

Whaitua  
Committee

greater WELLINGTON  
REGIONAL COUNCIL  
Te Pane Matua Taiao

# What is an attribute?

- Describes a characteristic of a value
- Provides a way of assessing or measuring a value
- Similar to indicator, property, sign...
- Can be words and/or numbers
- Applies to fresh and coastal water

**Body Mass Index**

**Mood**

**Temperature**

**Hours of  
exercise  
each week**

**No. of sick  
days per  
year**

**Resting  
heart rate**

**Blood pressure**

**No. of fruit and  
vege servings  
per day**

**Hours of sleep  
each night**

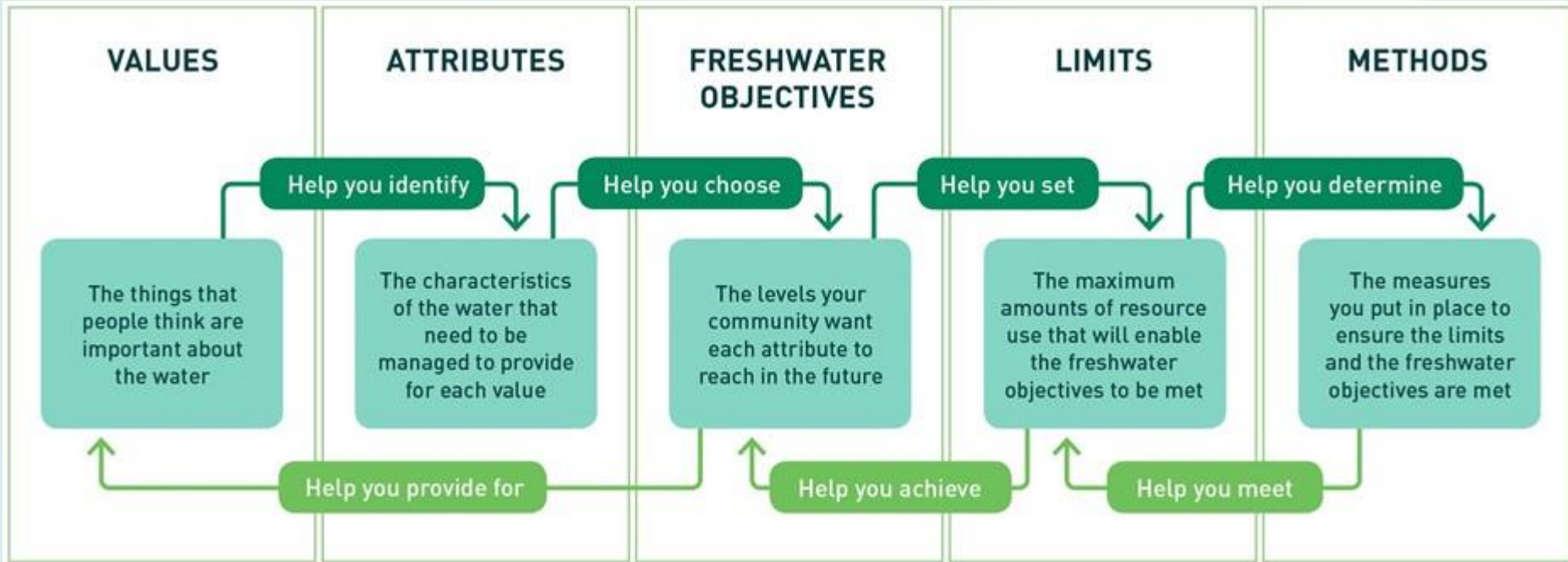


**BEING HEALTHY!!**

# What do we use attributes for?

- Attributes are tools to:
  - Set objectives with
  - Calculate water quality limits from
  - Test different scenarios
  - Monitor into the future

# How do they fit in?



Source: Auckland Council

<http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/environmentwaste/Pages/aucklandsfreshwaterprogramme.aspx>



# Choosing attributes

- Sufficient to tell us about values and impacts of management options on values
- Simple but robust group of attributes
- Working group to help identify and refine
- NOF gives us compulsory attributes

**What should we look for in good attributes?**

Directly or indirectly relate to the value being assessed

Has a direct use in decision making

Relevant to the issue in question

Defensible and transparent

Complements other attributes to build a picture of the value

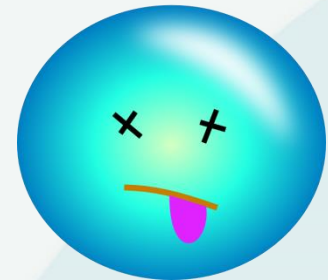
Not too hard, time consuming or expensive to measure

# ‘Attribute states’

- Describe how well an attribute is faring
- Therefore, help us assess a value
- NOF = A/B/C/D attribute states
- Improvement needs different management response depending on current state



# Attribute of human health: temperature



37.5°C

38°C

39°C

40°C

42°C

Attribute states:



Methods to reach objective:

Time to take a day off work!

Time to go to the doctor!

Time to go to the hospital!

# NOF compulsory attribute of ecosystem health: periphyton (rivers)

<b>Value</b>	Ecosystem health		
<b>Freshwater Body Type</b>	Rivers		
<b>Attribute</b>	Periphyton (Trophic state)		
<b>Attribute Unit</b>	mg chl-a/m <sup>2</sup> (milligrams chlorophyll-a per square metre)		
<b>Attribute State</b>	<b>Numeric Attribute State (Default Class)</b>	<b>Numeric Attribute State (Productive Class<sup>1</sup>)</b>	<b>Narrative Attribute State</b>
	Exceeded no more than 8% of samples <sup>2</sup>	Exceeded no more than 17% of samples <sup>2</sup>	
A	≤50	≤50	Rare blooms reflecting negligible nutrient enrichment and/or alteration of the natural flow regime or habitat.
B	>50 and ≤120	>50 and ≤120	Occasional blooms reflecting low nutrient enrichment and/or alteration of the natural flow regime or habitat.
C	>120 and ≤200	>120 and ≤200	Periodic short-duration nuisance blooms reflecting moderate nutrient enrichment and/or alteration of the natural flow regime or habitat.
<b>National Bottom Line</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	
D	>200	>200	Regular and/or extended-duration nuisance blooms reflecting high nutrient enrichment and/or significant alteration of the natural flow regime or habitat.

1. Classes are streams and rivers defined according to types in the River Environment Classification (REC). The Productive periphyton class is defined by the combination of REC “Dry” Climate categories (i.e. Warm-Dry (WD) and Cool-Dry (CD)) and REC Geology categories that have naturally high levels of nutrient enrichment due to their catchment geology (i.e. Soft-Sedimentary (SS), Volcanic Acidic (VA) and Volcanic Basic (VB)). Therefore the productive category is defined by the following REC defined types: WD/SS, WD/VB, WD/VA, CD/SS, CD/VB, CD/VA. The Default class includes all REC types not in the Productive class.

2. Based on a monthly monitoring regime. The minimum record length for grading a site based on periphyton (chl-a) is 3 years.

# Workshop activity: attributes for

## Hauora kaiao, healthy organisms – Ecological health

Waterways brim with life and have diverse and healthy ecosystems.