

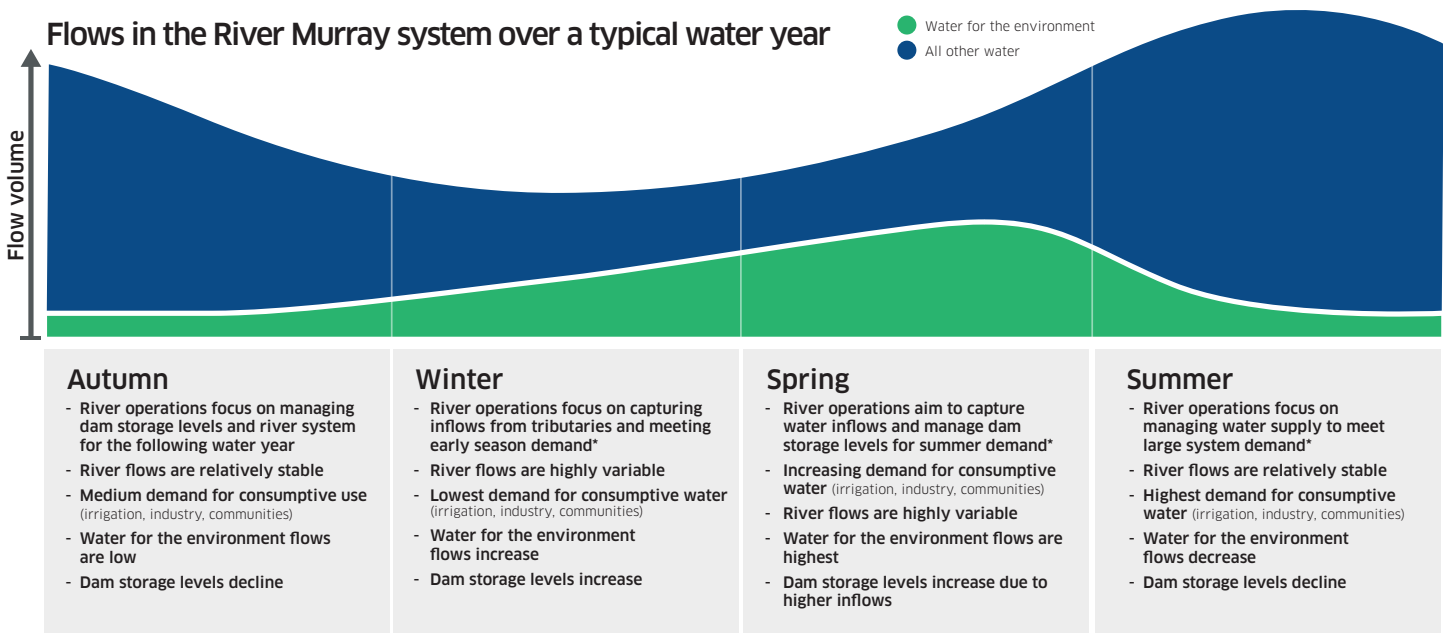


Flows in the River Murray System – November 2022

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.



- | Autumn | Winter | Spring | Summer |
|--|--|--|---|
| <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 | <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 | <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 | <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.

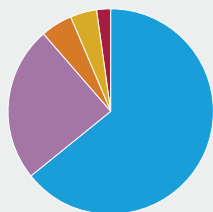
Types of water for the environment

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.

