Water quality and ecosystem health in Otago

Water quality Ecosystem health July 2010 to June 2015 January 2015 legional

Council

Introduction The Otago Regional Council (ORC) is responsible for managing Otago's surface-water resources and carrying out regular and extensive long-term water-quality monitoring, as part of its State of Environment (SOE) programme. This report card documents the results of water-quality (July 2010 to June 2015), and macroinvertebrate, periphyton and fish (2015), monitoring.

Water quality

Water Plan Change 6A (PC6A) sets out the numerical limits for acceptable water quality for all catchments in the Otago region (Schedule 15). The receiving water limits (outlined in Table 1) are applied as five-year, 80th percentiles, when flows are at or below median flow.

Schedule 15	Nitrite-nitrate nitrogen mg/l	Dissolved reactive phosphorus mg/l	Ammoniacal nitrogen mg/l	<i>Escherichia coli</i> cfu/100ml	Turbidity NTU	Total nitrogen mg/l	Total phosphorus mg/l
Group 1	0.444	0.026	0.1	260	5		
Group 2	0.075	0.010	0.1	260	5		
Group 3	0.075	0.005	0.01	50	3		
Group 4			0.1	126	5	0.55	0.033
Group 5			0.01	10	3	0.1	0.005

Table 1: Water quality standards (five-year, 80th percentiles, when flows are at or below median flow)

Most SOE sites were monitored every two months, and a further eight were monitored monthly by NIWA, as part of the National River Water Quality Network. To enable classification of each site into one of four groups (Table 2), ORC uses a water quality index. Figure 1 shows the results.

Table 2: Water quality index

Grade	Number of parameters complying with water quality standards (June2008 to July 2013)
Excellent	All five parameters (Table 1) comply
Good	Four (of the five) values comply
Fair	Three (of the five) values comply
Poor	Two or fewer (of the five) values comply

Nutrients: Nitrite-nitrate nitrogen (NNN) and dissolved reactive phosphorus (DRP) are the biologically available nutrients used for algae and plant growth. NNN is a form of nitrogen, mainly derived from land drainage, and DRP is a form of phosphorus, mainly sourced from effluent and fertiliser. Ammoniacal nitrogen (NH₄-N) can indicate the presence of effluent in water.

E. coli: Escherichia coli (E.coli) are a bacterium which is used as an indicator of the presence of harmful microorganisms in water (e.g. human or animal faeces). This can be used to gauge whether water is suitable for stock drinking, swimming, surfing or other recreational activities.

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water, determined by how much light is scattered by suspended particles. Streams with 'high turbidity' often have high suspended sediment loads. Having high turbidity can reduce light penetration, which can affect photosynthesis. High sediment loading also tends to smother the streambed, which reduces macroinvertebrate and fish-spawning habitat.

