

Dealing with data and uncertainty

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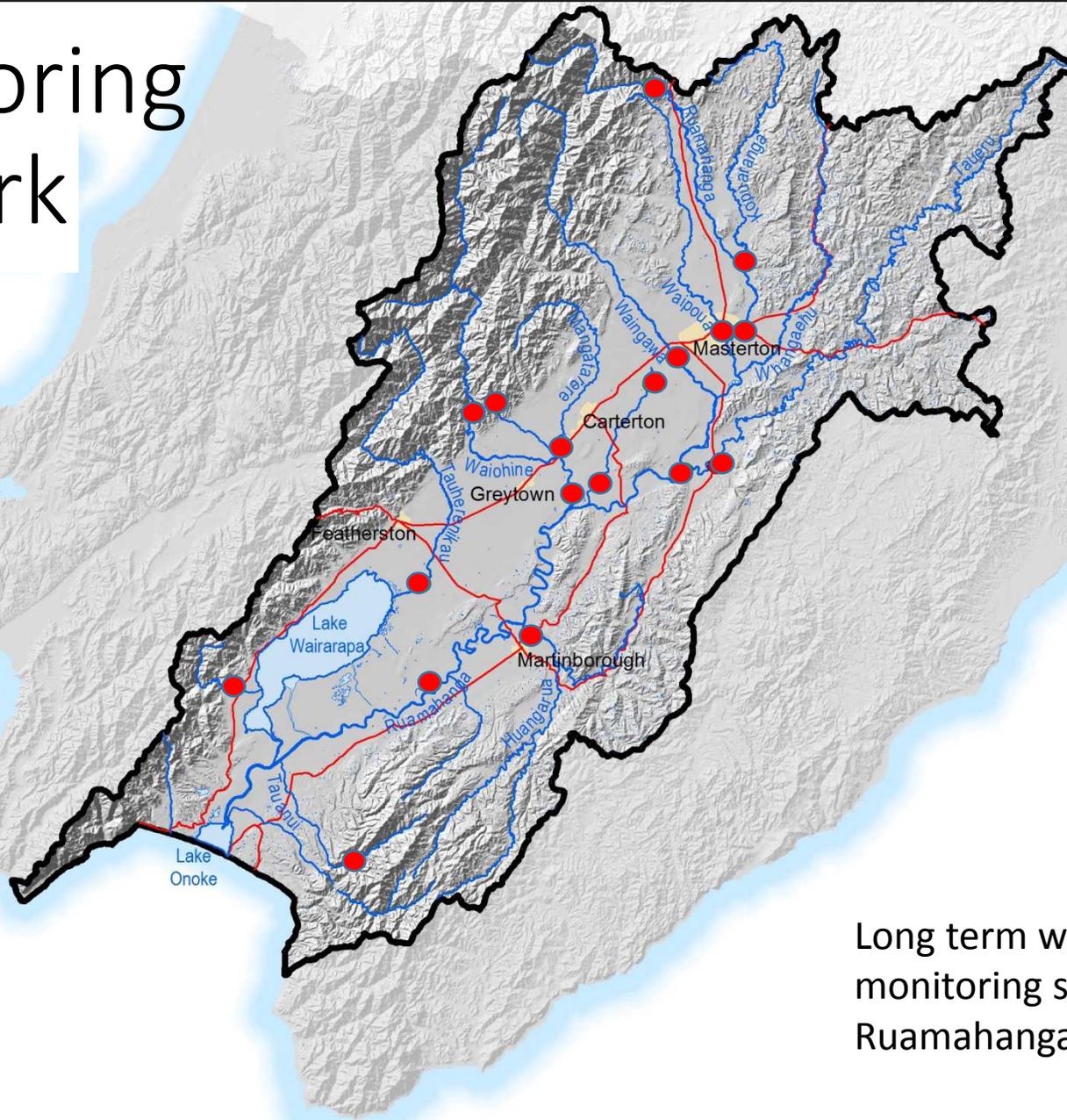
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Introduction

- Data – where does it come from?
- How do we use it?
 - Scientific knowledge and models
- Acknowledging uncertainty

