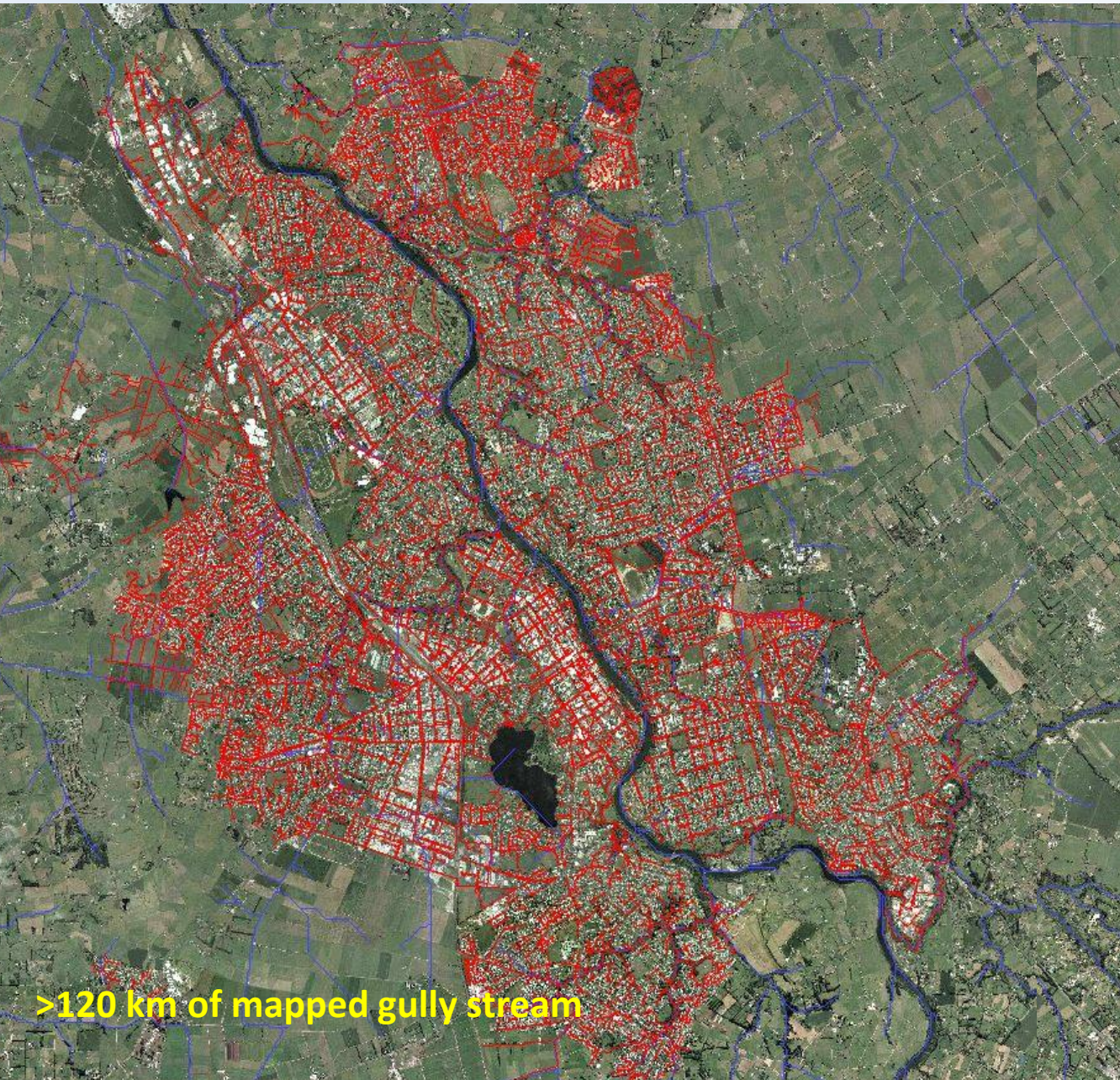


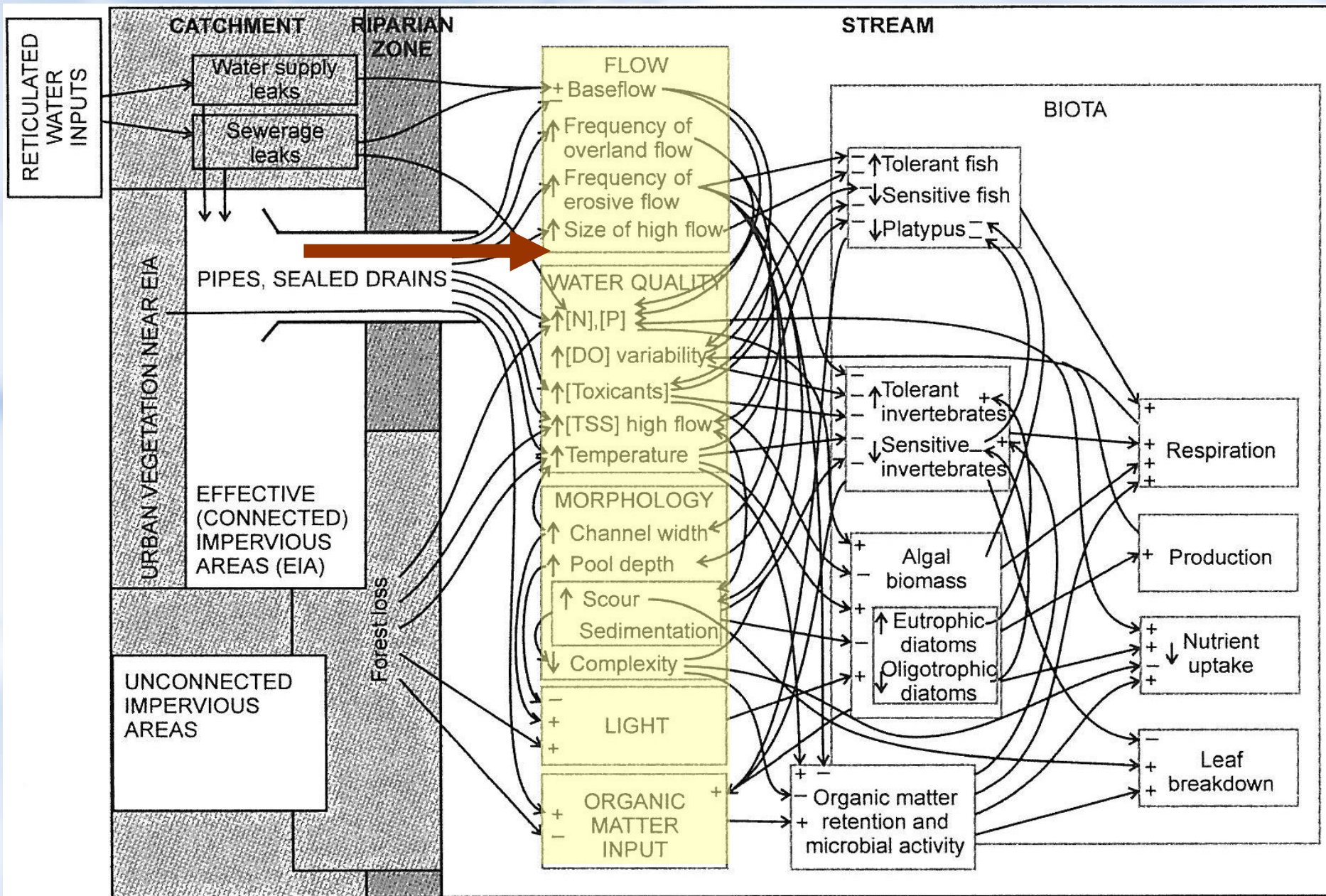
Stream restoration in Hamilton City: Mission Impossible?



Cities are where most people interact with biodiversity most often

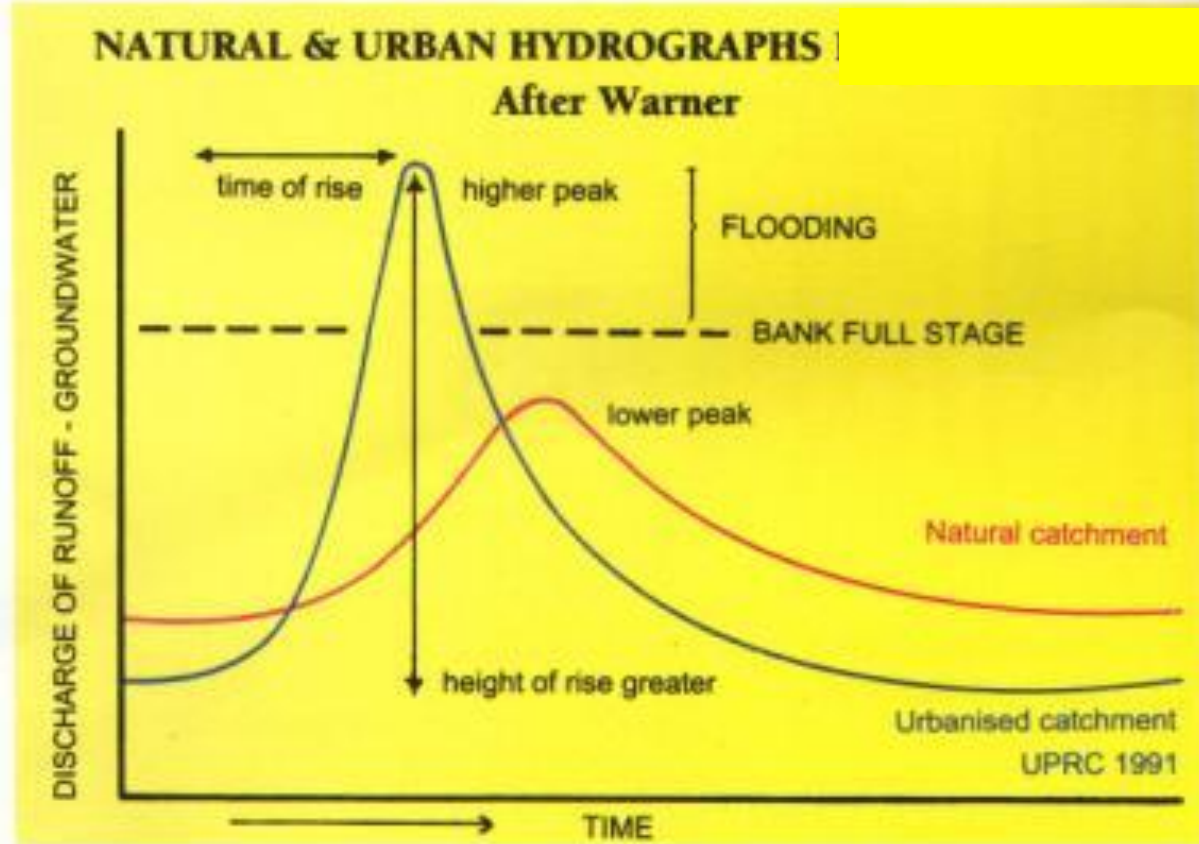
Hamilton City streams





Impacts are complex – multiple stressors

Effects of stormwater on hydrology



<http://www.uprct.nsw.gov.au/>

Flashier flows & bigger floods

More bank erosion

More sedimentation

Warmer water temperatures

Higher levels of contaminants

Storm runoff can occur 10 times more often
Typical large floods can occur 3 times more often
Temperatures can be around 6°C warmer

Historical legacies...



