The Health of the Waimea Inlet

Trevor James, September 2014



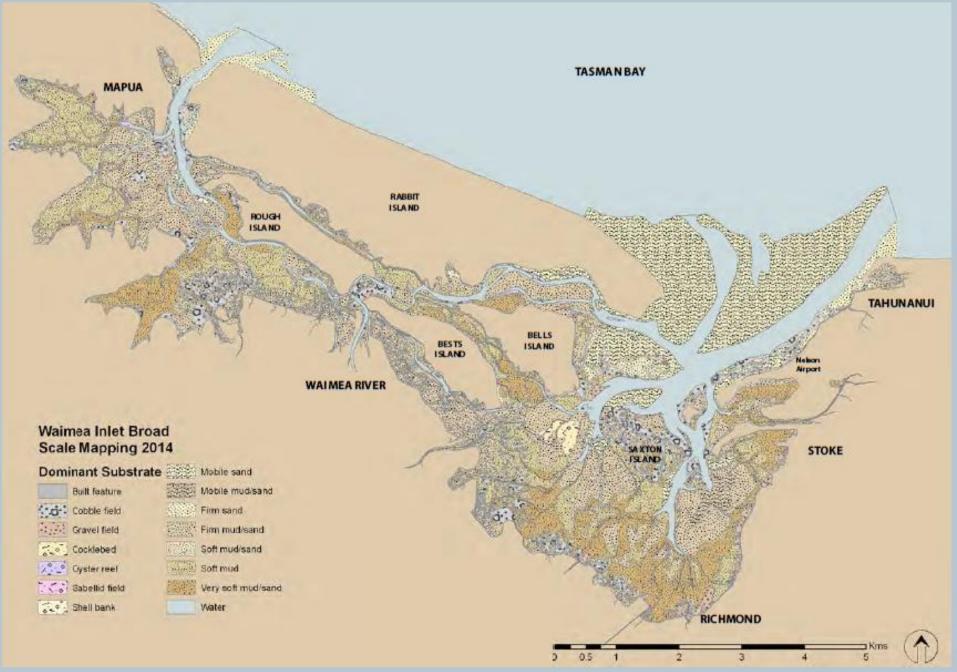
Broad-scale Mapping

RISK INDICATOR RATINGS (indicate risk of adverse ecological impacts)

Major Issue	Indicator	Baselir	1e *estimated value	2014	Change from Baseline				
Sediment	Soft mud (% cover)	1990	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH	Increase in very soft mud				
Eutrophi- cation	Macroalgal Growth (OMBT)	1990 LOW*		MODERATE	Increase in nuisance macroalgae				
	Gross Eutrophic Conditions (ha)	1990	MODERATE	HIGH	Increase in gross eutrophic conditions				
Habitat Modifica- tion	Seagrass Coefficient (SC)	1990	HIGH*	VERY HIGH	Decrease in seagrass				
	Saltmarsh (% cover)	1946	LOW	MODERATE	Decrease in saltmarsh				
	200m Vegetated Terrestrial Margin	1999	HIGH	HIGH	No significant change				



Dominant substrate



Fine Scale Monitoring Results

CONDITION RISK RATINGS			Risk Ratings Key:						Moderate High		Very High Not measured				
East Arm Sit			m Site	e A East Arm Site			C West Arm Site B			West Arm Site D					
		88	1102	20 M	1002	2008	1102	2014	2001	20.06	2014	2001	20.05	2014	2001-2014 Key Trends
Sediment Mud Content															Increasing
Sediment Oxygenation RPD															Decreasing
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)															Increasing
TN (Total Nitrogen)															No trends
TP (Total Phosphorus)															No trends
Toxicants Very low-low risk across all sites and years									No trends						
Macro-invertebrates															No trends



