River Murray Weekly Report

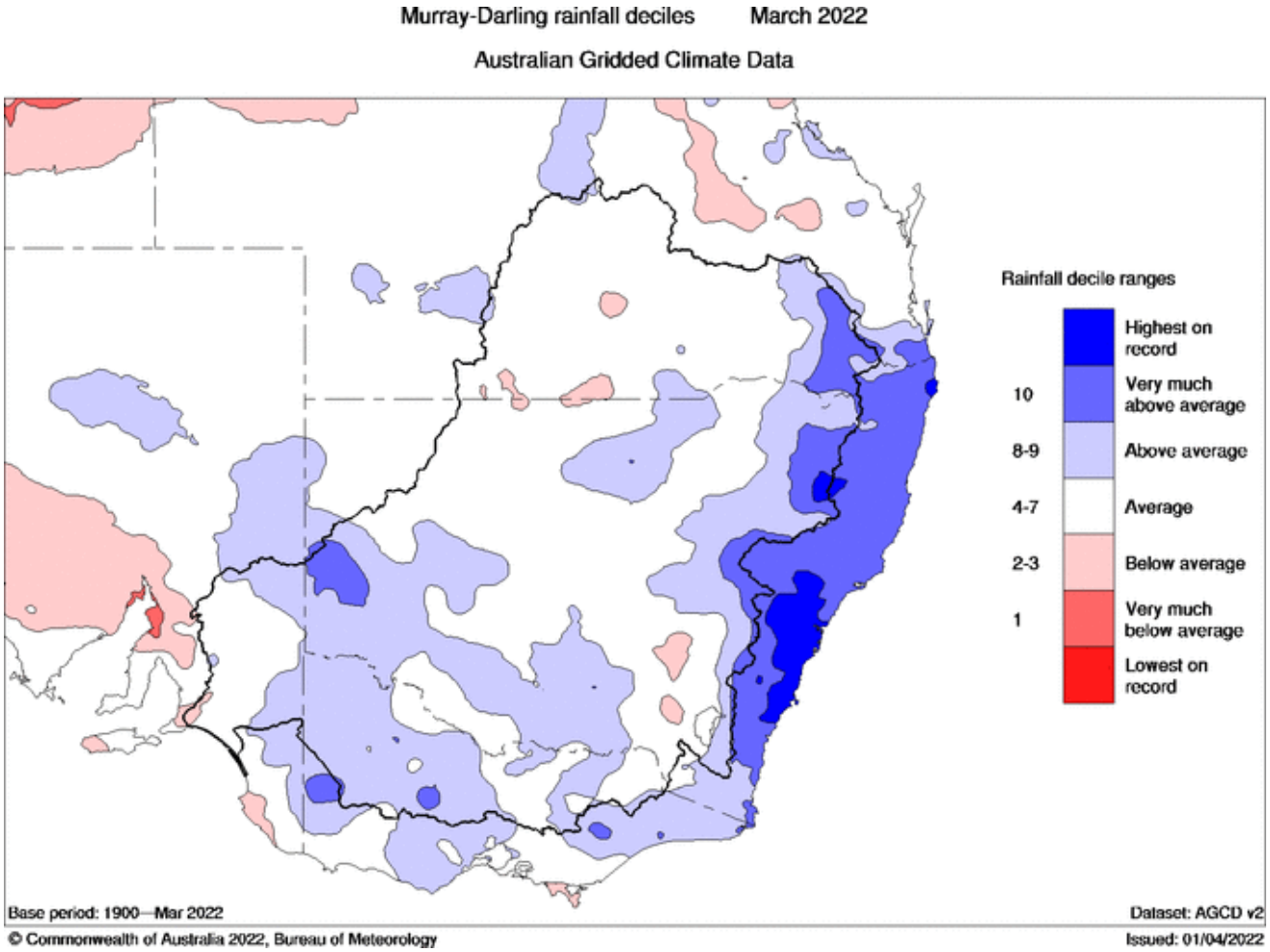
For the week ending Wednesday, 6 April 2022

Trim Ref: D22/7615

March 2022 Summary

The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) reports that for March 2022 rainfall was average to above average across much of the Murray-Darling Basin (Map 1). Above average rainfall was recorded in southeast Queensland's Darling Downs districts, in New South Wales along the slopes and ranges, the central north, parts of the Riverina and the lower western districts, and across much of Victoria. Across the Basin as a whole the BoM reported an area-average rainfall for the Murray-Darling Basin in March totalling 47.8 mm. This is 12% above the long-term average for the Basin.

River Murray system inflows for March (excluding Snowy, Darling, IVT and environmental inflows) were around 370 GL, which is well above the month's long-term median of 148 GL. In comparison with the historical record since 1891, only about 10% of previous monthly totals for March have been higher than the inflows observed in March 2022.



