



Monitoring and enhancing the lake's ecosytem services

Steve Wratten Bio-Protection Research Centre Lincoln University





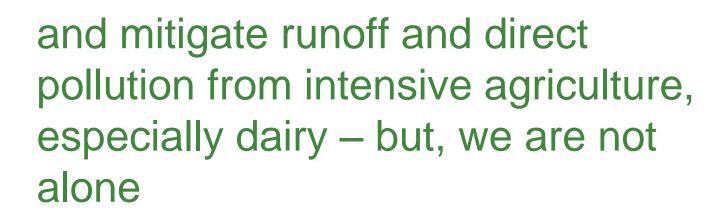
What are ecosystem services?

Ecosystem functions for which mankind sees a value e.g.

- pollination
- biological control of pests, weeds and diseases
- soil formation and drainage
- carbon capture
- mitigation of the effects of climate
- mitigation of farmland runoff
- provision of food, including fish
- aesthetics
- culture, including kaitiakitanga









Hypoxic zone off Mississippi River delta









Lake Ellesmere was an estuary, and still is when Kaitorete Spit is opened







Current state of the lake?

Second most polluted lake in New Zealand

High concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus and high turbility – and recent sewage inputs

Who is monitoring the lake?

ECan monitors nutrients but what about the lake's living things and the ecosystem services they provide?

e.g. WET's important planting work, bird and fish populations, lake invertebrates etc?















Which ecosystem services associated with riparian plantings should be monitored?

- reduction of turbility
- trapping of silt runoff
- improvement of stream invertebrate and fish populations
- reduction of water temperature
- improved aesthetics
- improved kaitiakitanga





In 1997, Costanza *et al.* evaluated ecosystem services in the world's biomes



								Ecow	vstem serile	085 (1994)	5\$ ta ''yr'	3								
Some	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Area} \\ (ha \times 10^9) \end{array}$	t Ges	2 Climate	3 Disturbance	4 Water	15 Water	6 Eiosion	7 Sol	ll Nutrient	9 Waste	10 Potination	11 Sloiogical	t2 Habitat/	t3 Food	34 Rave	15 Genetic	16 Recreation	17 Outural	Total value per ha	Total global flow velue
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Open ocean	33,200	38							118			5		15	0			76	252	6.361
Constal	3,102			86					3,677			38		93	4		82	62	4,052	12,568
Estuarios	180			567					25500			78	131	621	20		361	29	22,832	-4,510
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Coral reefs	62			2,750						58			7	220	27		3,008	21	6,075	975
Street	2,660								1,431			39		68	2			70	1,610	4,283
ferrestrial	15,323																		804	12,310
Forest	4,855		141	2	2	3	96	10	361	B7		2		45	136	16	66	2	969	4,700
Tropical	1,000		225	5	6	8	245	-	902	87				32	315	41	112	2	2,007	3,813
Temperate /boreal	2,965		80		0			10		87		4		60	25		36	2	302	804
Grass/rangelands	3,896	7	0		3		29	1		87	25	23		67		0	2		232	100
Wetlands	330	133		4,539	15	3,800				4377			304	256	106	92	574	681	14,795	4,879
Tidel marsh/ mangroves	105			1,839						0.000			109	465	162		555		9,990	1,548
Swamps/ floodplains	105	205		7,240	30	7,900				1,859			439	47	40		491	1,761	19,580	3,231
Lakes/rivers	200				5,445	2,317				665				-41			230		6.496	1,700
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Tundra	743																			
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Cropland	1,400										14	24		54				l.	92	128
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Numbers in the body of the table and the area of each biome, not the part a services there in \$ yr - . Row and column totals are in \$ yr - . Now and column totals are the sum of the products of the per ha services in the table and the area of each biome, not the sum of the per ha services that do not occur or are known to be negligible. Open cells indicate lack of available information.

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Table 2 Summary of a	Age allo the	And Forus of		Joay stern as	1410.00			-												
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Cropiend	1,400										14	24	i -	54					92	128
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So what is the economic value of Lake Ellesmere?

US\$22,832 x 19,000 ha =

US\$400 million/year

A grossly simplified calculation but based on a fisheries nursery, recreation including boating and birding, ecotourism, aesthetics including mauri for Maori





Wading birds?

Highest populations in Australasia of banded dotterel, pied stilt and caspian tern















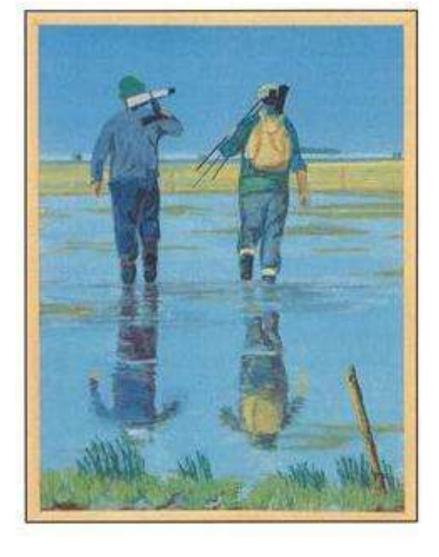
and an important staging post for wrybill





4,000 wrybills in NZ in 2011, and declining



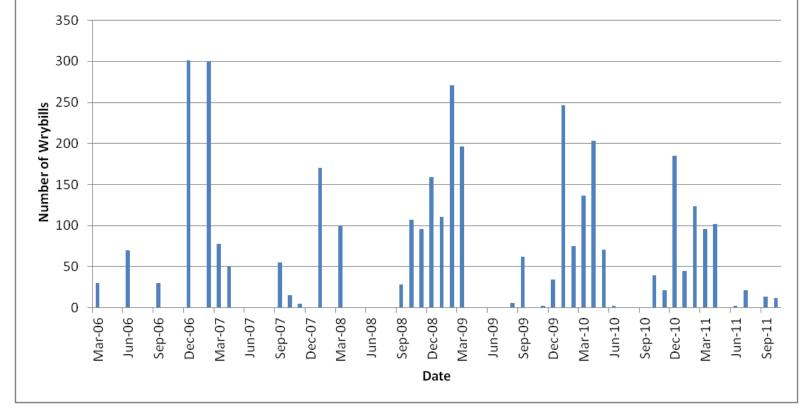






Monthly Wrybill (Anarhynchus frontalis) counts at Te Waihora - Lake Ellesmere

Data from Colin Hill and Steve Wratten







The future:

• Taumutu marae to house a Te Waihora environmental display

• Benjamin Bradley from Victoria University, Wellington to be a LU-funded Summer Scholar quantifying ecosystem services from riparian plantings

• Continuing pollution of the lake?

• Serious funding for monitoring including mud invertebrates and flounder and eel ecology and population dynamics

• Whakaora te Waiora needs to fund mud invertebrate, fish and bird monitoring and other ecosystem services, including those in the lake's feeder streams. Do not only concentrate on the Halswell River.







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