

The State of Jed River Water Quality

Kimberley Robinson
Surface Water Quality Analyst

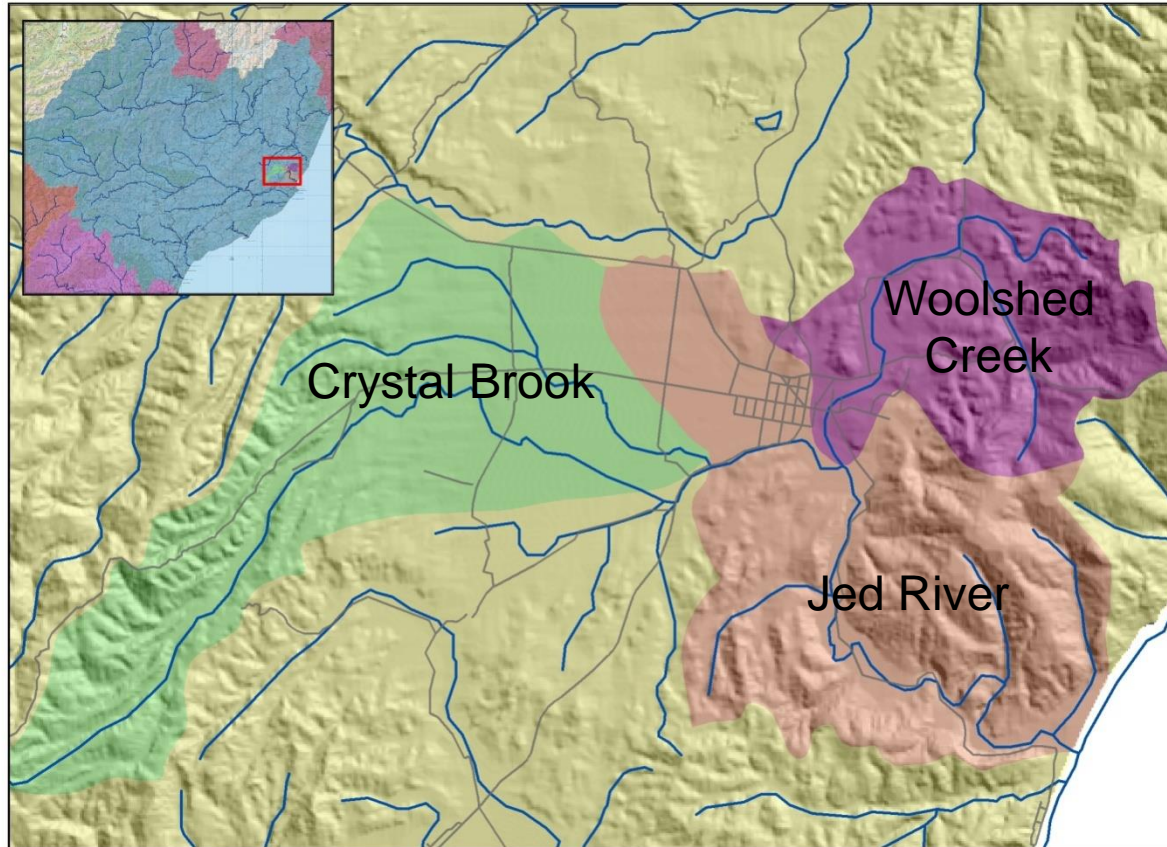


Topics

- Background
- Issues for the Jed River
- Monitoring
- Water Quality State
- Conclusions
- What can be done?

Background

- Two main tributaries to Jed River





- Hill-fed River

- Low rainfall, high evapotranspiration, losses to groundwater
- Low flows
- Flood events

- Geology: Tertiary marine sediments
“Soft Sediments”

Cheviot Sewage Treatment Plant

- Past discharges into Crystal Brook
- 1980's: discharge to land – Border Dyke irrigation
- Present: discharge to land – spray irrigation