Monitoring network

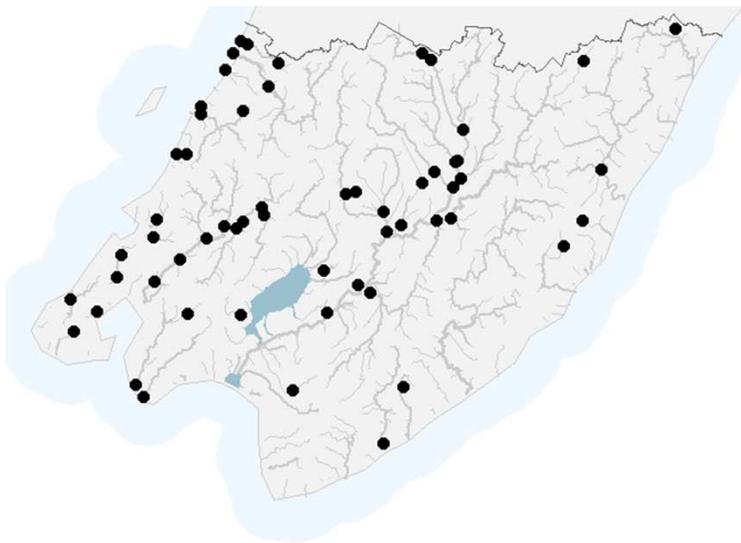


Long term water quality monitoring sites in the Ruamahanga catchment

0 10 20 km

Data

Regional monitoring network sites (58)