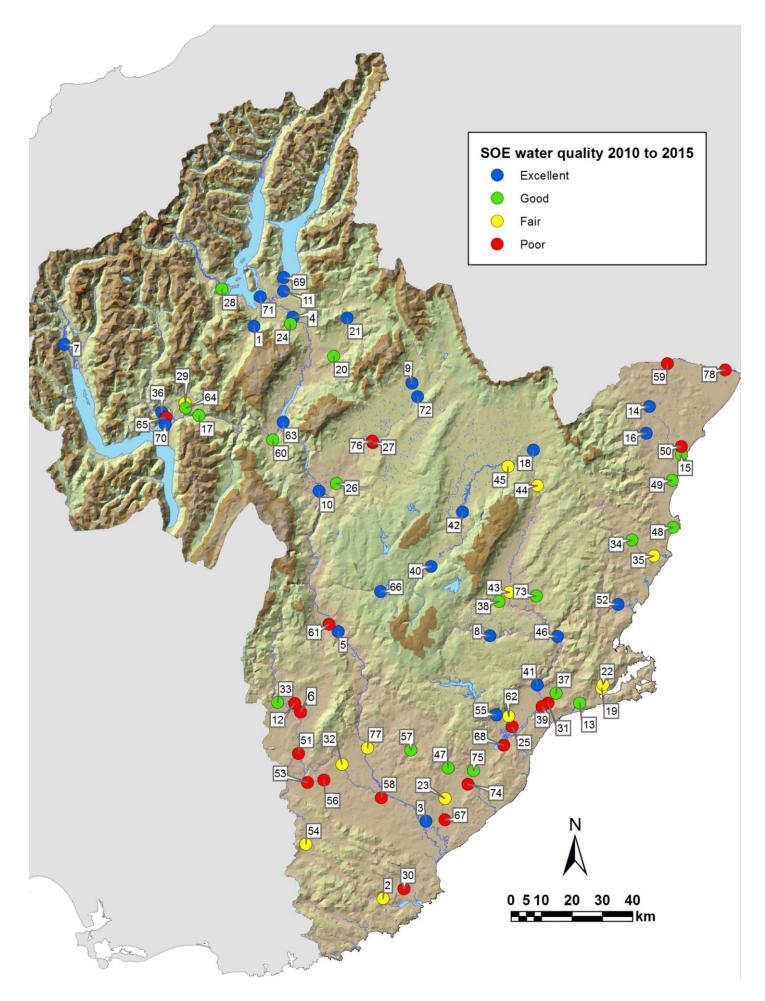


Figure 1: Results of five years of SOE water-quality monitoring. Site numbers refer to sites in Tables 3 and 4.

Water-quality monitoring: Results

Table 3: Group 1 sites showing water quality results. The orange cells show where the 80th percentile below median flow exceeded the PC6A standards. The grey cells indicate the additional parameters to those in PC6A. Sites with * by the Group have not been monitored for five years, therefore the grade is interim.

Number		-	NNN	NH ₄ -N	DRP	E.coli	Turb.	TN	ТР
on map	Group	Site	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	cfu/100ml	NTU	mg/l	mg/l
			0.444	0.1	0.026	260	5		
2	1	Catlins at Houipapa	0.448	0.0144	0.0166	350	4.24	0.632	0.037
6	1	Crookston Burn at Kelso Rd	1.638	0.0242	0.0444	3360	4.88	1.928	0.065
12	1	Heriot Burn at Park Hill Rd	1.908	0.0352	0.0464	2400	6.2	2.258	0.0924
13	1	Kaikorai Stm at Brighton Rd	0.228	0.0114	0.0106	2860	2.82	0.46	0.0238
19	1	Leith at Dundas Street	0.45	0.0118	0.023	704	3.18	0.632	0.0588
22	1	Lindsays Creek	0.7744	0.0204	0.0212	1100	3.42	0.968	0.0384
23	1	Lovells Creek	0.84	0.0166	0.0176	550	3	1.232	0.0438
3	1	NIWA Balclutha	0.1308	0.0068	0.003	176.14	3.33	0.2312	0.013
30	1	Owaka at Katea Rd	1.308	0.0238	0.0302	752	4.356	1.614	0.059
32	1	Pomahaka at Burkes Ford	0.708	0.0098	0.0138	344	3.52	1.016	0.0356
74	1*	Tokomairiro at Black Bridge	0.48	0.029	0.035	1300	4.2	0.79	0.062
75	1*	Tokomairiro at Lisnatunny	0.31	0.0224	0.0228	484	3.614	0.456	0.0542
47	1	Tokomairiro W Branch Br	0.31	0.0126	0.012	320	2.74	0.538	0.0334
77	1*	Tuapeka	0.0924	0.0174	0.0356	222.4	6.48	0.388	0.0724
51	1	Waikoikoi at Hailes Bridge	0.51	0.023	0.037	1700	6.6	0.85	0.076
53	1	Waipahi at Cairns Peak	0.804	0.0304	0.019	1140	7.68	1.23	0.0772
54	1	Waipahi at Waipahi	1.218	0.01	0.019	294	2.6	1.474	0.0506
56	1	Wairuna at Millar Road	1.606	0.04184	0.11384	1784	12.084	1.786	0.19368
57	1	Waitahuna at Tweeds Br	0.0938	0.009	0.0174	440	4.192	0.42	0.0452
58	1	Waiwera at Maws Farm	0.8816	0.017	0.0344	748	4.28	1.228	0.0726

Table 4: Group 2 sites showing water quality results. The orange cells show where the 80th percentile below median flow exceeded the PC6A standards. The grey cells indicate the additional parameters to those in PC6A. Sites with * by the Group have not been monitored for five years, therefore the grade is interim.