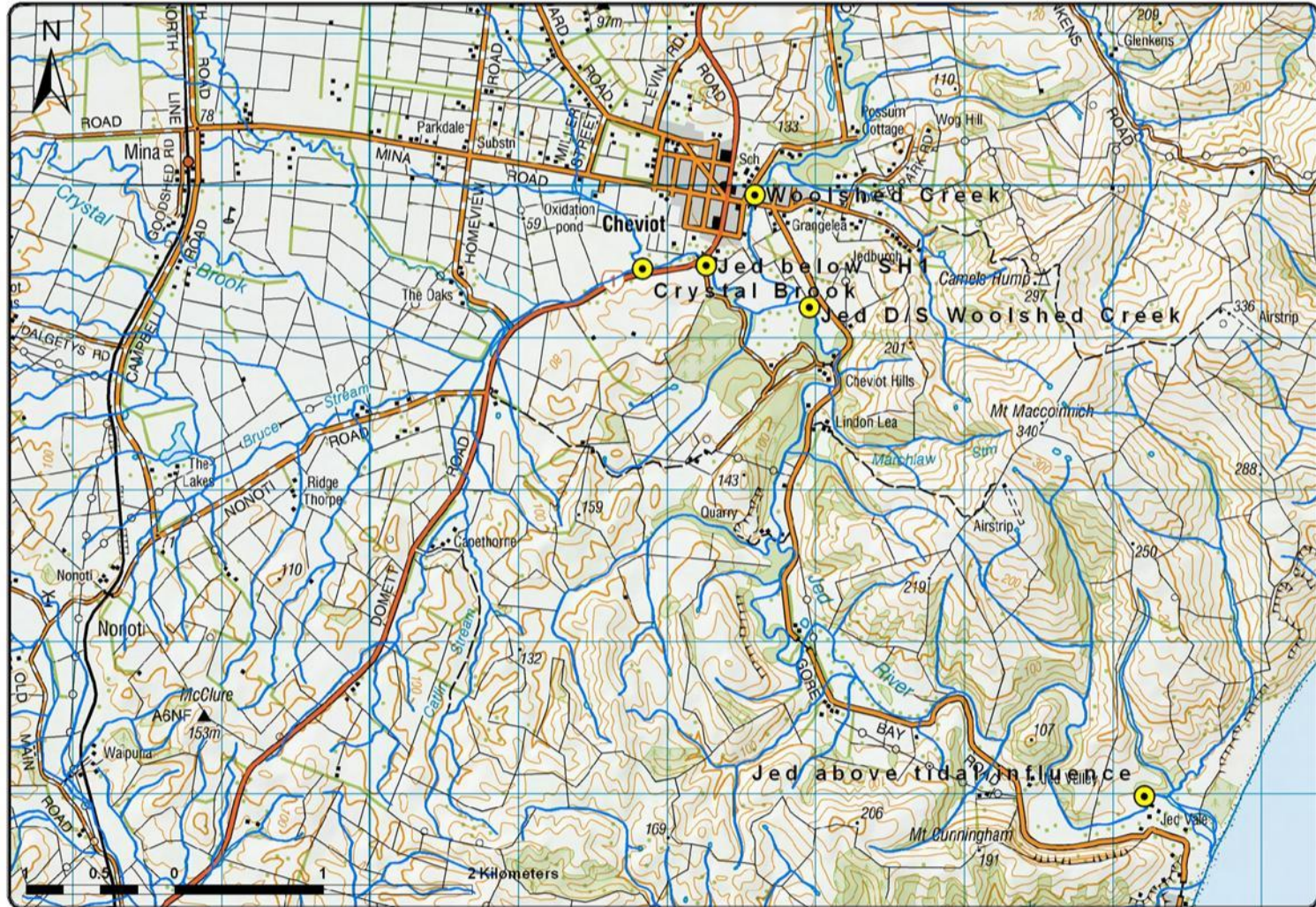
Jed River Issues



- Poor aesthetic appearance
- Public Health Warnings
- Water Quality and wildlife

Monitoring

Jed River and Tributaries Monitoring Sites



Water Quality State

Jed River

- Conductivity and pH
- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅)
- Water Clarity
- Nutrients
 - Nitrogen
 - Phosphorus
- Microbiological Contamination

Conductivity and pH

- Conductivity: ability of water to conduct electrical current
 - Recommended guideline value
17.5 mS/m
 - Canterbury hill-fed rivers median
11 mS/m

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- Conductivity: ability of water to conduct electrical current
 - Recommended guideline value
17.5 mS/m
 - Canterbury hill-fed rivers median
11 mS/m
 - Minimum conductivity at each of the 5 sites:
 - 29 - 49 mS/m

Conductivity and pH

- pH: essential condition for aquatic life
- Influences toxicity
 - pH guideline: 7.2 - 7.8 (NZ) or 6.5 - 8.5 (Canterbury)
 - Hill-fed median: 7.6

Conductivity and pH

- pH: essential condition for aquatic life
- Influences toxicity
 - pH guideline: 7.2 - 7.8 (NZ) or 6.5 - 8.5 (Canterbury)
 - Hill-fed median: 7.6
 - Median pH at each of the 5 sites
 - 7.85 - 8.2