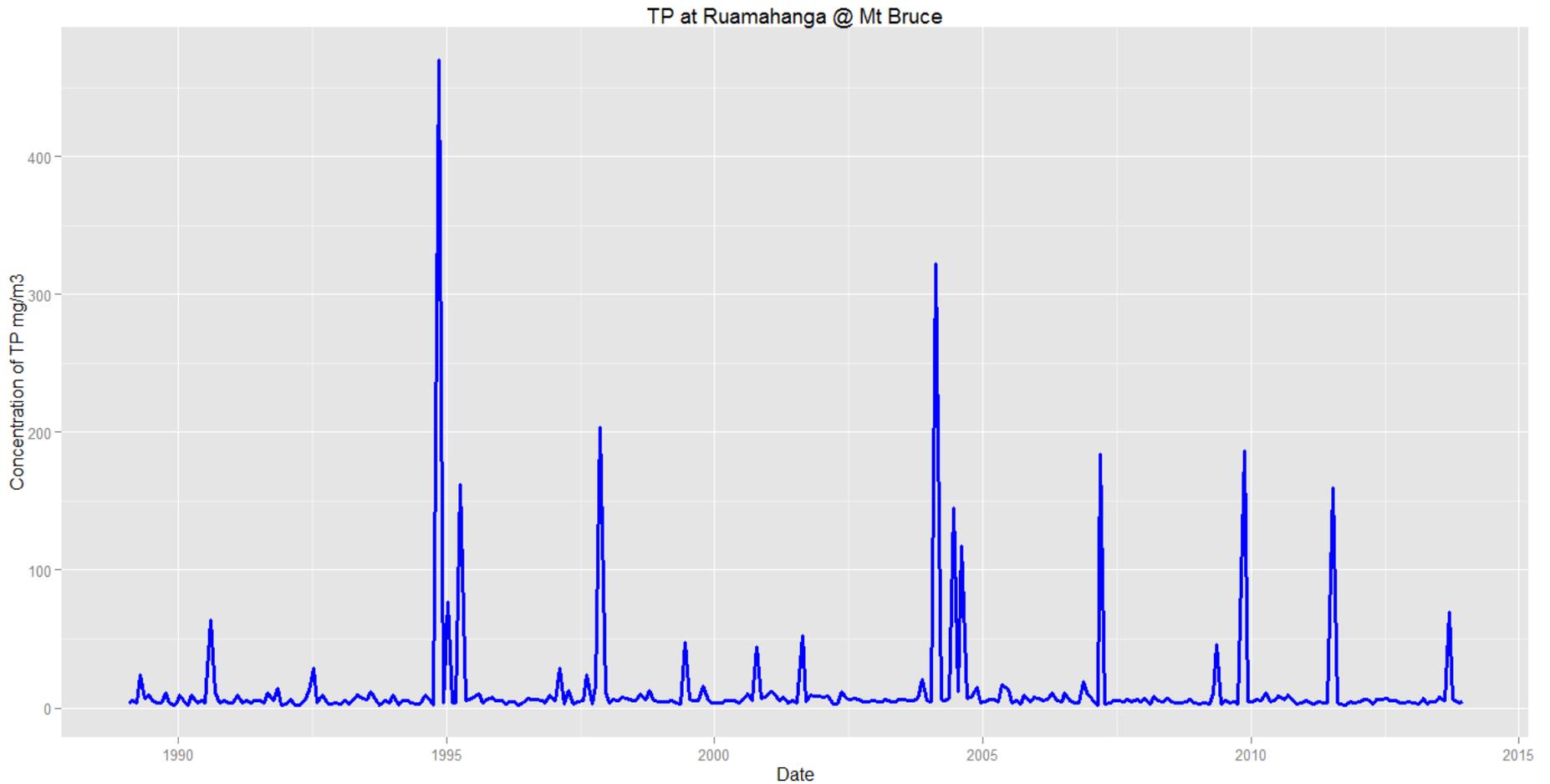
Monthly samples + analysis



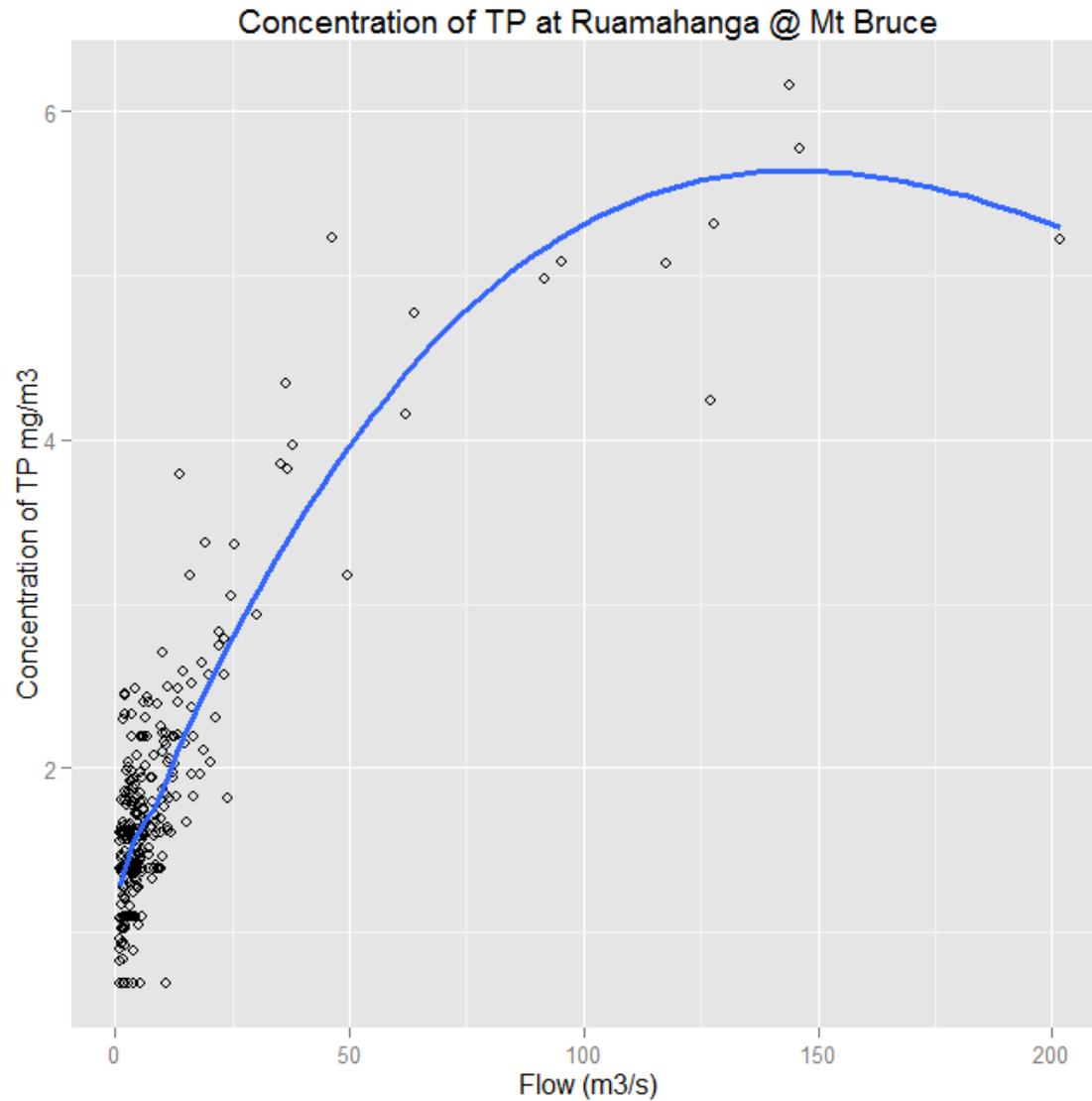
Database

	Date	values	Q
1	1989-01-26	4.000	1.300
2	1989-02-21	5.000	0.850
3	1989-03-20	4.000	1.300
4	1989-04-17	24.000	16.000
5	1989-05-16	7.000	5.600
6	1989-06-15	9.000	6.900
7	1989-07-10	5.000	2.830
8	1989-08-07	4.000	1.450
9	1989-09-05	4.000	3.450
10	1989-10-05	11.000	6.100
11	1989-11-02	4.000	7.250
12	1989-11-30	2.000	2.250

