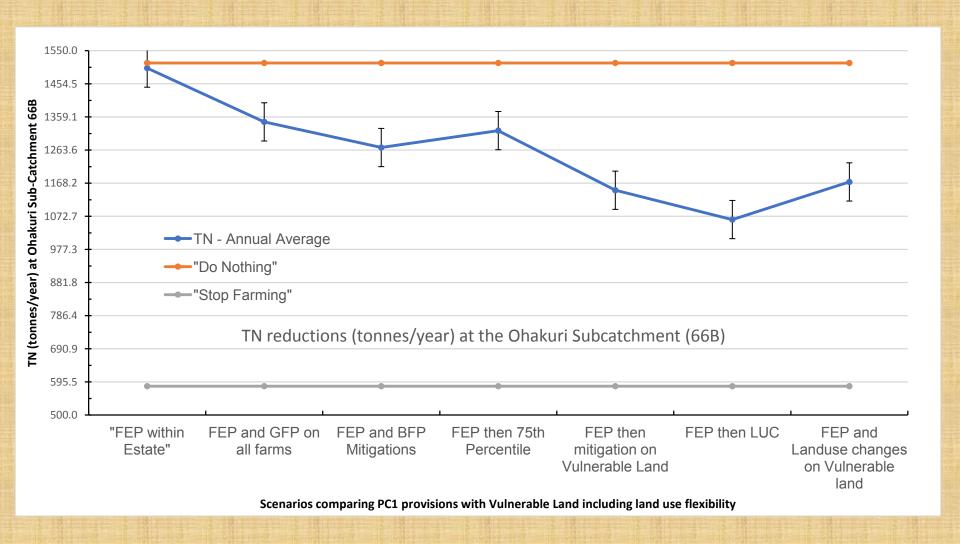


RDST Scenario results (figure 4 – Block 2 Evidence Mr. Conland)

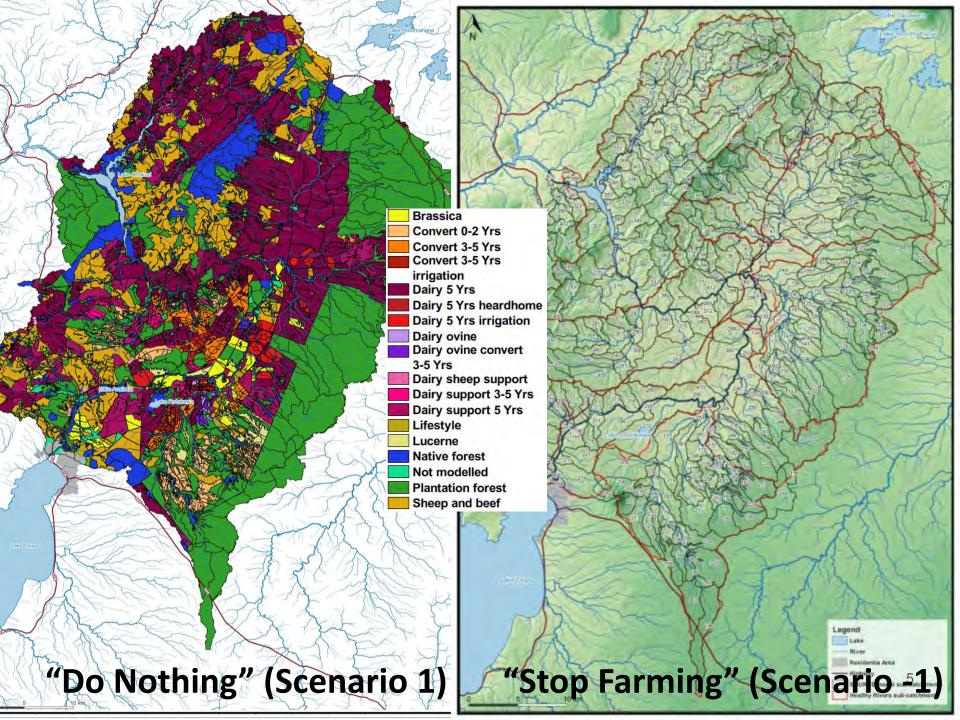


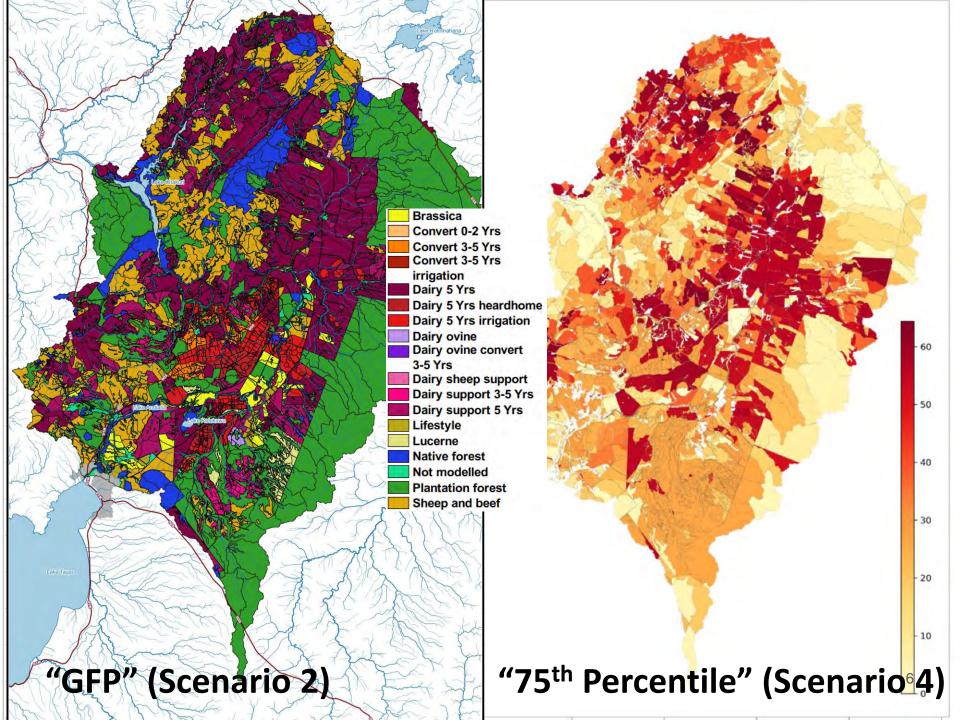
RDST Scenario results (figure 6 – Block 2 Evidence Mr. Conland)

