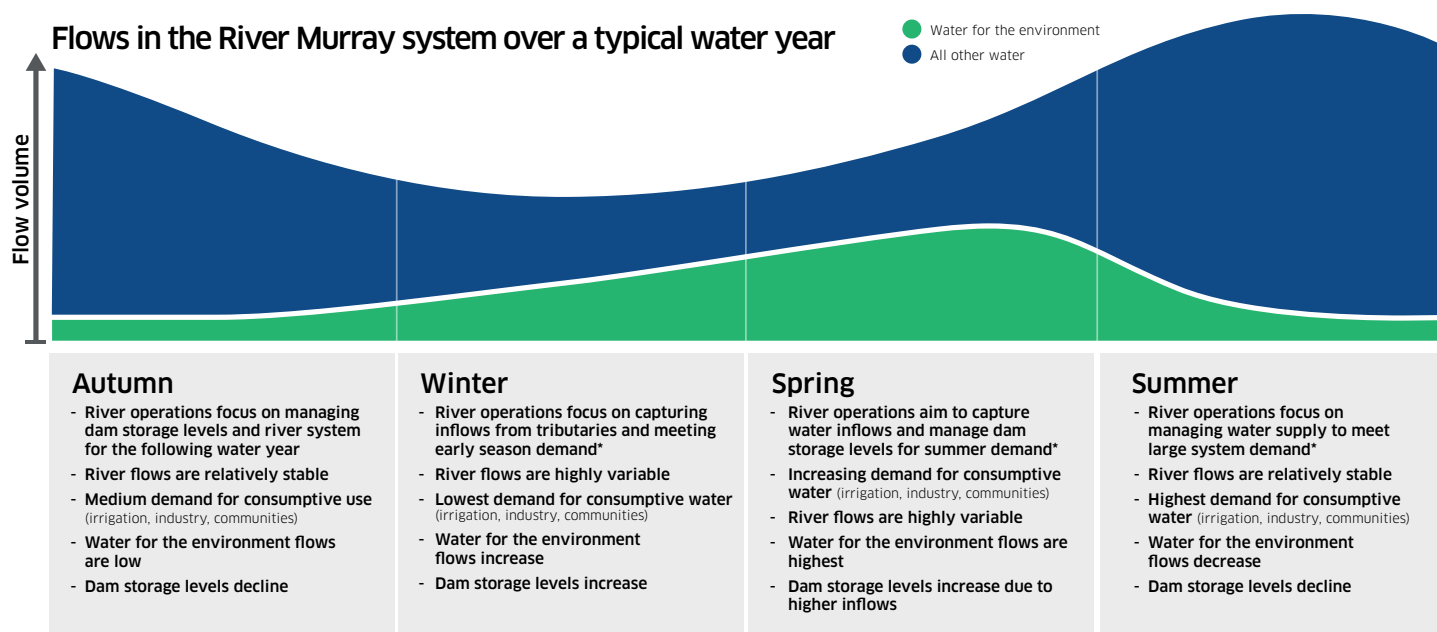


Flows in the River Murray System – April 2023

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.



* 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. Across the past 5 years the volume of water for the environment used under water entitlements has averaged 18% 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.

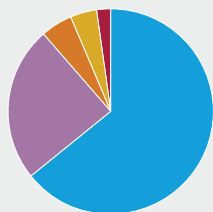
Types of water for the environment

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.

