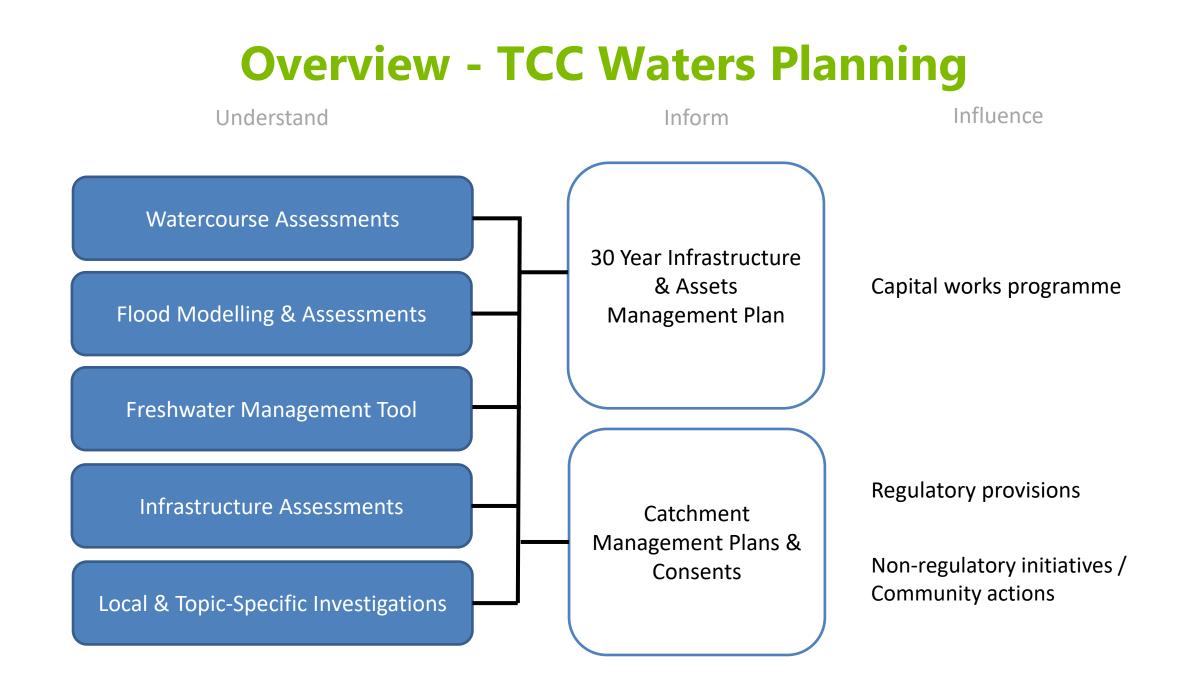


MORPHUM environmental





FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT TOOL Tauranga City Council WaterNZ SW Conference 2023

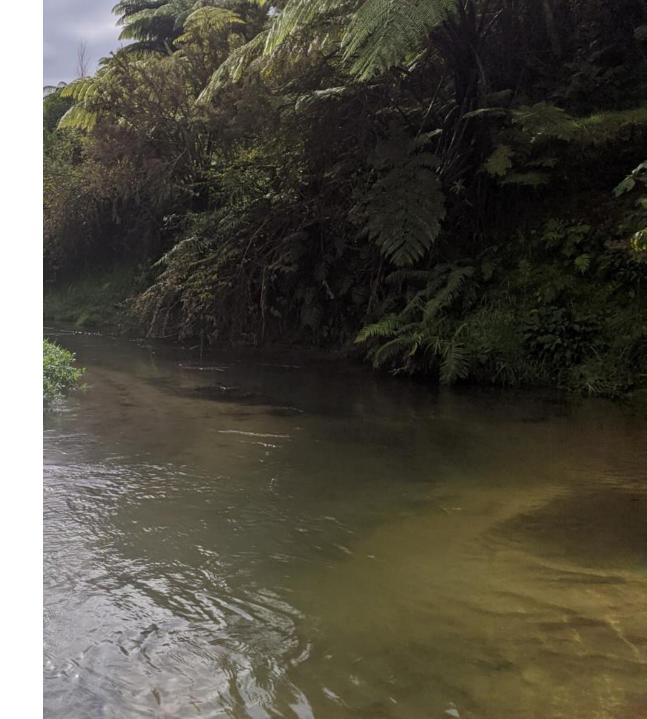


Tauranga's FWMT

Working to understand the natural water cycle and how best to protect the health of water and meet the city's needs

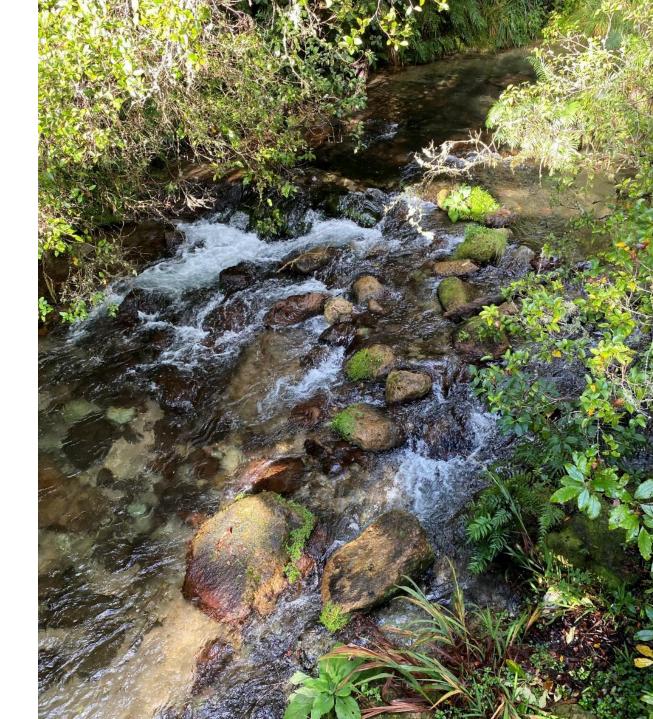
Purpose of the FWMT

- Continuous process-based simulation of flow, water quality and interventions.
- Representation of hydrogeology for baseflow/ water supply consideration
- Linking freshwater outcomes to infrastructure and policy intervention options for local government
- Connected to the wider system
 - Local and regional governance processes
 - Community capital, TCC team, catchment and city
 - The Ora (health) of Wai (water) both ecosystem and mauri.



TC FWMT Wider Connections

- Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana
- Bay of Plenty Regional Council BoP RC
- Inform wider stakeholders
- Peer Review Committee, engaging early and deeply to embed wider perspective and opportunity to improve along the way.
 - Nic Conland (Taiao Natural Resource Management)
 - Dr Hellen Rutter (Landcare Research)
 - Dr Annette Semedina-Davies (NIWA)
 - Dr Kēpā Morgan (Mahi Maioro Professionals) (More recently - Te Rangapū nominated)



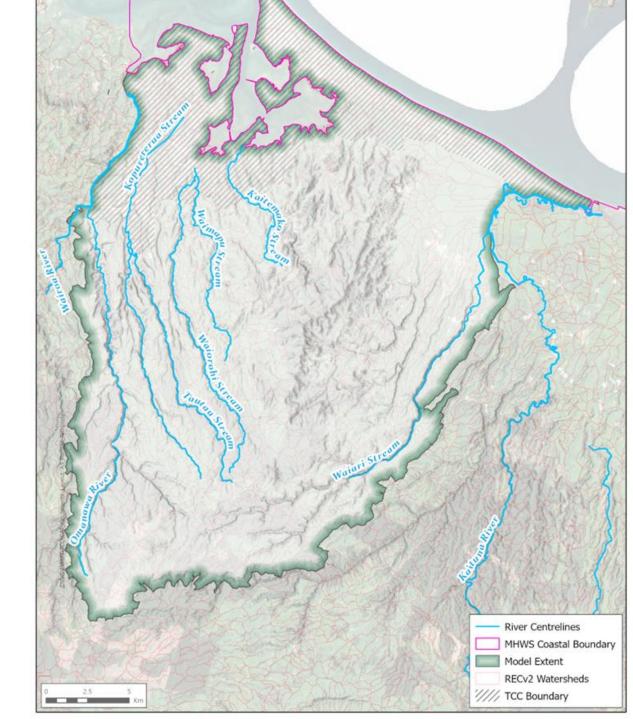
Mana Whenua TC FWMT Connection

- Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana
- Long deep history of kaitiakitanga, mātauranga, maramataka observation - ways of knowing.
- Introductions have been made to FWMT but need for long term relationship building ahead.
- Challenging to see value in a digital twin of the water cycle - with its shortcomings in time / space and simplification
- Work ahead to clarify how underpinning assumptions align to the Aotearoa NZ context which must include Te Mana o Te Wai.
- Potential Mauri Model Decision Making Framework (DMF) parallel to modelling.



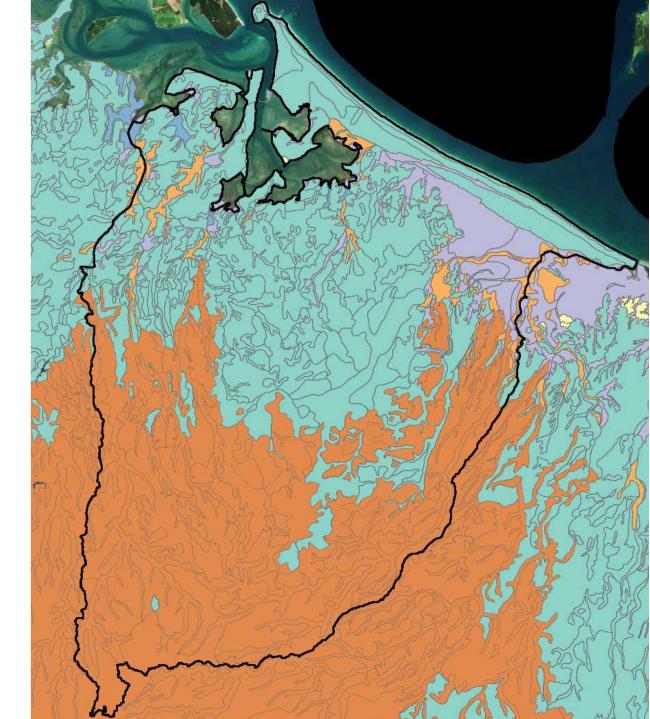
Ki uta ki tai Mountains to Sea

- Tauranga as a downstream city
- WBoPDC upstream
- BoP RC managing catchments and rural activities
- BoP RC NPS FW program