Map 1: Murray-Darling Basin rainfall deciles March 2022. Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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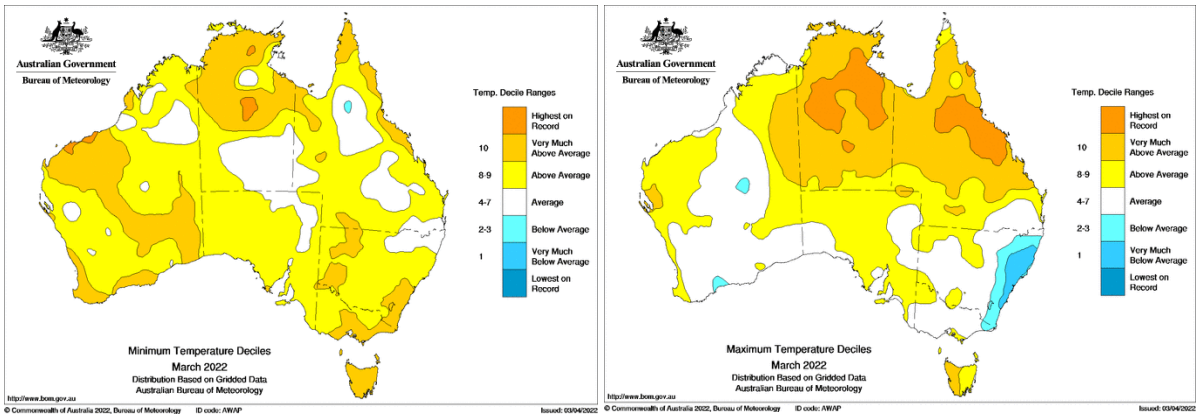
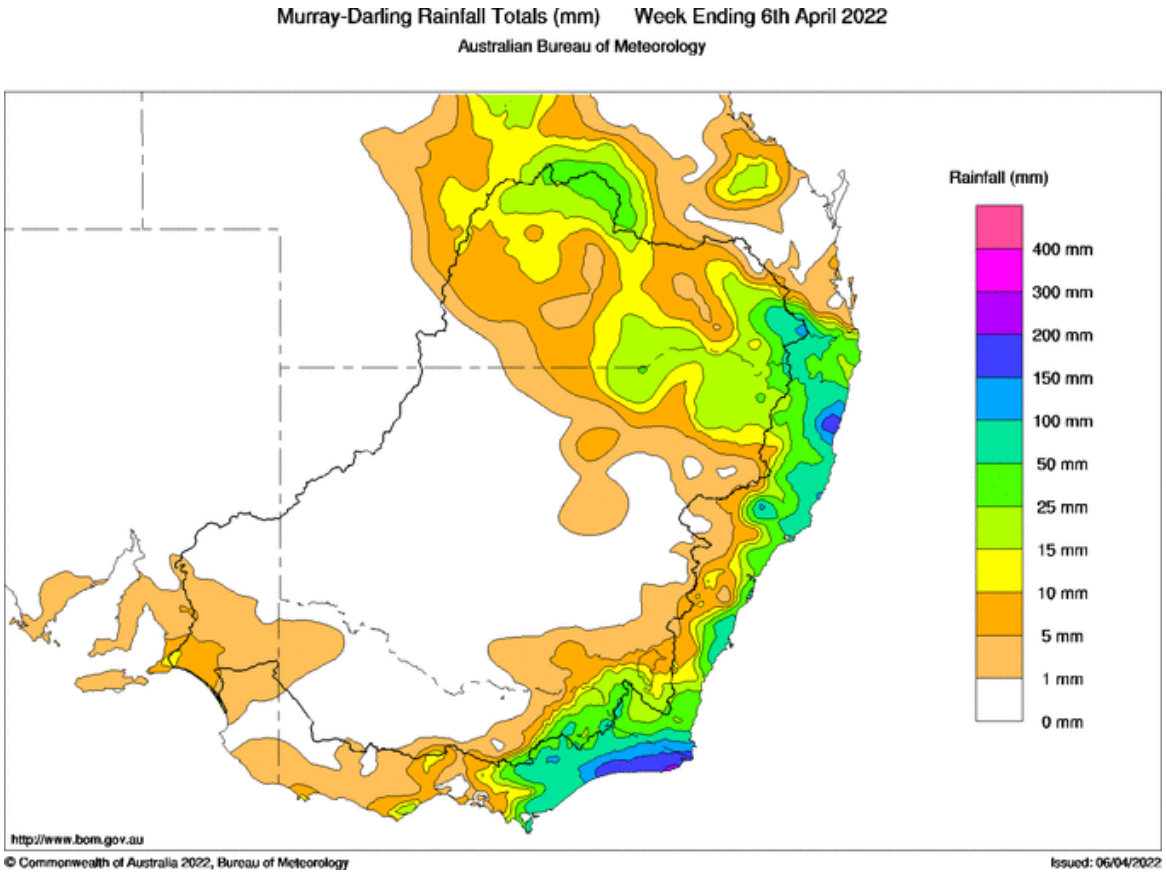
Mean minimum temperatures for March were warmer than average across most of the Basin. Mean maximum temperatures were generally around average, although temperatures along the New South Wales ranges were cooler than average (Maps 2 and 3).



Maps 2 and 3: Minimum and maximum temperature deciles for March 2022. Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Weekly Rainfall and inflows

Rainfall in the Murray-Darling Basin this week was widespread across much of southern Queensland and northeast New South Wales. In the southern Basin heavier falls were recorded around the Snowy Mountains and Victorian Alps (Map 4). In Queensland, highest totals included 110 mm at Yangan and 81 mm at Pratten in the Darling Downs, 34 mm at Injune in the Maranoa catchment and 46 mm at Morven in the Warrego catchment. In New South Wales, Tenterfield on the northern tablelands recorded 84 mm, whilst Khancoban on the southwest slopes recorded 29 mm. Highest totals in Victoria included 61 mm at Falls Creek AWS and 33 mm at Mount Hotham AWS in the Victorian Alps.



Map 4: Murray-Darling Basin rainfall for the week ending Wednesday 6 April 2022. Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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In the upper Murray catchment, small streamflow rises were recorded in response to this weeks rainfall. Upstream of Dartmouth Dam on the Mitta Mitta River at Hinnomunjie Bridge, the flow increased from 500 ML/day to a peak of 1,850 ML/day. The upper Murray at Biggara increased from around 600 ML/day to a peak of 1,100 ML/day. Further streamflow responses are expected in the coming week with the BoM 8-day rainfall outlook suggesting widespread rainfall totals of between 25 to 50 millimetres across the upper Murray catchments.

