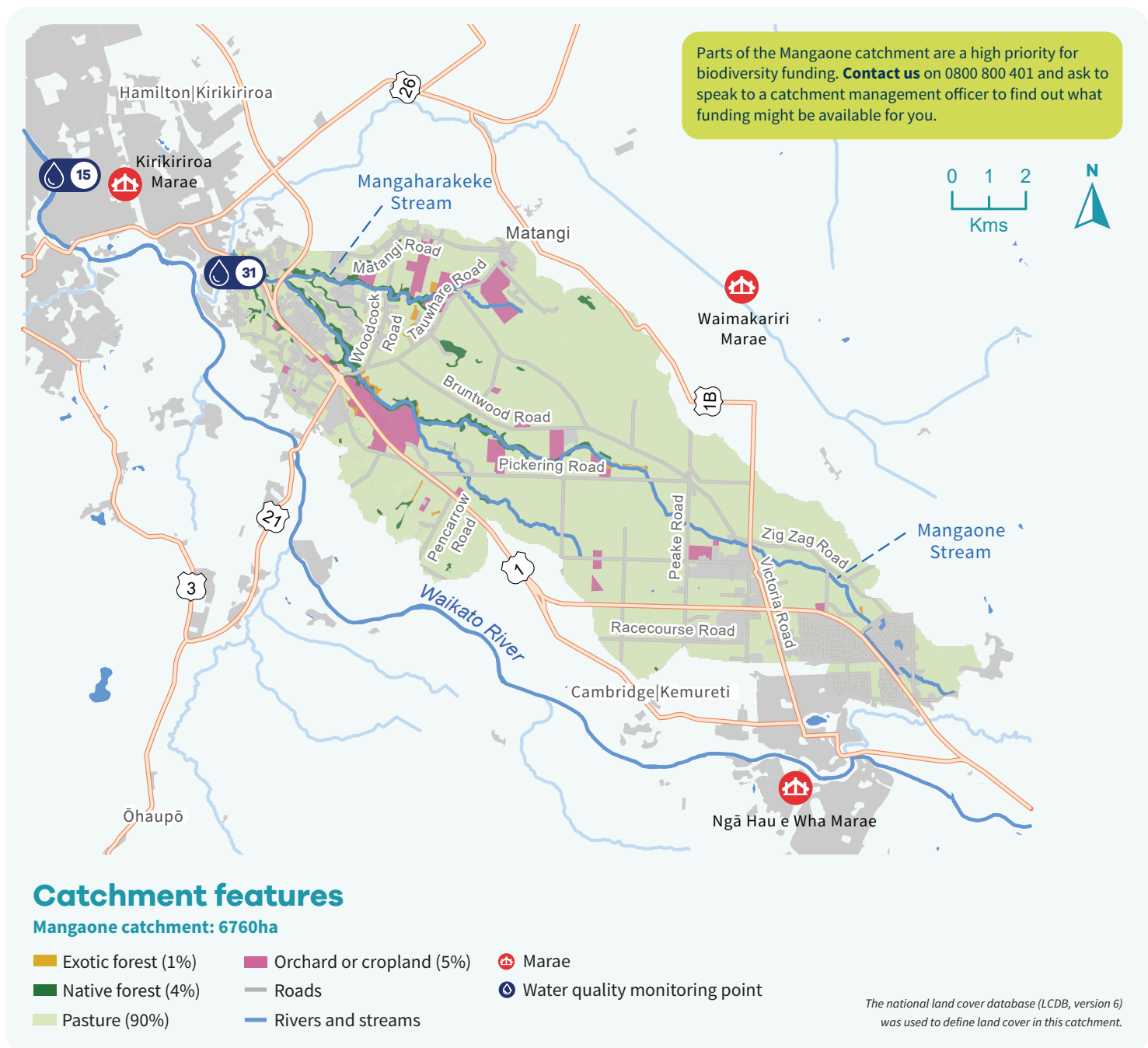


- Fen and swamp mosaic -

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 Mangaone catchment.

Landform	Main soils + properties	Primary risks	Primary contaminant loss
Flat to undulating land (0-7 degrees) 90% of catchment	Allophanic: Well drained loam over sand.	Weak structure is prone to erosion. Nitrogen leaching.	<i>E. coli</i> Nitrogen
	Gley: Poorly drained silt over clay.	Soil compaction and pugging if wet. Slight sheet erosion if cultivated.	
	Brown: Imperfectly drained loam over sand.		
Rolling land (8-20 degrees) 5% of catchment	Granular: Moderately well drained clay.	Slight to moderate sheet erosion hazard when cultivated.	<i>E. coli</i> Sediment
Steep land (>20 degrees) 5% of catchment	Recent: Well drained silt.	Gully erosion.	Sediment



Water quality improvement for the four contaminants

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