...such as old landfills

Urban intensification and periurban development...



...sediment inputs

Channelisation...

A photograph of a stream that has been channelized. The water is a murky brown color and flows through a narrow, straight channel. The banks are lined with stones and are heavily overgrown with green grass and various plants. On the right bank, there is a dense thicket of tall grasses and reeds. The overall scene suggests a natural waterway that has been modified for drainage purposes.

...accelerates drainage

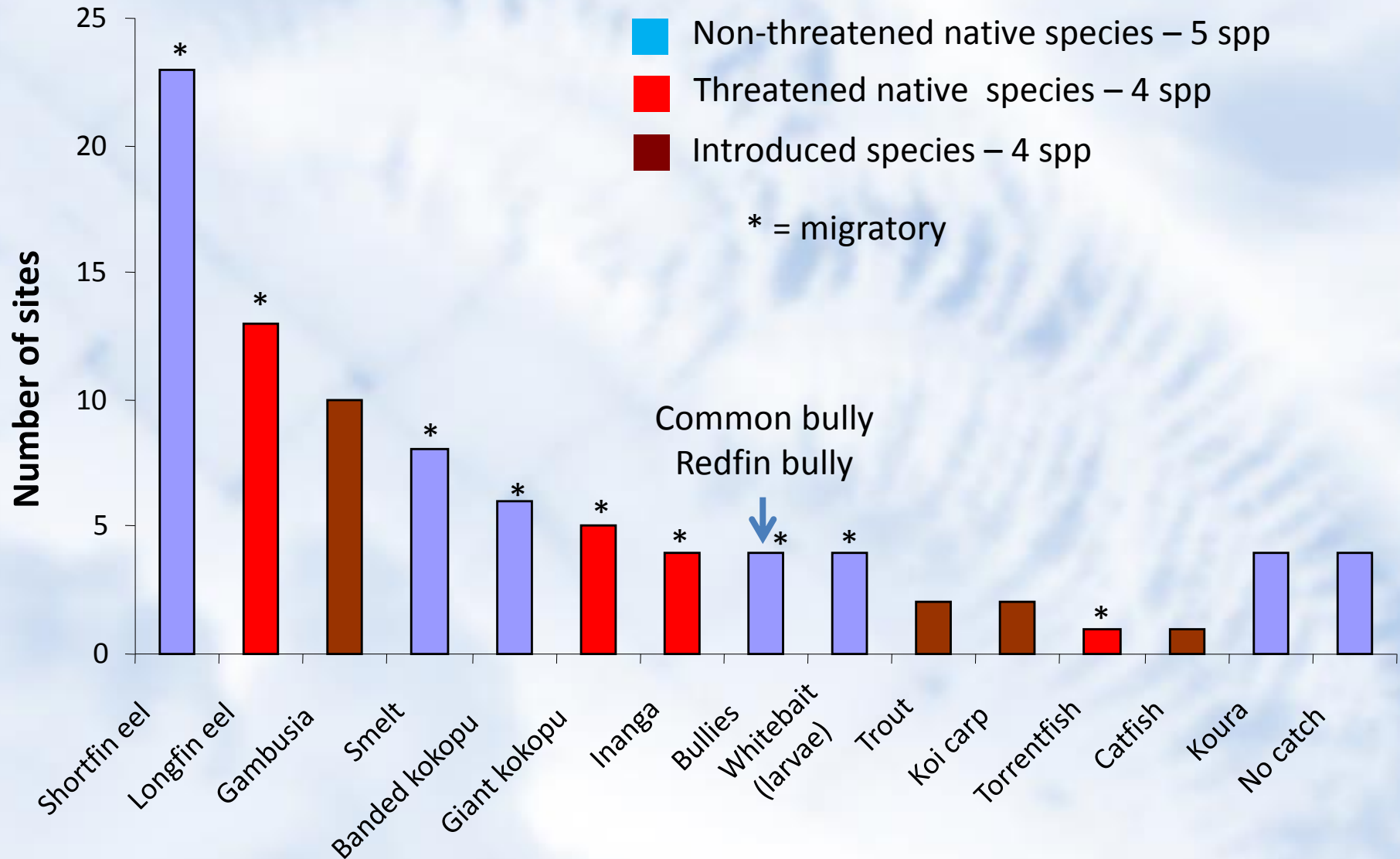
...homogenises habitat

Barriers to fish passage

45% of culverts can be
barriers to native fish movement
in Hamilton City...



Fish in Hamilton streams



Pest fish...



