

State of the catchments 2010

Wetlands

Murray region

State Plan target

By 2015 there is an improvement in the condition of important wetlands and the extent of those wetlands is maintained.

Background

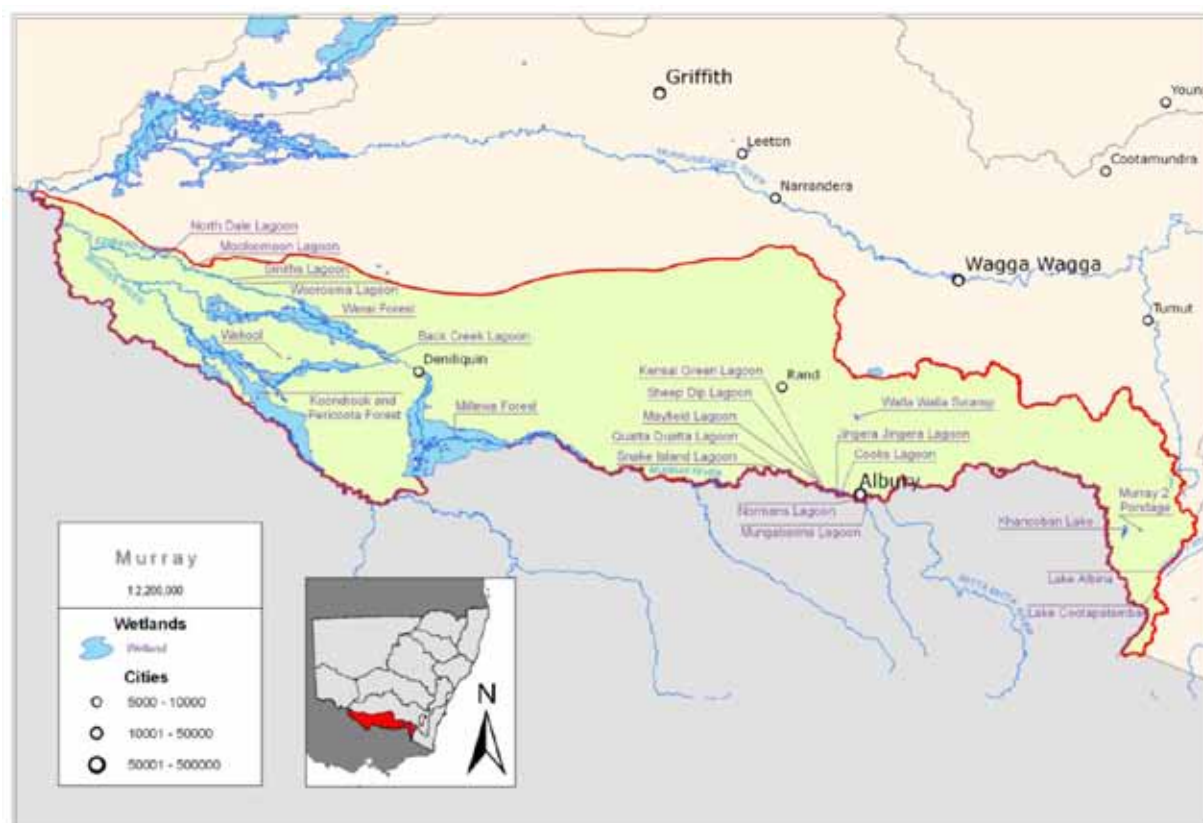
The Murray region covers approximately 60,000 km² of semi-arid New South Wales. The region contains diverse landscapes such as the Australian Alps, the River Murray and vast red-gum forests. There are also a number of wetland types; these include alpine bogs and fens, glacial lakes, floodplains, saline lakes and inland billabongs.

Overall, wetlands in the Murray region are in poor condition. The greatest pressure on wetlands in the region is from catchment and hydrological disturbance caused by river regulation, impoundments, high vegetation clearing, lack of protection and point sources.

A detailed technical report describes the methods used to derive the information contained in this report. At the time of publication of the *State of the catchments (SOC) 2010* reports, the technical reports were being prepared for public release. When complete, they will be available on the DECCW website: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/publications/reporting.htm.

Note: All data on natural resource condition, pressures and management activity included in this SOC report, as well as the technical report, was collected up to January 2009.

Map of the catchment



Assessment

Specific sites have been mapped for this report as NSW wetlands are neither comprehensively nor consistently mapped. The state target specifies that only 'important' wetlands be assessed; the sites reported on in this document are therefore internationally, nationally and regionally important but may not be representative of all wetlands in the region.

The state target reports only on freshwater wetlands in NSW and does not include riverine, estuarine or tidal wetlands.

Condition

Wetland 'extent' refers to the condition of the inundated area and the vegetation that depends on it. A state-wide methodology is currently being developed by DECCW to determine the minimum and maximum extent of each wetland. Until this method has been developed and consistent mapping is carried out for all regions, the extent of NSW wetlands cannot be compared or comprehensively reported on.

