A Conservation Decision
Support Tool for
Freshwater Ecosystems of
New Zealand (FENZ)

John Leathwick Derek Brown David West

Department of Conservation, New Zealand



#### The scope...

New Zealand and it's freshwaters

- The policy background
- Building a prioritisation tool
- End-user delivery











### The policy background...

- Part of a whole of government initiative
  - Different departments looked at various aspects
  - To identify nationally important water bodies
- DOC asked to identify nationally important rivers, lakes and wetlands
  - Assembled national freshwater datasets
  - Developed prioritisation tools for rivers, etc.

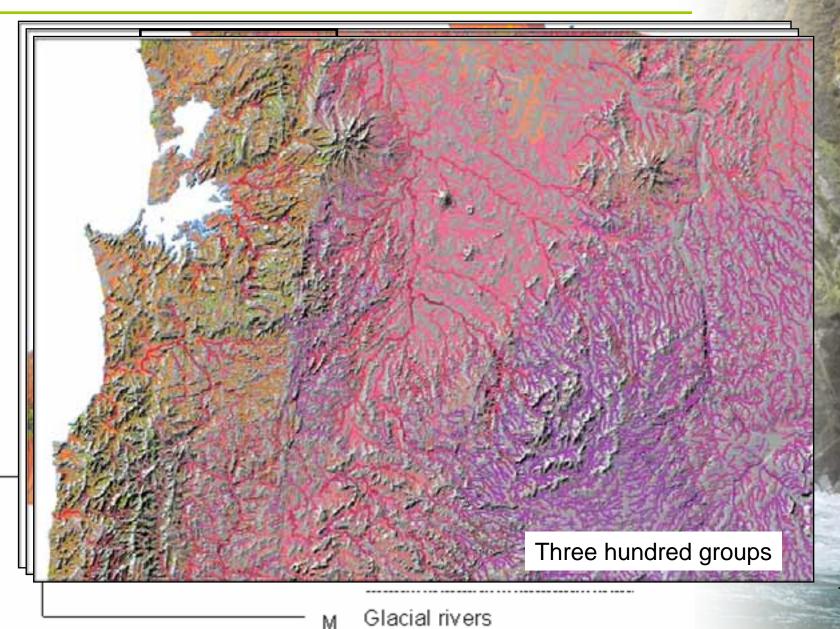
#### Building the rivers component

- GIS river network
  - 567,000 individual segments
  - Range of environmental/biological attributes
- A river environmental classification
  - Spatial surrogate for biodiversity patterns
- Estimation of human impacts on biodiversity
  - To allow consideration of current condition
- Methods for identifying efficient sets of sites
  - Complementarity-based selection

#### The river classification...

- Built using biological sample data for
  - Native fish 13 363 sites
  - Macro-invertebrates 2677 sites
- Environmentally based then tuned to maximise its biological discrimination
- Used Generalised Dissimilarity Modelling to identify the main environmental correlates of species turnover
  - Hierarchical classification 20, 100, 200 and 300 groups