Class A / A+ Soils

- High Permeability Catchments
- Upper Catchment –Pumice soils with sands and gravel (A+ HSG Orange)
- Lower Catchment Alophanic soils with silt and sands (A HSG Green)
- Remainder Alluvial HSG B or HSG D
 Soils





Land Cover/ Land Activity

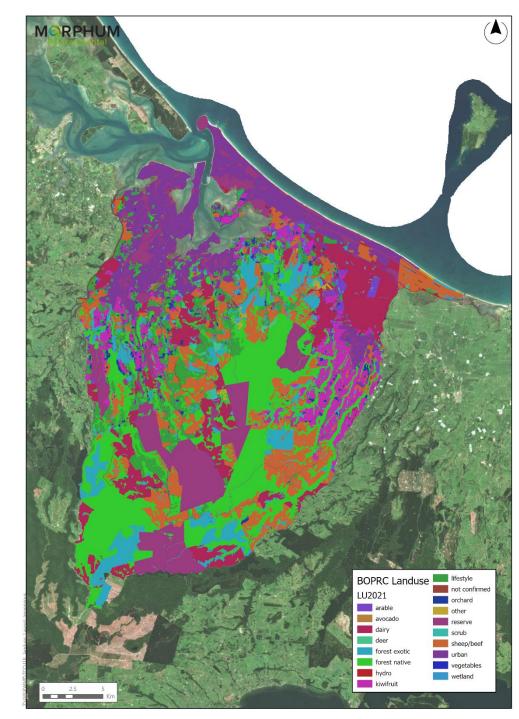
13

Input data sets

TCC Impervious surfaces, BoP land uses, traffic, roof material, district plan, reticulated properties

23

Distinct land cover and impact classes for HRU config



Final Hydrological Response Units

- 87 Final HRUs
- Impacts "peppered" into the final HRU raster:

Land Cover

Urban Impacts

Rural Impacts

Soils Group

Slope

N

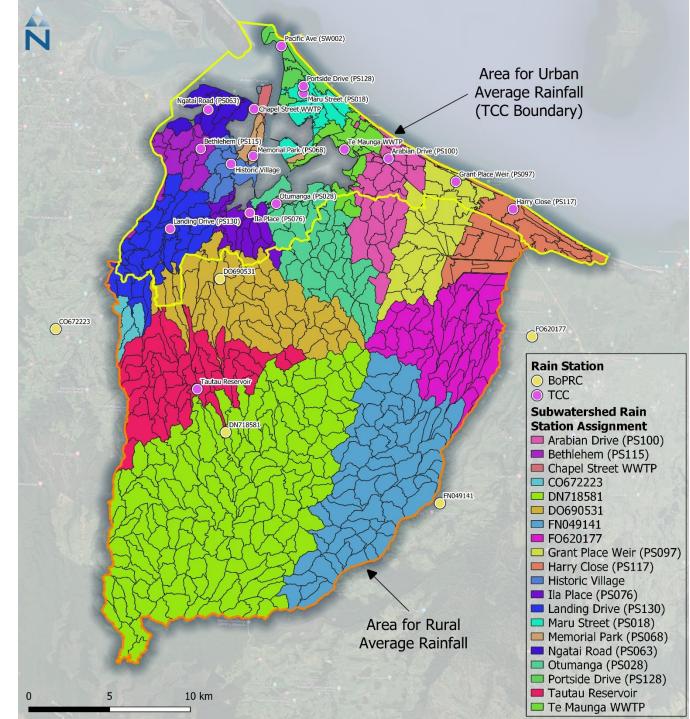
10 km

- Effective Imperviousness (DCIA)
- Roof material impacts (Coated/Uncoated)
- Road traffic impact (VPD)
- Horticulture/Forest/Pasture impacts
- On-site wastewater impacts

Rainfall Gauges

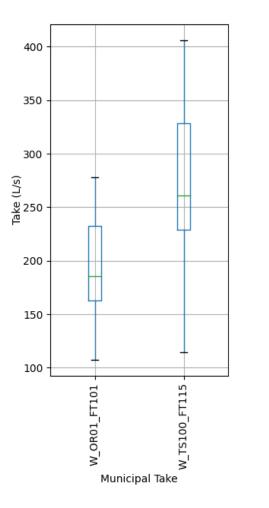
Gauges assigned to subcatchments by proximity using the Thiessen Polygon Method Quality Control

- Missing intervals were patched with rainfall from nearby gauges using the Normal Ratio Method
- Unflagged gaps in the observed data (defined as a 14-day interval with zero rainfall) were flagged as "missing" for NRM consideration
- Evapotranspiration and Temperature

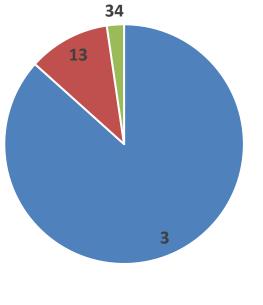


Surface Water Takes

(Data Summary)



TCC FWMT Domain: Number of Consented Takes vs Max Volume - 64,000 ML/A



TCC Takes (87%)

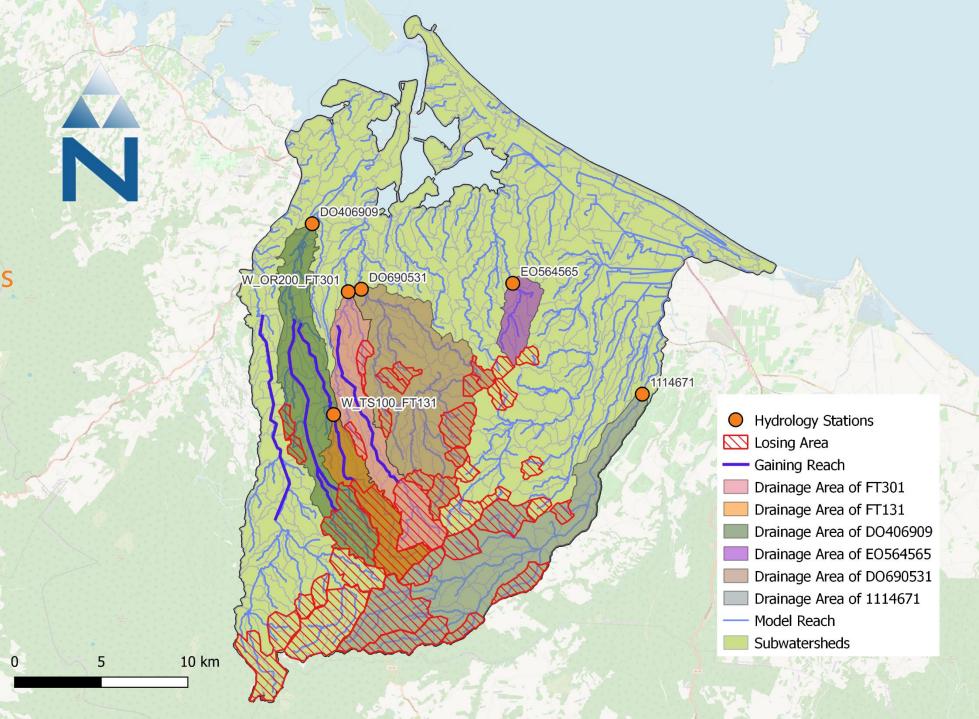
Others over 10 L/s Average (11%)* Excl Frost Only

Others under 10 l/s (2%)



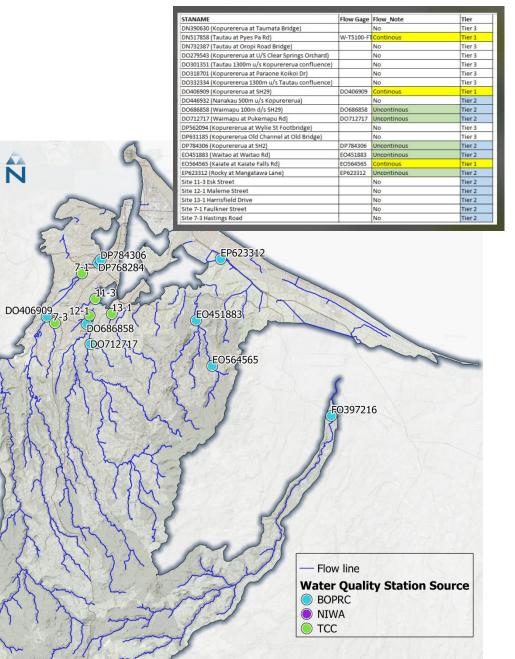
Hydrogeology

Calibration Gauges Gaining Streams Losing Streams



Water Quality Data Inventory

Station ID	TAM	NO2	NO3	DO	SED	TEMP	TCU	TZN	PO4	TN	NOX	TP	ECOLI
DN390630	15	0	0	15	14	15	0	0	15	15	15	15	15
DN517858	14	0	0	14	13	15	0	0	14	14	14	14	14
DN732387	15	0	0	15	12	15	0	0	15	15	15	15	15
DO279543	10	0	0	10	9	10	0	0	10	10	10	10	10
DO301351	14	0	0	12	14	14	10	10	14	14	14	14	14
DO318701	15	0	0	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
DO332334	14	0	0	14	14	14	5	5	14	14	14	14	14
DO406909	207	0	0	197	388	198	15	15	206	170	207	208	208
DO446932	15	0	0	15	14	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	15
DO686858	167	0	0	169	166	170	0	0	166	145	169	170	168
DO712717	137	0	0	136	136	137	0	0	131	101	133	137	148
DP562094	15	0	0	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
DP631185	15	0	0	14	14	15	15	15	15	14	15	14	15
DP784306	199	0	0	198	195	200	14	14	199	159	200	202	201
EO451883	158	0	0	156	156	158	0	0	155	142	156	158	157
EO564565	10	0	0	82	10	83	0	0	10	10	9	10	483
EP623312	155	0	0	151	156	153	0	0	154	104	157	158	156
Site 11-3 Esk Street	5	5	5	5	2	5	4	5	0	0	0	0	0
Site 12-1 Maleme Street	26	28	28	28	28	28	20	28	0	0	0	0	8
Site 13-1 Harrisfield Drive	25	28	28	28	24	28	18	27	0	0	0	0	7
Site 15-2 Hammond St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site 6-3 Birch Ave (NEW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site 7-1 Faulkner Street	23	27	28	27	27	28	16	28	0	0	0	0	6
Site 7-2 Chadwick Road	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Site 7-3 Hastings Road	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	9	0	0	0	0	0
Site 7-4 Kennedy Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site 8-1 Taniwha Place	21	20	29	29	29	29	7	26	0	0	0	0	7
Site 8-2 Miles Lane	27	28	29	29	26	29	13	28	0	0	0	0	8
Total	1312	147	158	1385	1486	1400	186	256	116 3	972	117 3	118 4	1699



