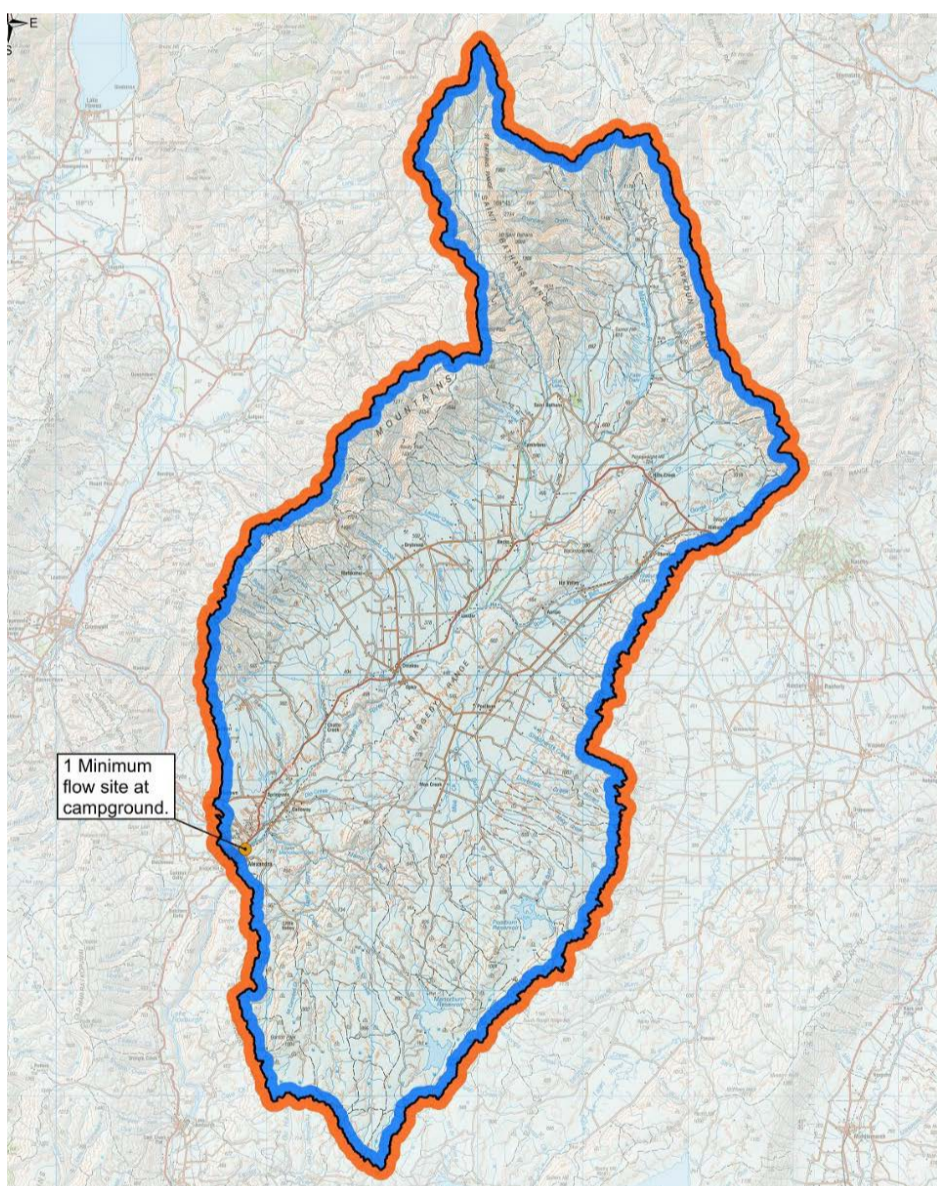


Surface water in the catchment can be managed in several different ways, from a simple management approach which applies one minimum flow to the entire catchment, to a more complex management approach which applies minimum flows to different sub catchments based on their characteristics.

We have identified three options to manage surface water in the Manuherikia Catchment. We'd like to know which you prefer.