Number			NNN	NH ₄ -N	DRP	E.coli	Turb.	TN	ТР
on map	Group	Site	0.075	0.1	0.01	260	5		
59	2*	Awamoko	0.12	0.022	0.077	530	2.3	0.86	0.098
60	2*	Bannock Burn	0.0016	0.005	0.007	83.2	5.8	0.152	0.0156
61	2*	Benger Burn	0.1038	0.0096	0.0224	988	1.856	0.392	0.0486
1	1	Cardrona at Mt Barker	0.062	0.009	0.004	80	0.98	0.13	0.008
62	2*	Contour Channel	0.0304	0.0264	0.042	316	4.14	0.446	0.095
8	2	Deep Stream	0.001	0.0094	0.0036	236	1.26	0.252	0.017
9	2	Dunstan Crk at Beattie Rd	0.046	0.006	0.005	90	1.1	0.12	0.011
10	2	Fraser at Marshall Road	0.0398	0.005	0.0026	46.8	1.038	0.148	0.012
11	2	Hawea at Camphill Bridge	0.0188	0.0078	0.0036	3	0.62	0.055	0.0045
14	2	Kakanui at Clifton Falls	0.036	0.011	0.0042	200	0.76	0.14	0.0088
15	2	Kakanui at McCones	0.29	0.017	0.003	130	0.7	0.4	0.01
16	2	Kauru at Ewings	0.026	0.009	0.006	180	0.3	0.13	0.009
18	2	Kye Burn at SH85 Bridge	0.04	0.009	0.007	260	1.82	0.19	0.011
63	2	Lake Dunstan	0.039	0.006	0.004	5	1.2	0.08	0.008
20	2	Lindis at Ardgour Road	0.1812	0.009	0.005	111.2	0.68	0.244	0.0078
21	2	Lindis at Lindis Peak	0.0118	0.009	0.0058	70.4	0.734	0.0594	0.008
24	2	Luggate Creek at SH6	0.0042	0.009	0.0174	160	1.364	0.088	0.0224
25	2	Main Drain	0.3728	0.506	0.0284	326	12.46	2.722	0.1556
26	2	Manuherikia at Galloway	0.0282	0.0132	0.0168	248	3.36	0.286	0.0332
27	2	Manuherikia at Ophir	0.0764	0.0184	0.0378	446	5.3	0.384	0.0624
72	2*	Manuherikia Blackstone	0.003	0.0136	0.005	102	2.48	0.136	0.0244
29	2	Mill Creek at Fish Trap	0.426	0.0136	0.008	450	3.32	0.58	0.026
73	2*	Nenthorn at Mt Stoker Rd	0.00416	0.0228	0.019	56	2.1	0.568	0.058
31	2	Owhiro Stream	0.2966	0.0602	0.0472	1032	15.12	0.804	0.1134