## Typical data ...



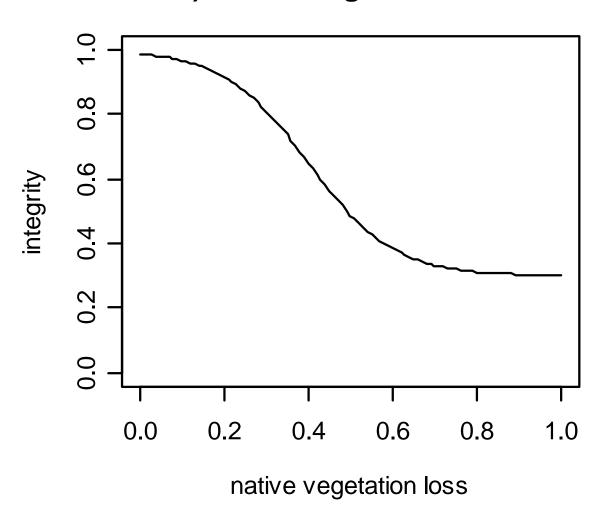
10

#### Estimation of human impacts...

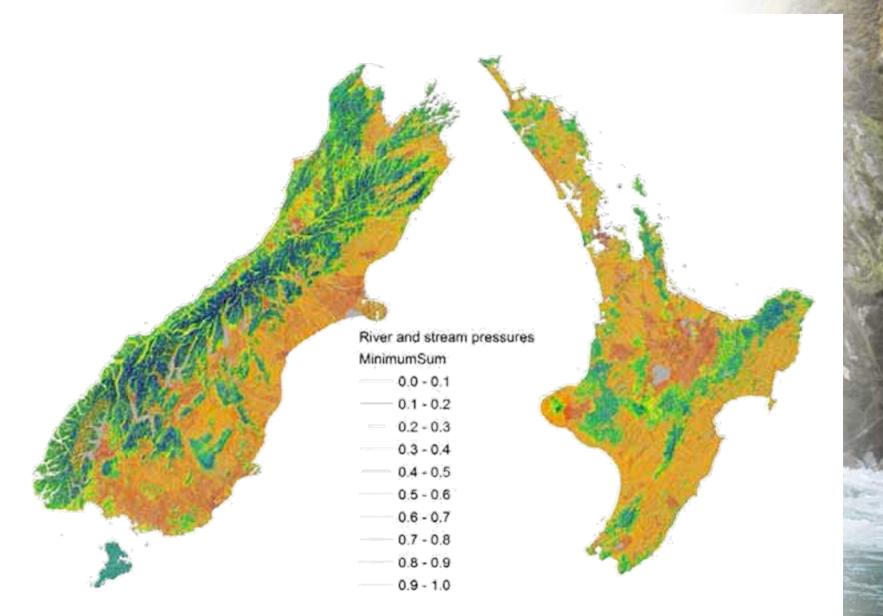
- Complicated by having multiple pressures
  - Most occur together
  - Strong lowland bias in their effects
  - Lack both quantitative data & reference sites
- Estimated impacts using expert opinion
  - A curve for each pressure describing
    - Threshold or buffering effects
    - The maximum impact and when it occurs
- Estimates combined to give overall condition

#### Example pressure/integrity relationship...

#### a) native vegetation loss



## Cumulative river pressures...



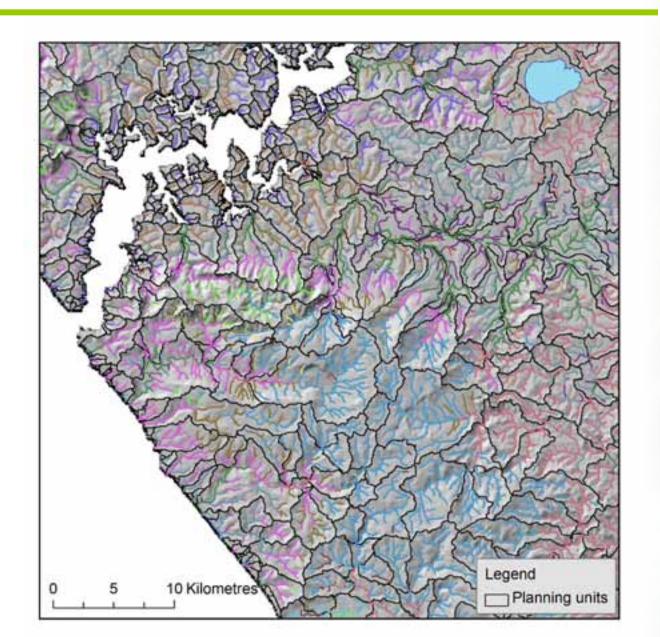
#### Site prioritisation...