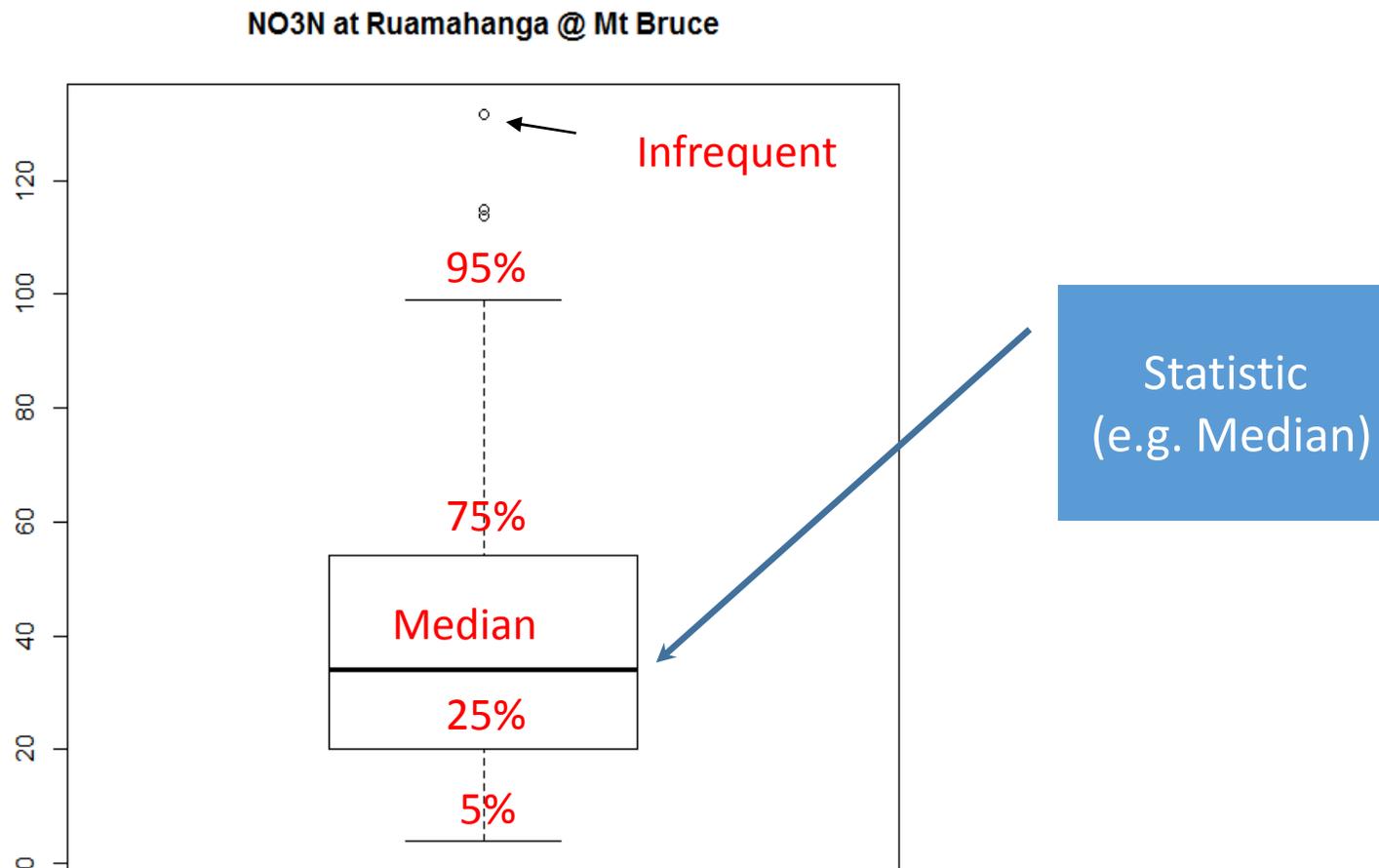
Concentrations are variable over time



Model concentration \sim flow

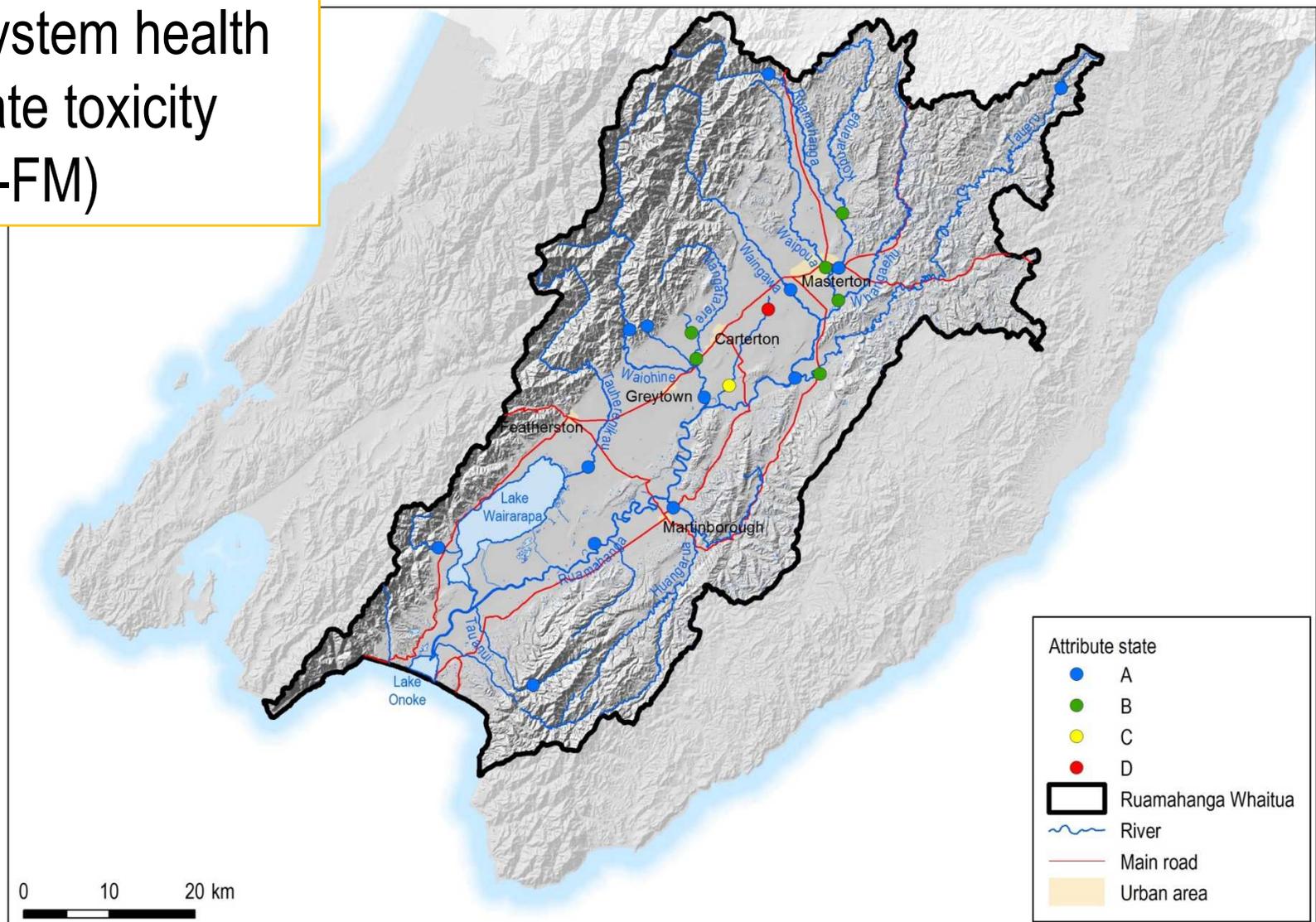