- Catfish
- Gambusia
- Koi carp

Numbers typically low in city streams





Longfin eel

THREATENED

Giant kokopu



THREATENED

Torrentfish



THREATENED

Inanga - whitebait

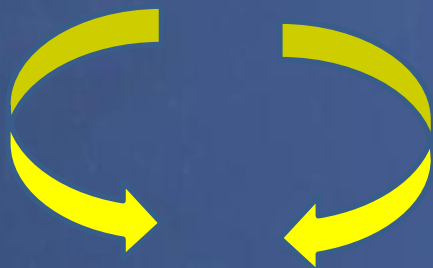


THREATENED

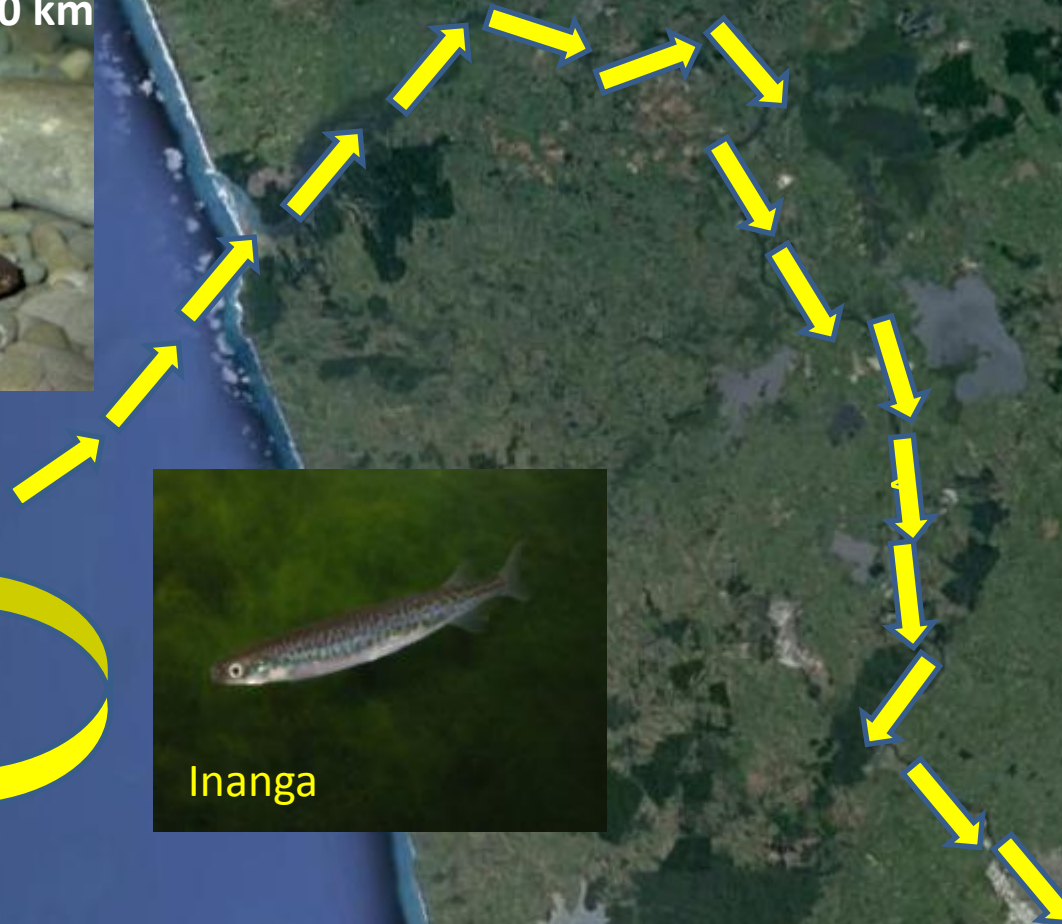
Distance travelled 5,000 km



Eels



Inanga



Distance travelled
> 110 km

Hamilton

The great migration

© 2008 Google Earth

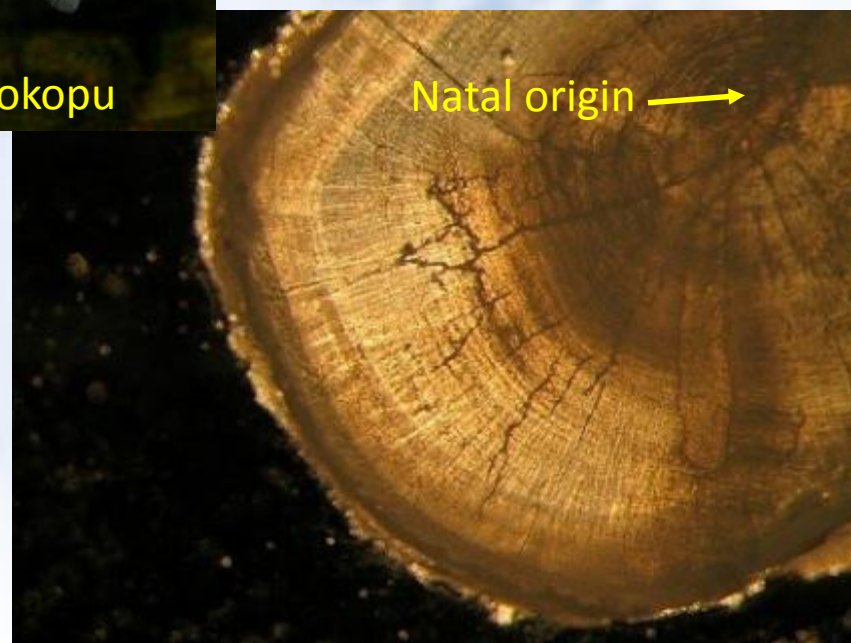
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