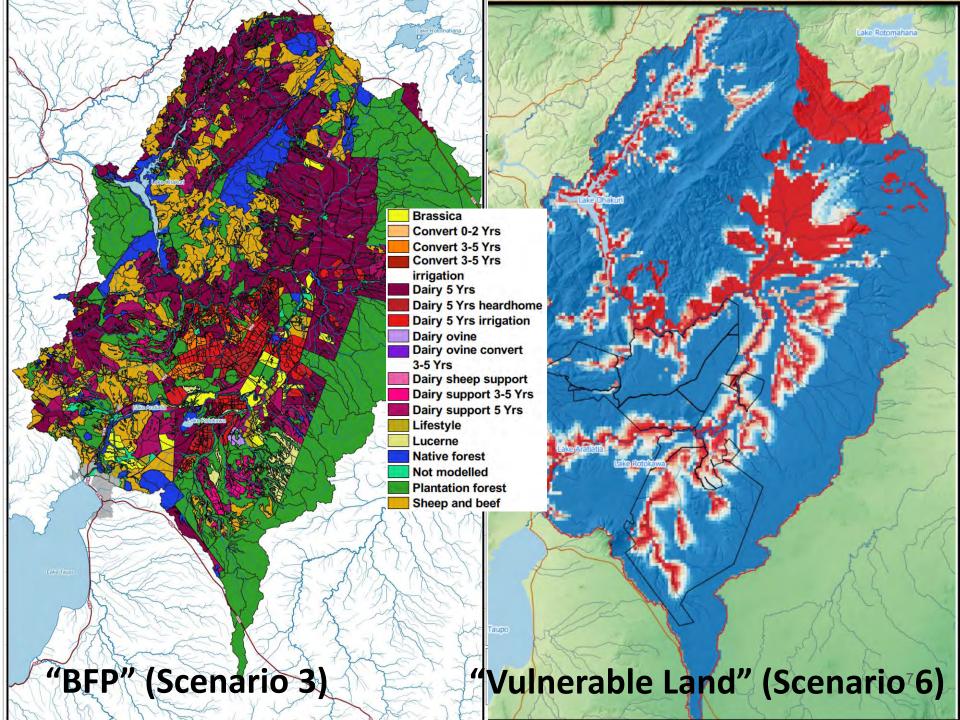


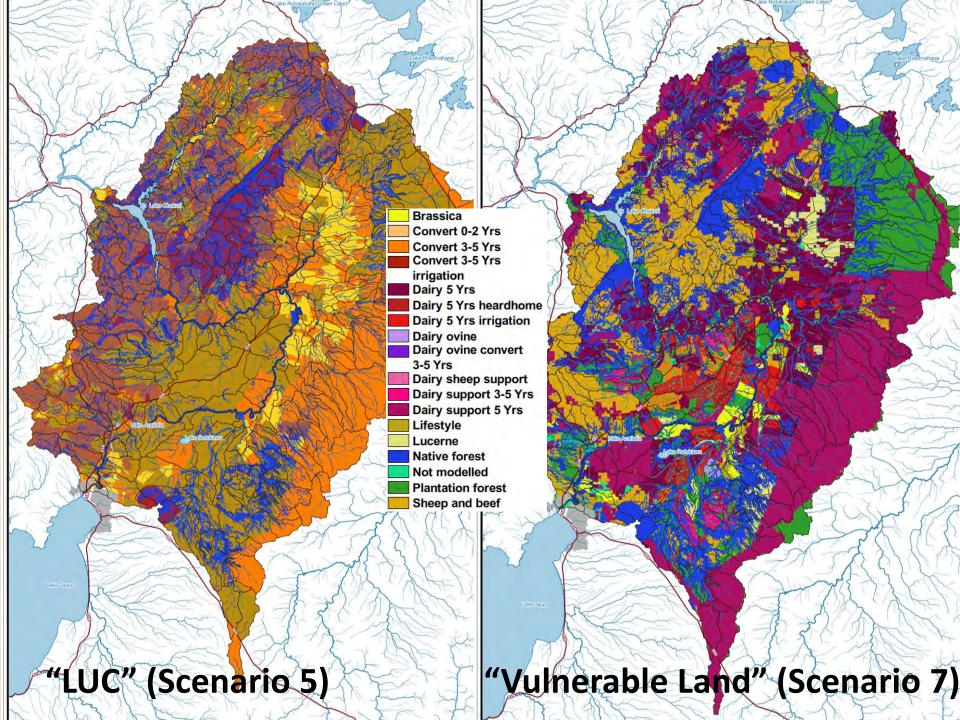
Slides For Mr Conland

All figures are from Block 2 Evidence of Mr Conland

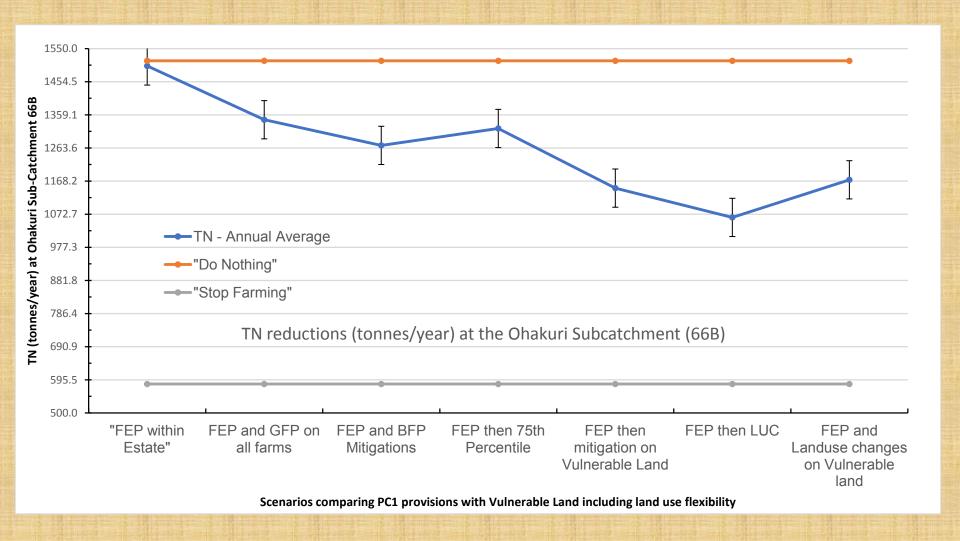








RDST Scenario results (figure 4 – Block 2 Evidence Mr. Conland)



RDST Scenario results (figure 6 – Block 2 Evidence Mr. Conland)



