



Australian Government

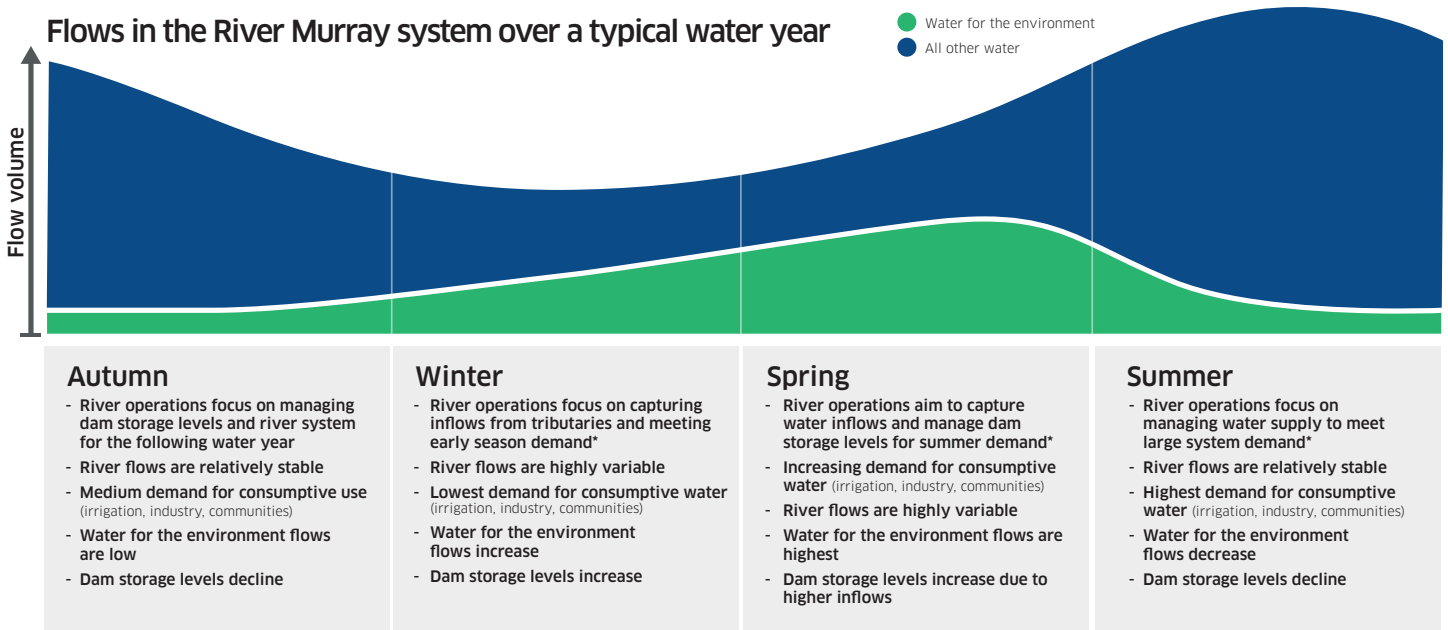


Flows in the River Murray System – February 2022

Flows in the River Murray System vary widely depending on a range of factors, including rainfall, inflows, evaporation, and demand for water for human use.

At any given time, water flowing through the river is destined for various uses, including irrigation, industry, communities, the environment, and meeting South Australia’s flow entitlement. The exact mix of these flow components is determined by demand and water availability, amongst other factors.

The graphic below is indicative of how water flow is managed throughout the seasons across a typical year.



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|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Autumn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River operations focus on managing dam storage levels and river system for the following water year - River flows are relatively stable - Medium demand for consumptive use (irrigation, industry, communities) - Water for the environment flows are low - Dam storage levels decline | <p>Winter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River operations focus on capturing inflows from tributaries and meeting early season demand* - River flows are highly variable - Lowest demand for consumptive water (irrigation, industry, communities) - Water for the environment flows increase - Dam storage levels increase | <p>Spring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River operations aim to capture water inflows and manage dam storage levels for summer demand* - Increasing demand for consumptive water (irrigation, industry, communities) - River flows are highly variable - Water for the environment flows are highest - Dam storage levels increase due to higher inflows | <p>Summer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River operations focus on managing water supply to meet large system demand* - River flows are relatively stable - Highest demand for consumptive water (irrigation, industry, communities) - Water for the environment flows decrease - Dam storage levels decline |
|---|---|---|--|

* including meeting South Australia’s flow entitlement

Water for the environment

Overall, water for the environment is a small percentage of the total water used in the Murray-Darling Basin.