Number			NNN	NH₄-N	DRP	E.coli	Turb.	TN	ТР
on map	Group	Site	0.075	0.1	0.01	260	5		
33	2	Pomahaka at Glenken	0.0406	0.0092	0.0082	560	2.008	0.28	0.025
34	2	Shag at Craig Road	0.11	0.009	0.006	92	0.64	0.27	0.01
35	2	Shag at Goodwood Pump	0.28	0.015	0.011	236	0.76	0.45	0.0176
37	2	Silver Stream at Riccarton	0.3756	0.013	0.006	242	1.57	0.578	0.013
39	2	Taieri at Allanton Bridge	0.0636	0.02	0.0152	394	5.54	0.41	0.0404
40	2	Taieri at Linnburn	0.0048	0.01	0.005	200	1.674	0.182	0.016
42	2	Taieri at Stonehenge	0.01	0.009	0.0078	136	2.16	0.258	0.0276
43	2	Taieri at Sutton	0.0608	0.0182	0.014	438	2.64	0.352	0.04
45	2	Taieri at Waipiata	0.0266	0.01	0.0462	480	3.88	0.448	0.0806
76	2*	Thomsons Creek	0.2274	0.0244	0.0746	1440	6.5	0.844	0.1544
46	2	Three O'Clock Stream	0.0542	0.0062	0.0036	33.6	0.51	0.156	0.0106
48	2	Trotters Creek at	0.372	0.0166	0.007	120	2.16	0.534	0.0172
49	2	Waianakarua at Browns	0.25	0.009	0.007	130	0.39	0.36	0.011
50	2	Waiareka Creek	0.428	0.0292	0.144	488	1.94	1.004	0.1792
52	2	Waikouaiti d/s Confluence	0.015	0.009	0.003	90	1.11	0.17	0.0106
55	2	Waipori at Waipori Falls	0.052	0.008	0.0036	55.2	2.48	0.256	0.019
78	2*	Welcome Creek	1.26	0.0148	0.0252	263.2	1.276	1.38	0.0378
			NNN	NH ₄ -N	DRP	E.coli	Turb.	TN	ТР
		NIWA sites	0.075	0.01	0.005	50	3		
5	2	NIWA Millers Flat	0.0462	0.004	0.0012	69.4	3.102	0.1252	0.0084
41	2	NIWA Outram	0.055	0.009	0.008	145	3.24	0.352	0.032
36	2	NIWA Shotover	0.0194	0.0038	0.001	5.2	4.03	0.0484	0.0242
38	2	NIWA Sutton	0.02	0.01	0.0066	387.3	2.274	0.2698	0.024
44	2	NIWA Tiroiti	0.0466	0.0076	0.017	347.46	4.194	0.3406	0.0442

Table 5: Group 3 sites showing water quality results. The orange cells show where the 80th percentile below median flow exceeded the PC6A standards. The grey cells indicate the additional parameters to those in PC6A.

Number			NNN	NH₄-N	DRP	E.coli	Turb.	TN	TP
on map	Group	Site	0.075	0.01	0.005	50	3		
7	3	Dart at The Hillocks	0.0302	0.009	0.0042	11.6	52.2	0.174	0.0532
28	3	Matukituki W Wanaka	0.069	0.01	0.0044	68	2.6	0.1	0.0146
17	3	NIWA Kawarau	0.029	0.0206	0.002	18.9	3.82	0.1012	0.0142
4	3	NIWA Luggate	0.04	0.003	0.001	4.76	0.998	0.0698	0.0026

Table 6: Groups 4 and 5 showing water quality results. The orange cells show where the 80 th percentile below median flow
exceeded the PC6A standards. The grey cells indicate the additional parameters to those in PC6A.

Number			NNN	NH ₄ -N	DRP	E.coli	Turb.	TN	ТР
on map	Group	Site		0.1		126	5	0.55	0.033
64	4	Lake Hayes	0.01	0.018	0.026	28	2.63	0.39	0.058
65	4	Lake Johnson	0.0154	0.224	0.0414	16	12.88	1.42	0.0936
66	4	Lake Onslow	0.0045	0.009	0.003	5.2	4.2	0.29	0.028
67	4	Lake Tuakitoto	0.514	0.0596	0.0568	186	13.8	1.462	0.1276
68	4	Lake Waihola	0.059	0.0162	0.0092	94.4	27	0.692	0.0868
Number			NNN	NH ₄ -N	DRP	E.coli	Turb.	TN	ТР
on map	Group	Site		0.01		10	3	0.1	0.005
69	5	Lake Hawea	0.02	0.008	0.003	0.9	0.716	0.055	0.0045
70	5	Lake Wakatipu	0.028	0.006	0.003	3	0.87	0.08	0.005
71	5	Lake Wanaka	0.0376	0.0082	0.0043	1	0.46	0.0658	0.0048

Water quality: Summary

Most the sites with 'excellent' river water quality were in Central Otago and the upper Clutha, where land-use tends to be low-intensity sheep farming and/or dominated by tussock lands. Poorer water quality was found in river catchments with higher-intensity farming or in streams draining urban environments.

