Predicted average Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI) score, 2007–2011

Metadata
- File Identifier
  - 8646f47d-1028-f494-7ac8-df4477033370
- Language
  - eng
- Character Set
  - Character Set Code
    - utf8
- Hierarchy Level
  - Scope Code
    - dataset
- Hierarchy Level Name
  - dataset
- Contact
  - Responsible Party
    - Organisation Name
      - Environmental Reporting, Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand
    - Position Name
      - Analyst
    - Contact Info
      - Contact
        - Address
          - Address
            - Delivery Point
              - 23 Kate Sheppard Place, PO Box 10362
            - City
              - Wellington 6143
            - Country
              - New Zealand
            - Electronic Mail Address
              - Environmental.Reporting@mfe.govt.nz
    - Role
      - Role Code
        - distributor
- Date Stamp
  - Date
    - 2016-01-21

Metadata Standard Name

ANZLIC Metadata Profile: An Australian/New Zealand Profile of AS/NZS ISO 19115:2005, Geographic information - Metadata

Metadata Standard Version

1.1

Reference System Info
- Reference System
  - Reference System Identifier
    - Identifier
      - Code
        - 2193

Identification Info
- Data Identification
  - Citation
    - Citation
      - Title
        - Predicted average Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI) score, 2007–2011
      - Date
  - Abstract
    - "Macroinvertebrates are small animals without backbones that live on and under submerged logs, rocks, and aquatic plants in the stream bed during some period of their life cycle. They play a central role in stream ecosystems by feeding on periphyton (algae or slime), macrophytes (aquatic plants), dead leaves and wood, or on each other. High Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI) scores generally indicate better stream health. Macroinvertebrates are good continuous indicators of the health of their stream environment. This is because they are relatively sedentary and long–lived (a year or more) which means they live with any stresses or changes that occur in their location (eg, pollution, habitat removal, floods and droughts). They complement discrete measures like chemical monitoring, which only reflects the condition at the exact time and place of sampling. Such monitoring might miss effects of a short–lived pollutant or an unanticipated type of disturbance. This dataset relates to the ""River water quality: benthic macroinvertebrates"" measure on the Environmental Indicators, Te taiao Aotearoa website. "
  - Status
    - Progress Code
      - completed
  - Point Of Contact
    - Responsible Party
      - Organisation Name
        - Environmental Reporting, Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand
      - Position Name
        - Analyst
      - Contact Info
        - Contact
          - Address
            - Address
              - Delivery Point
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              - City
                - Wellington 6143

Country
New Zealand

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Environmental.Reporting@mfe.govt.nz

Role
Role Code
distributor

Resource Maintenance
Maintenance Information
Maintenance And Update Frequency
Maintenance Frequency Code
irregular

Resource Format
Format
Name
*.xml

Version
Unknown

Descriptive Keywords
Keywords
Keyword
New Zealand

Type
Keyword Type Code
theme

Thesaurus Name
Citation
Title
ANZLIC Jurisdictions

Date

Edition
Version 2.1

Edition Date
Date
2008-10-29

Identifier
Identifier
Code
http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-jurisdic.xml#anzlic-jurisdic

Cited Responsible Party
Responsible Party
Organisation Name
ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role
Role Code
custodian

Descriptive Keywords
Keywords
Keyword
WATER

Keyword
WATER-Quality

Keyword
FAUNA-Invertebrates

Type
Keyword Type Code
theme

Thesaurus Name
Citation
Title
ANZLIC Search Words

Date

Edition
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Date
2008-05-16

Identifier
Identifier
Code
http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-theme.xml#anzlic-theme

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Language
eng

Character Set
Character Set Code
utf8

Topic Category Code
environment

Extent
EX _ Extent
Geographic Element
EX _ Geographic Description
Identifier
Authority
Citation
Title
ANZMet Lite Country codelist

Date

Edition
Version 1.0

Edition Date
Date
2009-03-31

Identifier
Identifier
Code
http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-country.xml#Country

Cited Responsible Party
Responsible Party
Organisation Name
ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role
Role Code
custodian

Code
nzl

Extent
EX _ Extent
Geographic Element
EX _ Geographic Bounding Box
167.533413587177.855319489-46.5748083554-35.0425961849

Distribution Info
Distribution
Transfer Options
Digital Transfer Options
On Line
Online Resource
Linkage
URL
https://data.mfe.govt.nz/layer/52713-predicted-average-macroinvertebrate-community-index-mci-score-20072011/

Data Quality Info
DQ _ Data Quality
Scope
DQ _ Scope
Level
Scope Code
dataset

Level Description
Scope Description
Other
dataset

Lineage
LI _ Lineage
Statement
Source: Cawthron Institute Method: "Macroinvertebrates are measured by disturbing or sweeping a small representative area of river bank and bed with a net, and sieving out the macroinvertebrates. They are then identified and counted under a microscope. Estimates of median MCI scores across New Zealand is based on annual measurements from 436 river sites monitored by the 16 regional councils and 77 sites along 35 major rivers measured monthly by the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA). The MCI involves scoring the diversity of taxa observed at a site based on their tolerance to pollution. Those taxa which are characteristic of more unpolluted conditions score more highly than those that dominate in polluted streams, and contribute to a higher MCI score. In this way, higher MCI scores generally indicate better river condition. The following MCI scores are a guide for interpreting the river health classes: - Excellent (MCI score greater than 119) - Good (MCI score equal to or greater than 100 to 119) - Fair (MCI score equal to or greater than 80 to 99) - Poor (MCI score less than 80) MCI scores alone do not account fully for natural variation in stream types. Even under natural conditions, some stream types do not attain scores high enough to achieve an 'excellent' quality rating due to natural factors such as climate or lack of suitable riverbed substrate. This is inferred from the predominant land cover in a catchment and the surrounding landscape characteristics, such as, climate, elevation, and geology. The accuracy of the data source is of medium quality."

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