Specific information about flows at key locations can be found at the MDBA's River Murray data webpage. Up-to-date river data for sites in the Basin can also be found on:

- BoM's website
- WaterNSW's WaterInsights website
- Victoria's DELWP water monitoring website
- South Australia's Water Data website
- Queensland's Water Monitoring Information Portal

River operations

- Irrigation demands remain relatively high as autumn watering continues
- Unregulated inflows from the Murrumbidgee River continue
- Releases from the Menindee Lakes to increase

Easter Flows

With the busy Easter and school holiday period approaching, river users are reminded that river levels will vary depending on where you are located during this Easter and school holiday period. Continuing higher inflows to the River Murray from the Murrumbidgee and Darling rivers have reduced the water needed from Hume Dam to meet demands in the lower system, including flow to SA. Without further rainfall, inflows from the Murrumbidgee River are expected to fall away in mid-April, reducing flows in the Murray between the Murrumbidgee junction and the junction with Darling River. This will also coincide with Easter and school holiday period.

Despite fluctuating river levels, weir pools are expected to remain steady across Easter. Updated information about the expected flows around Easter will be provided next week. River users can monitor Murray levels and flow forecasts at key locations on the MDBA's River Murray data webpage to assist in planning any river activities.

Hume Dam operations update

Over the last week, the volume of water in Hume Dam eased to 87% in response to reduced inflows and higher releases to meet irrigation demands for autumn watering.

With high water availability this year, Hume Dam storage is expected to continue to decrease over the remainder of the irrigation season as demands persist. However, with the upper Murray catchment relatively wet for this time of year and the storage not far from full, the potential for another spill remains. Looking further ahead, the MDBA is also considering the possible need to actively reduce the storage ahead of winter if conditions turn wet and provide additional inflow or suppress irrigation demands. Further updates on these plans will be provided to river communities in the coming months including via future weekly reports.

Unregulated flows

Unregulated flows in the River Murray are continuing downstream of the junction with the Murrumbidgee River in response to higher inflows from the Murrumbidgee and Darling Rivers. Upstream of the Murrumbidgee junction, releases from Hume Dam are being managed to deliver system requirements, including meeting minimum flow requirements at Swan Hill.

River operators will continue to monitor rainfall forecasts, tributary inflows and system demands and provide updated advice on unregulated flows. Information on access to Murray supplementary water licences in NSW is available from WaterNSW Water insights. General information on River Murray unregulated flows can be accessed on the MDBA webpage.

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Water demand

The MDBA is actively monitoring shortfall risks. A shortfall occurs when water cannot be delivered to users when and where it is needed. A delivery shortfall occurs when actual water use is higher than it was forecast to be when river water was released from storages, weeks earlier, to meet the forecast needs for irrigation and environmental water. A system shortfall occurs when the combined capacity of the system is unable to supply all downstream requirements over the full season. More information about shortfalls can be found at Water demand (shortfalls) | Murray-Darling Basin Authority (mdba.gov.au).

The risk of a **delivery shortfall** in the River Murray between Wakool Junction and the SA border over the coming week is negligible. The MDBA is continuing to monitor weather conditions and forecast demands and will continue to actively manage the risk of delivery shortfall across the high demand summer-autumn period as conditions evolve.

The risk of a **system shortfall** is currently negligible. With unregulated flows to South Australia continuing and the Menindee Lakes available as a shared resource, transfers from Hume to meet lower system demands are unlikely to be required until next water year.

The MDBA, Basin state governments and their agencies have different roles and responsibilities in managing delivery shortfalls. Read more information on delivery shortfall risks for Victorian water licence holders.

Water quality impacts

WaterNSW advises a **red alert** for **blue-green algae** remains current for Menindee Lakes at Lake Wetherell and at Pamamaroo inlet and downstream at Burtundy. **Amber alerts** are also current at a number of locations along the lower Darling, the River Murray and the Edward Wakool system. In the Murrumbidgee a **red alert** is current for Yanga Lake at Regatta Beach. Information about blue-green algae, including alert locations, is available through Goulburn-Murray Water, WaterNSW and Water quality | Murray-Darling Basin Authority (mdba.gov.au).

River operations

MDBA **active storage** decreased by 87 GL to 7,775 GL (90% capacity). The active storage volume is trending well above the long-term average for this time of year (Figure 1) and is around 3,900 GL more than for the same time last year. Active storage is currently the highest April volume recorded in the last 22 years. In 2012, active storage was 7,051 GL on 6 April, increasing to 7,384 GL by the end of April and peaking at 8,750 GL in mid-October.