One site in Group 1 (out of 20) had 'excellent' water quality, four had 'good' water quality; Kaikorai, Tokomairiro (Lisnatunny and West Branch Bridge) and Waitahuna; seven had 'fair' water quality and eight 'poor'. Schedule 15 limits were most often exceeded for *E. coli* and NNN. Most of the 'poor' sites were in south-west Otago. Compared to last year one site dropped two grades (Catlins) and two sites had dropped a grade (Burkes Ford and Lovells Creek). Three new sites were analysed.



Figure 2 Kaikorai Stream at Brighton Road and the Catlins River at Houipapa

Eighteen sites in Group 2 (out of 46) had 'excellent' water quality. Most of these were upper catchment sites in the Taieri and Clutha river catchments. Thirteen sites had 'good' water quality, *E.coli* and NNN were the parameters that most often exceeded the Schedule 15 limit in this category. Six sites had 'fair' water quality, three of which were in the Taieri River (Waipiata, Tiroiti and Sutton), all three failed to meet the Schedule 15 limits for DRP and *E.coli*.

Two sites were affected by high NNN in groundwater, the Shag at Goodwood and and Mill Creek. Of the nine sites with 'poor' water quality, the Taieri at Allanton is new to this category and the Manuherikia at Ophir remains, water quality being adversely affected by Thomsons Creek. Compared to last year three sites had improved a grade (Deep Stream, Silver Stream and Kakanui at Clifton), one had dropped a grade (Allanton) and eight sites are new.



Figure 3 Shag River at Goodwood and the Manuherikia at Ophir

Of the four sites in Group 3, the Clutha River (Luggate) and Dart River had 'excellent' water quality, while the water quality of the Matukitutki River, and Kawarau was 'good'. Compared to last year the Kawaraa had dropped a grade.

One Group 4 site had 'excellent' water quality (Lake Onslow), one was 'good' (Lake Hayes) and three were 'poor' (Lakes Johnson, Tuakituto and Waihola). All exceeded Schedule 15 limits for total phosphorus (TP). Lake Tuakitoto was the only small lake to exceed the *E. coli* limit. In Group 4 the grades in 2015 were the same as in 2014.

All the three Group 5 sites (Wakatipu, Wanaka and Hawea) had excellent water quality.

Macroinvertebrates

Macroinvertebrates are an important component of streams and rivers because they aid ecosystem processes and provide food for fish and some birds. Because different macroinvertebrates have differing pollution tolerances, they are good for assessing pollution. As they have a relatively long life span, they are good indicators of environmental conditions over a prolonged period. The main measure of macroinvertebrate communities, the MCI index, is designed specifically for stony-riffle substrates in flowing water. MCI values can be affected by factors other than water quality, so it is more informative to consider changes in MCI values at the same site over a period, rather than among sites throughout the catchment.

Macroinvertebrate communities were assessed in the summer of 2013/2014 by taking a single kick net from a variety of habitats in each river. The highest macroinvertebrate diversity was found in the Kakanui at McCones with 28 species, 12 of which were EPT taxa, but this site had a 'poor' SQMCI score. The Kaikorai Stream had low species richness with 7 taxa as well as a 'poor' SQMCI score. This site was dominated by midges (Orthocladiinae) and worms, although *Oxyethira albiceps*, an EPT species was also present.

