

Who Needs Water?

There are many users of water, all have a right to it.



Where's Hydro?

Hydro appears in 10 places on this poster. Gain clues to his whereabouts by answering the following questions.

1. Which item in a house uses the most water?
2. Which provides more water to a river: a hillside of trees or a hillside of grass?
3. How can you measure the recreational value of a river?
4. How many drink cans could be filled with water from the average consumption of water per day in Auckland? (Hint: a drink can is 330ml).
5. Why have native fish populations declined in numbers?
6. How does bankside vegetation improve life in small streams?
7. How do trees in a catchment area improve water quality?
8. Which user group uses the most water in New Zealand?
9. How is most of New Zealand's electricity produced?
10. How is the majority of water for industry supplied?

Total water used in New Zealand is about 1% of the total water that flows to the sea in New Zealand's rivers.

Forestry

River catchments covered in trees yield 10-50% less water than those in pasture.

The concentration of sediment suspended in water from a pasture catchment is three times higher than for a forested catchment.

The average person uses approximately 1370 litres of water per day.

Instream Environment

Bankside vegetation helps cool water in small streams and improve stream life.

Cooler water has more dissolved oxygen than warmer streams.

New Zealand native fish populations have declined due to loss of habitat and predation from trout and salmon.

Agriculture & Horticulture

75% of water used in New Zealand is for irrigation and livestock.

Cows are 50 times more likely to defecate while walking through water than on dry land.

Kiwi fruit and pasture have the greatest irrigation demand.

The average person uses approximately 1370 L of water per day.

Look in the puddles to see who needs water.

The management of New Zealand's water resources is carried out by regional and district councils.

Recreation

The potential value of fishing in New Zealand rivers may be as high as \$2 million per river per year. The recreational value of a river can be determined through surveys asking people what they are prepared to pay to access rivers to fish, boat or have picnics, etc.

11 rivers in New Zealand have water conservation orders to preserve recreational values.

Industry

13% of water used in New Zealand is by industry producing goods for domestic consumption and overseas trade.

Private supplies provide 66% of water used by industry in New Zealand.

Hydroelectricity

New Zealand produces 66% of its electricity through hydro schemes (Australia 8%).

Water flowing out of the Waikato River mouth may have been through 10 hydroelectric power stations.

Water leaving Lake Tekapo may go through 8 hydroelectric power stations before reaching the coast.

Water resource management involves deciding which water users can use what amount of water for a region.

Household

The average water consumption in Auckland is 185 litres per person per day.

The largest use of water in a household is flushing the toilet. 99.98% of domestic sewage is water.

Households account for 11% of the water used in New Zealand.