37°35'22.59" S 174°52'17.08" E elev 140 m

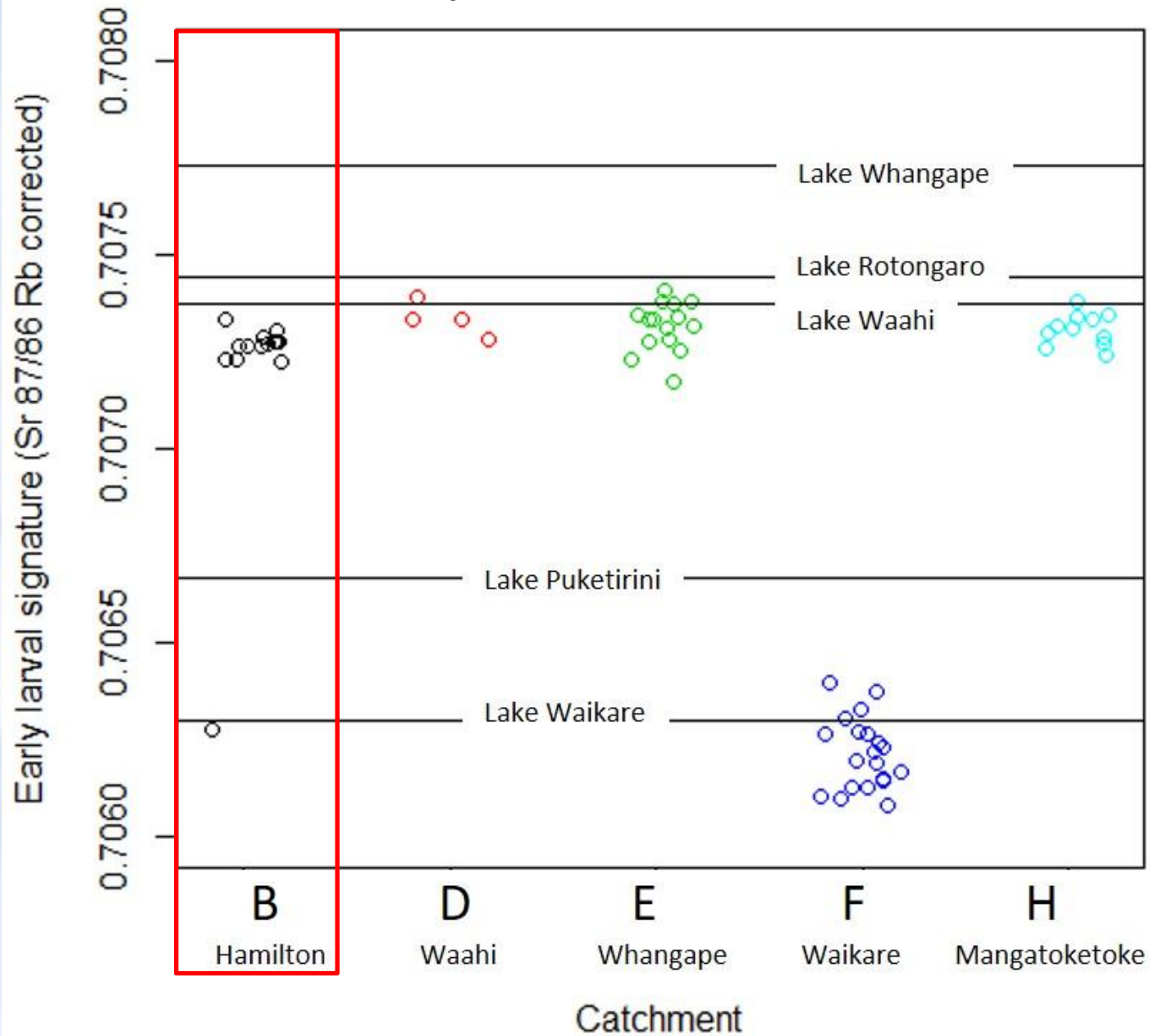


Eye alt 101.33 km

Imagery Date: 3/11/2008

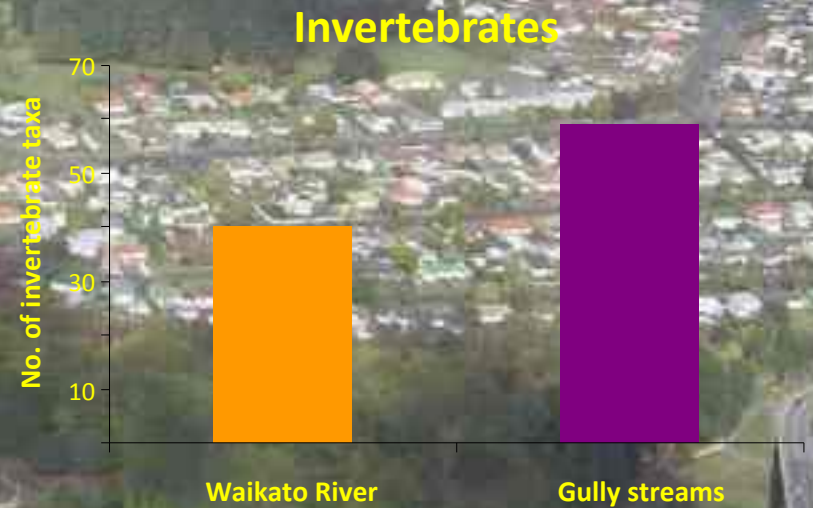
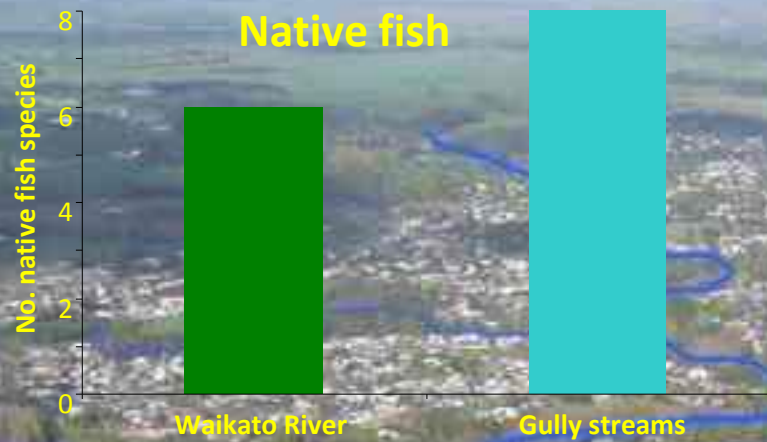