The volume of water for the environment used under water entitlements has increased slightly over the past five years, as more water became available. The average use over this period was 20.4% of the total water used in the Basin.

Importantly, water held for the environment uses the same entitlement framework as consumptive users. In any given year the amount of water available for delivery to key environmental sites is determined based on the same rules that apply to all other consumptive water uses.

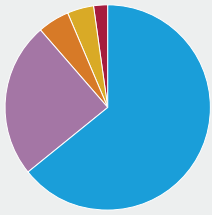
Types of water for the environment

Water for the environment can be categorised as:

- **‘Planned’ environmental water** – water that flows through the river system that is typically managed through rules outlined in state water resource plans and is used to improve the health of the environment.
- **‘Held’ environmental water** – is water that is held by government agencies and is delivered where and when it is needed in the river system. It is water that is allocated to relevant government agencies through water licenses for environmental use.

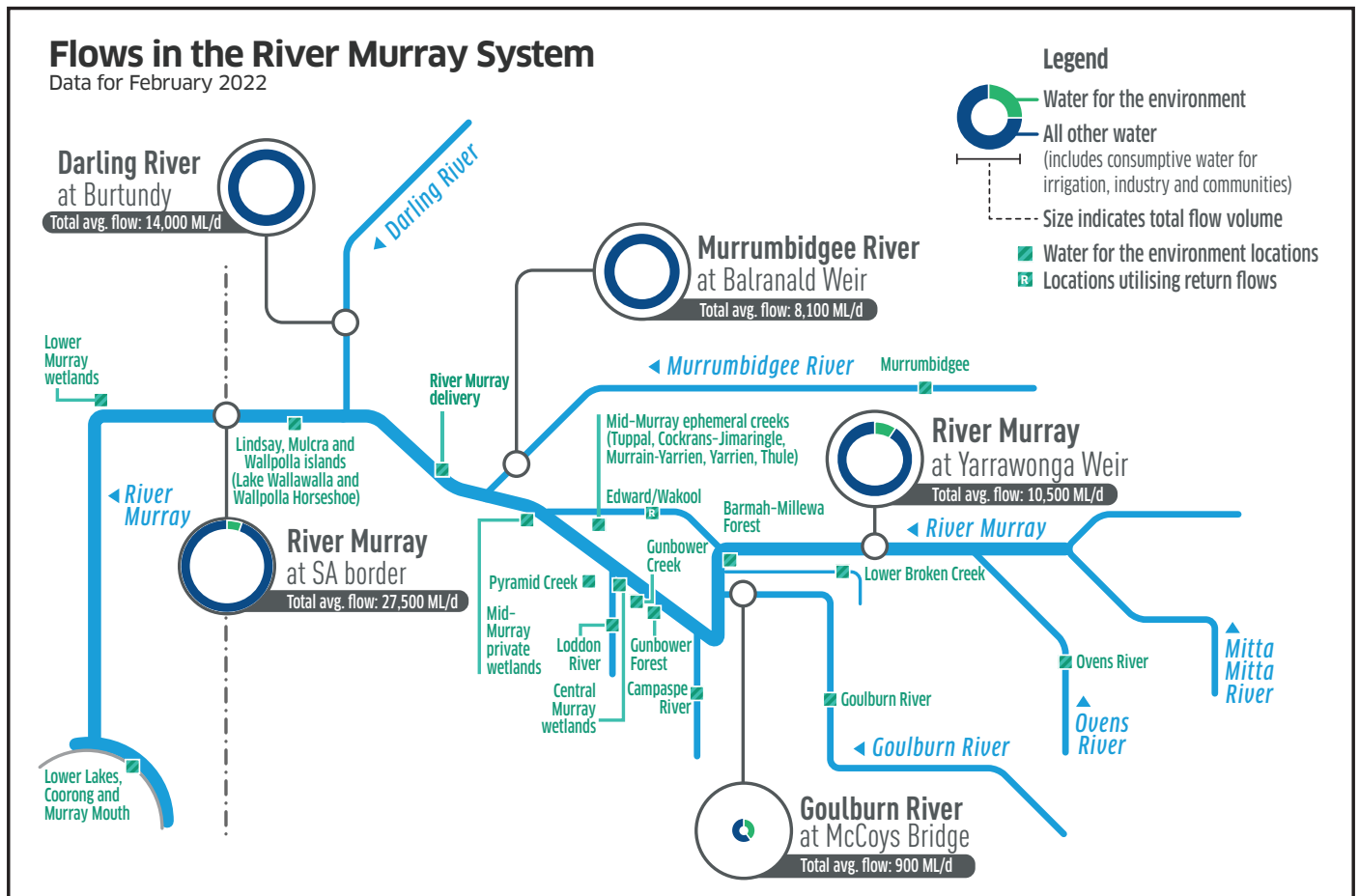
Who holds and manages water for the environment

