



Why we need water

Water for the environment

Healthy rivers carry water to homes, farms, schools and businesses. Along the way, water nourishes entire ecosystems and provides important habitat for native plants and animals.

Rivers, creeks and wetlands are the lifeblood of New South Wales. They make towns more liveable and provide a place to relax, unwind and reconnect with nature. For Aboriginal people, healthy rivers are essential to spiritual, cultural and physical wellbeing.

The benefits of a robust and productive river system extend well beyond the river bank. While some of these benefits are easy to see, others are less so. But all are critically important to the future of our river communities – plant, animal and human.

Water for the environment is an important tool to ensure these natural systems survive and thrive for the benefit of all.

The role of water for the environment

Water for the environment helps to restore a more natural flow regime to rivers, creeks and wetlands.

The construction of dams and weirs has provided a more reliable source of water for people but has disrupted the natural flow cycle needed for healthy rivers and wetlands. Growing demand for river water has also seen an overall reduction in the amount of water available to support these floodplain habitats.

Water for the environment targets specific outcomes for plants or animals by providing the right amount of water at the right time for them to feed, breed and grow. It supports the health of rivers and wetlands and, in doing so, support the communities that rely on them.



The southern bell frog. Photo: Alex Pike/DCCEEW

Benefits of healthy rivers

Recreational fishing, tourism, agriculture, industry and public health all benefit from robust and productive river systems.

Water for the environment supports the health of the river so that it can, in turn, provide for human needs.

As water moves onto the floodplain, it releases carbon that energises the food web.

River pulses trigger fish breeding and movement. Juvenile fish find haven in floodplain wetlands where they can feed and grow before returning to the river to continue their lifecycle.

Rivers deposit sediment on the floodplain, nourishing soils and providing grazing habitat for native animals and livestock.

Waterbirds flock to healthy wetlands, which makes rivers and wetlands a focal point for birdwatchers. Wetlands are the kidneys of the waterways. Aquatic plants help to filter water as it moves through the system, slowing flows and performing an important nutrient cycling function.

These plants flower and set seed during watering events, providing food and shelter for a range of insects, frogs, reptiles and mammals.

Woodland birds also respond to a healthy wetland environment. They feed, breed and move out into the surrounding landscape, helping to pollinate plants and control pest insects.

Wetlands are also a magnet for migratory waterbirds, some of which travel thousands of kilometres to feed and/or breed during times of inundation.

Water for the environment is vital in helping maintain a healthy, productive and resilient river system.

Find out more at www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/water/water-for-the-environment



Sunset in the lower Murray catchment. Photo: Vince Bucello/DCCEEW

Cover photo: Pink-eared duck and ducklings, Narran Lake. (Nicola Brookhouse/DCCEEW)

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