Slides For Mr Williamson

All figures are from Block 2 Evidence of Mr Williamson

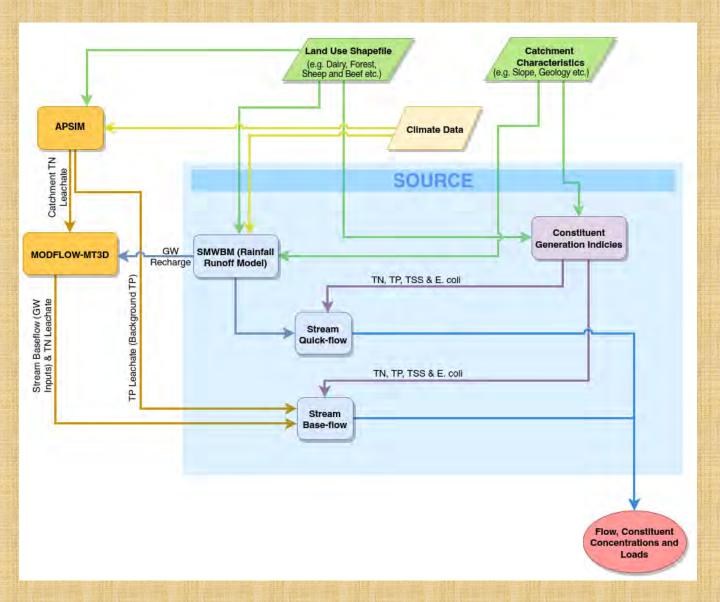


Figure 3. Schematic overview of RDST framework

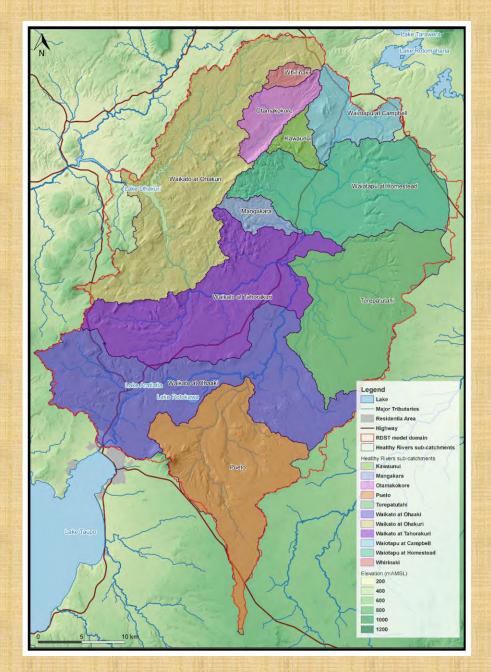


Figure 1. RDST model domain, Healthy Rivers sub-catchments and major tributaries.

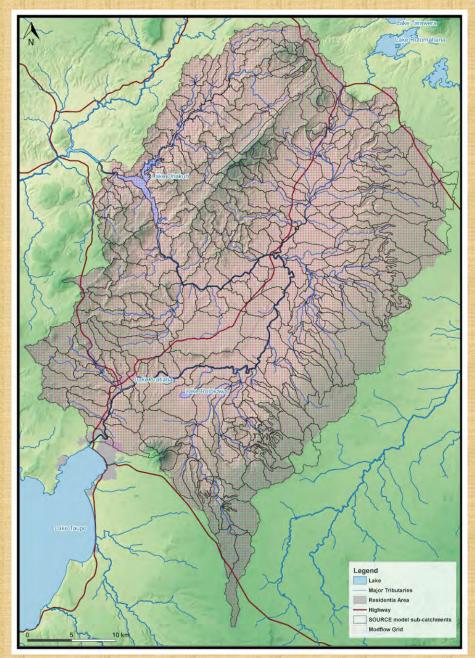


Figure 2. RDST model grid and subcatchments.

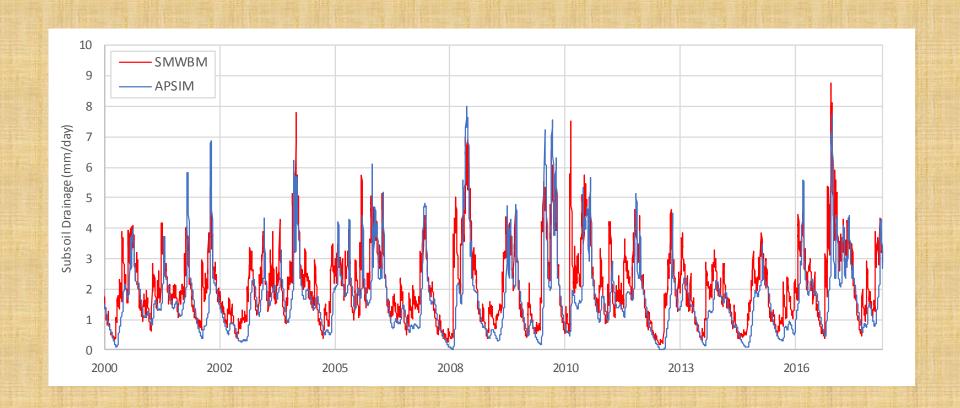


Figure 4. APSIM drainage benchmarking against SMWBM_VZ.

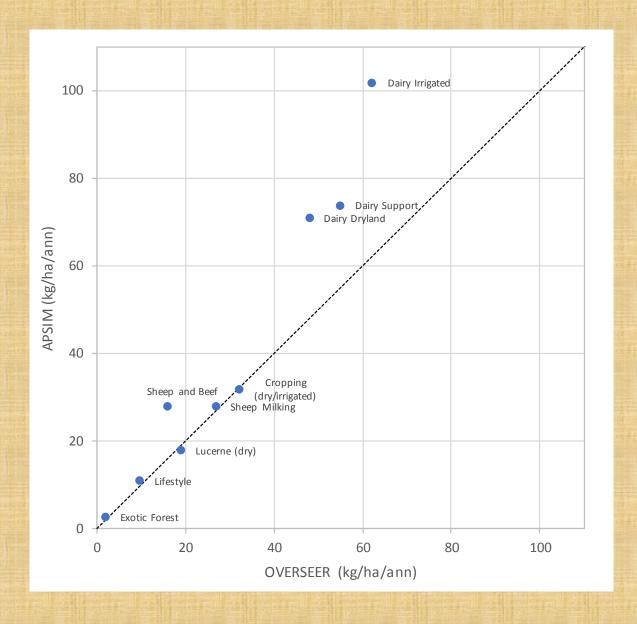


Figure 5. APSIM nitrogen leaching rate benchmarking against OVERSEER.

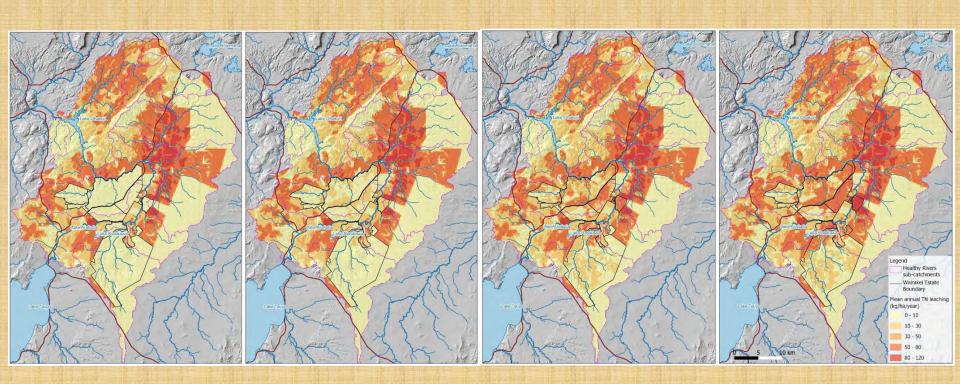
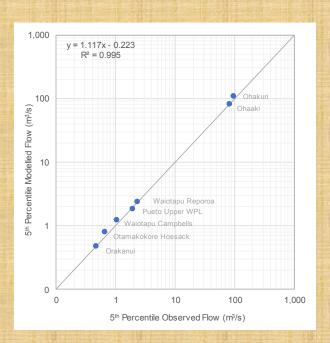
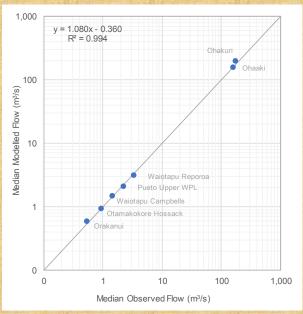


Figure 13. Spatial distribution of average annual TN loading (kg/ha/yr) for four periods of time from 2005 to 2018.