Banded kokopu





To restore kokopu populations in city streams need to manage natal habitats in riverine lakes



Urban gully streams are important for biodiversity

Tolerant invertebrates



Sensitive invertebrates

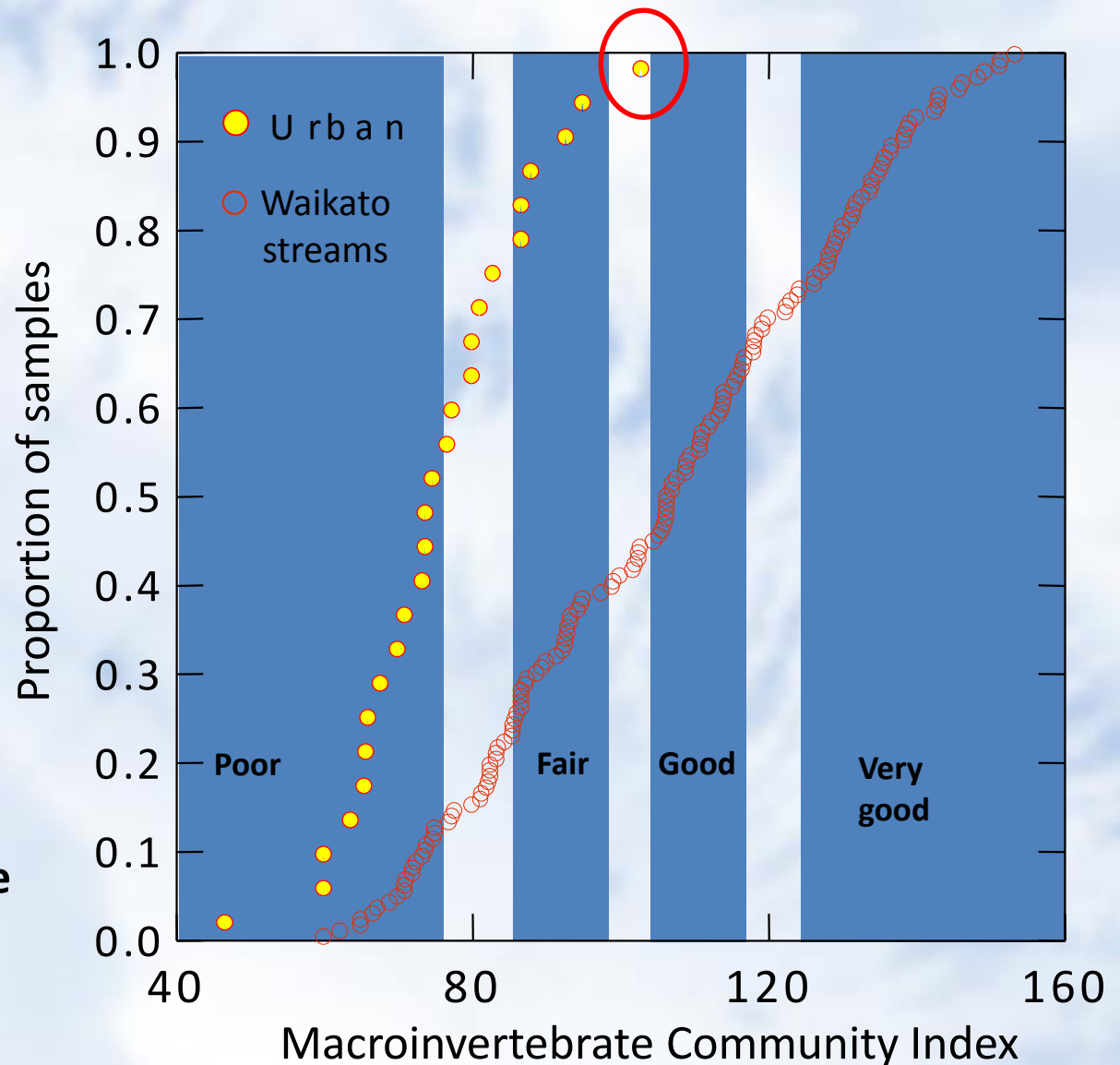


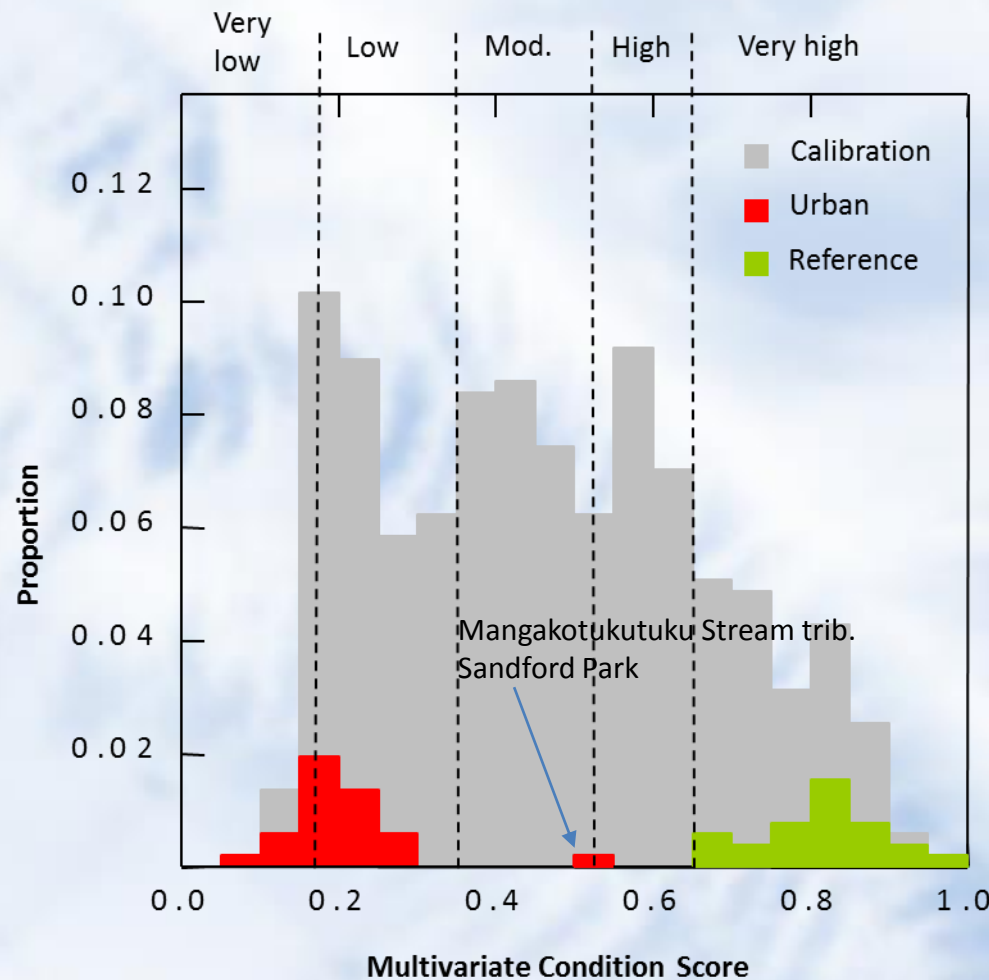
Macroinvertebrate Stream Health Index



Most urban streams are in “poor” condition, but some sites are “fair” or better

First step is to protect remaining good sites



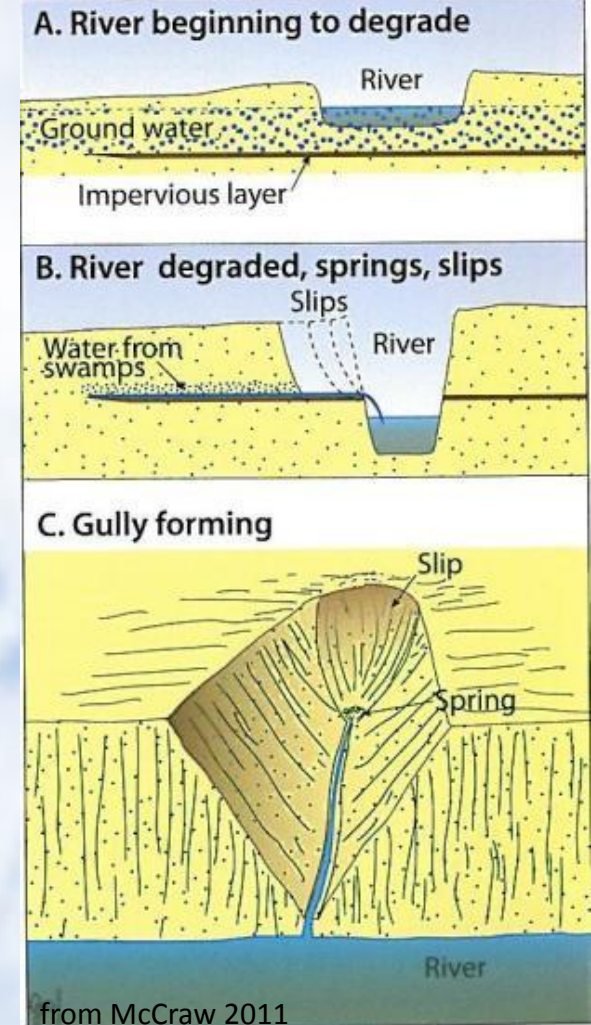


Opportunities for restoration...

Protect keys habitats



- ...disconnected from stormwater network
- ...30% of mayfly and caddisfly species in city
- ...uncommon, iconic, even new invertebrates



Opportunities for restoration...

Improve water quality



Landowners:

- Keep chemicals out of drain
- Clean cars on the grass
- Keep rubbish out of gully/stream
- Paint zincalume roofs
- Disconnect downpipes if roof-cleaning etc



Councils:

- Raise public awareness
- Stormwater treatment
 - sump filters
 - detain, infiltrate, evaporate
- Greenfield developments vs. established residential areas

Opportunities for restoration...

Riparian planting



Opportunities for restoration...