0

5

10 km

Ñ

Model Approach

- FWMT leverages similar programmes in Aotearoa
 - Auckland FWMT
 - Tātaki Wai: Kaipara Moana
- Continuous simulation timeseries 15-year, 15-minute time step
- Process driven hydrology and contaminant
- Simplified groundwater representation



The FWMT

Process-based, Open Sourced, Peer-Reviewed, and Tested in Regulatory Processes

Input

- Climate / Rain
- Land Use / Soils
- Slope / Imperviousness
- Aquifer/spring interactions
- Point sources / takes
- And much more

Output

 Continuous simulation time series of flow & contaminants for each land use, subwatershed and waterbody

LSPC Watershed Model Current State Model

TCC Study Area

SUSTAIN Future State Model

 Time series after optimised implementation of source control and infrastructure

Improved

Hydrology

& Water

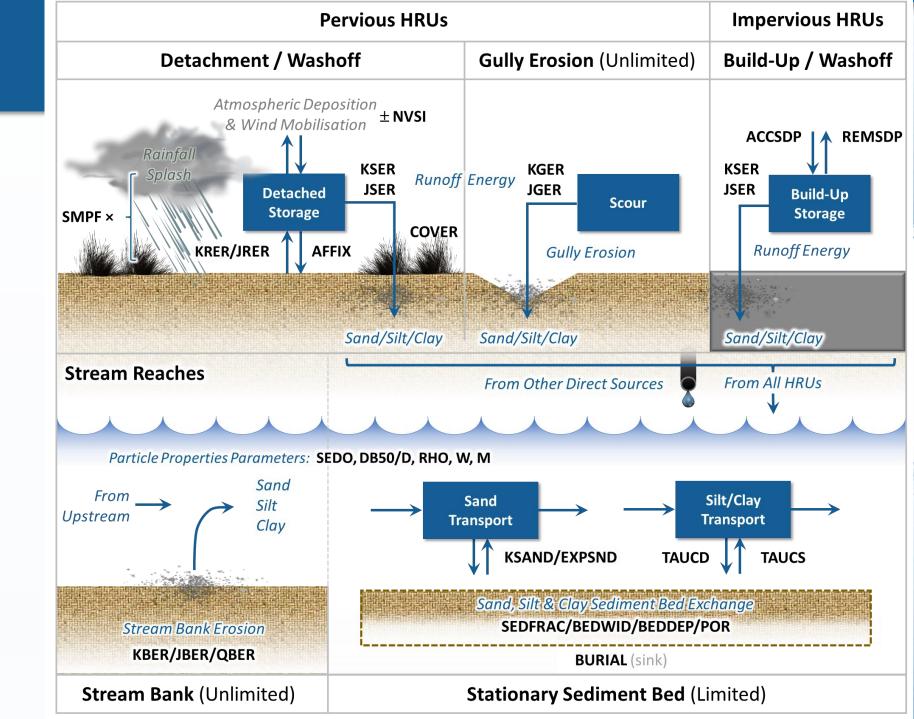
Quality

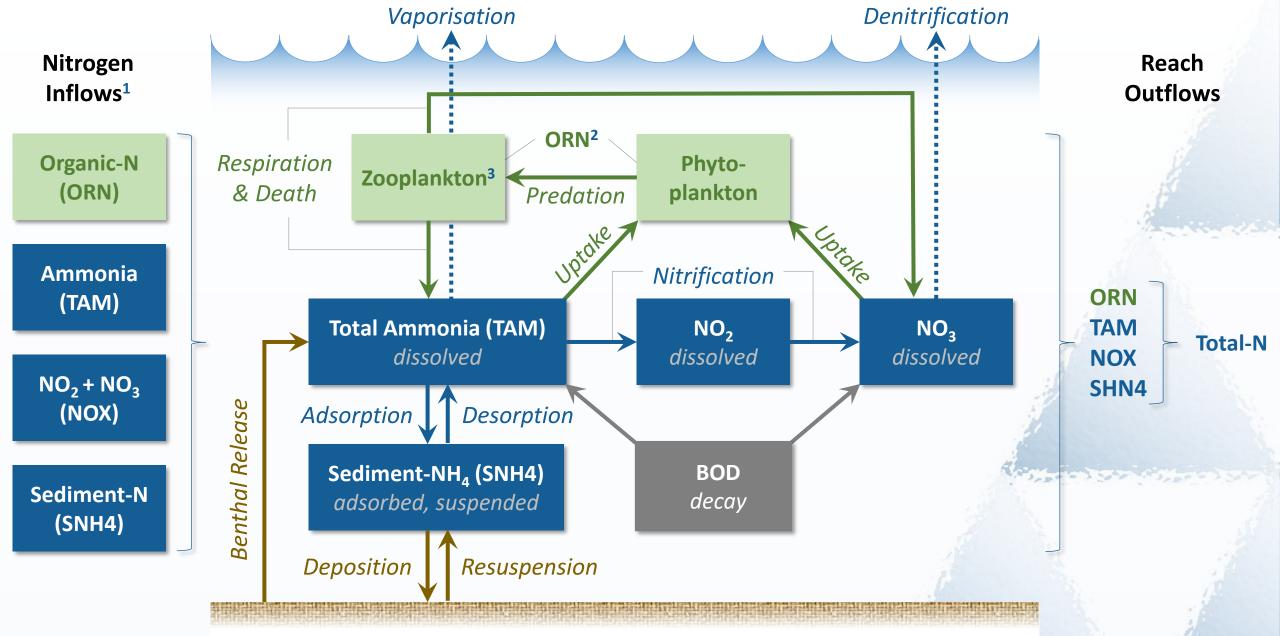
HRU Distribution (LULC-Impact × Soil Group × Slope)

109 Potential HRUs (if stratified by ALL soil and ALL slope combinations)

	Land Use/LandCover and Impact (LULC)	Percent Area	Effective			Soil G	Slope					
LUID				All	A+	Α	В	С	D	All	Low	High
				0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2
1000	Dev_Commercial	0.2%	69.3%	-	-	86.3%	-	-	13.7%	0.1%	91.6%	8.3%
2000	Dev_Industrial	0.8%	70.3%	-	-	91.0%	-	-	9.0%	0.3%	90.5%	9.2%
3000	Dev_Residential	3.2%	28.8%	-	-	90.5%	0.0%	-	9.5%	0.1%	74.6%	25.3%
4001	Roof_Impact_1	1.5%	31.8%	-	1.2%	93.6%	0.0%	-	5.2%	0.0%	86.7%	13.3%
4002	Roof_Impact_2	0.4%	34.8%	-	1.3%	93.6%	0.0%	-	5.0%	0.0%	83.1%	16.9%
4003	Roof_Impact_3	0.7%	50.1%	-	0.8%	93.6%	0.0%	-	5.6%	0.0%	88.5%	11.5%
5001	Dev_Road_Impact_1	0.8%	45.0%	-	5.7%	88.3%	-	-	6.0%	0.0%	87.0%	13.0%
5002	Dev_Road_Impact_2	0.3%	51.4%	-	0.2%	93.7%	-	-	6.2%	-	93.9%	6.1%
5003	Dev_Road_Impact_3	0.4%	48.9%	-	-	81.5%	-	-	18.5%	0.0%	95.5%	4.5%
5004	Dev_Road_Impact_4	0.1%	54.6%	-	-	99.0%	0.9%	-	0.1%	0.1%	94.1%	5.7%
6000	Dev_Pervious	4.3%	-	-	-	86.1%	0.0%	-	13.8%	0.3%	70.3%	29.4%
7000	OSWW	0.2%	-	-	4.9%	86.3%	0.0%	-	8.8%	0.0%	61.3%	38.7%
8001	Horticulture_Impact_1	1.0%	-	-	6.1%	91.0%	0.0%	-	2.9%	0.0%	56.0%	44.0%
8002	Horticulture_Impact_2	1.1%	-	-	-	41.1%	-	-	58.9%	0.0%	79.9%	20.1%
8003	Horticulture_Impact_3	6.2%	-	-	0.1%	94.1%	0.0%	-	5.7%	0.0%	74.9%	25.1%
9001	Pasture_Impact_1	21.0%	-	-	22.5%	72.5%	0.1%	-	4.9%	0.0%	34.6%	65.4%
9002	Pasture_Impact_2	11.0%	-	-	33.4%	32.5%	-	-	34.1%	0.0%	55.5%	44.4%
10000	Rural_Grassland	2.1%	-	-	18.9%	70.9%	-	-	10.2%	0.1%	44.3%	55.6%
11001	Forest_Impact_1	38.3%	-	-	28.1%	68.9%	0.0%	-	3.0%	0.0%	16.6%	83.3%
11002	Forest_Impact_2	5.7%	-	-	36.2%	63.3%	-	-	0.5%	-	19.9%	80.1%
12001	Unsealed_Road_Impact_1	0.3%	-	-	39.0%	54.3%	-	-	6.7%	-	59.0%	41.0%
14000	Water	0.4%	-	-	6.1%	47.0%	-	-	46.8%	1.4%	66.4%	32.2%
	Watershed Total	100%	3%	0%	22%	69%	0%	0%	9%	0%	38%	61%