Table	7:	EPT,	MCI	and	SQMCI	scores
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Site no.	CATEGORY	No. of taxa	EPT richness	MCI	SQMCI
	Excellent	n/a	n/a	>120	>6
	Good	n/a	n/a	>100 -120	>5 - 6
	Average	n/a	n/a	80 to 100	>100
	Poor	n/a	n/a	<80	<4
	SITE				
1	Cardrona River	13	7	111	6.7
2	Catlins at Houipapa	25	12	112	6.9
9	Dunstan Creek	18	11	126	7.2
12	Heriot Burn	21	10	99	6.3
	Kaihiku Stream	24	9	83	4.4
13	Kaikorai at Brighton Rd	7	1	51	1.9
14	Kakanui at Clifton	23	12	114	6.0
15	Kakanui at McCones	28	12	90	3.7
16	Kauru at Ewings	21	13	126	7.1
18	Kye Burn	19	10	100	5.4
20	Lindis at Ardgour	20	11	103	2.5
22	Lindsays Creek	24	8	92	4.5
24	Luggate Creek	22	12	112	6.5
72	Manu. Blackst.	27	9	88	4.7
27	Manuherikia (Ophir)	27	13	105	5.4
29	Mill Creek	11	4	95	3.5
30	Owaka Katea Road	22	11	93	3.7
34	Shag at Craig Rd	24	11	99	4.5
35	Shag at Goodwood	20	7	86	5.6
37	Silver Stream d/s	15	5	87	3.1
	Sow Burn at Patearoa	21	10	107	5.0
	Toko at Coal Gully Rd	17	7	84	3.7
47	Toko.West Branch	23	11	114	5.4
48	Trotters Creek	14	5	81	3.7
49	Waianakarua at Browns	16	8	105	5.3
50	Waiareka Creek	12	3	72	4.8
52	Waikouaiti d/s confluence	12	4	105	4.0
53	Waipahi at Cairns Pk	21	12	120	5.6
54	Waipahi at Waipahi	20	8	90	3.7
55	Waipori River	14	8	113	4.6
56	Wairuna	18	6	89	4.3
57	Waitahuna	17	10	119	6.9
58	Waiwera River	22	6	80	3.6
78	Water of Leith	19	8	98	4.0

Indices to measure macroinvertebrate community health

The macroinvertebrate community index (MCI) is calculated by averaging the pollution tolerance scores of all species found at a site and multiplying it by 20. Species that are very sensitive to pollution score highly (up to 10); while invertebrates suited to muddy/weedy-bedded, pool-like habitats are generally more tolerant, low-scoring taxa.

EPT richness is the total number of the Ephemeroptera (mayflies), Plecoptera (stoneflies) and Trichoptera (caddisflies) taxa collected. It is a more meaningful index than MCI, as EPT taxa are generally sensitive to a range of pollutants, including fine sediment and nutrient enrichment.

Semi-quantitative macroinvertebrate community index (SQMCI) is also based on the ratios of sensitive to tolerant taxa, but SQMCI results are mainly determined by the most abundant taxa (unlike the MCI where all taxa are given equal weight in the calculation).

Algae (periphyton)

Excessive amounts of periphyton - in particular, filamentous algae - can reduce the amenity value of waterways, by decreasing their aesthetic appearance, reducing visibility and being a physical nuisance to swimmers. While algae are useful in monitoring the nutrient conditions of rivers and streams, they are only one method used to gain an overview of the river system. Factors other than nutrient levels also influence the composition of benthic algal communities, including substrate composition, river flows, amount of light reaching the river bed, invertebrate grazing and water temperature.

Algal samples were collected from 34 sites. Algae were given an abundance score ranging from 1 (rare) to 8 (dominant), based on the protocols developed by Biggs and Kilroy (2000). Sixteen sites were dominated by diatom communities, five sites were codominated, five sites were dominated by filamentous algae and eight sites were dominated by cyanobacteria. *Phormidium* had an abundance score of six or more in the Owaka River, Silver Stream and Waianakarua River. The algal community was low in the Heriot Burn, Waipori River and Waiareka Creek, in Waiareka Creek and the Heriot Burn fine sediment on the stream bed provides an unstable surface for algae growth.