The characteristic concentration at a site



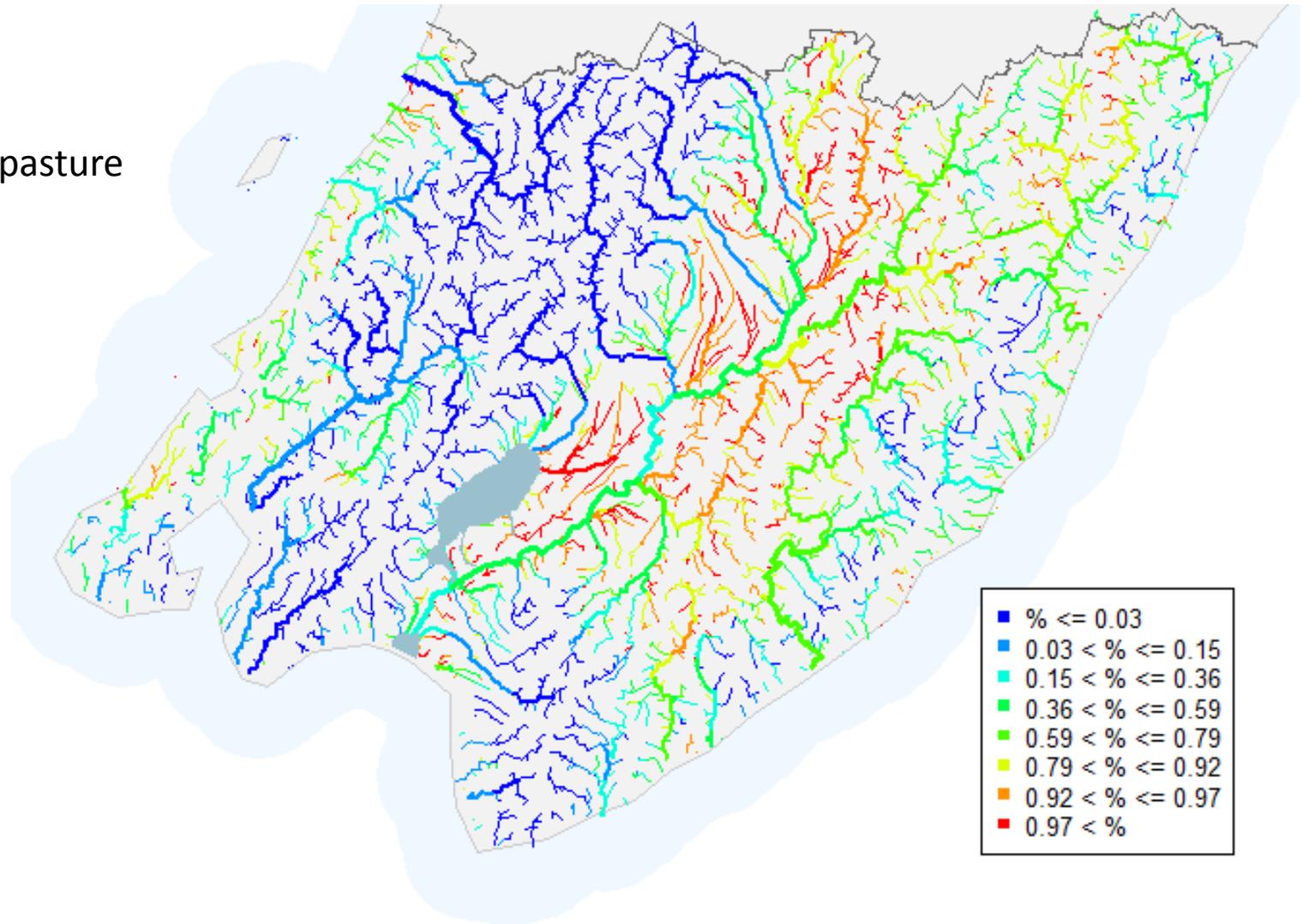
Differences in space (between sites)