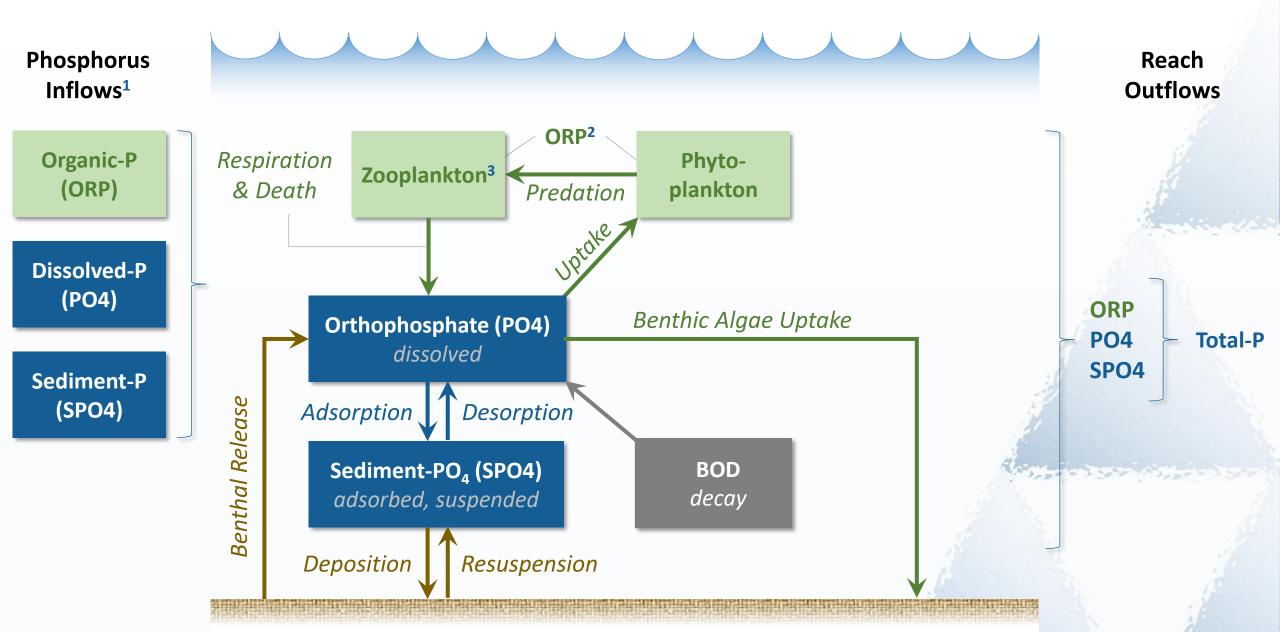
Sediment Model





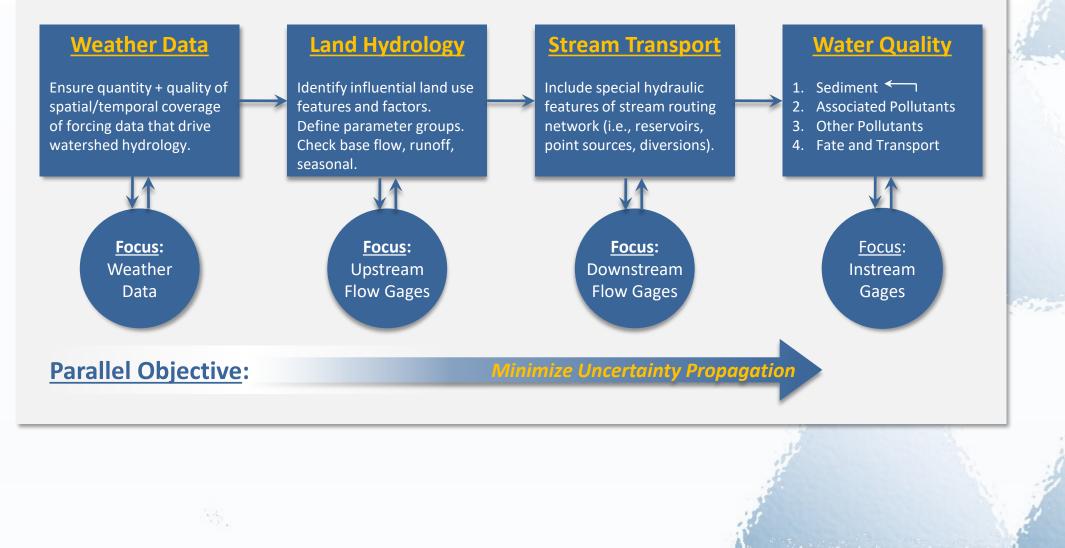
1: Nitrogen inflows vary by HRU type and flow pathway (i.e., surface, interflow, groundwater; point sources & upstream reaches) **2:** ORN, Organic-P (ORP), Organic-C (ORC), and BOD are updated with phytoplankton death

3: Zooplankton is not simulated in Freshwater Management Tool



Phosphorus inflows vary by HRU type and flow pathway (i.e., surface, interflow, groundwater; point sources & upstream reaches)
 ORP, Organic-N (ORN), Organic-C (ORC), and BOD are updated with phytoplankton death
 Zooplankton is not simulated in Freshwater Management Tool

Model Calibration



By HRU × Subatchment (Physical):

- Slope of HRU
- Length of Overland Flow
- Imperviousness

By Individual HRU (Processes):

- Interception Storage Capacity
- Subsurface Storage Capacity
- All other Hydrological Parameters, Rates, and Constants

By Reach/Lake Segment:

- Reach Group *
- Geometry
- Transport Rates and Constants

* Parameter/Reach Groups can be used to differentiate features with distinct characteristics.

By Subcatchment:

- Parameter Group*
- HRU Area Distribution
- Weather Data
- Average Elevation
- Reach or Lake Segment

Stream Representation

Advanced geospatial analysis to develop representative stream geometries at a **regional scale**

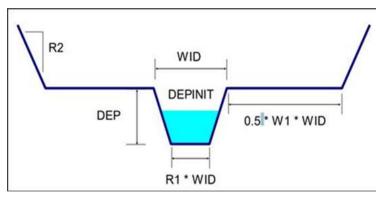
Stream Delineation

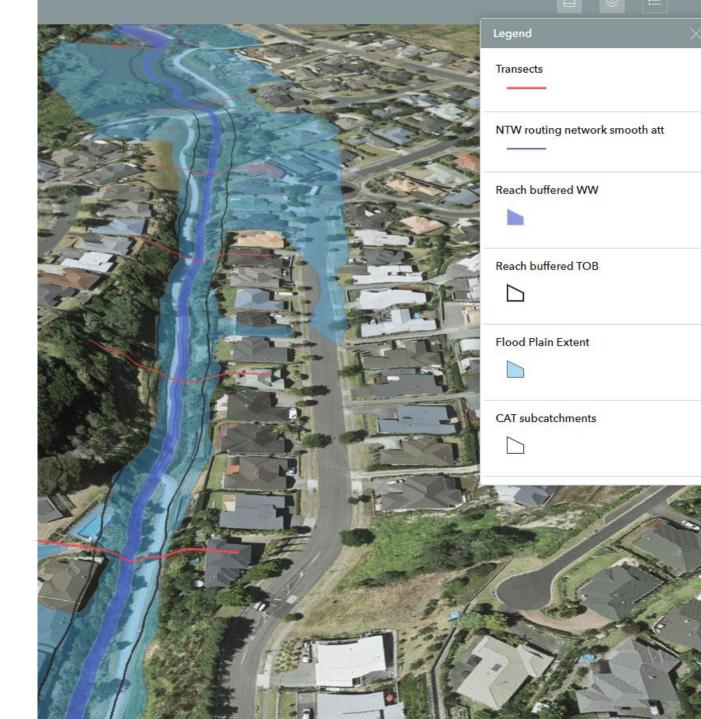
 Development of a primary flow network to burn all known pipes into a topographical raster to trace hydrological connection (not flood connection) and define actual water quality event catchments

Stream Channel Geometry

- Extraction of representative cross sections from LiDAR
- Automated workflows in FME to draw average parameters by reach for friction, erosivity, vegetation





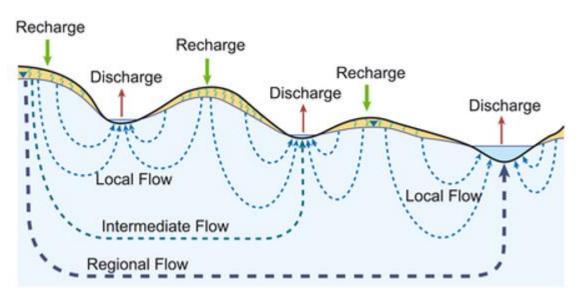


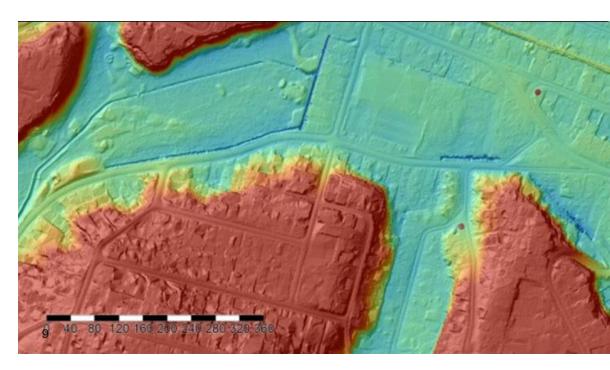
Groundwater Representation

Targeted approaches for different hydrogeological conditions and the purpose of FWMT in different areas

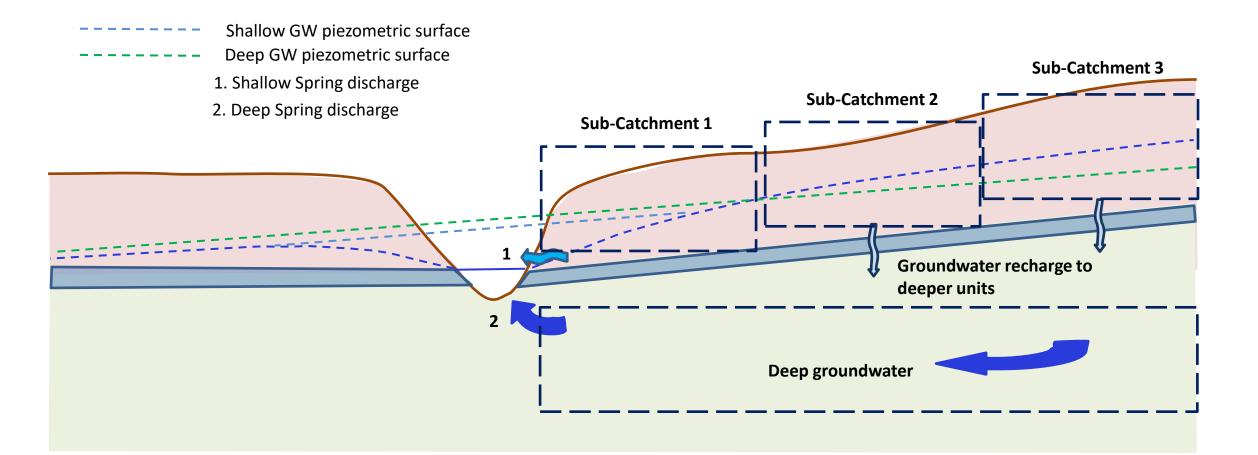
Key points

- Water supply streams show a relationships between stream flow and groundwater recharge at different catchment scales
- Climate is influencing stream flow, with streams recently at record low levels
- Understanding the geological and hydrogeological setting is critical to predicting groundwater flow, stream low-flow and scenario outcomes
- Soil-water balance and climate models provide a scalable approach for predicting groundwater recharge and discharge
- Different approaches and level of detail in different areas, dependent upon FWMT objectives and available information