Table 8: Diatoms

10010 01	Diatonis			r													r			
Site No.	Site	Achnanthes	Achnanthidium	Cocconeis	Cymbella	Didymosphenia	Epithemia	Eunotia	Frustulia	Gomphoneis	Gomphonema	Melosira	Naviculoid diatom	Nitzschia	Pinnularia	Rhoicosphenia	Rhopalodia	Surirella	Synedra	Tabellaria
1	Cardrona River		2		1	4				2				1						
2	Catlins at Houipapa		2						3			5	3	2					2	
9	Dunstan Creek				2	3			1			2	2							
12	Heriot Burn									2									1	
	Kaihiku Stream		2	1	2							5								
13	Kaikorai at Brighton Rd		2	2								6	1	2					4	
14	Kakanui at Clifton				5	3	2		2				4			2			3	
15	Kakanui at McCones	3	4		3	5		2	2			2	3	3					4	2
16	Kauru at Ewings				1				2	4										
18	Kye Burn		2		3	3			1			4		2					2	
20	Lindis at Ardgour				2	4			3										5	
22	Lindsays Creek		3	2	3				4	3		6		2					3	
24	Luggate Creek	2	2		2	4	3									2	3	2	3	
72	Manu. Blackst.					2	2		2	4		4	1				2		3	1
27	Manuherikia (Ophir)			1	2				1	6		5	1						2	
29	Mill Creek		3		2				3	3		3	4	2					3	
30	Owaka Katea Road		2		1				2	5		4							3	
34	Shag at Craig Rd	5	2	4	4				4	5		4	4	2					5	
35	Shag at Goodwood	5	3	2	4				3	4		2	2						5	
37	Silver Stream d/s			1	5					3		4							4	
	Sow Burn at Patearoa		3	2	4					2				1				1		
	Toko at Coal Gully Rd		4	2	2							4							2	
47	Toko.West Branch									2		3			2			1	2	
48	Trotters Creek								1	1									3	
49	Waianakarua at Browns				2							2	2						2	
50	Waiareka Creek		2							2										
52	Waikouaiti d/s confluence		3	3	4	5	2		3			4	5						5	
53	Waipahi at Cairns Pk		2							4										
54	Waipahi at Waipahi		4	3	2				2	3	2	4	2							
55	Waipori River				1					1									1	
56	Wairuna			2	3				3	2		2	4							
57	Waitahuna		3		2				4	4			2							
58	Waiwera River		4		1					3		6	2							
78	Leith at Dundas	3	3	2	2				3	6		4	2						3	

Table 9 Filamentous algae, cyanobacteria and phytoplankton

Table	e 9 Filamentous algae, cy	unios				opiai		r					
Site No.	Site	Microspora (FG)	Mougeotia (FG)	Oedogonium (FG)	Spirogyra (FG)	Audouinella (FR)	Batrachospermum (FR)	Anabaena (CY)	Nostoc (CY)	Oscillatoria/Phormidium (CY)	Rivularia (CY)	Closterium (P)	Cosmarium (P)
1	Cardrona River	2	1										
2	Catlins at Houipapa					4			3				
9	Dunstan Creek					3							
12	Heriot Burn	2				3							
	Kaihiku Stream	3				2	4		5		3	3	
13	Kaikorai at Brighton Rd	_							_		-	-	
14	Kakanui at Clifton					2					2		
15	Kakanui at McCones	2				_				4	_		
16	Kauru at Ewings									-	6		
18	Kye Burn	4	4	3		4				3	-		
20	Lindis at Ardgour		8	5	3	3				2			1
22	Lindsays Creek		Ū		5	5				-			-
24	Luggate Creek		3		1	3			3				
72	Manu. Blackst.		5		-	5		2	5				
27	Manuherikia (Ophir)							-		2			
29	Mill Creek					5				2			
30	Owaka Katea Road					5				7			
34	Shag at Craig Rd									,			
35	Shag at Goodwood			3									
37	Silver Stream d/s			5						6			
57	Sow Burn at Patearoa		2						2	1			
	Toko at Coal Gully Rd		2			4			2	2			
47	Toko.West Branch		2	3									
47	Trotters Creek			5		4				2			
48			2							6			
-	Waianakarua at Browns		2							4			
50	Waiareka Creek Waikouaiti d/s conflu.		7							4			
52			/			3			5		2		
53	Waipahi at Cairns Pk					3			Э	2	2		
54	Waipahi at Waipahi Waipari Biyar			5						3			
55	Waipori River			5		2				_		1	
56	Wairuna					3				5		1	
57	Waitahuna					5				3			
58	Waiwera River												
78	Leith at Dundas												



Phormidium



Didymosphenia geminata



Mougeotia



FG= Filamentous green algae, FR= filamentous red algae, CY = Cyanobacteria, P= Phytoplankton

Fish monitoring:

Electric fishing was conducted in the summer of 2013 at 18 sites in 15 streams in Otago. Seventeen species of fish were collected across these sites, several of which are of conservation concern. Longfin eels, redfin and bluegill bullies, torrentfish, inanga, koaro and lamprey are classified as 'declining', and the Clutha flathead galaxias is classified as 'nationally critical'.