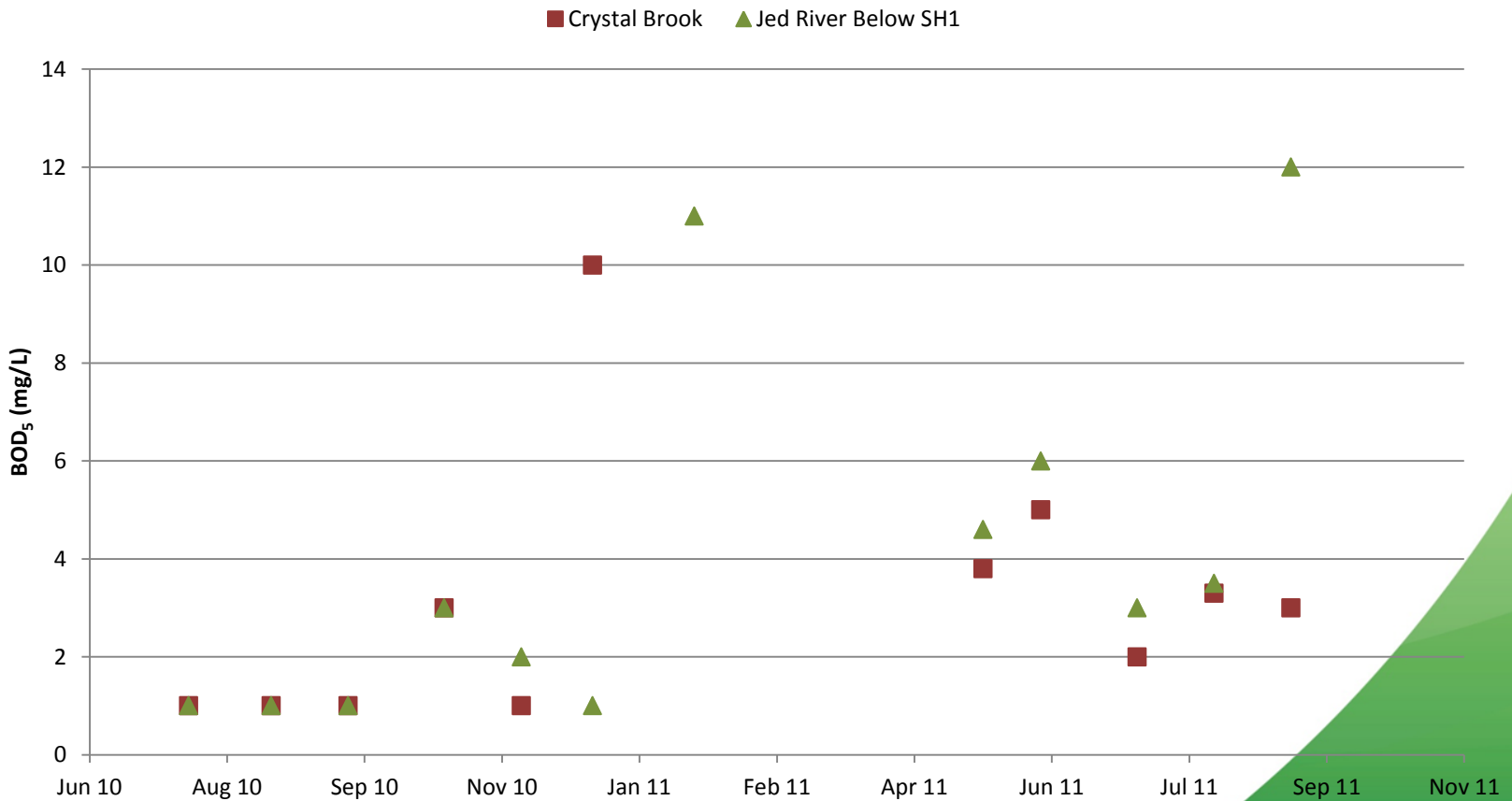
Conductivity and pH

- Elevated conductivity and pH????
- Catchment geology
 - Leaching of soluble ions from rocks and soils of tertiary marine sediments

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅)

- Measure of amount of oxygen consumed by micro-organisms during the breakdown of organic material
- Organic Sources: In-river production or inputs of organic matter
- Physiological stressor to aquatic organisms

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅)

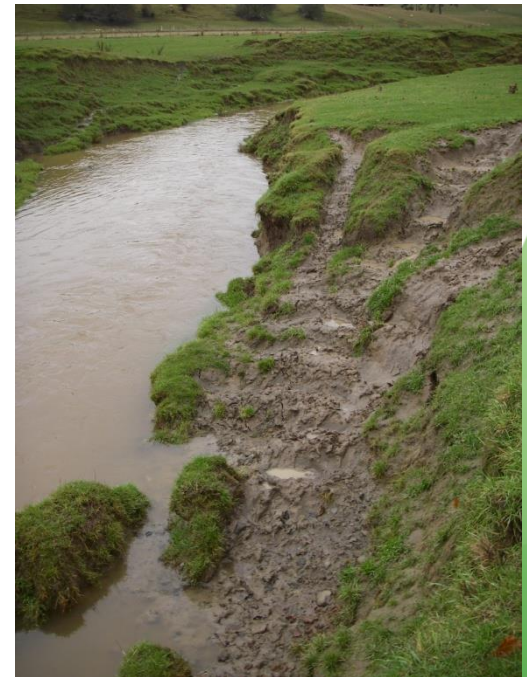


Water Clarity

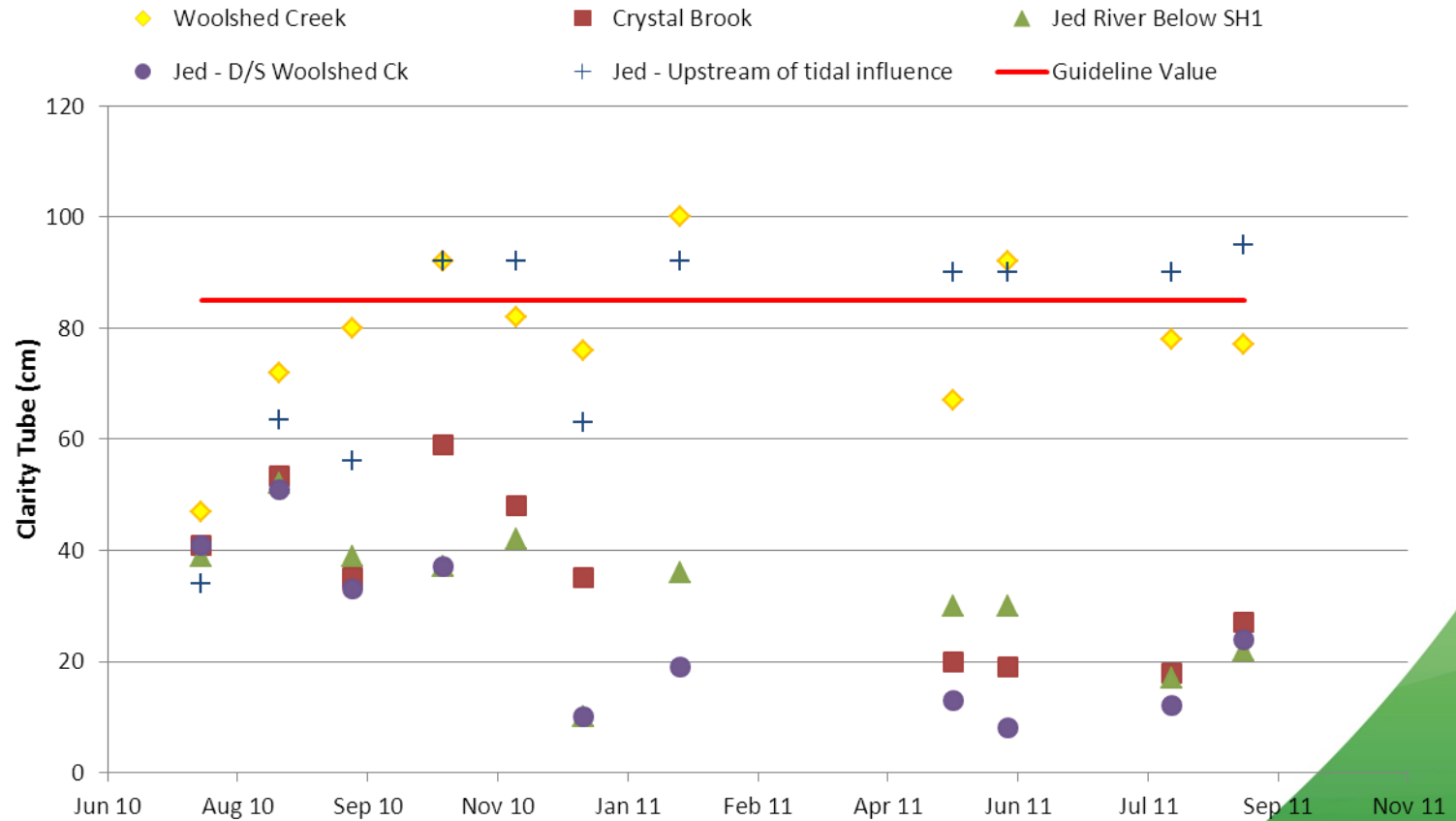
- Issues
 - Aesthetic appearance
 - Recreation
 - Aquatic ecology