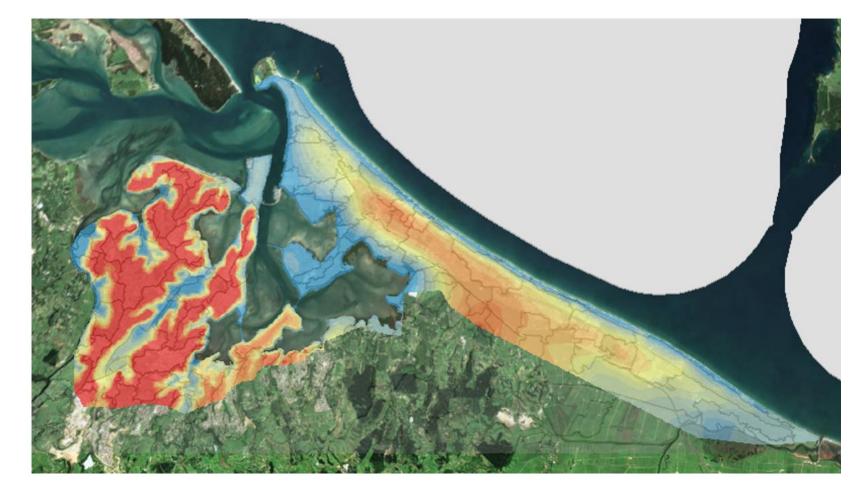


Upper Catchment



Lower Catchment

- Cross-catchment
 groundwater flow
- Routing of deep groundwater recharge to adjacent sub-catchment active groundwater
- Degree of routing based on estimated groundwater catchment area and groundwater flow estimates



GW Issues and opportunities

Information Gaps

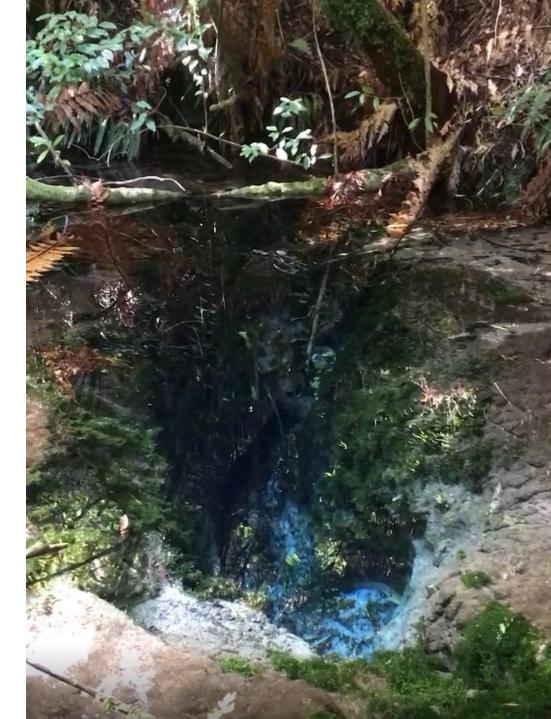
- Groundwater level times series representative of shallow and deep volcanic rock – connectivity, aquifer response and properties
- Groundwater level data in key upper and lower catchment areas delineation of groundwater catchments
- Detailed geological and hydrogeological understanding near springs – influential lithology and hydraulic properties
- Groundwater recharge in Tauranga catchment
- Water chemistry

Issues

- Differences to BOPRC model and estimates
- Model uncertainty vs parameter uncertainty
- Simplified model not refined for groundwater take allocation

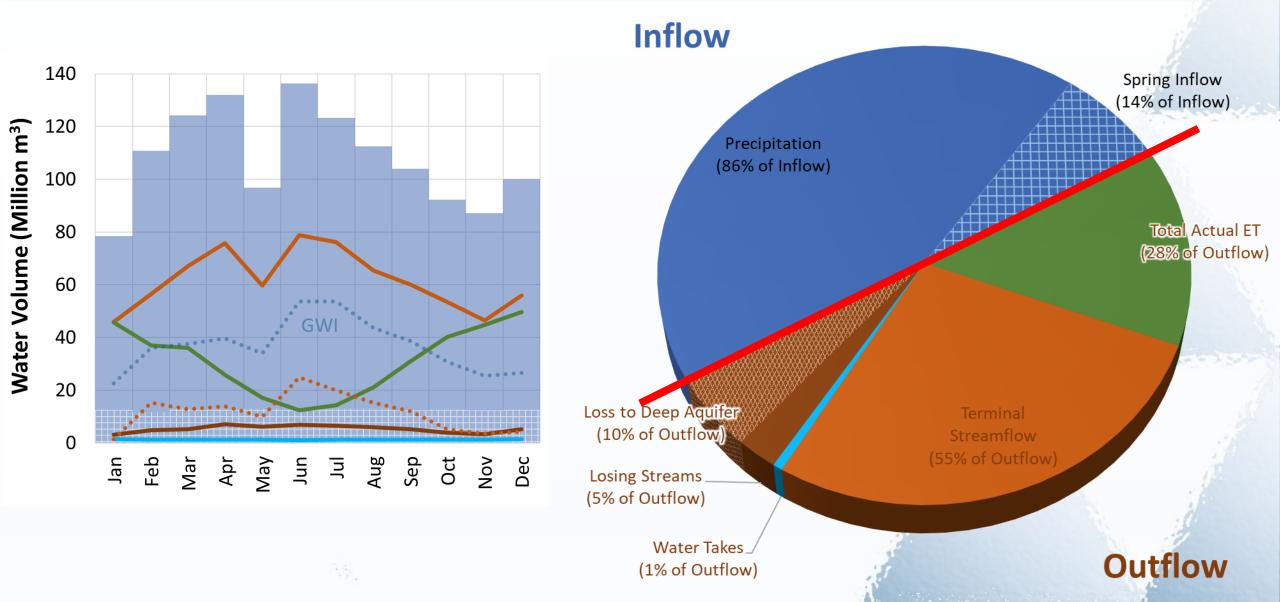
Opportunities

Refine BOPRC Modflow model for a specific groundwater supply scenario

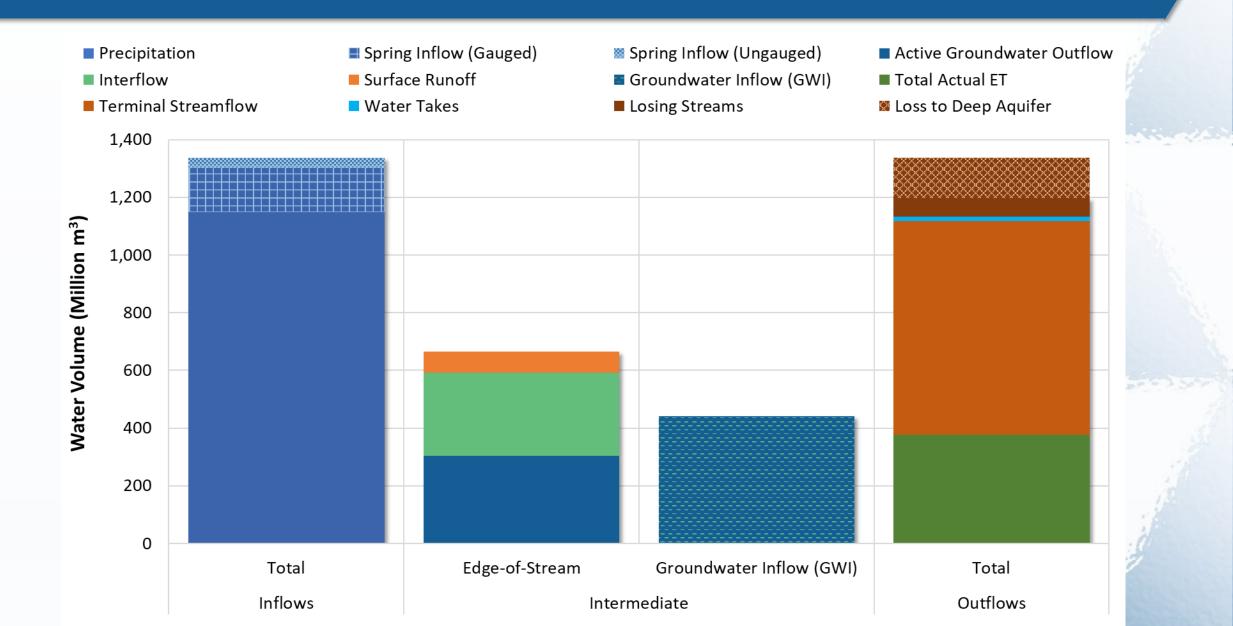


Results

Water Balance Summary



Water Budget Summary



Source Apportionment *

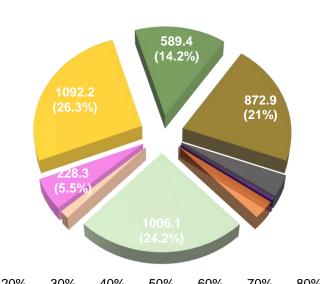
- TCC sources only
- Delivered loads to waterbody by source
- Dominant sources: **Pasture** (26.3%) **Urban Unpaved (24.2%) Bank Erosion** (21%) Forest & Grassland (14%) Horticulture (5.5%)
- * Sediment load distribution from TCC area sources only

Contaminant Source Loads by Hydrological Response Unit

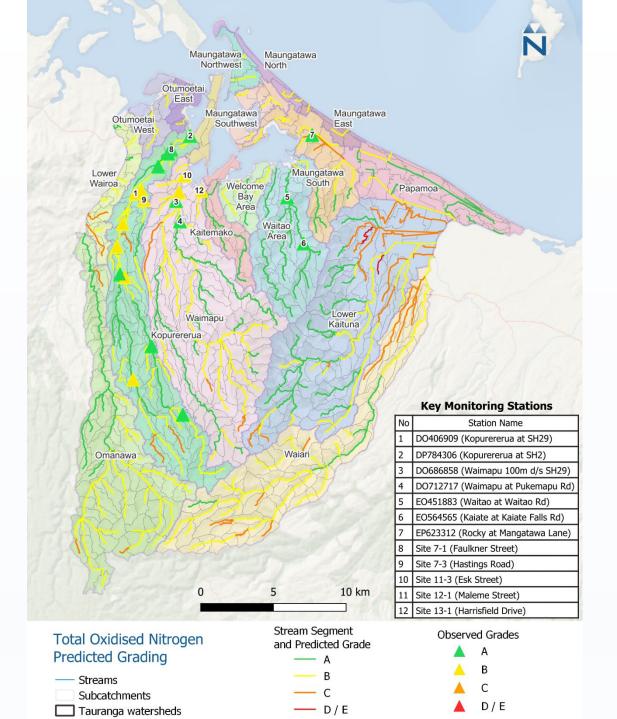
Location: TCC area Contaminant: Total Sediment (t/yr)