The most widespread fish species found were brown trout (17 sites), longfin eels (13) and upland bullies (9). The greatest diversity and abundance of fish was observed at sites close to the coast, such as the Waianakarua River at Browns Pump (12 species) and the Waikouaiti River (9 species), mainly due to the presence of diadromous species (migrate to sea for part of their life-cycles), such as eels, bullies (except upland), torrentfish, inanga, koaro, black flounder, lamprey and smelt). As some diadromous species, such as longfin eels and koaro, are strong swimmers, and able to climb steep waterfalls and man-made structures, they were found at inland sites too. Koaro and common bullies can form land-locked populations in tributaries of lakes.

Figure 4 Lamprey and Brown trout



Table 10: Fish species

Table 10. Tish species																			
Site name	Site number	Method	Longfin eel	Shortfin eel	Inanga	Koaro	Canterbury galaxias	Clutha flathead galaxias	Redfin bully	Common bully	Upland bully	Bluegill bully	Giant bully	Torrent fish	Common smelt	Lamprey	Black flounder	Brown trout	Rainbow trout
Cardrona River	10	E	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	43
Dunstan Creek		E	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	34
Kaikorai Brighton Rd	72	E	15	-	2	-	-	-	43	1033	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
Kakanui at Clifton	50	E	1	1	6	47	54	-	-	-	437	-	-	-	-	1	-	56	-
Kakanui at McCones	53	E	-	3	3	-	-	-	5	109	-	759	-	2	-	-	-	7	-
Leith at Dundas	71	s	5	1	47	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-
Lindis at Ardgour	13	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1123	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Lindis at Crossing		E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lindsays Creek	12	E	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	-
Owaka at Purekireka	41	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Shag at Craig Road	57	E	25	9	-	-	-	-	19	-	409	42	-	2	-	1	-	26	-
Silver Stream d/s	56	E	12	2	387	-	-	-	1	34	-	-	-	-	1	66	-	24	-
Sow Burn at Patearoa		E	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	838	-
Thompson's Ck SH85		E	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-
Trotters at Mathesons	55	E	1	1	-	-	-	-	29	29	-	4	9	-	-	-	-	2	-
Trotters at Mathesons	55	S	4	1	10	-	-	-	17	44	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-
Trotters at Gorge		E	2	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Trotters at Gorge		S	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
Waianakarua Browns	54	E	1	2	5	-	61	-	1	51	12	131	-	12	-	38	2	6	-
Waikouaiti at Batch	58	E	7	3	85	-	-	-	67	229	-	64	-	1	-	28	-	10	-

Summary: Ecosystem health and water quality

Ecosystem health in Otago: To assess the state of ecosystem health, 34 sites were monitored for algae and macroinvertebrates, and 18 were monitored for fish.

- Algae: 14 sites contained the potentially toxic algae, *Phormidium*. The greatest abundance of *Phormidium* was found in the Owaka River, the Silver Stream and the Waianakarua River. The Kakanui at McCones, Kye Burn and the Lindis at Ardgour Road had both *Didymosphenia geminata* and *Phormidium*.
- **Macroinvertebrates**: Macroinvertebrate monitoring showed that 20% of sites had 'excellent' SQMCI scores, and 6% had 'excellent' MCI scores. MCI scores at two sites indicated 'poor' water quality, while the SQMCI scores of ten sites were 'poor'.
- **Fish:** Brown trout were found at 17 sites, longfin eels at 13 and upland bullies at nine. Clutha flathead galaxias, giant bully, black flounder and smelt were found at one site, while giant bully and rainbow trout were collected at two.
- Water quality in Otago: The water quality of 78 river, stream and lake sites was assessed between July 2010 and June 2015; 26 had 'excellent' water quality, 19 'good', 13 'fair' and 20 'poor'.