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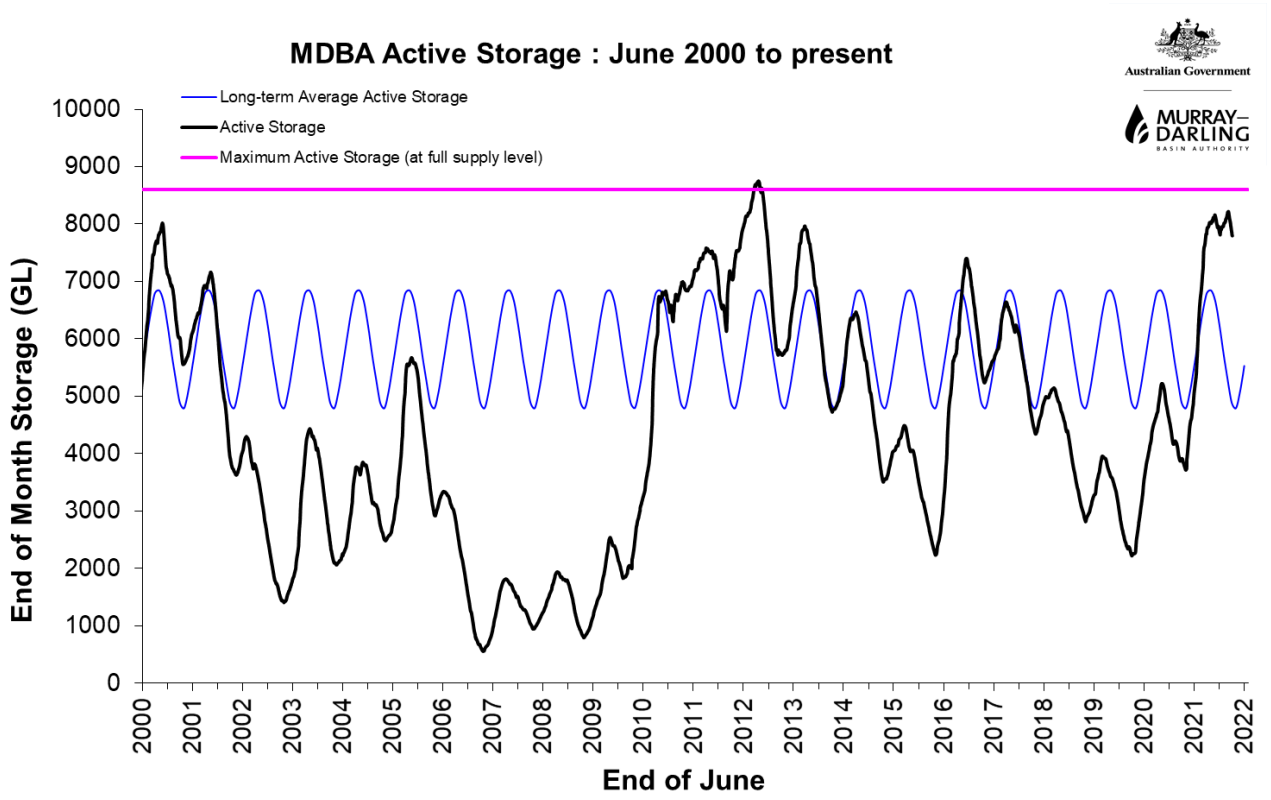

Figure 1 – MDBA active storage: June 2000 to present

At **Dartmouth Reservoir**, the storage increased by 5 GL to 3,595 GL (93% capacity). The release, measured at Colemans gauge, is currently targeting 500 ML/day. A brief increase in release to around 1,700 ML/day is planned to commence on 11 April to benefit water quality and ecosystem function in the Mitta Mitta River downstream of Dartmouth Dam. For more information, see the Mitta Mitta flow advice on the MDBA website.

Hume Reservoir storage decreased by 70 GL to 2,622 GL (87% capacity). The release averaged 14,100 ML/day, with a peak of 16,000 ML/day, in response to continuing higher demands. Over the coming week, the release will be managed in response to downstream irrigation demands and weather conditions.

Since the 2019-20 bushfires, Hume Dam operations have, at times, needed to consider altered water quality within the reservoir to help manage its effect on water quality downstream. This has required changes to the release outlet configuration to improve dissolved oxygen levels. Low dissolved oxygen levels can have detrimental impacts on aquatic animals (fish and crayfish). In recent weeks, operators have trialled a variety of configurations to optimise the approach.

During the past two weeks, release of surface water via the spillway gates was undertaken in response to water quality observations from monitoring downstream. This release of well oxygenated surface water has benefited downstream water quality with the downstream dissolved oxygen concentration returning to acceptable levels and the concentration of nuisance dissolved compounds (which had been affecting treatment of river water for town water supply) reducing.

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Adjustments favouring releases for hydro-power generation will be considered over the coming week in response to recent monitoring by WaterNSW suggesting that dissolved oxygen levels within the storage have improved. This is because the water column in Hume storage has now mixed, or has 'de-stratified' (see Figure 2), in response to cooler minimum air temperatures and windy conditions over recent weeks. By way of background, during summer, a warmer layer of water develops within the storage sitting above a cooler bottom layer (see Figure 3), with relatively little mixing between the two layers. As a result, water at depth holds little or no oxygen, which in turn can affect water chemistry. Water released at depth via the power station or cone valve outlets whilst the storage is stratified can result in low dissolved oxygen levels in release water affecting the river for a short distance downstream of the dam until the water re-oxygenates. As the season moves into autumn, air temperatures begin to cool and stratification of the storage begins to break down.