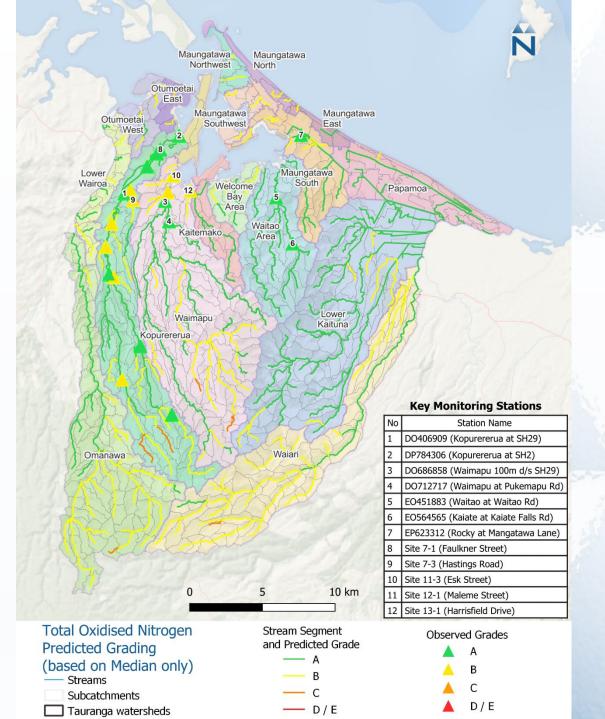
- Paved urban surfaces
- Roofs
- Roads and motorways
- Unpaved urban surfaces
- Septic Areas
- Horticulture
- Pasture
- Forest and Grassland

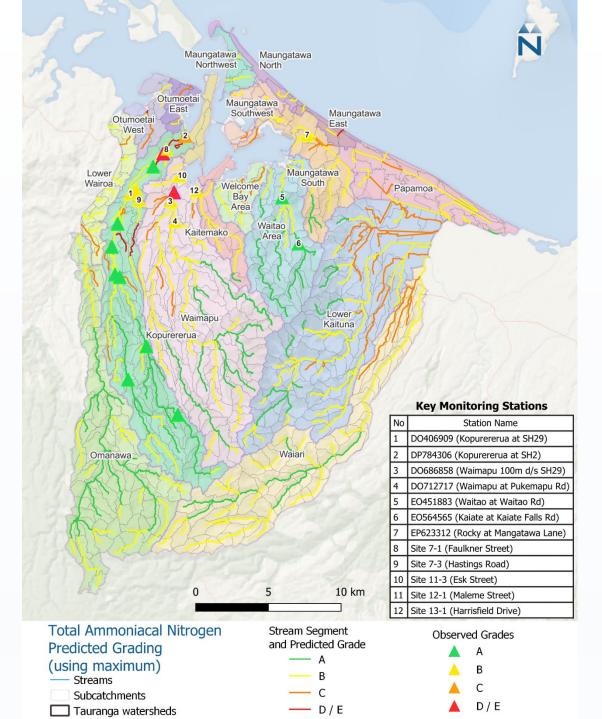
Bank Erosion

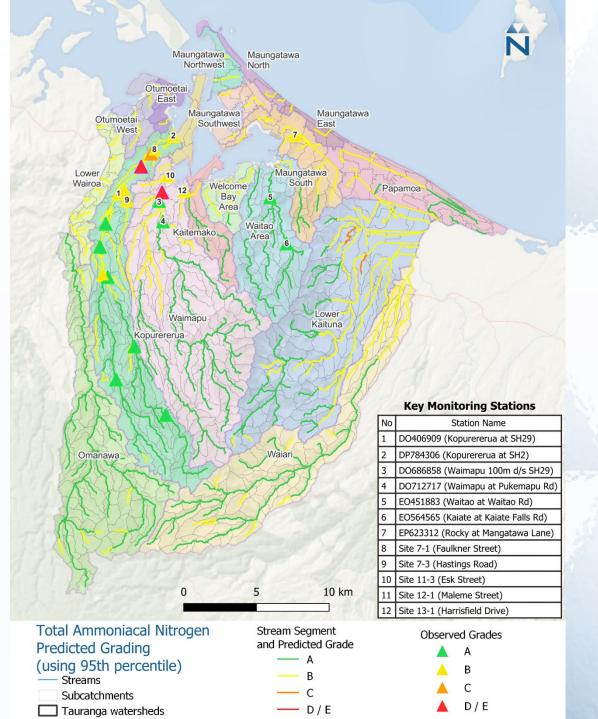


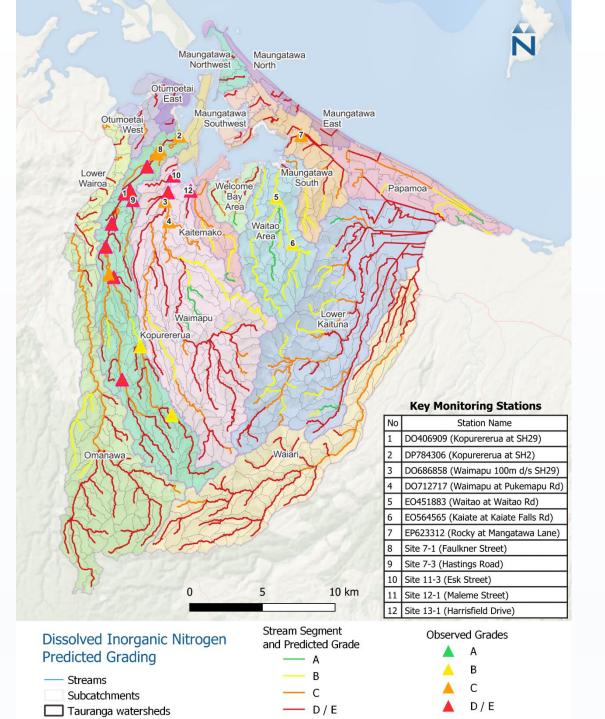
	0	% 10	0%	20%	30%	40	%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Urban: 32.8% (1363)	Commercial (paved)	0.3% (1	3)										
	Industrial (paved)	0.8% (3	2.9)										
	Residential (paved)	2.6%	(109.2)										
	Roof (coated/painted)	0.2% (9	.8)										
	Roof (unpainted)	0.2% (8	.5)										
	Highway/Freeway	1.0% (4	43.6)										
Urb	Primary & Secondary Road	2.0% ((83.1)										
	Urban (unpaved)				24.2%	(1006.1)						
	Septic Areas	1.4% (57)										
	Horticulture (Low/Medium)	1.7% (71.2)										
88)	Horticulture (High)	3.8%	6 (157.1)									
(27	Pasture (Low)		-	15.3% ((633.4)								
2%	Pasture (High)		11.19	% (458	.8)								
67.	Forest (Low)		10.89	% (446.	.6)								
Rural: 67.2% (2788)	Forest (High)	1.8% (74.3)										
	Rural Grassland	1.7% (68.6)										
	Rural Road	0.1% (4.	.8)										
	Bank Erosion			2'	1.0% (87	2.9)							