Indicators of condition

In general, there is a lack of available data on the condition of NSW wetlands and very few procedures or standards for collecting and analysing such data.

For the purposes of this report, 'indicators of condition' have been combined for each wetland (without weighting) to produce an overall 'condition rating' (see Table 1). This provides an overview

of the wetlands within the region and may prove useful when devising a formal methodology to assess wetlands in NSW. The value of this condition rating depends to a very large extent on the data on individual indicators; in many cases the 'indicator of condition' is based on very limited data, in some cases on pest species alone, so the overall indicator should be regarded with some caution.

Measured in the fringing zone and/or wetland, the indicators of condition assessed for the 23 most significant wetlands in the Murray region were:







- **biological condition** – the response of the wetland flora (eg aquatic and fringing vegetation) and fauna (eg birds, fish and invertebrates) to pressures on the ecosystem. It can be a measurement of the abundance or health of these plants and animals or a combination of both; there is currently not much data available for many of these indicators and additional data will need to be collected in future
- **pest species** – the ratio of native to introduced species of both flora and fauna
- **water quality** – the condition of the water in the wetland. Water quality takes into account pH, salinity and turbidity; data can be very difficult to analyse as results can be highly variable. Analysis of a wetland's water quality is important as the water supports biota and ecological processes within the ecosystem
- **soil condition** – the physical attributes of the wetland including pH, salinity, soil moisture, erosion and modifications such as channelling works. Wetland soils contain nutrients that form the base of the food chain and store seeds and eggs of flora and fauna.

Table 1 Indicators of condition and condition rating for wetlands in the Murray region

Wetlands	Condition	Trend	Data confidence	Indicators				Extent (hectares)	Trend
				Biological condition	Pest species	Water quality	Soil condition		
Overall Murray wetlands		?	L						
Overall NSW wetlands									
Khancoban Lake Alpine glacial lake		?	L					482.9	?
Murray 2 Alpine bogs and fens								13.66	?
Lake Albina Alpine glacial lake								5.76	?
Lake Cootapatamba Alpine glacial lake								2.93	?

Millewa Forest Inland floodplain swamp		?	L				73911	?
Werai Forest Inland floodplain swamp		?	L				44695.71	?
Koondrook and Pericoota Forests Inland floodplain swamp		?	L				71662	?
Wakool-Tullakool Evaporation Basins Inland saline lake		?	L				5.55	?
Walla Walla Swamp (Gum Swamp) Inland floodplain swamp		?	L				250.24	?
Jingera Jingera Lagoon Inland billabong							14.5	?
Smiths Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L				8.95	?
Woorooma Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L				11.84	?
Quatta Quatta Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L				6.9	?
Snake Island Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L				5.43	?
Normans Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L				9.58	?
Mooloomoon Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L				6.61	?
North Dale Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L				9.39	?
Back Creek Inland billabong		?	L				46.99	?

Sheep Dip Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L				9.09	?
Mungabarina Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L				8.96	?
Mayfield Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L				9.07	?
Kensal Green Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L				5.01	?
Cooks Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L				42.56	?

Condition		Trend		Data confidence	
	Very good	↑	Improving	H	High
	Good	↔	No change	M	Medium
	Fair	↓	Declining	L	Low
	Poor	?	Unknown		
	Very poor				
	No data				

Indicators of condition vary between wetland types; some indicators of condition do not apply to certain wetland types or may be scored differently between types. Various data is not available due to reasons such as a lack of raw data, lack of information on how to score certain indicators and no long-term datasets to appropriately score the indicator.

Condition indicators, such as invertebrates and vegetation, would be appropriate if data and standards were available. These will continue to be developed for future reporting cycles.

Condition variables

Many variables were taken into account when calculating condition scores. Where relevant, the following variables were considered during analysis of the Murray region wetlands:

- **biological condition** – tree health
- **pest species** – ratio of native to introduced plants, ratio of native to introduced animals
- **water quality** – total nitrogen load (kg/ha/yr), total phosphorus load (kg/ha/yr), total nitrogen (µg/L), total phosphorus (µg/L), number of algal blooms, turbidity (NTU), ambient pH, salinity (EC)
- **soil condition** – ambient pH.

For detailed information on which variables were used to calculate the condition scores and how they were scored, aggregated and weighted, please see the supporting technical report.

Pressures

There are a variety of 'pressures' or disturbances that adversely impact on wetlands and ultimately affect the overall condition rating. As was the case with condition assessment, a methodology has not yet been formulated to determine the pressures on individual wetlands across all NSW.

Indicators of pressure

For the purposes of this report, the following 'indicators of pressure' have been combined (without weighting) to produce an overall 'pressure rating' (see Table 2).