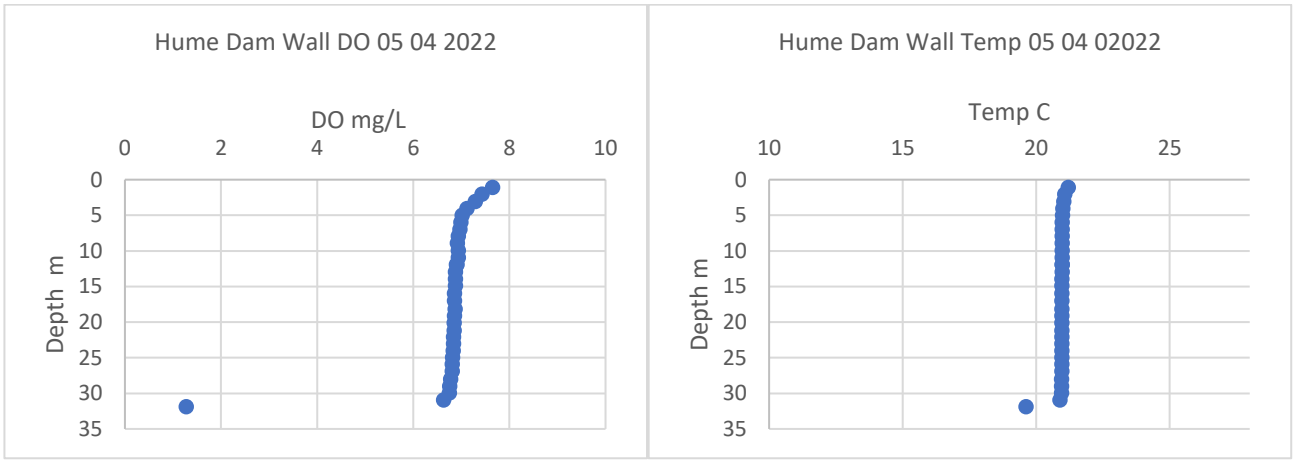

Figure 2 – Temperature and oxygen profiles recorded on 5 April at Hume Dam wall sample site. The data shows the storage has de-stratified with warmer, oxygenated water reaching below 30 metres toward the bottom of the storage. (Data courtesy of WaterNSW)

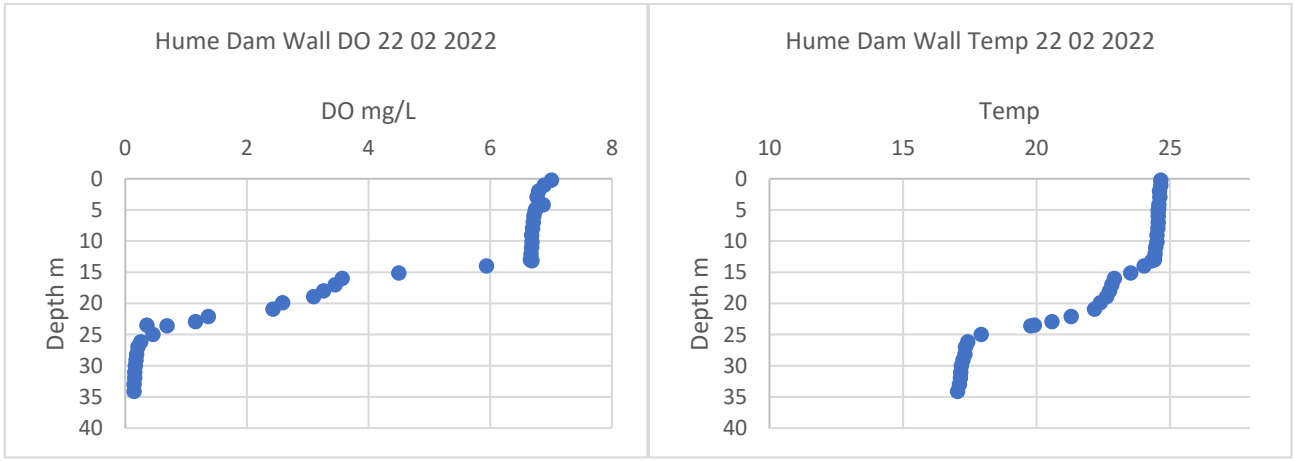

Figure 3 – Temperature and oxygen profiles recorded on 22 February at Hume Dam wall sample site. The data shows a warmer, oxygenated surface layer down to about 15 metres depth, sitting above a cooler, low oxygen bottom layer. (Data courtesy of WaterNSW)

Lake Mulwala is currently at 124.83 m AHD and within the normal operating range (124.6 to 124.9 m AHD). Diversions to Mulwala Canal averaged 4,500 ML/day. At Yarrawonga Main Channel, diversions remained relatively steady averaging near 1,400 ML/day.

After extensive consultation with the local community, landholders and businesses, the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, in partnership with Goulburn-Murray Water, have scheduled a **lowering of the Lake Mulwala level** in

early May to help reduce invasive waterweed. Lowering the lake provides the best means of controlling the highly invasive water weed *Egeria densa*, and is a practice that occurs every 3 to 5 years. More information will be available in future editions of the Weekly report and a media report can be found here.

Downstream of Yarrawonga Weir, the release is targeting around 7,500 ML/day. This is a relatively low flow rate compared with rates typically seen at this time of year during high allocation years. This autumn, high inflows from the Murrumbidgee and the lower Darling rivers are continuing to meet Murray system demands downstream of the junction with the Murrumbidgee. In response, to maximise water availability, operations are targeting a release downstream of Yarrawonga weir sufficient to meet system demands to the junction with the Murrumbidgee, including the minimum flow requirement at Swan Hill.

Flow through the **Kolety** (pronounced Kol-etch)/**Edward River** and **Gulpa Creek** offtakes have averaged around 1,350 ML/day and 250 ML/day respectively over the last week. Around 1,000 ML/day was also released from Edward Escape to the Kolety/Edward River to supply irrigation diversions to Wakool Canal. Over the coming two weeks, diversions into Yallakool and Colligen Creeks will increase to around 400 ML/day and 500 ML/day respectively when WaterNSW delivers flow pulses on behalf of environmental water holders to benefit native fish and riparian vegetation along the Wakool River and Yallakool, Colligen, and Niemur creeks.

The release downstream of **Stevens Weir** averaged 1,000 ML/day over the week. Further downstream, inflows from the Billabong Creek (measured at Darlot) continue well above the 50 ML/day end of system target and are currently 860 ML/day. This is in response to wet conditions in the Murrumbidgee catchment in early March (the Kolety/Edward River is connected to the Murrumbidgee River via the Yanco/Colombo/Billabong Creek system). These higher inflows to the Kolety/Edward River are expected to continue into April.