Ecosystem health
–Nitrate toxicity
(NPS-FM)



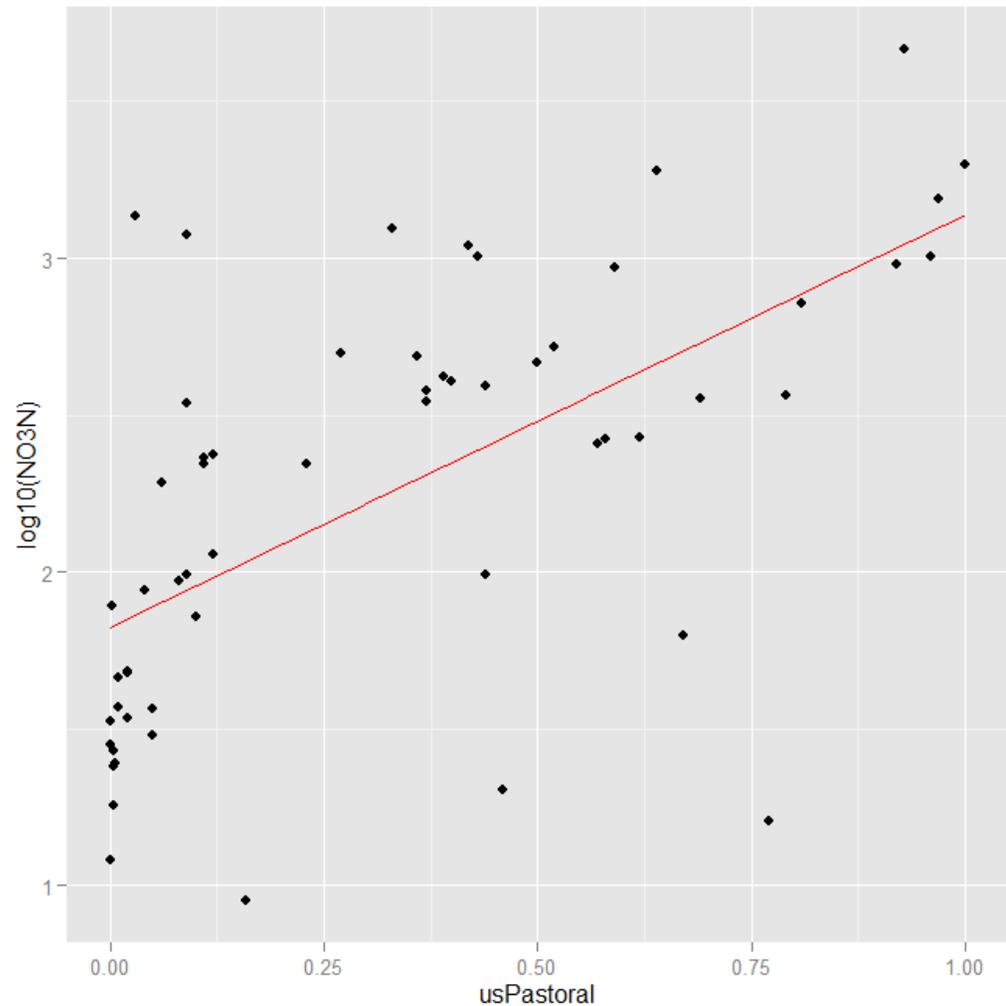
Drivers – spatial variation

Proportion of
catchment in pasture
land cover(%)



Model median concentration \sim land cover.