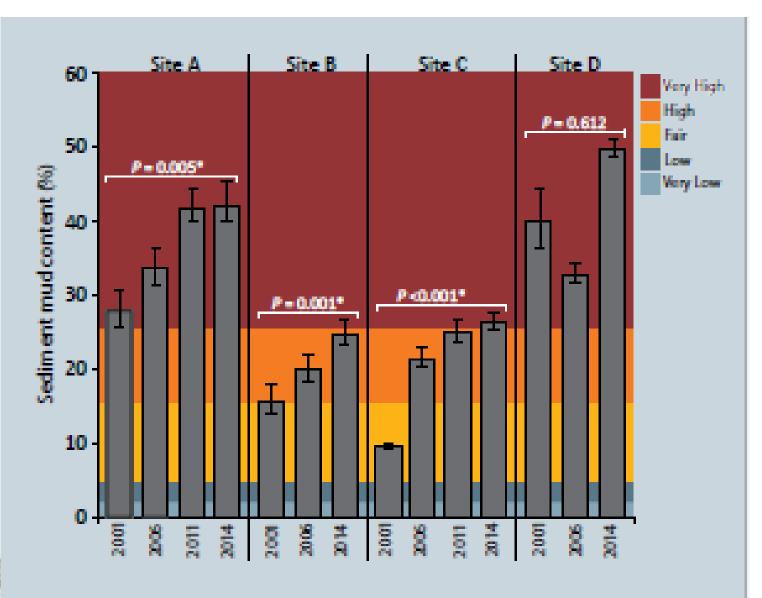


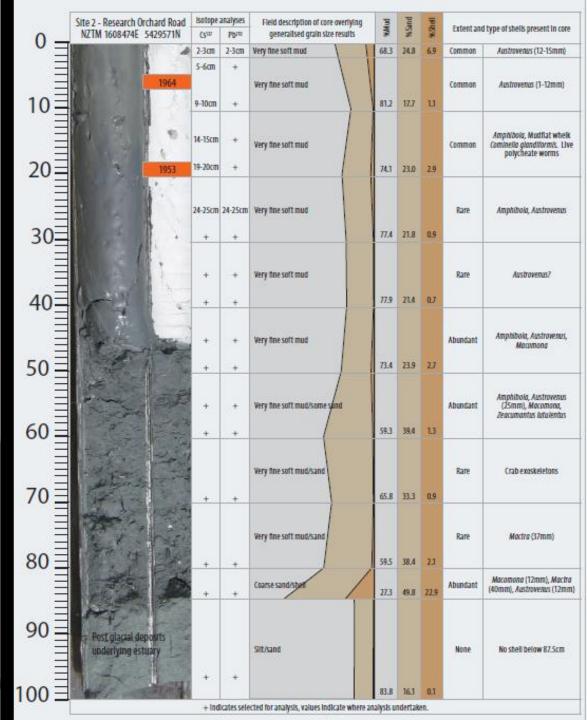
Figure 2. Mean sediment mud content (±SE, n=3), Waimea Inlet, 2001-2014. * denotes a significant upward trend in mud content between 2001 and 2014.



Sediment cores

Sediment Plates





Key Questions:

- Why then is the estuary becoming more excessively muddy?
- Will the mud gradually dissipate or will it always be muddy?



– What is the desired state of the estuary?

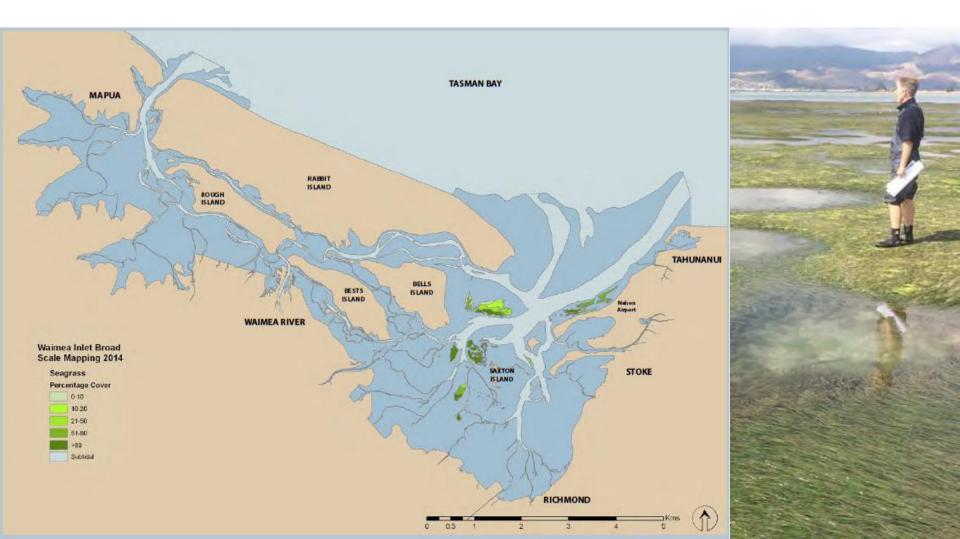
– Can anything can be done about the legacy of historic fine sediment stores?



Macro-Algal Cover



Seagrass



Saltmarsh