On the lower **Goulburn River**, the autumn fresh delivered by Goulburn-Murray Water on behalf of environmental water holders continues to recede. The flow measured at McCoys Bridge is currently 1,850 ML/day and is expected to gradually reduce to an autumn base flow of around 900 ML/day in the coming week. The recent higher flow rates targeted environmental outcomes in the lower Goulburn River and further downstream along the River Murray, including to entice golden and silver perch to move into the Goulburn River. For more information, see the Goulburn-Broken CMA website. Information regarding opportunities for allocation trade between the Goulburn and Murray Valleys is available at the Victorian water register website and the Goulburn-Murray Water website.

At **Torrumbarry Weir** the pool is steady, targeting the full supply level. The diversion to **National Channel** increased to around 3,000 ML/day. Releases from Torrumbarry Weir remained relatively steady for much of the week before reducing late in the week to around 4,800 ML/day. Releases are forecast to fall below 4,000 ML/day over the coming week.

Inflows from the **Murrumbidgee River**, measured at Balranald, averaged around 8,000 ML/day and are forecast to reduce over the coming week. The current higher flows are in response to releases from Murrumbidgee storages by WaterNSW to manage airspace following rain and higher inflows in March. Whilst releases from Murrumbidgee storages are currently regulated, rainfall forecast for the upper Murrumbidgee catchment over the coming week could see releases to manage airspace recommence.

At **Menindee Lakes**, the storage is currently at 1,789 GL (103% capacity). Upstream of Menindee Lakes, heavy rainfall over recent weeks in southern Queensland and northern NSW has resulted in higher flows across the Barwon Darling River system. WaterNSW is forecasting a further 500 - 800 GL inflow to the Menindee lakes system by the end of May. More information is available from the WaterNSW WaterInsight website.

Releases to the lower Darling River (measured at Weir 32) remained around 6,000 ML/day over the past week. With further inflows to the Lakes, WaterNSW are forecasting releases at Weir 32 will be increased early next week to about 9,000 ML/day for approximately 2-3 weeks, before being gradually reduced back to the minimum flow target (assuming a drier outlook). Releases from Lake Cawndilla (part of Menindee Lakes) into the Great Darling Anabranch remained around 1,800 ML/day this week and will do so for the next six weeks, for the purposes of managing airspace in response to forecast inflows. Downstream on the lower Darling at Burtundy, the flow has fallen to around 6,300 ML/day.

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The flow downstream of **Wentworth Weir** is currently 19,100 ML/day and expected to hold around this rate over the coming days before receding.

The storage at **Tar-ru/Lake Victoria** reduced by 18 GL this week to 65%. Inflows and outflows from Tar-ru/Lake Victoria are being managed to operate the storage volume in accordance with the Lake Victoria Operating Strategy (LVOS) as specified in the Objectives and Outcomes for River Operations in the River Murray System. The LVOS aims to stabilize the lake foreshore and protect cultural heritage sites by encouraging the growth of native vegetation. To help achieve this, operations aim to reduce the length of time the foreshore vegetation is inundated. The storage level will be managed to maximise water availability by the end of the current unregulated flow event.

The flow to **South Australia** averaged 19,500 ML/day this week. Additional Dilution Flow (ADF) to South Australia continues to be triggered. The current unregulated flows into South Australia mean that no additional releases from storage are needed to meet ADF at the current point in time. For information on ADF and the ADF triggers please refer to Objectives and Outcomes for River Operations in the River Murray System (pages 79-80).

The **Lower Lakes** 5-day average water level is 0.6 m AHD. Barrage releases are continuing to pass unregulated flows to the Coorong and out to the Southern Ocean. For further information on barrage releases and South Australia's Entitlement flow, see the South Australian Department for Environment and Water Weekly Department for Environment and Water | Barrage flow data available at the click of a button.

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For media inquiries contact the Media Officer on 02 6279 0141

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Australian Government

MURRAY–DARLING BASIN AUTHORITY

River Murray Weekly Report

Water in Storage

Week ending Wednesday 06 Apr 2022

MDBA Storages	Full Supply Level (m AHD)	Full Supply Volume (GL)	Current Storage Level (m AHD)	Current Storage (GL)	Current Storage %	Dead Storage (GL)	Active Storage (GL)	Change in Total Storage for the Week (GL)
Dartmouth Reservoir	486.00	3 856	481.94	3 595	93%	71	3 524	+5
Hume Reservoir	192.00	3 005	190.02	2 622	87%	23	2 599	-70
Lake Victoria	27.00	677	24.96	443	65%	100	343	-18
Menindee Lakes		1 731*		1 789	103%	(480 #)	1 309	-3
Total		**9 269**		**8 449**	**91%**	**- -**	**7 775**	**-87**
Total Active MDBA Storage							90% ^	

Major State Storages

Burrinjuck Reservoir	1 026		909	89%	3	906	-12
Blowering Reservoir	1 631		1 549	95%	24	1 525	+37
Eildon Reservoir	3 334		2 613	78%	100	2 513	-36

* Menindee surcharge capacity – 2050 GL ** All Data is rounded to nearest GL **

NSW has sole access to water when the storage falls below 480 GL. MDBA regains access to water when the storage next reaches 640 GL.

