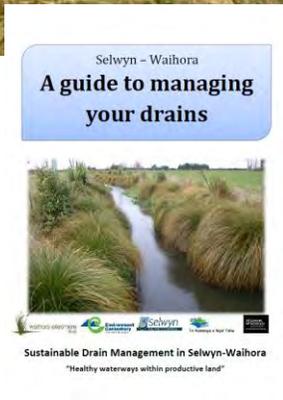




# Use of Native Sedges to Reduce Cow Cress





TIAKI WAI | CARING FOR LAND & WATER



Acknowledgments

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# Cow Cress Issues

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1. Blockages and Flooding
2. Stream Health Impacts
3. Erosion and Land Loss
4. Spread and Proliferation





# Science

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# Bank re-battering (re-shaping) reduces erosion and bank collapse

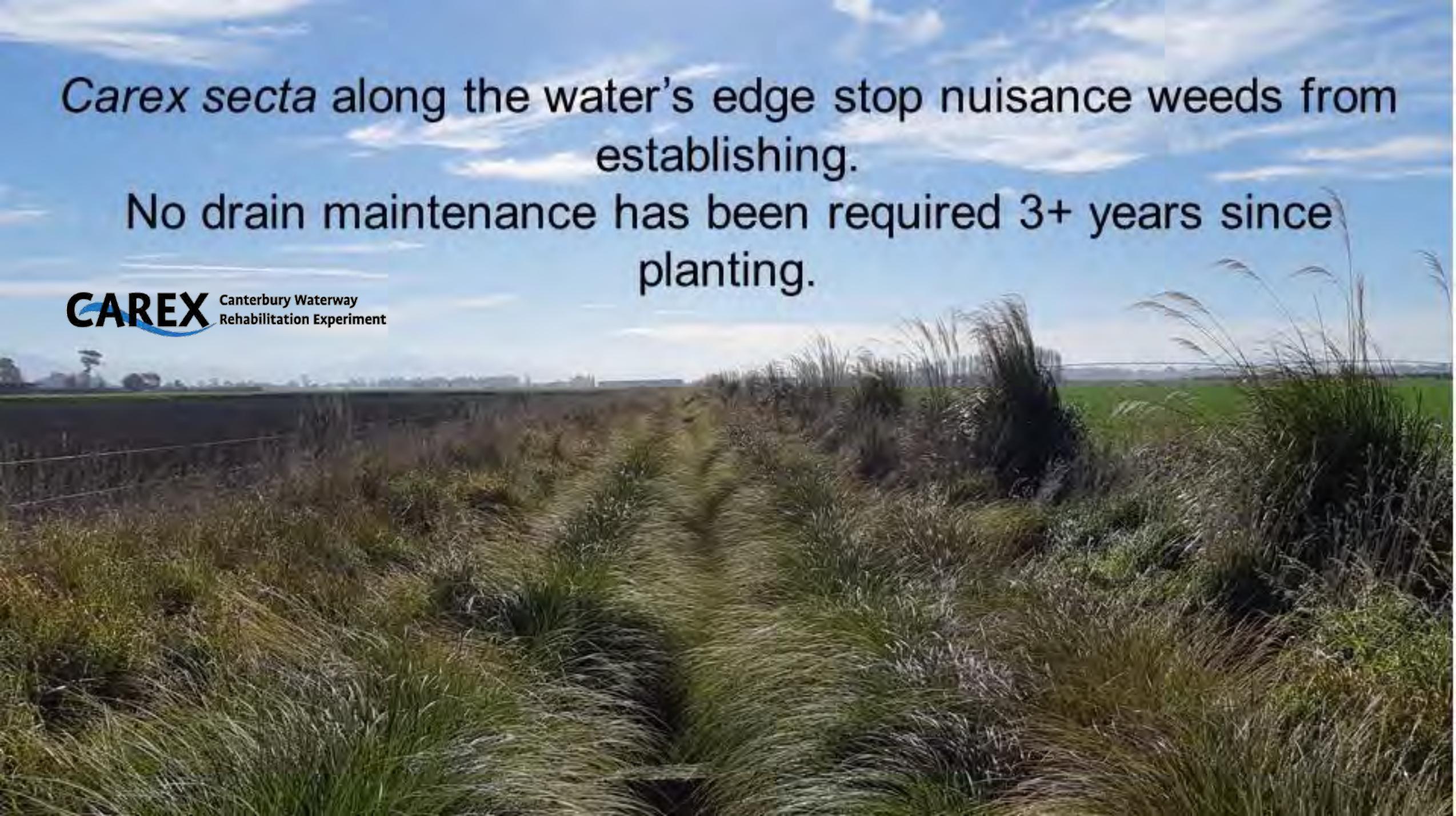
**CAREX** Canterbury Waterway  
Rehabilitation Experiment



*Carex secta* along the water's edge stop nuisance weeds from establishing.

No drain maintenance has been required 3+ years since planting.

**CAREX** Canterbury Waterway  
Rehabilitation Experiment





Powells Road waterway  
restoration site with  
aquatic weeds that are usually  
tougher, harming the natural



The restoration site that now resembles  
a stream with rebattered banks and  
planting to provide shade and reduce  
excessive aquatic weeds

# Powells Road



Department of  
Conservation

Headwater waterway



Department of  
Conservation  
*Te Papa Atawhai*

WORKING TOGETHER TO CARE  
FOR NEW ZEALAND'S WATERWAYS

# Riparian planting with local, eco-sourced native plants



## Widened riparian on one side – planting on North side



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WORKING TOGETHER TO CARE  
FOR NEW ZEALAND'S WATERWAYS

# Silverstream (2017)



LIVING  
WATER



- 
- Catherine Febria and Katie Collins of the Canterbury Freshwater Ecology Research Group (CAREX) monitoring the restored waterway on Richard and Jill Simpson's Fonterra farm, Silverstream, as part of an ongoing research collaboration with Living Water.



# Case Studies

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- Waikato
- Tukituki







# Kahahakuri Stream

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# Trials

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# Results

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# Lessons Learned

- Adaptive Management
- Different Species
- Weed Control