Enhance instream habitat





Tuna townhouses



Kokopu condo





Before

Wetland creation for mudfish



During

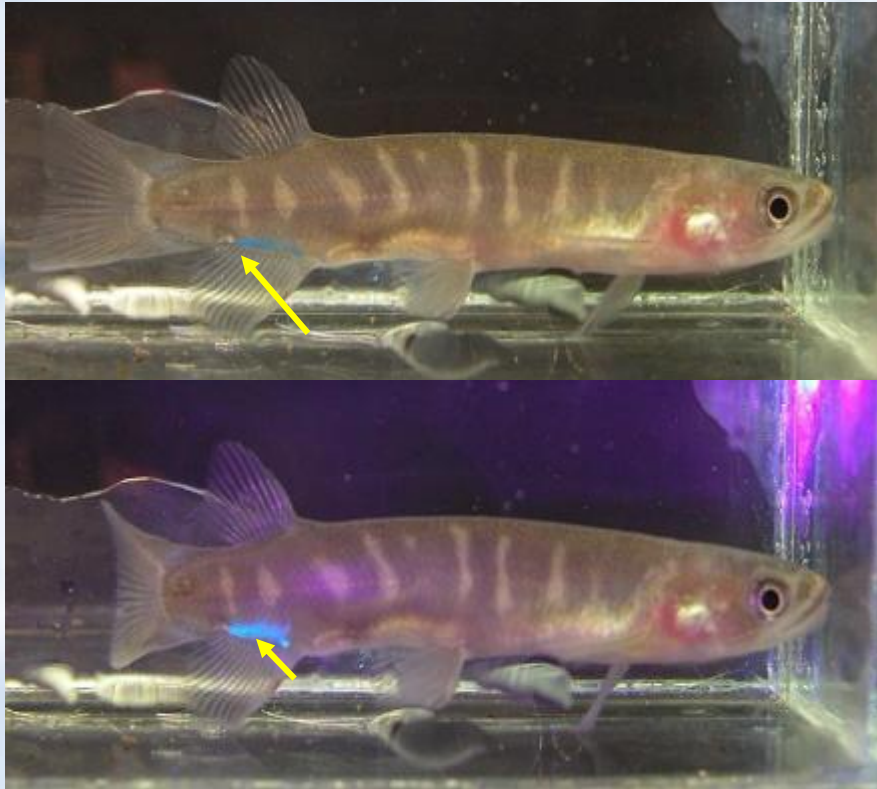


After



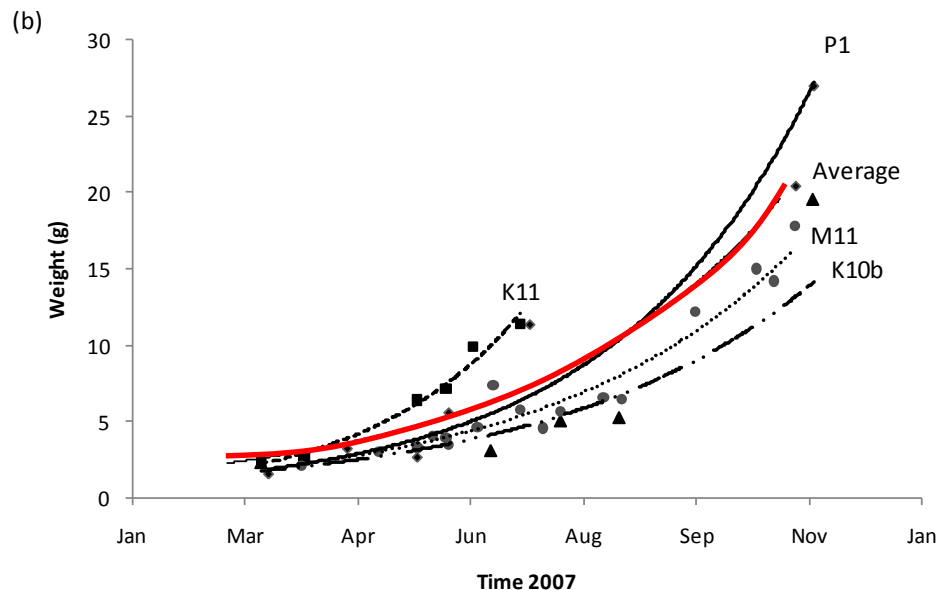
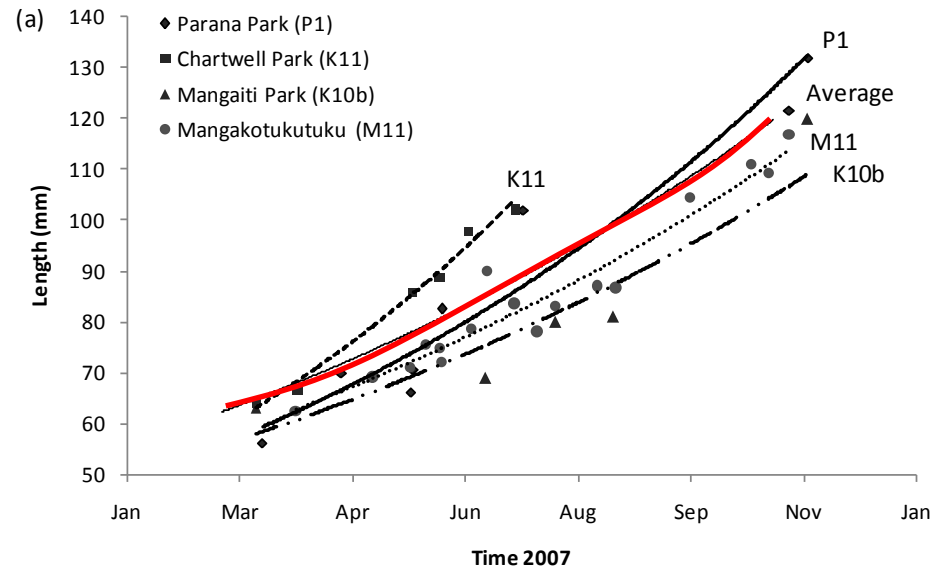
Opportunities for restoration...

Re-introduce fish



Giant kokopu

Evidence to suggest pheromones
needed to attract new recruits

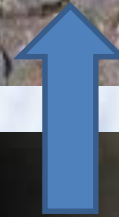


Opportunities for restoration...

Passage and connectivity



Fish passes in Hamilton...





Before

Fish pass construction – Peacockes Rd



During



After





Inexpensive solution to provide
passage for banded kokopu



Opportunities for restoration...

Exclude pest fish



Photo: Bruno David





Photo: John Gumbley





MANGAKOTUKUTUKU STREAM CARE GROUP

www.streamcare.org.nz