^ % of total active MDBA storage

Snowy Mountains Scheme

Snowy diversions for week ending 05 Apr 2022

Storage	Active Storage (GL)	Weekly Change (GL)	Diversion (GL)	This Week	From 1 May 2021
Lake Eucumbene - Total	1 836	-14	Snowy-Murray	+8	591
Snowy-Murray Component	879	+6	Tooma-Tumut	+3	312
Target Storage	1 340		Net Diversion	5	279
			Murray 1 Release	+10	955

Major Diversions from Murray and Lower Darling (GL) *

New South Wales	This Week	From 1 July 2021	Victoria	This Week	From 1 July 2021
Murray Irrig. Ltd (Net)	30.2	764	Yarrawonga Main Channel (net)	9.8	172
Wakool Sys Allowance	2.9	21	Torrumbarry System + Nyah (net)	0.1	307
Western Murray Irrigation	0.4	24	Sunraysia Pumped Districts	1.5	99
Licensed Pumps	7.5	238	Licensed pumps - GMW (Nyah+u/s)	1.5	29
Lower Darling	12.6	289	Licensed pumps - LMW	9.1	414
TOTAL	**53.6**	**1336**	**TOTAL**	**22.3**	**1021**

* Figures are derived from actual and estimates where data is unavailable. Please note that not all data may have been available at the time of creating this report. ** All data above is rounded to nearest 100 ML for weekly data and nearest GL for cumulative data

Flow to South Australia (GL)

* Flow to SA will be greater than normal entitlement for this month due to unregulated flows and delivery of water for the environment.

Entitlement this month	135.0 *
Flow this week	136.8
Flow so far this month	118.2
Flow last month	649.4

(19 500 ML/day)

Salinity (EC) (microSiemens/cm at 25° C)

	Current	Average over the last week	Average since 1 August 2021
Swan Hill	90	90	80
Euston	-	-	-
Red Cliffs	140	140	140
Merbein	130	150	150
Burtundy (Darling)	390	400	350
Lock 9	250	260	190
Lake Victoria	220	210	150
Berri	260	260	200
Waikerie	310	320	220
Morgan	360	350	230
Mannum	300	310	240
Murray Bridge	320	320	250
Milang (Lake Alex.)	350	360	480
Poltalloch (Lake Alex.)	320	320	350
Meningie (Lake Alb.)	1 410	1 390	1 440
Goolwa Barrages	420	410	750

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River Levels and Flows

Week ending Wednesday 06 Apr 2022

River Murray	Minor Flood Stage (m)	Gauge Height local (m)	Gauge Height (m AHD)	Flow (ML/day)	Trend	Average Flow this Week (ML/day)	Average Flow last Week (ML/day)
Khancoban	-	-	-	3 310	F	1 560	2 180
Jingellic	4.0	1.86	208.38	5 570	R	3 630	4 060
Tallandoon (Mitta Mitta River)	4.2	1.55	218.44	890	F	1 030	1 310
Heywoods	5.5	2.88	156.51	12 210	F	14 100	12 630
Doctors Point	5.5	2.81	151.28	13 720	S	14 890	14 390
Albury	4.3	1.82	149.26	-	-	-	-
Corowa	4.6	2.72	128.74	12 860	F	14 110	13 570
Yarrawonga Weir (d/s)	6.4	1.27	116.31	7 540	S	7 540	7 500
Tocumwal	6.4	1.92	105.76	8 090	S	8 120	8 180
Torrumbarry Weir (d/s)	7.3	1.75	80.29	4 760	F	5 370	7 390
Swan Hill	4.5	1.08	64.00	5 100	F	5 860	6 170
Wakool Junction	8.8	3.02	52.14	8 220	F	8 750	7 380
Euston Weir (d/s)	9.1	2.47	44.31	14 820	F	14 770	12 400
Mildura Weir (d/s)		-	-	14 410	F	13 540	10 670
Wentworth Weir (d/s)	7.3	3.79	28.55	19 120	F	18 550	17 000
Rufus Junction	-	5.21	22.14	19 770	R	19 090	17 280
Blanchetown (Lock 1 d/s)	-	1.20	-	16 910	R	16 210	15 900
Tributaries							
Kiewa at Bandiana	2.8	1.13	154.36	680	R	430	520
Ovens at Wangaratta	11.9	8.02	145.70	660	R	580	660
Goulburn at McCoys Bridge	9.0	1.99	93.41	1 850	F	2 500	4 030
Edward at Stevens Weir (d/s)	5.5	1.23	81.01	960	F	1 020	870
Edward at Liewah	-	1.94	57.32	1 230	R	1 140	1 070
Wakool at Stoney Crossing	-	1.45	54.94	540	F	560	580
Murrumbidgee at Balranald	5.0	5.39	61.35	7 950	F	8 030	7 770
Barwon at Mungindi	6.1	4.71	-	4 200	R	3 520	2 280
Darling at Bourke	9.0	8.21	-	24 900	R	23 520	17 170
Darling at Burtundy Rocks	-	3.41	-	6 280	F	6 410	6 790

Natural Inflow to Hume	3 950	3 720

(i.e. Pre Dartmouth & Snowy Mountains scheme)

Weirs and Locks Pool levels above or below Full Supply Level (FSL)

Murray	FSL (m AHD)	u/s	d/s		FSL (m AHD)	u/s	d/s
Yarrawonga	124.90	-0.07	-	No. 7 Rufus River	22.10	+0.37	+2.91
No. 26 Torrumbarry	86.05	-0.00	-	No. 6 Murtho	19.25	+0.05	+1.00
No. 15 Euston	47.60	+0.02	-	No. 5 Renmark	16.30	+0.04	+0.88
No. 11 Mildura	34.40	+0.05	+0.48	No. 4 Bookpurnong	13.20	+0.07	+1.73
No. 10 Wentworth	30.80	-0.02	+1.15	No. 3 Overland Corner	9.80	+0.07	+1.01
No. 9 Kulnine	27.40	+0.08	+0.72	No. 2 Waikerie	6.10	+0.06	+1.03
No. 8 Wangumma	24.60	+0.11	+1.23	No. 1 Blanchetown	3.20	+0.04	+0.45