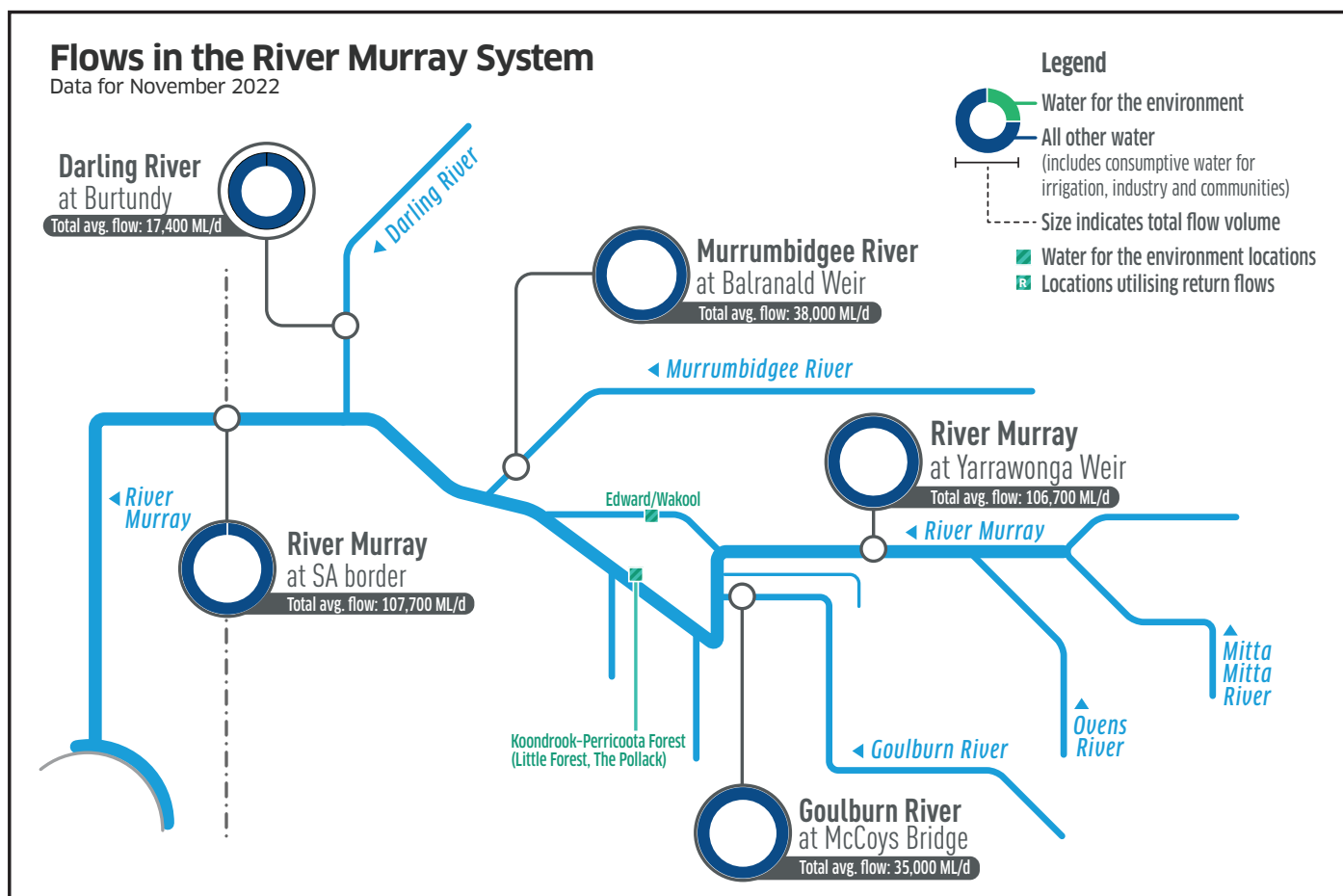
Who holds and manages water for the environment

(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 November 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 November flow to South Australia comprised of unregulated flows, water for South Australia's entitlement and traded volumes. Water for the environment consisted of small volumes delivered in the Edward-Wakool to provide fish refuge from poor water quality. This is carefully managed so as not to exacerbate flooding.

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)
The Pollack	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain and improve vegetation condition and provide waterbird and native fish habitat
Edward/Kolety-Wakool escape flows	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide flows to Ephemeral Creeks provide native fish refugia during hypoxic blackwater events

More information on river flows and water for the environment

Live River Data

riverdata.mdba.gov.au

River Murray Weekly Report

www.mdba.gov.au/water-management/regular-reports-murray-data-storages/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

www.mdba.gov.au/issues-murray-darling-basin/water-for-environment/water-over-time