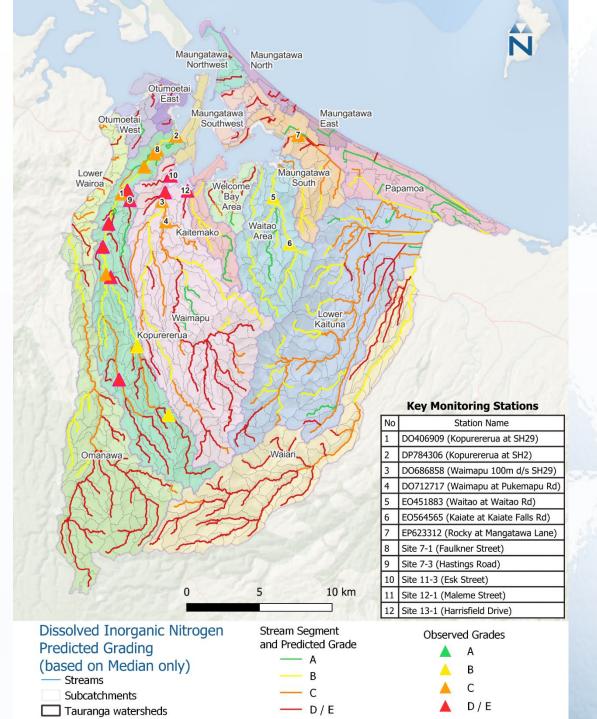


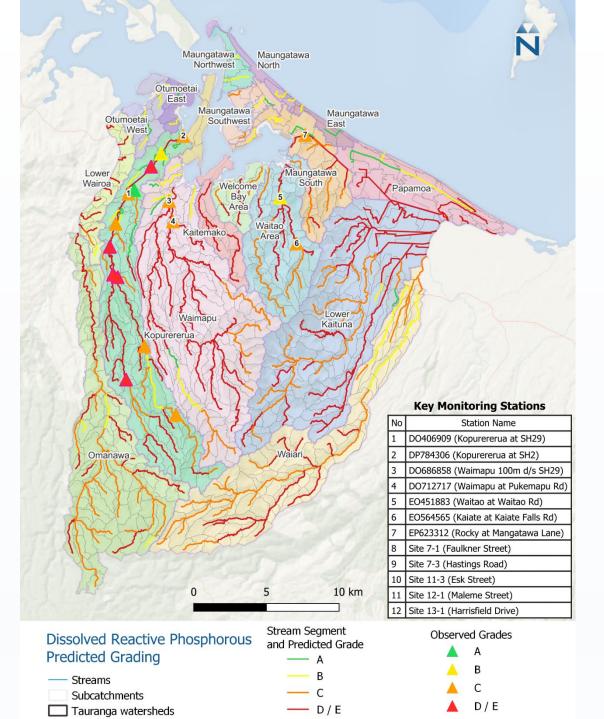


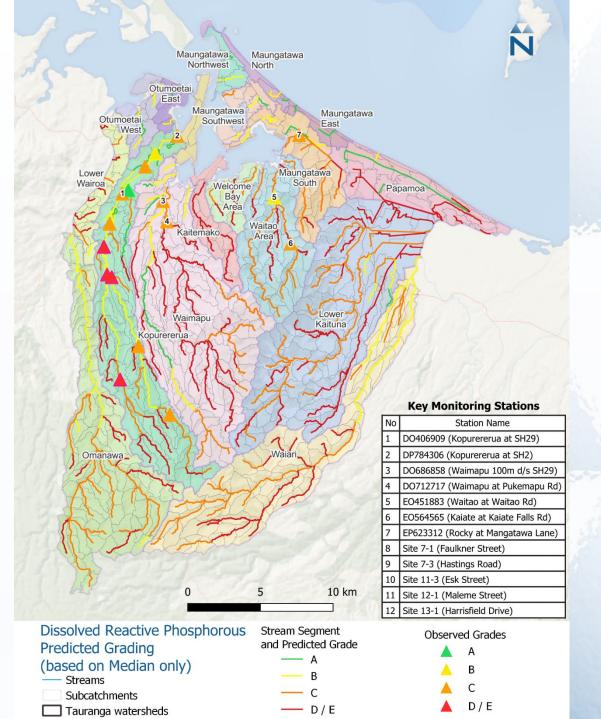


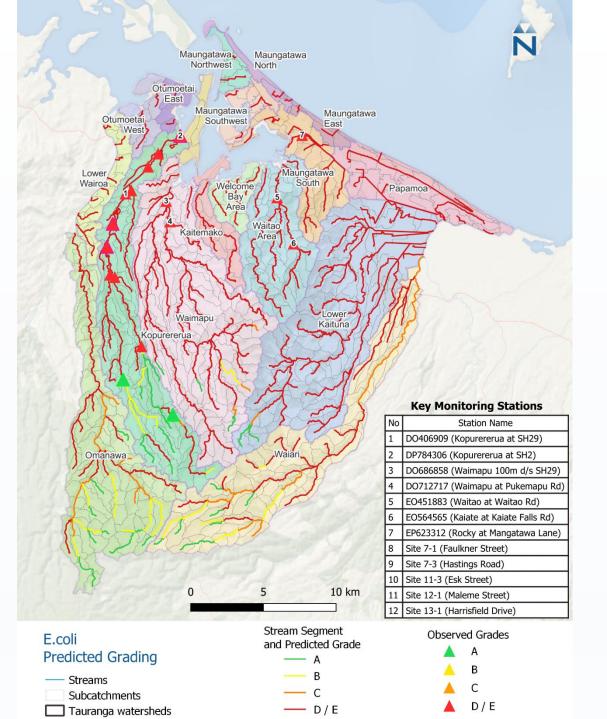


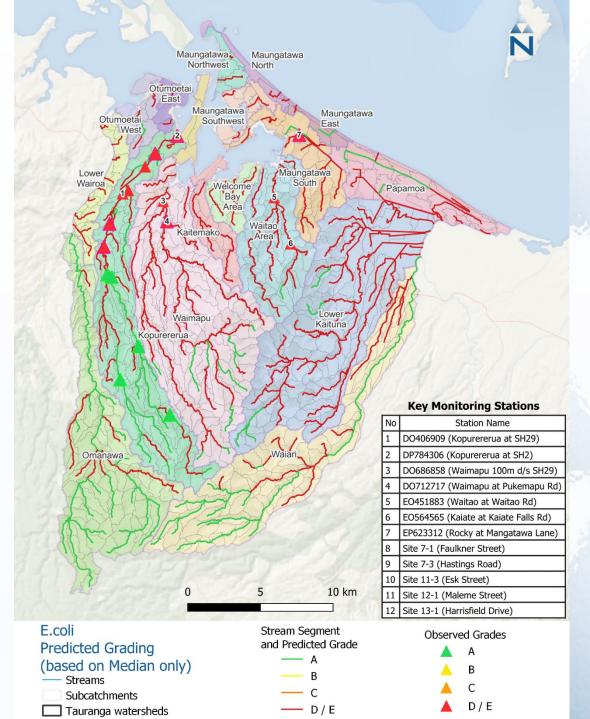


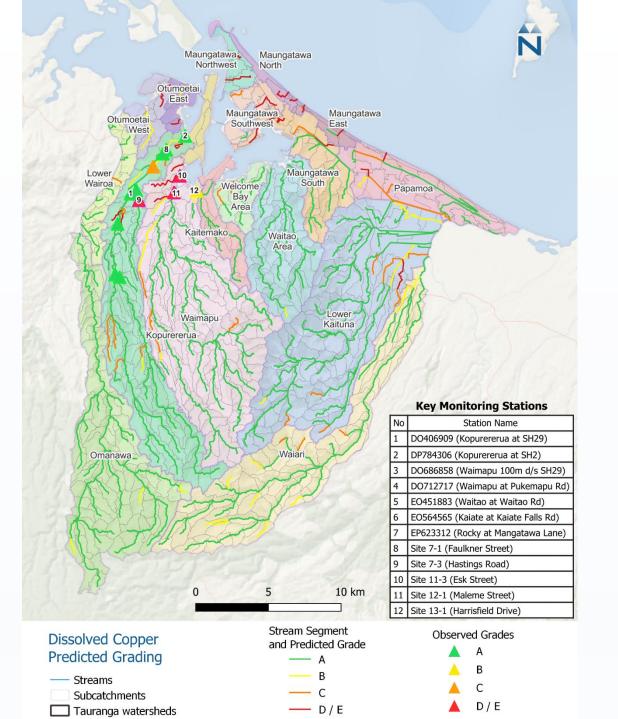


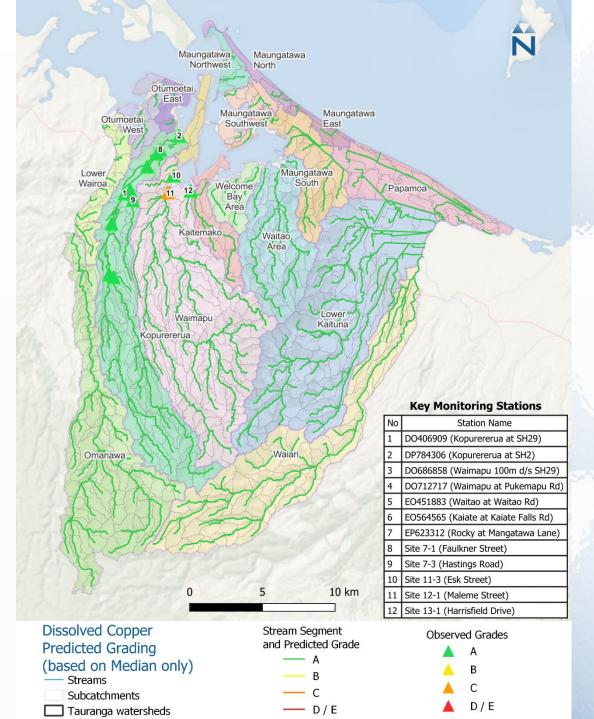


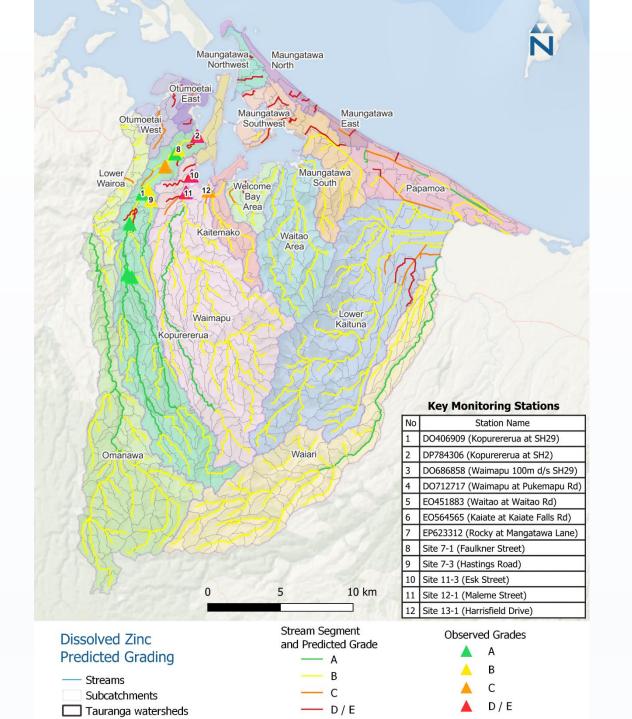


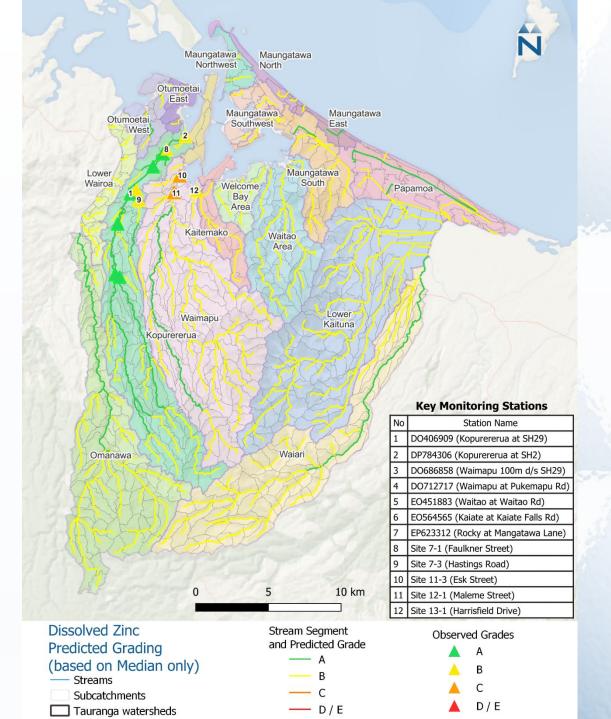


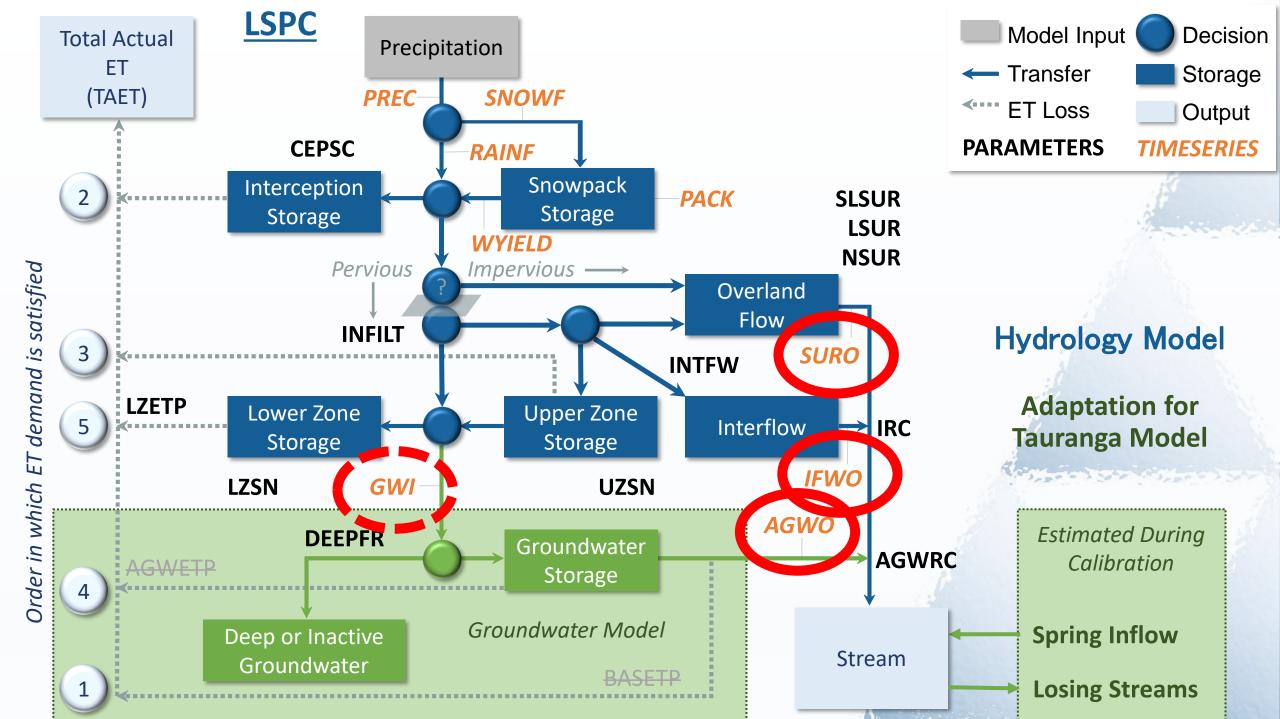






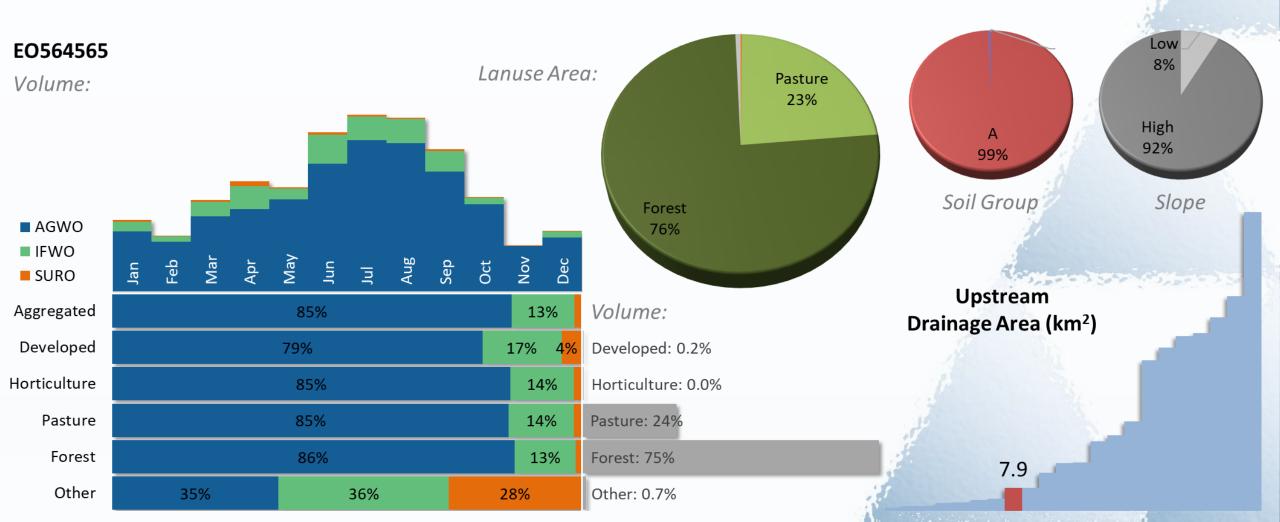






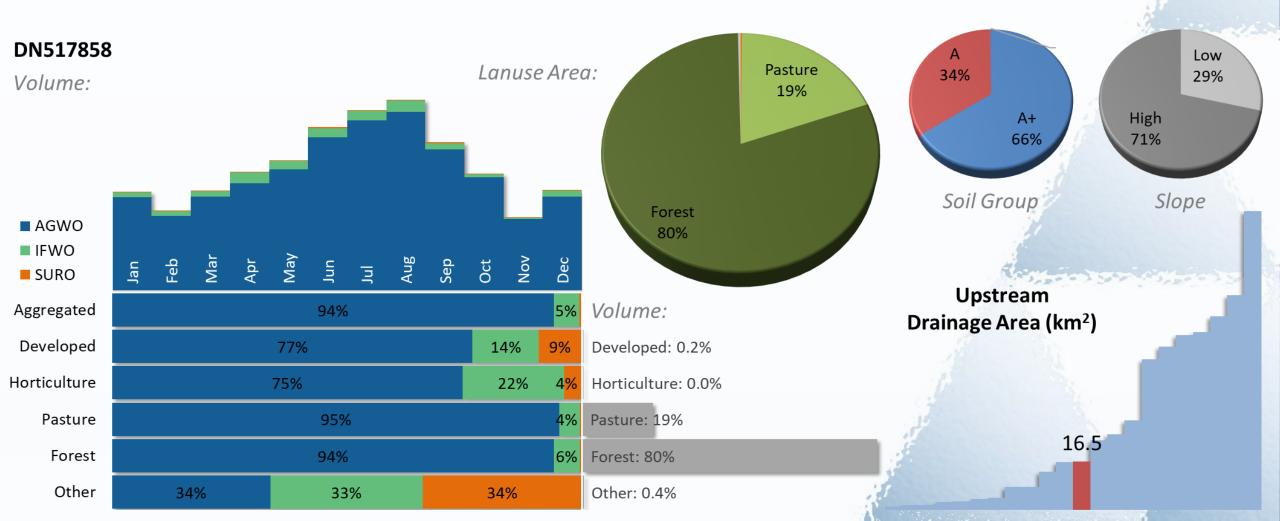
Hydrological Impact of A vs. A+ Soils

• Kaiate at Kaiate Falls Rd



Hydrological Impact of A vs. A+ Soils





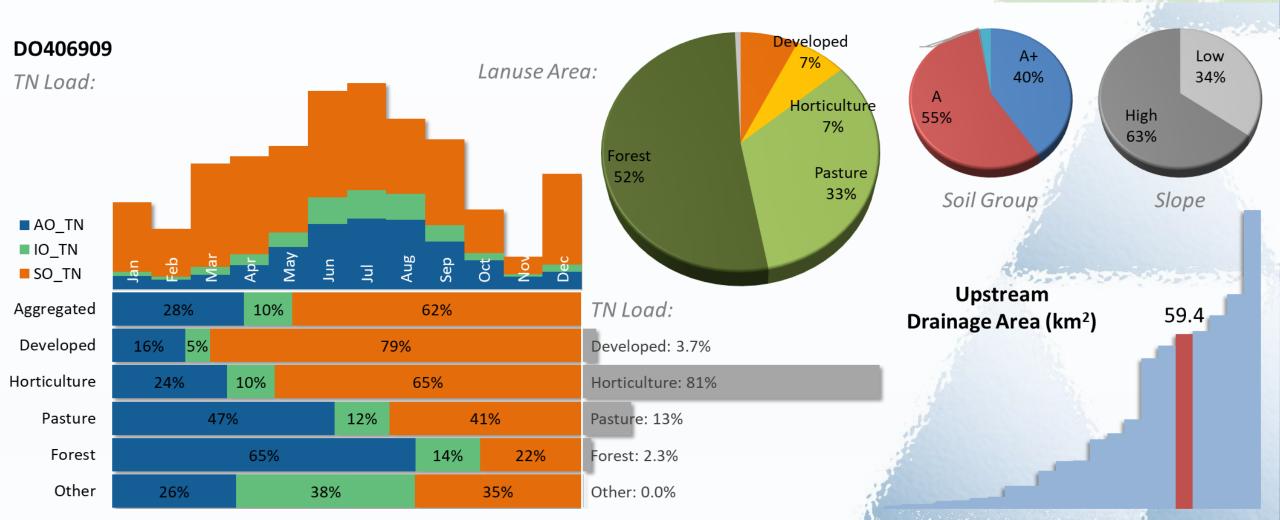
Hydrology Stati S Losing Area - Gaining Read Drainage Area of FT3 Drainage Area of FT13 Drainage Area of DO4 Drainage Area of E05645 Drainage Area of DO69051 • Kopurererua at SH29 Model React Developed DO406909 A+ Low 7% Lanuse Area: 40% 34% Volume: А Horticulture High 55% 7% 63% Forest Pasture 52% 33% Soil Group Slope AGWO IFWO May Mar Feb Apr un Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jul lan SURO Upstream Volume: Aggregated 83% 13% 59.4 Drainage Area (km²) Developed Developed: 6.2% 10% 44% 46% Horticulture 75% 21% 4% Horticulture: 6.5% Pasture 12% Pasture: 34% 87% Forest 86% 12% Forest: 52% Other 15% 15% 70% Other: 0.7%

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Edge-of-Stream Hydrograph Separation (Flow)

Edge-of-Stream Hydrograph Separation (TN)