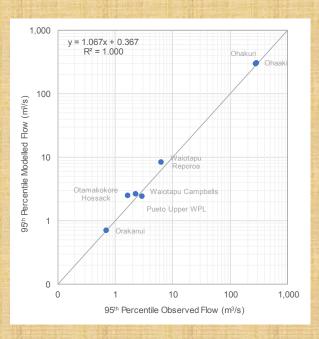
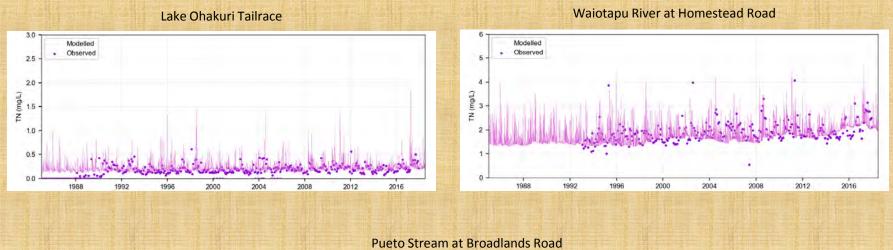


Figure 24. Scatter plot of observed and modelled 5th percentile, median, and 95th percentile flows.



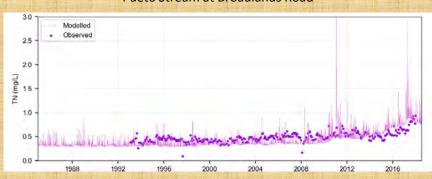


Figure 25. Constituent calibration time series examples for TN.

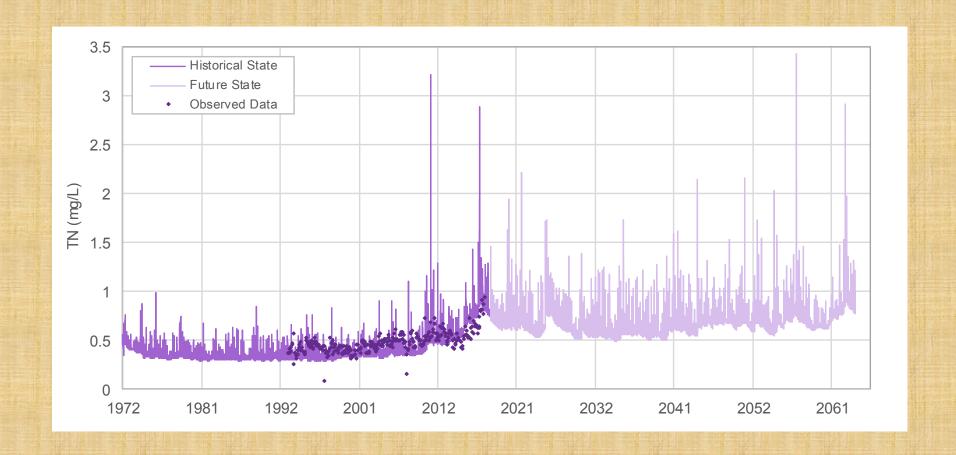


Figure 33. RDST simulation of TN in the Pueto Stream for historical (1972 to 2018) and future state (2018 to 2064).

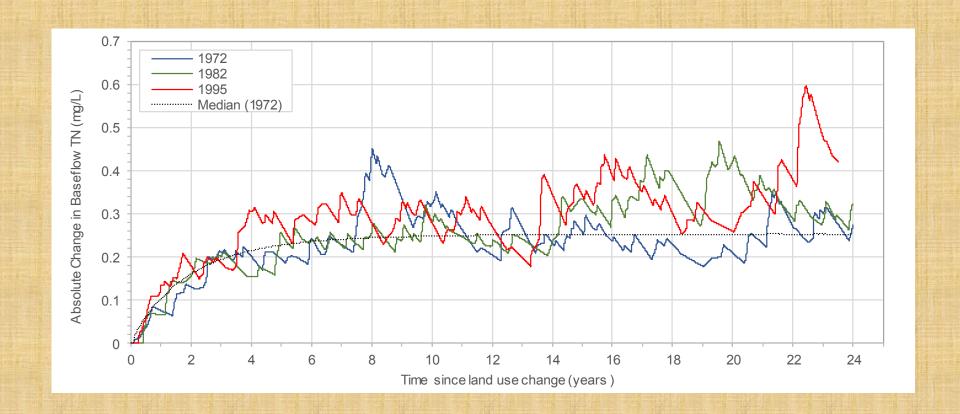


Figure 34. Impact on Pueto Stream baseflow concentration (considering groundwater only) since conversion.

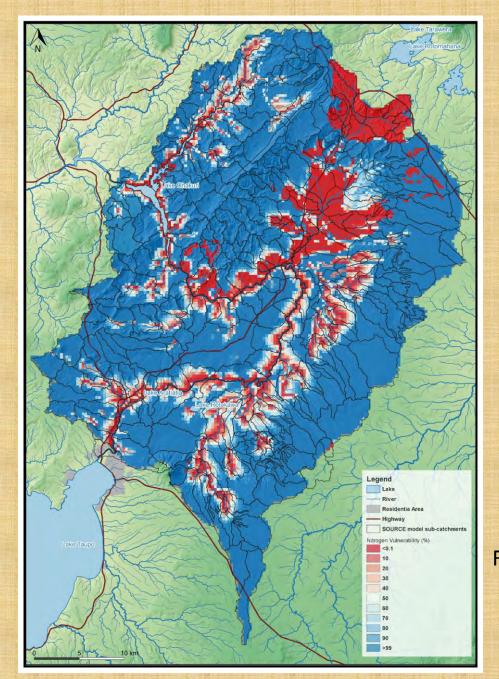


Figure 35. RDST Nitrogen Vulnerability Map.