Lower Lakes FSL = 0.75 m AHD

Lake Alexandrina average level for the past 5 days (m AHD)	0.60

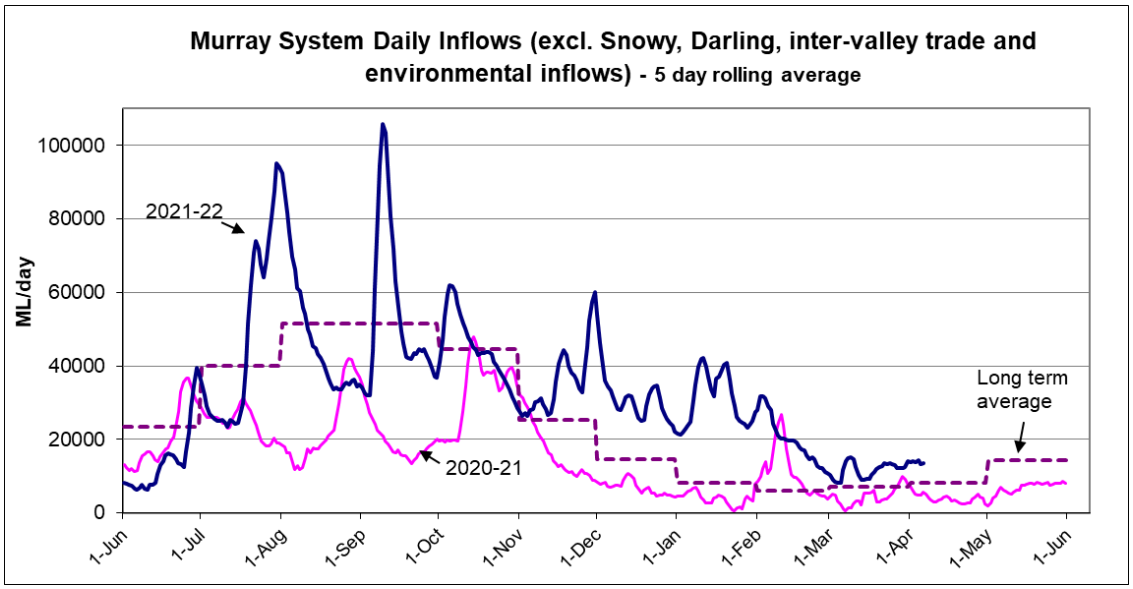
Barrages

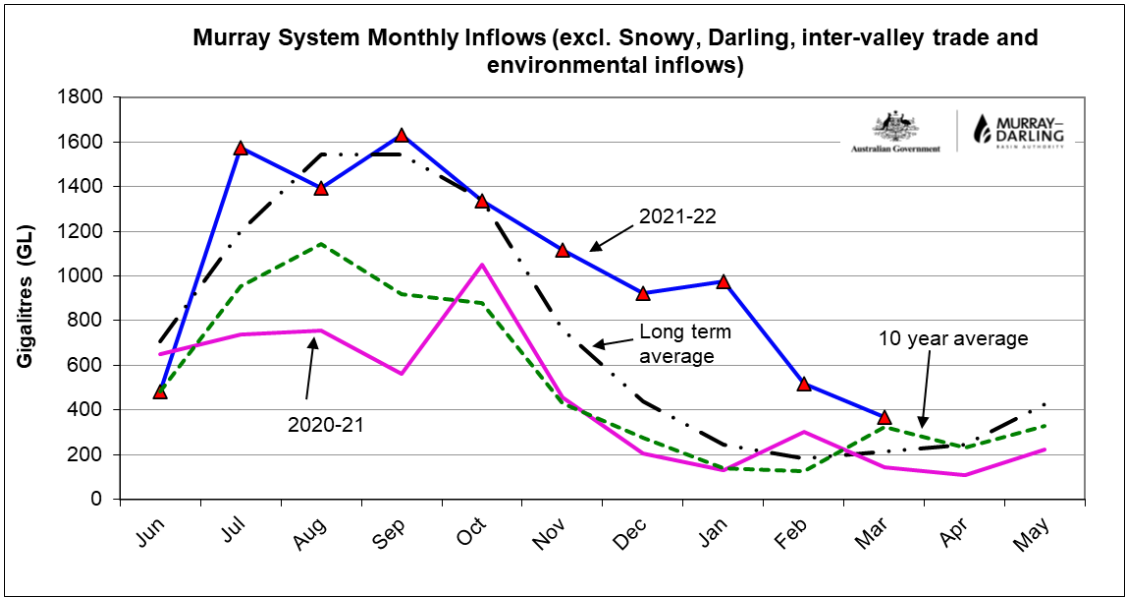
Fishways at Barrages

	Openings	Level (m AHD)	No. Open	Rock Ramp	Vertical Slot 1	Vertical Slot 2	Dual Vertical Slots
Goolwa	128 openings	0.60	3	-	Open	Open	-
Mundoo	26 openings	0.56	2	-	-	-	Open
Hunters Creek	-	-	-	-	Open	-	-
Boundary Creek	6 openings	-	1	-	Open	-	-
Ewe Island	111 gates	-	All closed	-	-	-	Open
Tauwitchere	322 gates	0.56	25	Open	Open	Open	-

AHD = Level relative to Australian Height Datum, i.e. height above sea level

Week ending Wednesday 06 Apr 2022





State Allocations (as at 06 Apr 2022)

NSW - Murray Valley

High security	100%
General security	110%

Victorian - Murray Valley

High reliability	100%
Low reliability	100%

NSW – Murrumbidgee Valley

High security	100%
General security	100%

Victorian - Goulburn Valley

High reliability	100%
Low reliability	0%

NSW - Lower Darling

High security	100%
General security	100%

South Australia – Murray Valley

High security	100%

NSW : https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/allocations-availability/allocations/summary
VIC : http://nvrm.net.au/seasonal-determinations/current
SA : Department for Environment and Water | Current allocations