• Kopurererua at SH29



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Losing Area
 Gaining Reach
 Drainage Area of FT301
 Drainage Area of FT311
 Drainage Area of D04069
 Drainage Area of D04069
 Drainage Area of D06905
 Drainage Area of D06905

Model Read

Insing Area - Gaining Read Drainage Area of FT3 Drainage Area of FT13 Drainage Area of E05645 Drainage Area of DO6905 • Kopurererua at SH29 Model Read Developed DO406909 A+ Low 7% Lanuse Area: 40% 34% TP Load: Α Horticulture High 55% 7% 63% Forest Pasture 52% 33% Soil Group Slope AO_TP IO TP Mar Oct Dec Sep ٨a d SO_TP Upstream Aggregated 92% TP Load: 59.4 Drainage Area (km²) Developed 36% 12% Developed: 1.3% 52% Horticulture Horticulture: 7.8% 99% Pasture Pasture: 86% 94% Forest 41% 9% 50% Forest: 4.5% Other 10% 82% Other: 0.1%

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Edge-of-Stream Hydrograph Separation (TP)

Summary

- FWMT underway to focus TCC planning on the holistic water cycle.
- Effort being applied to establish connection with Mana Whenua and understand how to work within Te Mana o Te Wai.
- Innovative workflows to leverage rich data and streamline regional scale water quality modelling.
- Key targets of hydrology, metals and sediment for TCC management and scenario and optimized strategy development.
- Preparation to understand implications of BoPRC Objectives setting.

MORPHUM | PARADIGM | GHD

THANK YOU.

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