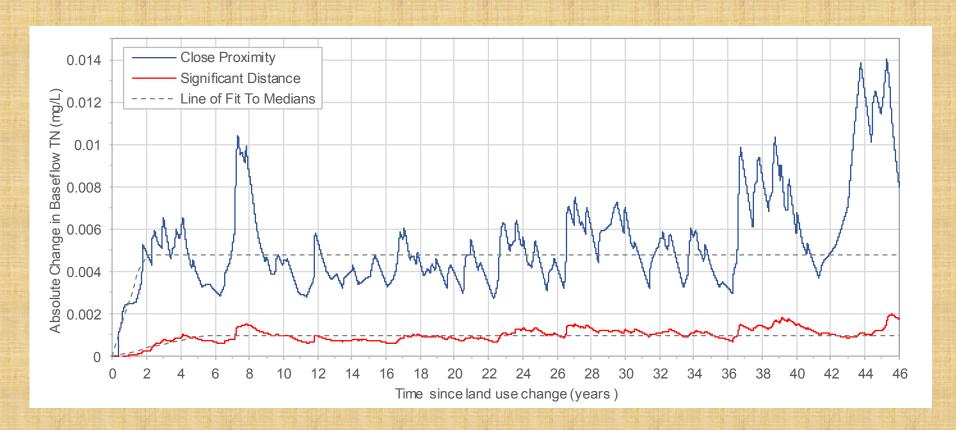
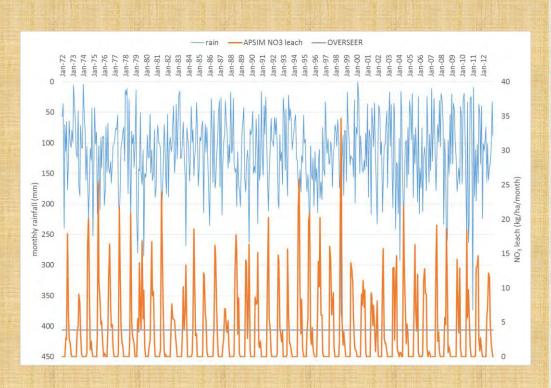


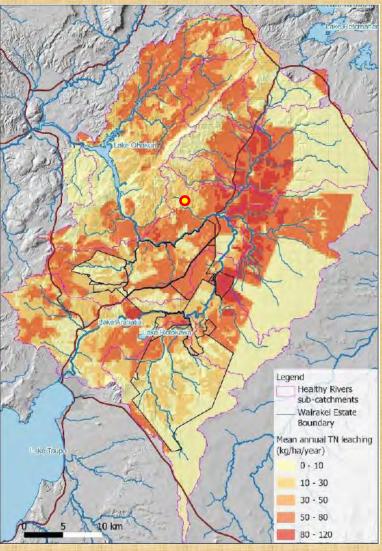
Figure 37. Timeseries showing timing of concentration change following land use change in Pueto Stream with a) sub-catchment in close proximity to a stream, and b) a sub-catchment significant distance from a stream.

Slides For Dr Cresswell

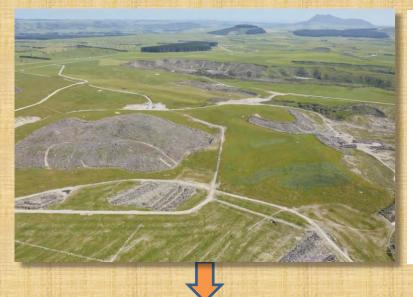
1) Spatial and temporal resolution

APSIM compared to OVERSEER Dryland dairy >10 years





2) Land use conversion





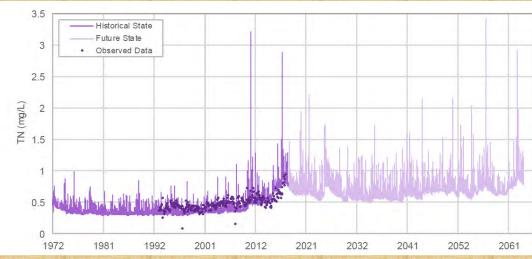


Figure 33. RDST simulation of TN in the Pueto Stream



Figure 34. Impact on Pueto Stream baseflow concentration (considering groundwater only) since conversion.

3) Nitrogen dynamics→ nitrogen vulnerability map

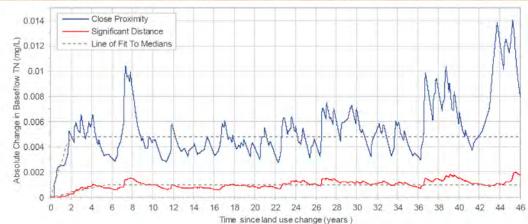


Figure 37. Timeseries showing timing of concentration change following land use change in Pueto Stream with a) sub-catchment in close proximity to a stream, and b) a sub-catchment significant distance from a stream.

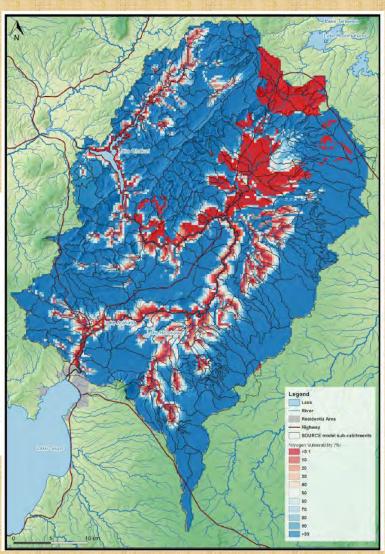


Figure 35: RDST Nitrogen Vulnerability Map.

Slides For Dr Jordan

All figures are from Block 2 Evidence of Dr Jordan

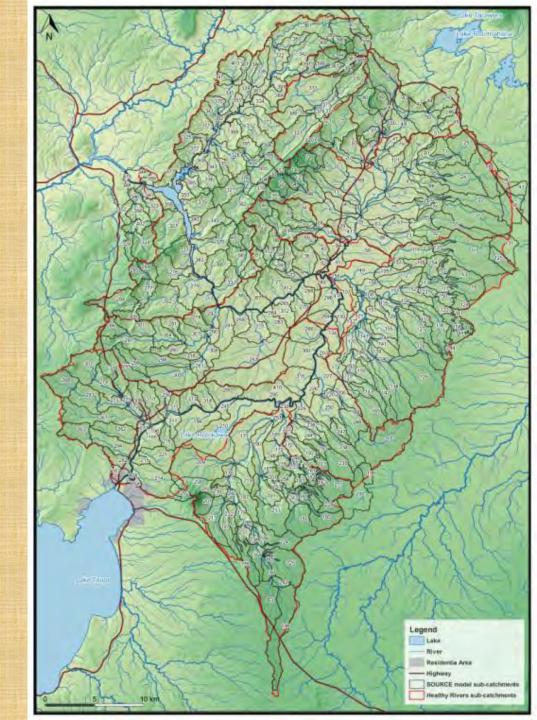
Assessment criteria for Decision Support Tools (DST)

- Appropriate spatial resolution?
- Appropriate temporal resolution to assess water quality statistics?
- Appropriate representation of temporal dynamics?

