



The Traditional custodians are the First People of the Millewa Mallee Aboriginal Corporation (Latji Latji and Ngintait peoples).

Mullaroo Creek, a permanent anabranch on Lindsay Island, supports one of the most significant populations of Murray cod in the lower River Murray. By building supporting infrastructure, The Living Murray program is helping to ensure a healthy, working Murray River into the future and the survival of the flora and fauna that rely on it.




In 2015, a regulator was installed at Mullaroo Creek to enable independent control of flow in the creek. From 2009 to 2015, no fish younger than one year old had been recorded in the creek, indicating very limited breeding. However, since 2015, fish younger than one year old have been recorded in the Mullaroo Creek in all but two years.

Despite improvements in the Murray cod population in Locks 6–8 in recent years, the Mullaroo Creek population remains the stronghold of the species in the area, both in terms of abundance and recruitment.

Talking Water

Over the past five years, Traditional Owners have regularly taken part in 'Talk Water' on Country events to add their voices to water management and planning for Lindsay-Mulcra-Wallpolla Islands.

Aboriginal Waterway Assessments have also been undertaken at Lindsay Island, in addition to community activities such as native fish re-stocking. These cultural activities are planned to continue, including extending into new youth projects to support inter-generational learning. This is a practical demonstration of how First Nations' knowledge, cultural values and perspectives can be heard and included in environmental planning for icon sites.

	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
 Fish	B	D	D	B	B	D	D	-	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
 Birds	-	-	-	B	B	B	B	-	A	A	B	B	B	A	A	A
 Vegetation	D	D	D	B	B	C	B	-	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	C

A

Excellent
 Most (75-100%) of ecological objectives have been met

B

Good
 More than half (50-74%) of ecological objectives have been met

C

Fair
 Fewer than half (25-49%) of ecological objectives have been met

D

Needs attention
 Few (0-24%) of ecological objectives have been met

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Data not available

2006



The first infrastructure to manage water for the environment was completed.

2010



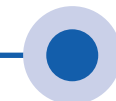
The status of Mulcra and Wallpolla Islands changed from State Forest to become part of the Murray-Sunset National Park.

2013



Seven regulator structures were completed in the Mulcra Island section.

2015



Completion of Lindsay Island water management infrastructure.



20 years of The Living Murray
Much achieved, much to do



Maintaining wet-dry phases across many wetlands that would otherwise remain dry for long periods of time is an important consideration when planning the delivery of water for the environment. Appropriate wet-dry phases support understory vegetation, fringing trees such as river red gum and black box and shrubs such as lignum.



NEW SOUTH WALES

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Lake Victoria

Great Darling Anabranch

Renmark

River Murray

Frenchmans Creek

Wentworth

River Murray

Lindsay Island

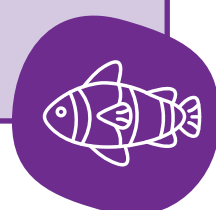
Mulcra Island

Wallpolla Island

Cullulleraine

VICTORIA

An olive pechlet was detected in the Murrumbidgee Creek at Lindsay Island during condition monitoring in 2022. This is the first record of this species in Victoria in 93 years.



Over 200 species of water-dependant birds are known to use the floodplain for breeding, feeding, and roosting. Several of them are listed under international migratory bird agreements.

