### Table 1: Annual diversions from the River Murray and its Tributaries by state and river sections (GL)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murray/Kiewa</td>
<td>2,585.48</td>
<td>2,505.33</td>
<td>1,874.87</td>
<td>2,747.39</td>
<td>2,347.98</td>
<td>1,793.12</td>
<td>1,775.49</td>
<td>1,618.07</td>
<td>2,200.29</td>
<td>960.15</td>
<td>514.77</td>
<td>602.07</td>
<td>909.94</td>
<td>1,461.47</td>
<td>1,719.77</td>
<td>2,282.61</td>
<td>1,833.60</td>
<td>1,888.61</td>
<td>1,321.03</td>
<td>1,693.46</td>
<td>1,641.15</td>
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<td>New South Wales</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSW Murray*</td>
<td>1,888.58</td>
<td>1,999.68</td>
<td>1,233.74</td>
<td>2,066.69</td>
<td>2,113.39</td>
<td>879.03</td>
<td>1,311.51</td>
<td>1,240.75</td>
<td>1,987.22</td>
<td>601.53</td>
<td>243.62</td>
<td>341.01</td>
<td>493.32</td>
<td>689.09</td>
<td>1,434.79</td>
<td>1,905.27</td>
<td>1,494.28</td>
<td>1,272.42</td>
<td>714.38</td>
<td>1,175.15</td>
<td>1,299.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>a) NSW Murray - MIL</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,201.18</td>
<td>352.67</td>
<td>90.13</td>
<td>157.85</td>
<td>250.85</td>
<td>506.48</td>
<td>1,088.13</td>
<td>1,467.21</td>
<td>1,129.57</td>
<td>881.56</td>
<td>402.98</td>
<td>829.36</td>
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<td>b) NSW Murray - WMI</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>29.31</td>
<td>23.79</td>
<td>22.81</td>
<td>25.38</td>
<td>24.25</td>
<td>13.31</td>
<td>23.13</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>27.14</td>
<td>25.76</td>
<td>25.57</td>
<td>24.37</td>
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<td>c) NSW Murray - Other</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>436.75</td>
<td>225.07</td>
<td>130.88</td>
<td>173.88</td>
<td>16.43</td>
<td>199.32</td>
<td>315.54</td>
<td>437.53</td>
<td>337.57</td>
<td>365.10</td>
<td>260.79</td>
<td>521.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Victorian Murray is split into two components: A and B, of which A is then further subdivided into three purposes: a, b, and c.**

- A: Murray to Nyah
- B: Nyah to SA Border
- A1: Murray to Nyah - Private diversions
- A2: Murray to Nyah - Irrigation districts
- A3: Murray to Nyah - Urban, Industrial, S&D
- B: Nyah to SA Border

**Table 2: Cross-check of Victorian tributaries in Table 1 with data published in Cap Register:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual diversions data (actual take from regulated rivers and watercourses) published in Cap Register</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cap valleys from Cap Register</td>
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<td>-------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murray/Kiewa/Ovens</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Annual actual take from regulated rivers and watercourses.
- The annual diversion data includes interstate trade. For example, where water is traded from NSW to South Australia, the diversions are reported in South Australia.
- The annual diversion data excludes loss due to conveyance along the river to the point of offtake, but for irrigation areas, it includes conveyance losses from the point of river offtake to run in supply channels.
- *NSW Murray diversions are split into three components: a, b, and c.
- a) Murray Irrigation Limited (MIL)
- b) Western Murray Irrigation (WMI)
- c) Other refers to regulated river diversions excluding MIL and WMI.
- **Victorian Murray is split into two components: A and B, of which A is then further subdivided into three purposes: A1, A2 and A3.**

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**Cap Register:**

- Water data is collected and reported in the Cap Register, which includes actual diversions from regulated rivers and watercourses.
- The Cap Register provides a comprehensive database of water resources, including details on diversions, trade, and other water-related activities in Australia.
- It is an important tool for water resource management and is used by governments, industries, and stakeholders to make informed decisions on water usage and conservation.