Option for one minimum flow site: Manage the catchment as a whole with one minimum flow site



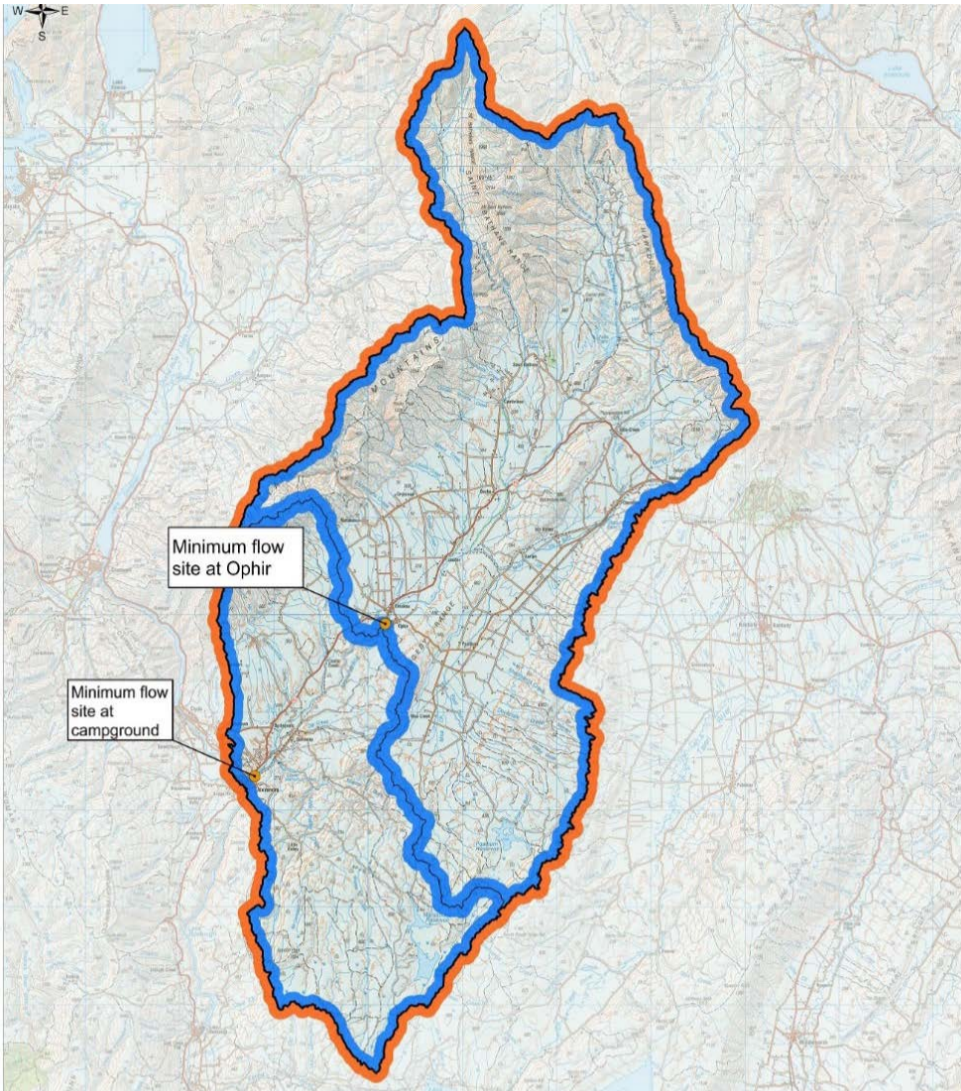
Pros:

- Simplicity as everyone is subject to the same flows
- Will maintain flows in the lower river

Cons:

- Distance from flow site penalises upstream takes
- Overly restrictive on sub-catchments where streams don't contribute much to the main stem
- Does not provide targeted management for sub-catchments and tributaries
- Doesn't accommodate diversity of the catchment

Option for two minimum flow sites: Manage the catchment as two sub-catchments with two minimum flow sites