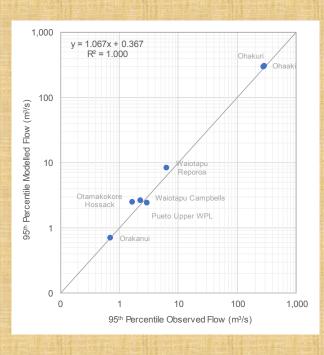
Ruahuwai Decision Support Tool (RDST)

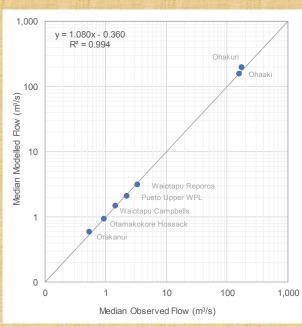
Model layout

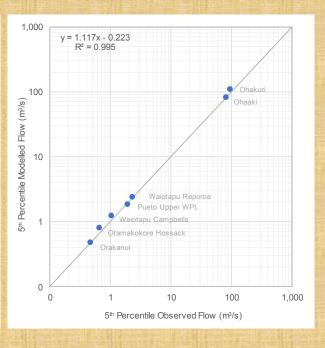
- 415 model subcatchments
- Daily climate from NIWA VCSN at 5 km resolution



RDST Calibration: flow percentiles



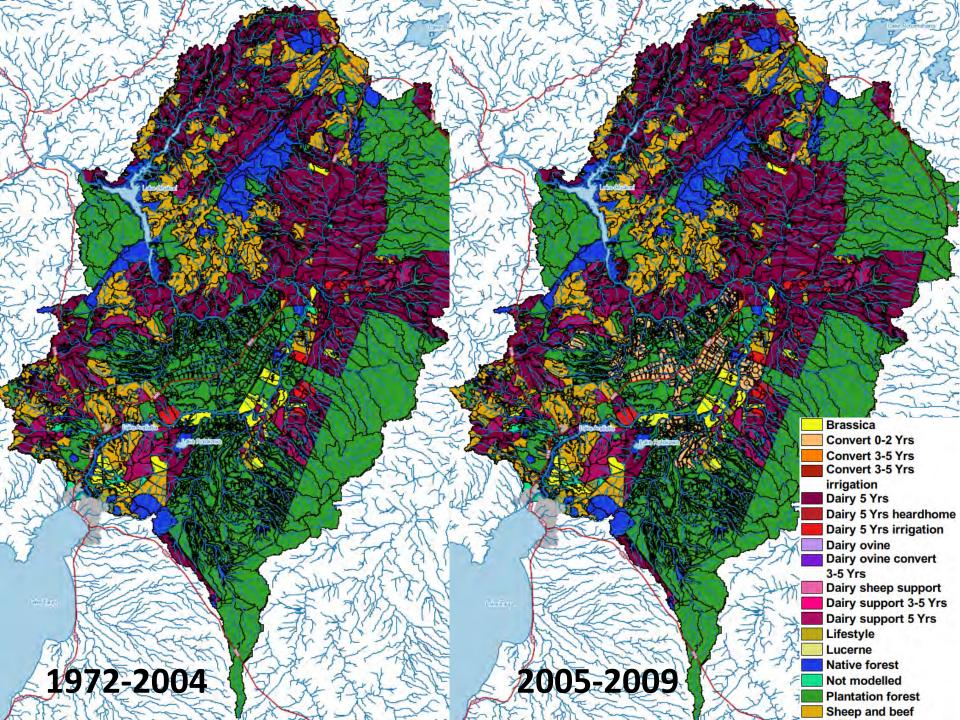


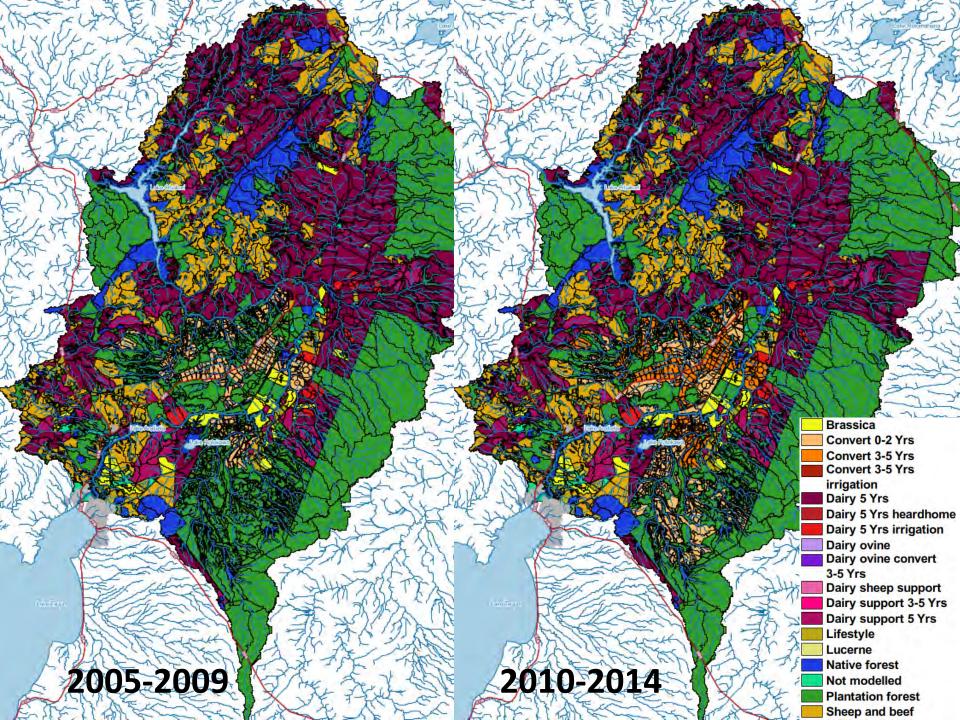


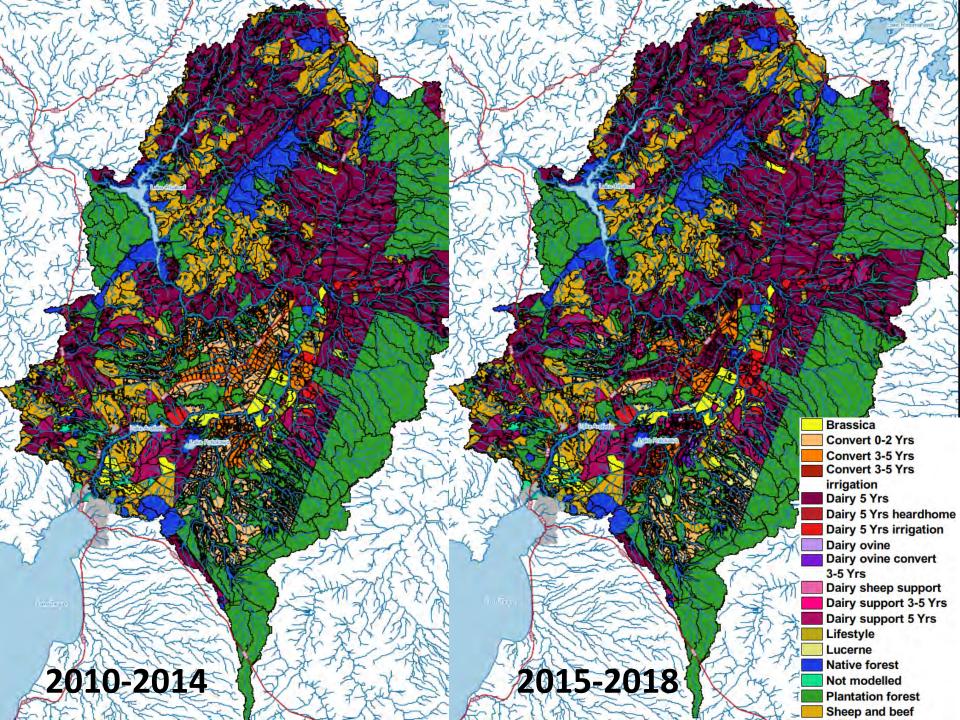
High flows (95th percentile)