Median concentrations of NO_3N
versus
proportion of pastureland cover

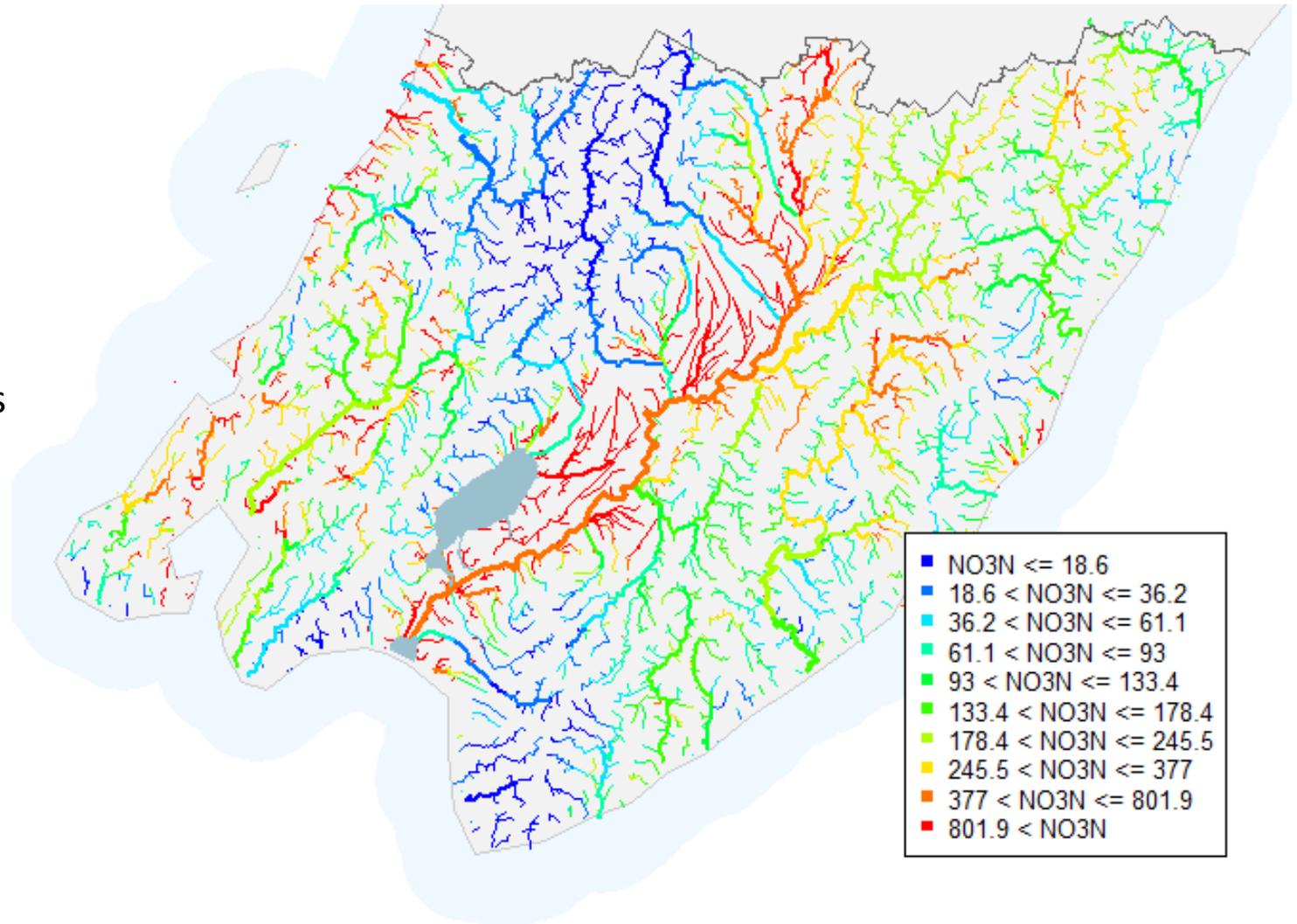


Models and predictions

Predicted NO_3N
(mg/m^3)

Model built from
multiple drivers

Filling in the gaps
between
monitoring sites



Conclusions

- Data combined with scientific knowledge is much more powerful than just data
- Data are snapshots in:
 - time
 - space
- Snapshots allow us to understand how the system works and to tune the models
- Models are imperfect
 - Uncertainty informs us about the degree of caution that is warranted when using the model.

Ends