Measured in the fringing zone, wetland and/or hydrological catchment, the indicators of pressure for the 23 most significant wetlands were:

- **catchment disturbance** – modifications or changes to the catchment structure or processes that affect the wetland. Significant catchment disturbances affecting NSW wetlands include urbanisation, agriculture, vegetation clearing, infrastructure and fire
- **hydrological disturbance** – the levels of nutrients entering a wetland, water and soil chemistry, vegetation patterns, the biota present and the wetland's productivity. Drainage, damming, extraction and river regulation have greatly altered the hydrologic dynamics of many NSW wetlands
- **habitat disturbance** – both the direct removal of wetland habitat and activities that modify, damage or disturb wetland habitat areas. Disturbance to a habitat may include construction work, urban development, clearing for agriculture, recreational uses and water regulation.

Table 2 Indicators of pressure and overall pressure rating for wetlands in the Murray region

Wetlands	Pressure	Trend	Data confidence	Indicators		
				Catchment disturbance	Hydrological disturbance	Habitat disturbance
Overall Murray wetlands		?	L			
Overall NSW wetlands						
Khancoban Lake Alpine fens, bogs and lakes		?	L			
Murray 2 Alpine fens, bogs and lakes		?	L			
Lake Albina Alpine glacial lake		?	L			
Lake Cootapatamba Alpine glacial lake		?	L			

Millewa Forest Inland floodplain swamp		?	L			
Weraï Forest Inland floodplain swamp		?	L			
Koondrook and Pericoota Forests Inland floodplain swamp		?	L			
Wakool-Tullakool Evaporation Basins Inland saline lake		?	L			
Walla Walla Swamp (Gum Swamp) Inland floodplain swamp		?	L			
Jingera Jingera Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L			
Smiths Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L			
Woorooma Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L			
Quatta Quatta Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L			
Snake Island Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L			
Normans Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L			
Mooloomoon Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L			
North Dale Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L			
Back Creek Inland billabong		?	L			
Sheep Dip Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L			
Mungabarina Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L			
Mayfield Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L			
Kensal Green Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L			
Cooks Lagoon Inland billabong		?	L			



Pressure					Trend		Confidence	
1	2	3	4	5	↑	Increasing	H	High
very high	high	moderate	low	very low	↔	No change	M	Medium
					↓	Decreasing	L	Low
					?	Unknown		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 25px; display: inline-block;"></div> No data								

As was the case with indicators of condition, some indicators of pressure do not apply to certain wetland types or may be scored differently between types. Likewise, various data is not available due to reasons such as a lack of raw data, lack of information on how to score certain indicators and no long-term datasets to appropriately score the indicator.

Pressure variables

Many variables were taken into account when calculating pressure scores. Where relevant, the following variables were considered during analysis of the 23 most significant wetlands in the Murray region:

- **catchment disturbance** – catchment cleared (%), wetland adjoining urban areas (%), infrastructure, presence of point sources
- **hydrological disturbance** – number and type of impoundments, river regulation, farm dam density, number of groundwater bores, density of irrigation channels
- **habitat disturbance** – recreational use (eg camping, boat ramps, parks), lakebed cropping, grazing, pugging, travelling stock routes, roads crossing and/or adjoining the wetland, wetland in a protected area (%), barriers without fish passage, presence of feral animals.

For detailed information on which variables have been considered when calculating the above pressure scores and how they are scored, aggregated and weighted, please see the supporting technical report.

Management activity

Addressing the wetlands target in the Murray region involves implementing a number of policies and programs at both a state and regional level, which will result in the improved condition of Murray and other NSW wetlands.

State level

The wetlands target is being addressed at the state level in numerous ways:

Policy

- The draft NSW Wetlands Policy provides clear and consistent principles of management for the improvement and protection of the state's wetlands. It also aims to increase the capacity for a coordinated, cross-government approach to wetland conservation.

Protection and rehabilitation

- The NSW Wetland Recovery Program (WRP), NSW Rivers Environmental Restoration Program (RERP) and NSW Riverbank Project aim to deliver long-term and permanent benefits for

ecologically significant wetlands. These programs achieve such benefits through water efficiency projects, water buy-back and projects to improve wetland management. The WRP and RERP Programs are joint initiatives with the Australian Government

- There is continuous protection and conservation of wetlands under conservation agreements and on public reserves, in wildlife refuges and on various other private and public lands
- The 2008–2018 NSW National Park Establishment Plan lists wetlands as a priority.

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

- The NSW Integrated Monitoring of Environmental Flows measures changes in environmental flows and ecosystem responses and provides information to improve wetland conditions.

Regional level

At the regional level, the Murray Catchment Management Authority is undertaking various activities to achieve the state target. Specific examples include the following:

- support of activities that contribute to the achievement of The Living Murray objectives at the Barmah–Millewa and Gunbower/Koondrook–Perricoota (Forests) icon sites
- management of wetlands that cover a variety of geomorphic types – 22 wetlands covering over 300 hectares to date (July 2006 to June 2008).

Local level

Improved outcomes for wetlands are achieved at a local level through:

- the Murray Wetlands Working Group; in particular, its implementation of wetland watering projects, wetland incentive projects and research
- the Murray–Darling Freshwater Research Centre; in particular, optimising the response of frogs to environmental watering and developing watering regimes to minimise the impacts of sulfidic sediments.

Further reading

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