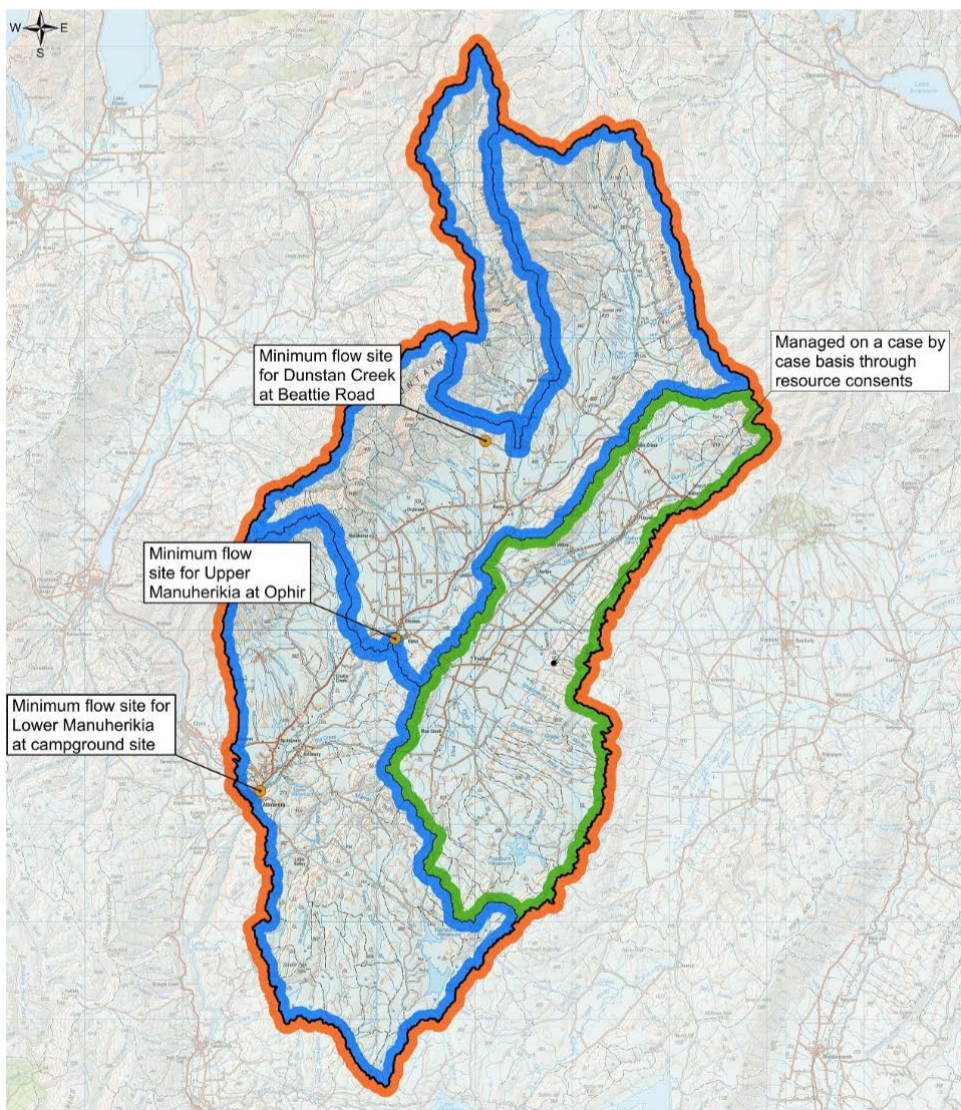
Pros:

- Provides good management of the main stem

Cons:

- Proximity issues with flow site being at the end of a long catchment
- Overly restrictive on sub-catchments where streams don't contribute much to the main stem
- Provides some targeted management for sub-catchments
- Insufficient for the dynamics of the catchment

Option for three minimum flow sites: Manage the catchment as four sub-catchments with three minimum flow sites, and manage Ida Burn and Pool Burn takes on a case by case basis



Pros:

- Provides good management of the main stem.
- Maintains flow at Ophir
- Provides more management of lower river
- Manages flows in Dunstan Creek
- Not restrictive on Ida Burn; that contributes little towards main stem

Cons:

- More complex management regime to administer