Median flows

Low flows (5th percentile)







RDST Calibration: TN for Pueto Stream at Broadlands

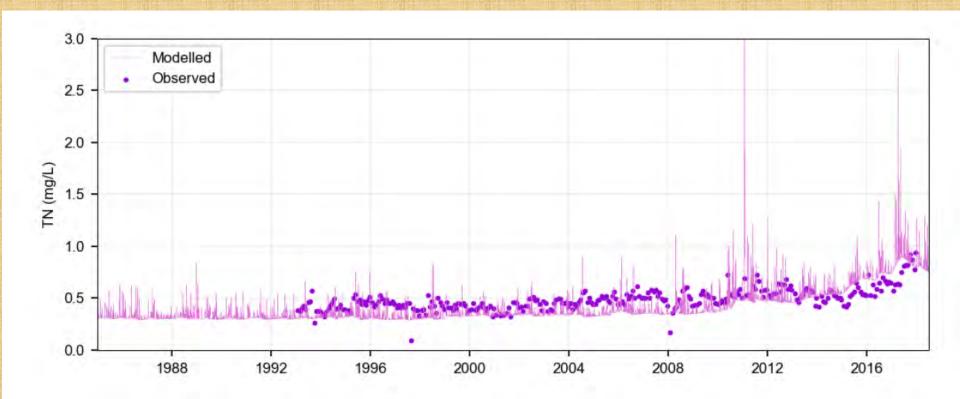


Figure 13. Comparison of measured and modelled TN at Pueto Stream at Broadlands.

RDST Calibration: TP for Pueto Stream at Broadlands

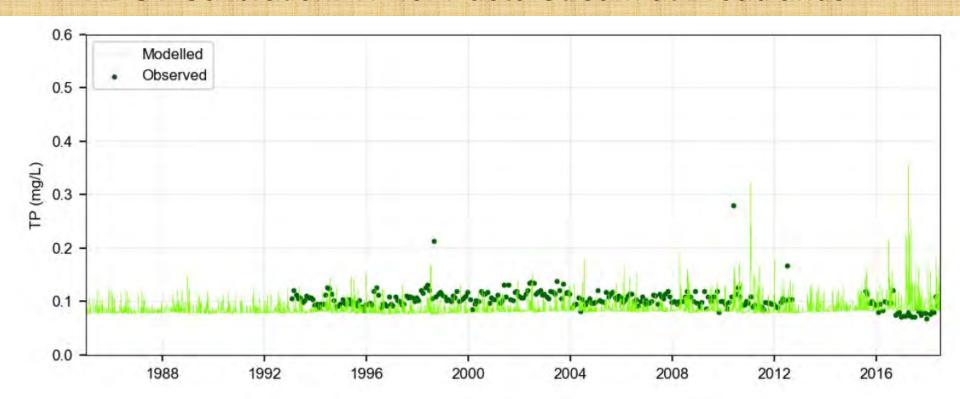


Figure 40. Comparison of measured and modelled TP at Pueto Stream at Broadlands.

RDST Calibration: E. coli for Pueto Stream at Broadlands

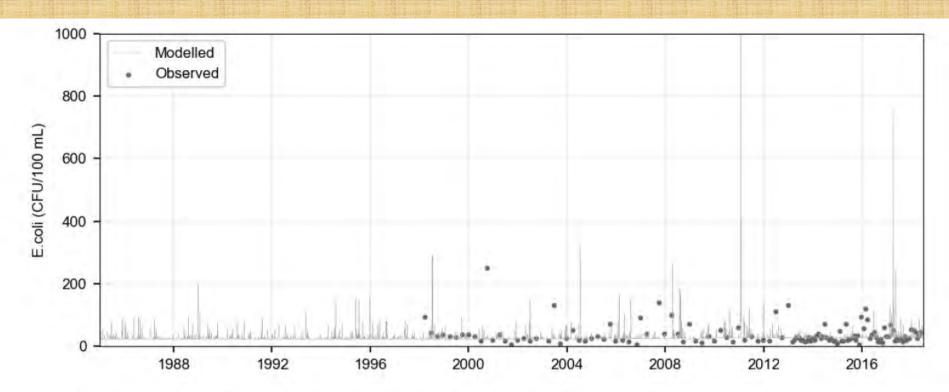
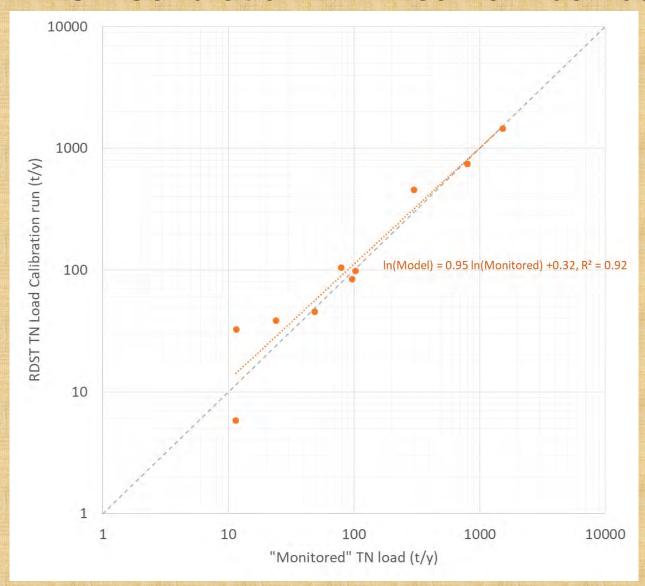
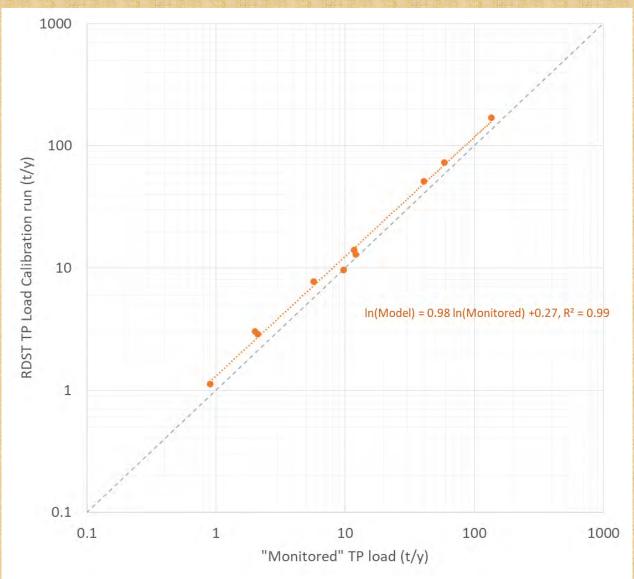


Figure 86. Comparison of measured and modelled E. coli at Pueto Stream at Broadlands.