- Spatial prioritization software Zonation
- Input data
  - One grid layer per river ecosystem type
    - 200 classification groups
    - 100 m spatial resolution
  - Grids modified to indicate inter-group similarities
- Zonation uses a backwards removal routine
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> order sub-catchment planning units
  - Stepwise removal of planning units contributing the least to conservation outcomes

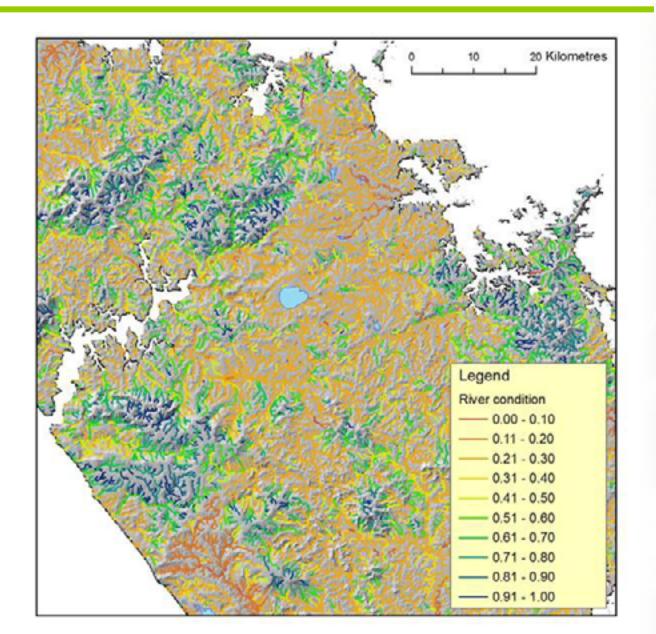
#### Three ranking analyses...

- 'National rankings'
  - Used estimates of current condition
  - Applied connectivity constraints
    - Planning unit values decline as upstream or downstream planning units are removed
- 'Gap analysis rankings'
  - Planning units with >80% formal protection retained until all other units removed
  - Separate rankings outside and within reserves
- 'Regional rankings'
  - Within 29 regional biogeographic units

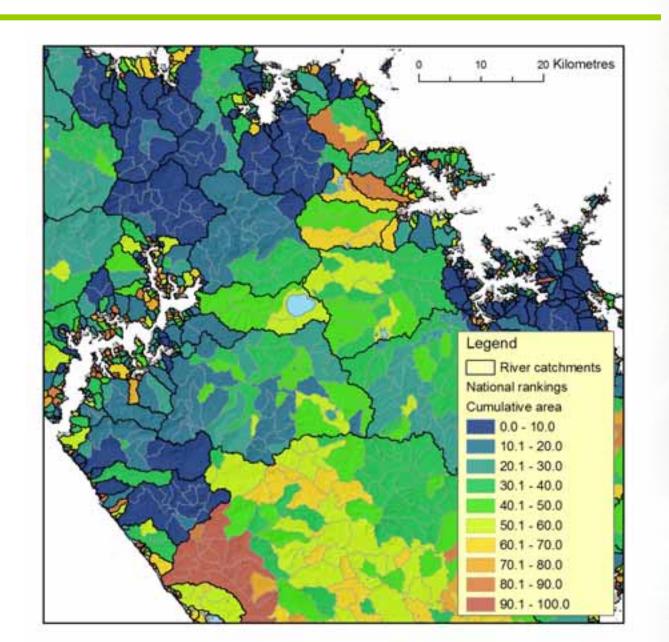
## Planning units and reach classification