(based on the long term average diversion limit for entitlements held for the environment at June 2020)



Water manager	% of total
Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder	66%
Jointly held	23%
Victoria	5%
New South Wales	4%
South Australia	2%

Source: Southern Connected Basin Environmental Watering Committee Annual Report



Information in the figure above is for the month of February 2022 and may not include recent rainfall or delivery of water for the environment in the River Murray system. Information in this figure is an average estimate over the past month and formal accounts from Basin state governments may vary. Water for the environment in the figure above represents water that is held by environmental water holders, through entitlements. Other water that flows through the river can also achieve environmental outcomes.

River flow information

The February flow to South Australia comprised of water for South Australia's entitlement, traded volumes and water for the environment. Water for the environment consisted of water delivered from Hume Dam on the Murray, and water delivered from the Goulburn, Broken, Campaspe, and Loddon Rivers.

For the latest information on water for the environment see the [River Murray weekly report](#).

Intended environmental outcomes

- Water for the environment takes time to move through the system. Water from past watering events is still moving through the River Murray as return flows. Environmental water holders can also use water for the environment by extracting allocations directly from the river. These allocations are often used for small-scale watering events rather than having water delivered from a storage.

Location	Return flows used	Intended environmental outcome(s)
Ovens River	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase connectivity between pools for fish movement provide small variations in river levels to move sediment and maintain waterbug habitat
River Murray	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain connections between the River Murray and its lower floodplain forests, wetlands and creeks support breeding and movement of large-bodied native fish
Millewa Forest	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide flows through Gulpa Creek to support Australasian bitterns and large bodied native fish
Barmah Forest	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support spoonbill, egret and ibis (white and strawneck) waterbird breeding maintain connectivity between the forest and the river
Edward/Kolety-Wakool River system	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support native fish breeding and recruitment support water quality
Lower Broken Creek	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect and increase native fish populations and avoid excessive build-up of azolla fern
Goulburn River	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect and boost populations of native fish and turtles maintain abundant and diverse waterbugs increase water dependent plants in the river channel and banks
Campaspe River	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide habitat to help protect and boost native fish maintain resident platypus numbers
Loddon River	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain an adequate depth in pools for aquatic plants provide habitat for waterbugs, fish and rakali (water rats)
Pyramid Creek	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain connectivity between pools provide habitats for native fish and waterbugs
Gunbower Forest	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain the depth of wetland to support waterbird feeding and breeding increase water depth and quality to support native small-bodied fish, turtles and frogs
Gunbower Creek	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain breeding habitat and food resources for native fish such as Murray cod
Central Murray Wetlands	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> create habitat for native waterbirds, frogs and turtles stimulate the germination of aquatic vegetation
Mid-Murray private wetlands	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide habitat for southern bellfrogs and waterbirds maintain wetland vegetation conditio
Mid-Murray ephemeral creeks (Tuppal, Cockrans-Jimaringle, Murrain-Yarrien, Yarrien, Thule)	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide habitat for southern bellfrogs and waterbirds maintain fringing river redgum health
Murrumbidgee	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain elevated flows at Maude to improve habitat conditions for large bodied native fish by improving dissolved oxygen levels
Lindsay, Mulcra and Wallpolla islands	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide healthy wetland refuge habitat for a range of native plants and animal
Lower Murray wetlands	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide healthy wetland refuge habitat for a range of native plants and animals
Lower Lakes, Coorong and Murray Mouth	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain barrage releases to support the upstream migration of native fish such as young-of-year congolli and common galaxias through the barrage fishways reduce salinity in the Coorong, supporting the Coorong food web including ruppia, estuarine fish and invertebrates

More information on river flows and water for the environment

Live River Data

riverdata.mdba.gov.au

River Murray Weekly Report

mdba.gov.au/river-information/weekly-reports

Water sharing in the River Murray

www.mdba.gov.au/river-information/water-sharing

Water use in catchments

www.environment.gov.au/water/cewo/catchment

FLOW Monitoring, Evaluation and Research

flow-mer.org.au

Delivering water for the environment

mdba.gov.au/managing-water/water-for-environment/water-over-time