Water Clarity

- Influences:
 - Soil erosion/eroding banks
 - Wastewater discharge – high organic load
 - Stormwater run-off
 - Re-suspended bed sediments
 - Excessive algal growth



Water Clarity



Causes of poor clarity in the Jed

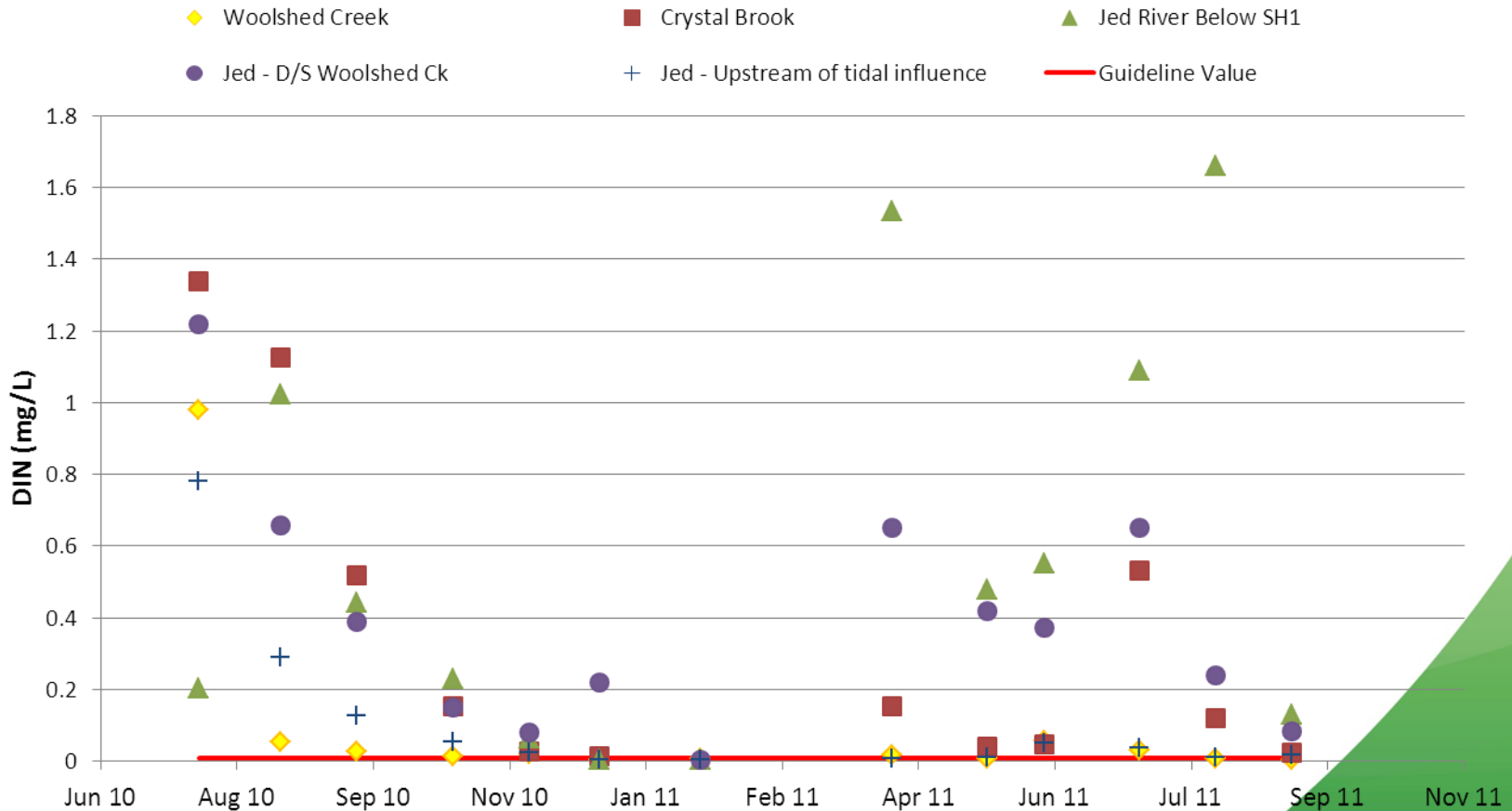


- Soft sediment geology
- Stock access and bank erosion
- Flood events
- High organic content?