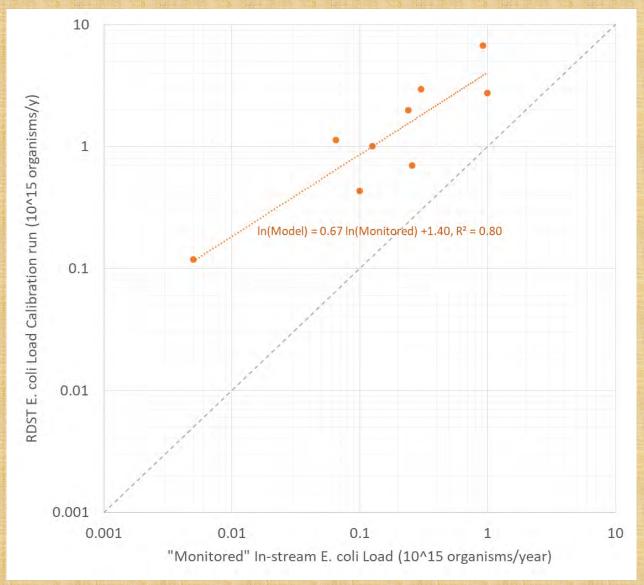
RDST Calibration: TN mean annual loads



RDST Calibration: TP mean annual loads



RDST Calibration: E. coli mean annual loads



RDST and HRWO Calibration: E. coli 95th percentile

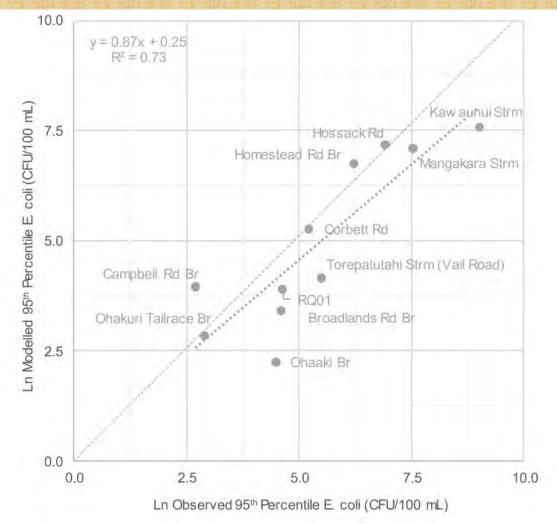


Figure 77. Comparison of observed and modelled 95th Percentile E. coli concentrations.

Overall assessment of RDST

- Appropriate spatial resolution?
 - √ 415 sub-catchments
- Appropriate temporal resolution?
 - ✓ Water quality statistics derived from daily time step
- Appropriate representation of temporal dynamics?
 - ✓ Land use change explicitly represented (4 maps)
 - ✓ Temporal evolution of contaminant concentrations
 - ✓ Scatter plots of flows, loads and concentrations

Slides For Mr Ford

All figures are from Block 2 Evidence of Mr Ford

Figure 1:
Methodology for economic modelling

Interrogate the land use files to determine the land use for each scenario. Create financial budgets which include debt servicing Rate up the financial budgets by the land use Calculate economic flow on effects by the use of multipliers.

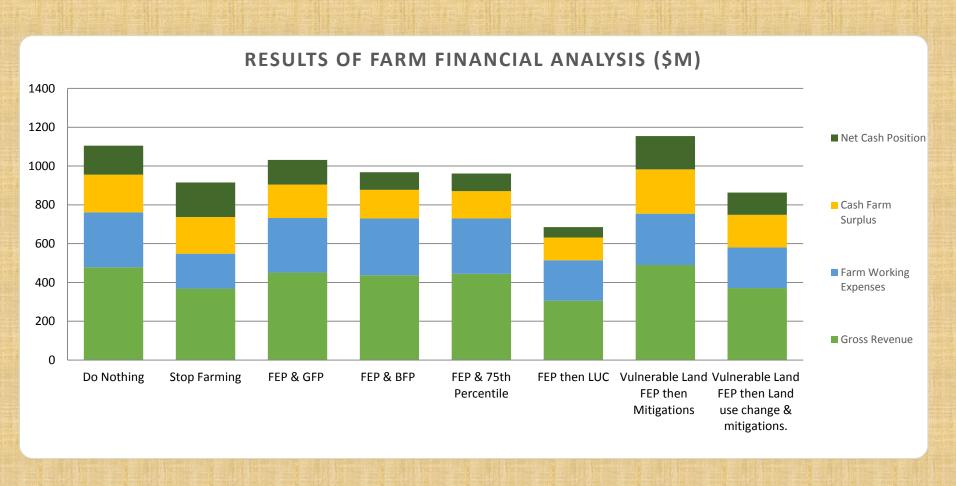


Figure 2: Results of Financial Modelling of the RDST Scenarios

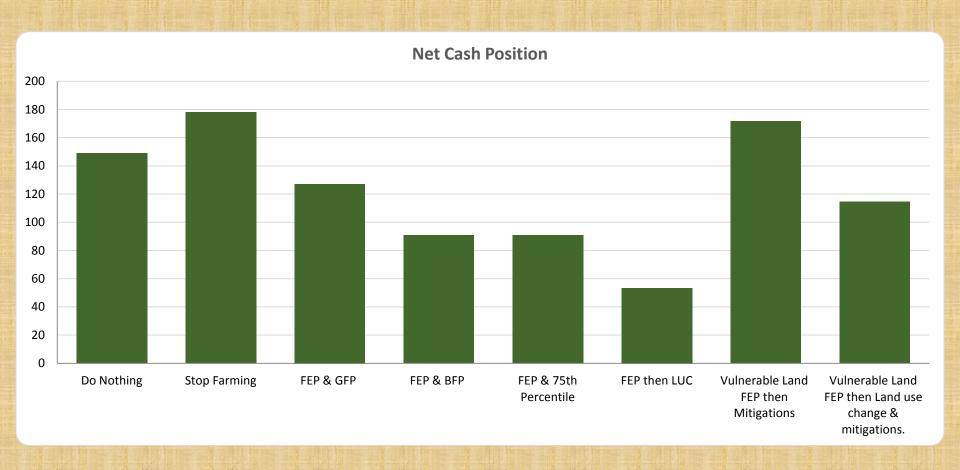


Figure 3: Net Cash Position of the scenarios modelled in the RDST model

	Do Nothing	Stop Farming	FEP & GFP	FEP & BFP	FEP & 75th Percentile	FEP then LUC	FEP then Mitigations on Vulnerable Land	FEP then Mitigations + Land use change
Gross Output \$ m	532	524	510	517	517	330	563	414
Value Added \$ m	555	361	349	356	356	282	400	307
Employment FTE	797	788	769	776	776	494	828	660

Table 4: Flow on Impact of the scenarios run in the RDST model