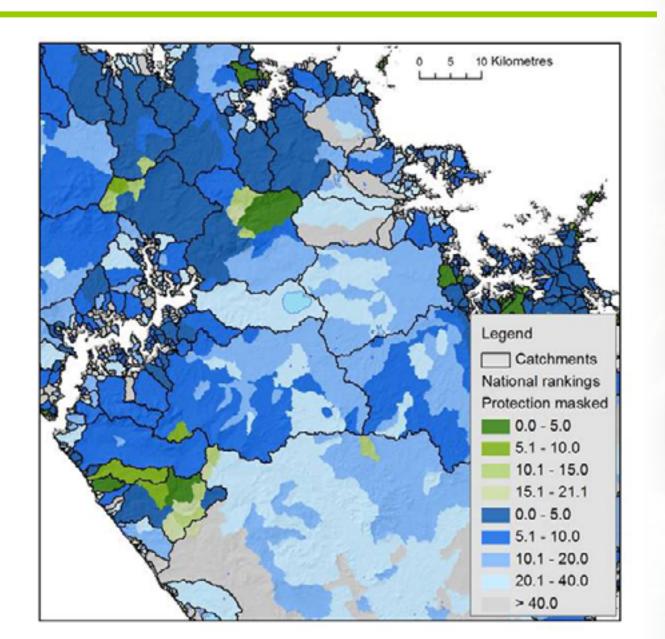
#### Reach condition



### Catchment rankings...



### Catchment gap rankings...

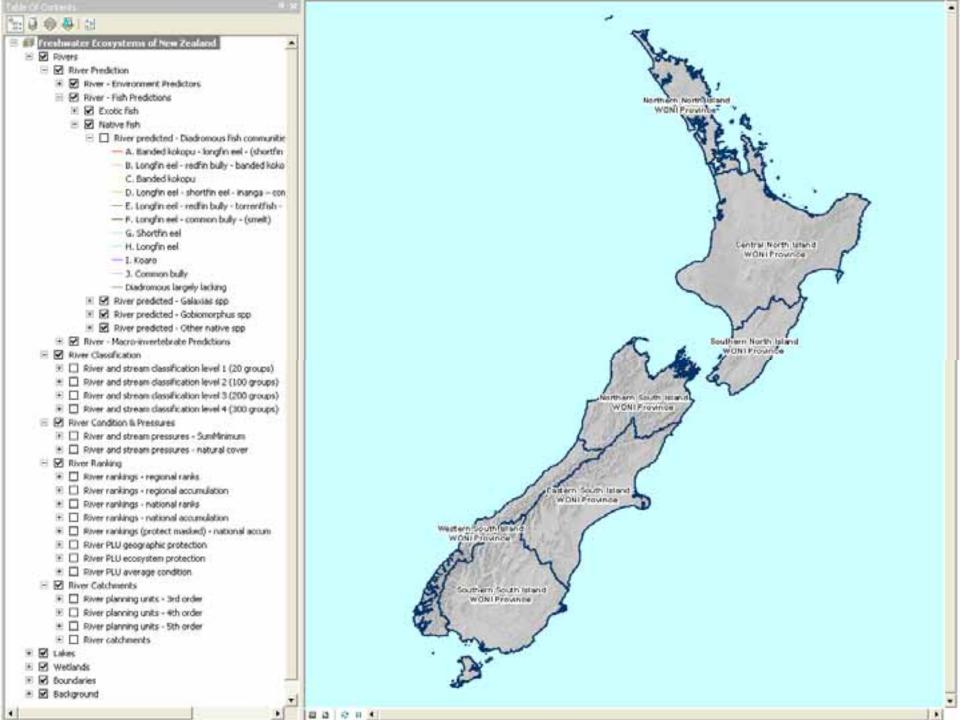


#### End-user delivery

- Layers for rivers, lakes & wetlands
  - Environmental attributes
  - Biological values
  - Estimated human impacts
  - Classifications
  - Rankings
  - Background features



- Documentation
  - As metadata, user manual, and associated publications



### Progressive release...

- Starting with development partners
  - Training sessions for end-users
  - A paradigm shift for non-GIS users!
- Subsequent release to other central and regional government agencies
- Now beginning to work more widely
  - Forestry companies, agricultural, hydro generation, conservation groups etc.

#### Acknowledgements...

- Innumerable colleagues...
  - Department of Conservation
- Atte Moilanen
  - University of Helsinki
- Ton Snelder
  - National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research
- Lindsay Chadderton
  - The Nature Conservancy

# Any questions?