Nutrients

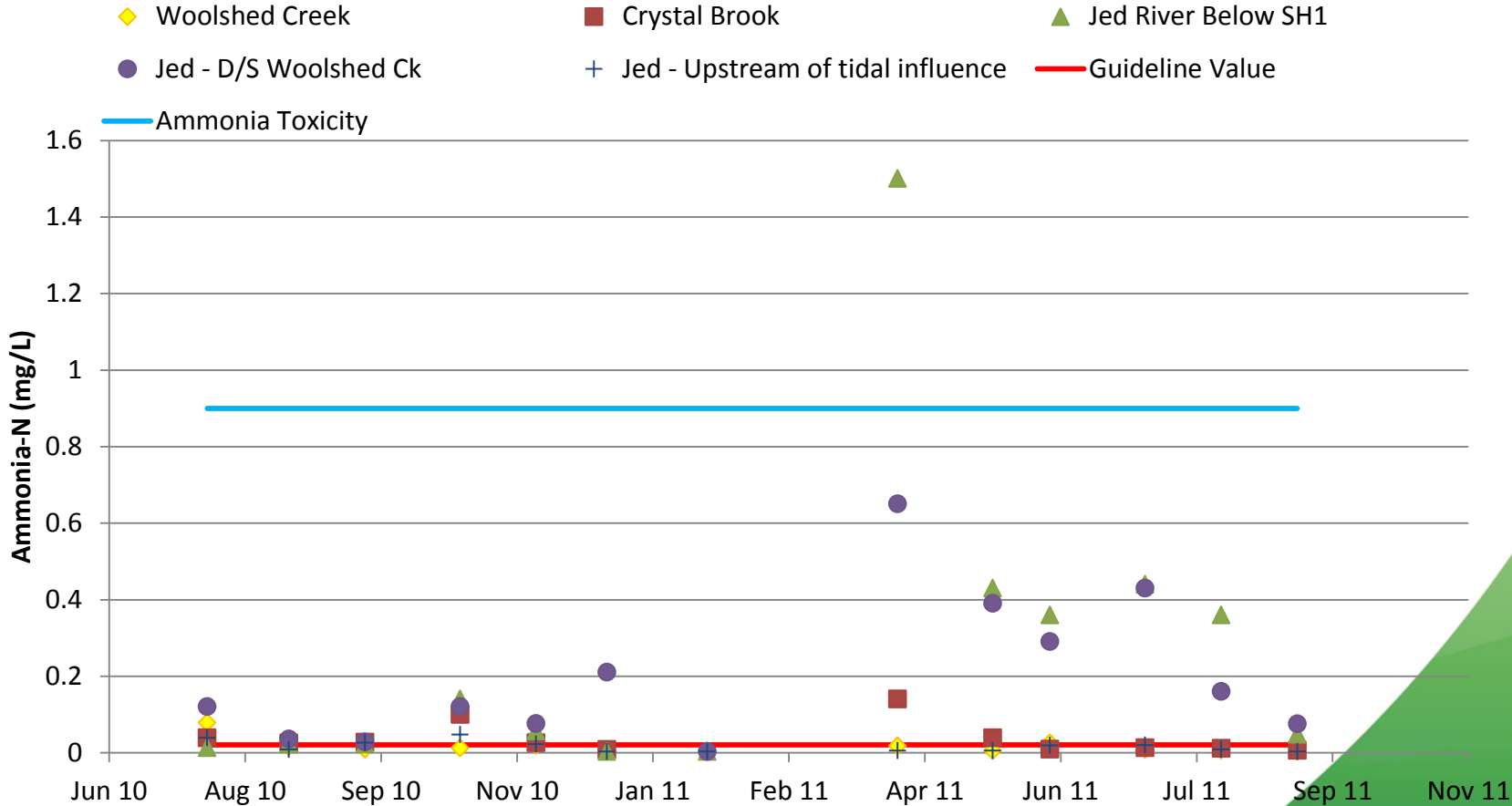
- Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen (DIN)
 - Sum of plant available nitrogen
- Ammonia Nitrogen (NH₄N)
- Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus (DRP)

Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen

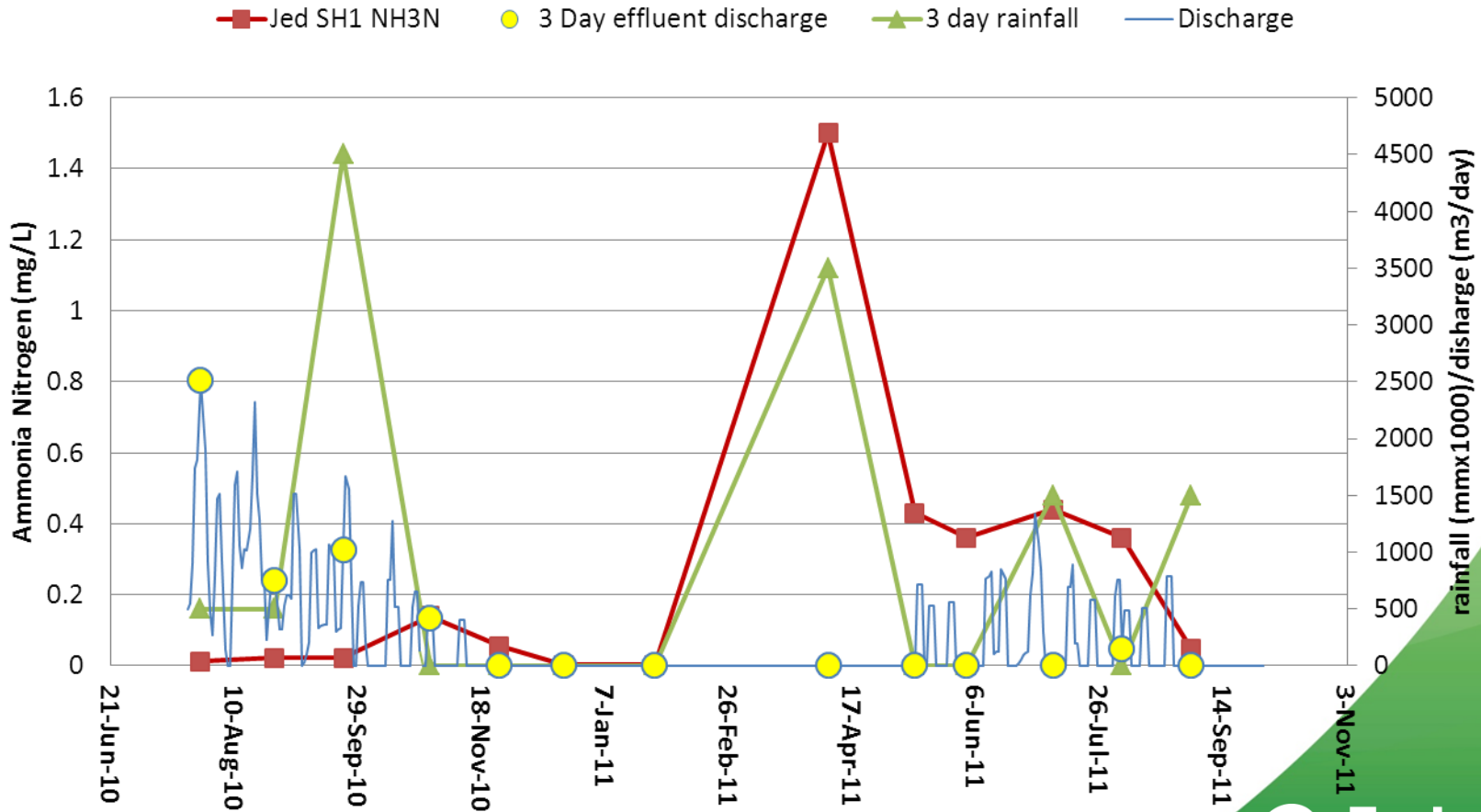




Ammonia Nitrogen

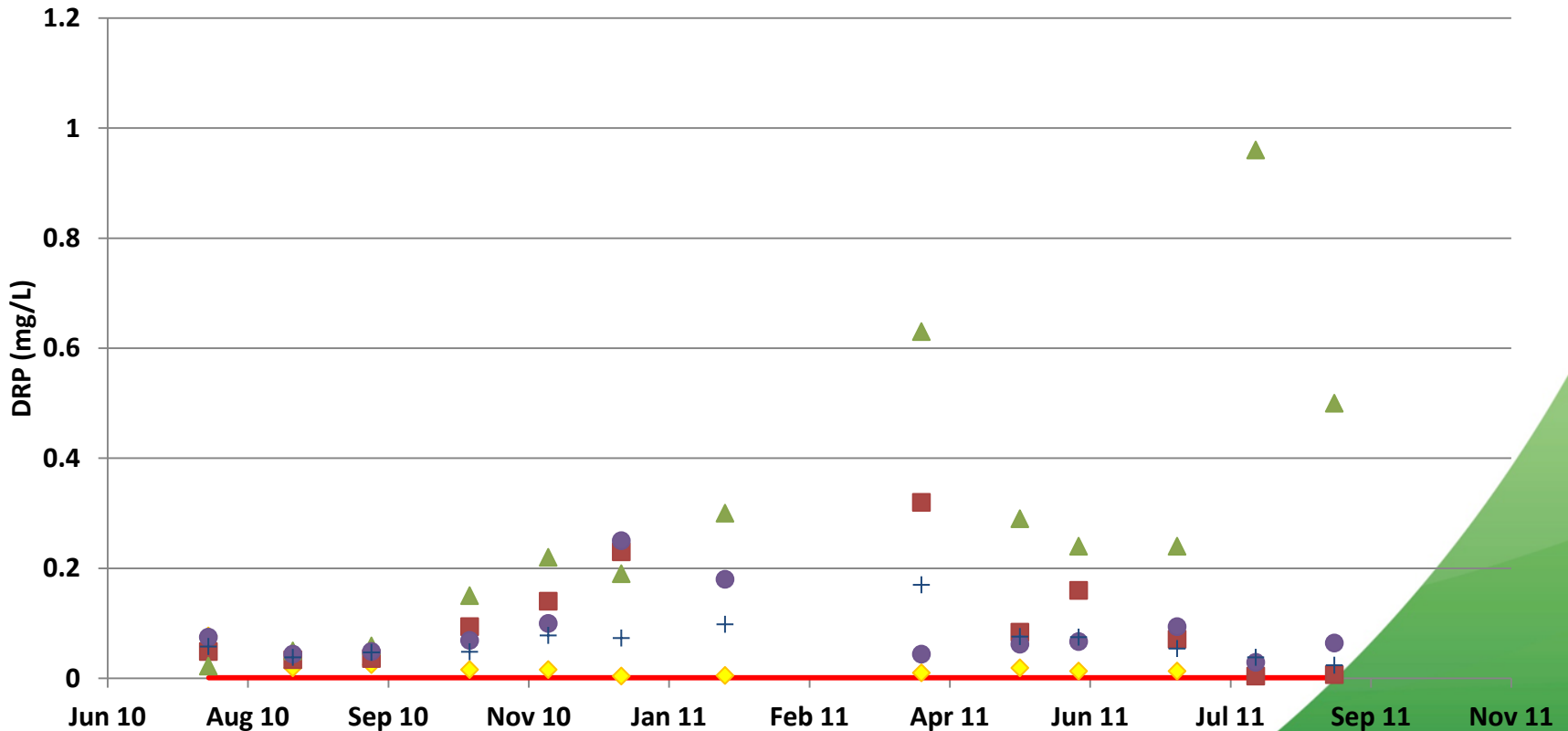


Ammonia Nitrogen and Wastewater



Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus

- ◆ Woolshed Creek
- Crystal Brook
- ▲ Jed River Below SH1
- Jed - D/S Woolshed Ck
- + Jed - Upstream of tidal influence
- Guideline Value

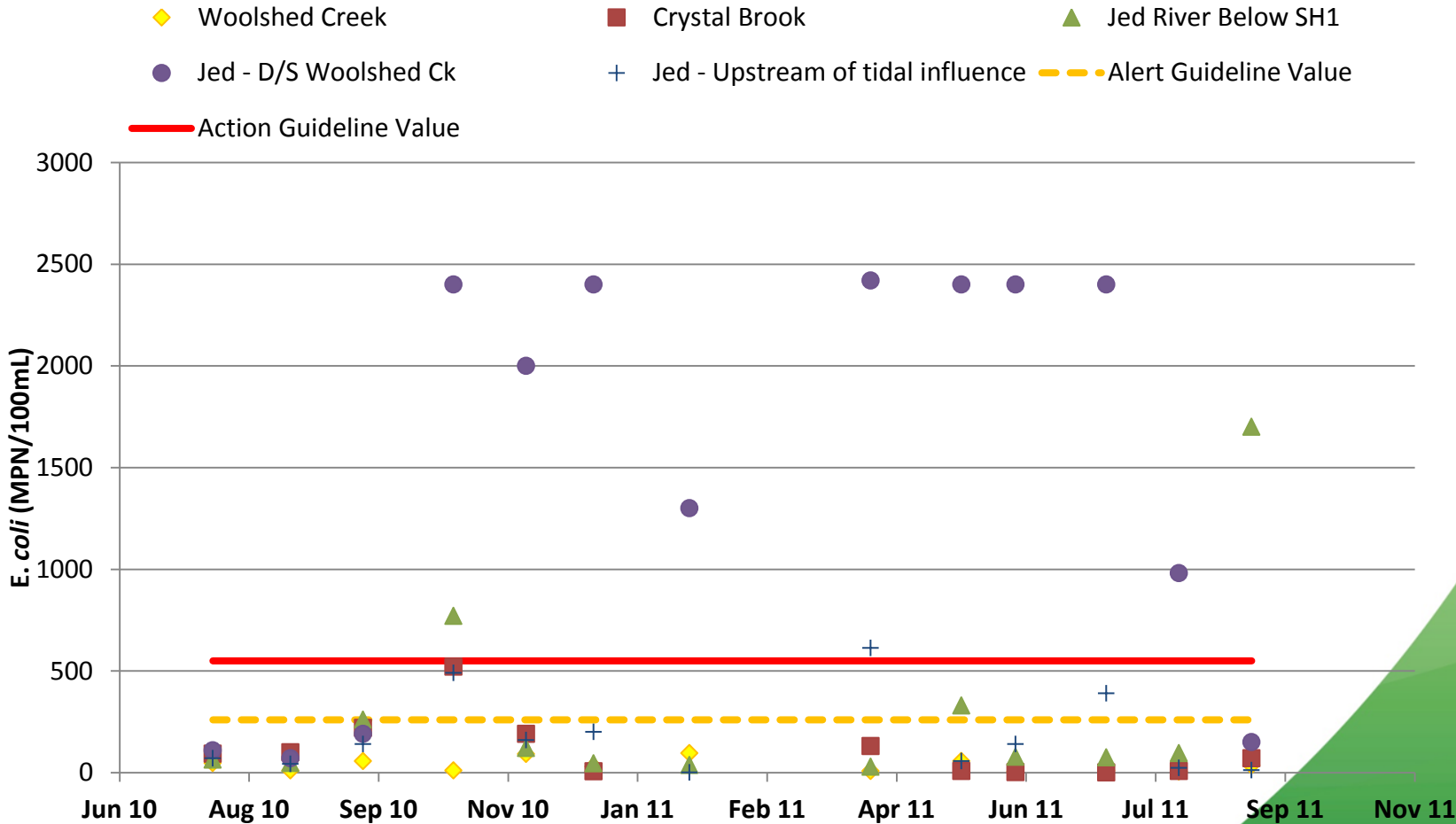


Microbiological Contamination

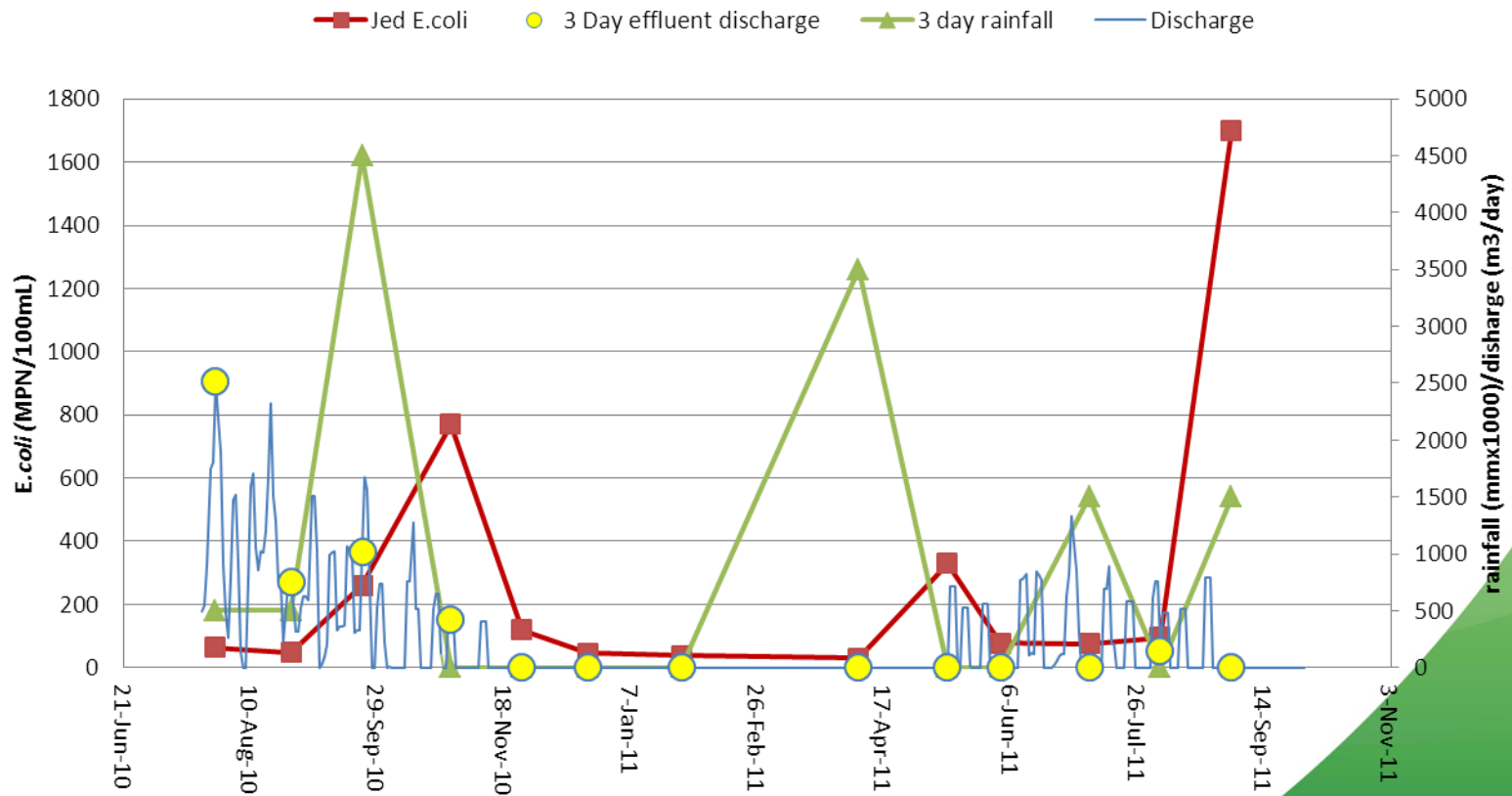
- *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*)
- Health Risks



Microbiological Contamination

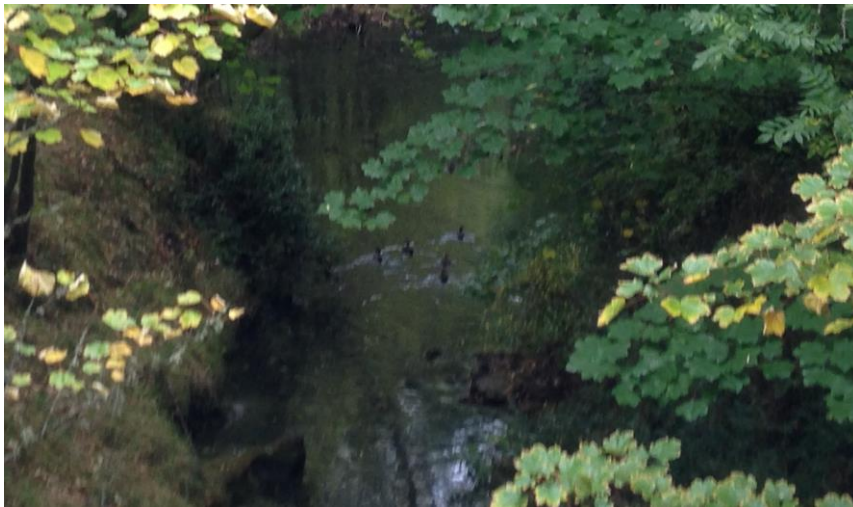


E. Coli and Wastewater discharge



Sources of *E. coli*

- Stock Access??



- Ducks??

Conclusions

- Catchment Geology
 - Conductivity and pH
 - Water Clarity
 - Nutrients - DRP

- Wastewater
 - BOD₅
 - Nutrients
 - Water Clarity

Conclusions

- Stock Access and Sediment Inputs
 - Microbiological Contamination
 - Water Clarity
 - Sediment bound Phosphorus

What can be Done?

- Riparian planting??
- Fencing??
- Stock Crossing??
- Is it that simple??
- What is the “value” of the Jed River??



Thank you