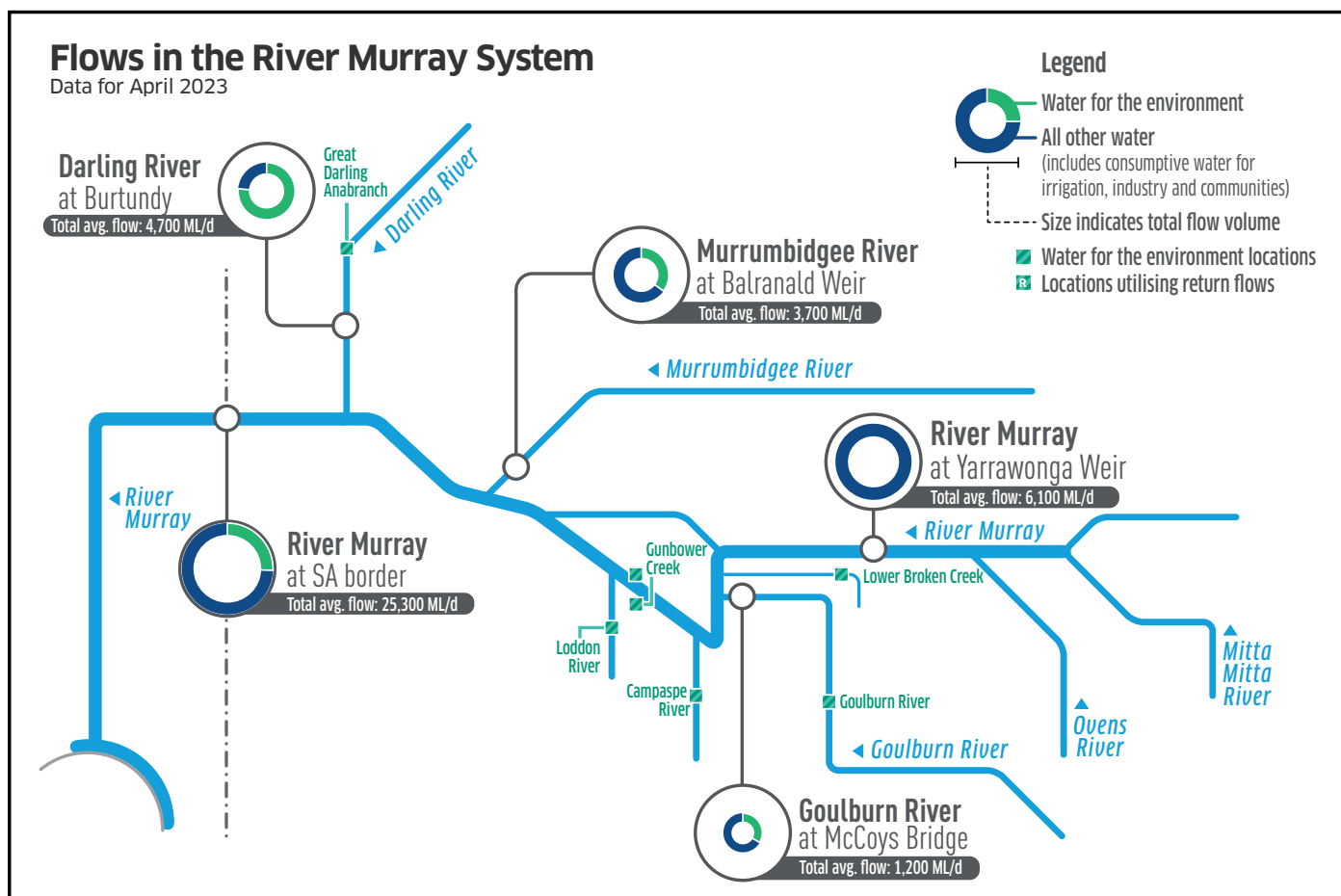
Who holds and manages water for the environment

(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 April 2023 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 April flow to South Australia comprised of water for South Australia's entitlement, ADF, unregulated flow, traded volumes and water for the environment. Water for the environment consisted of water delivered from the Goulburn-Broken, Murrumbidgee and Lower Darling Rivers

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)
Goulburn River	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the abundance of aquatic and flood-tolerant plants in the river channel and on the lower banks to provide shelter and food for animals and stabilise the riverbank • maintain populations of turtles • protect and increase populations of native fish • maintain abundant and diverse waterbug communities to support riverine food webs
Lower Broken Creek	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide habitat for native fish, platypus, rakali, turtles and waterbugs • support the movement and recruitment of fish
Campaspe River	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and increase populations of native fish, including increased longitudinal connectivity for improved habitat • protect the resident platypus population • increase the extent of in-stream aquatic plants • increase the diversity and biomass of waterbugs • maintain water quality in deep pools and prevent stratification in summer
Loddon River	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain an adequate depth in pools for aquatic plants and to provide habitat for waterbugs, fish and rakali (water rats) • maintain water quality • support the growth of in-stream and fringing non-woody vegetation
Gunbower Creek	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain and improve populations of large-bodied native fish (such as Murray cod)
Great Darling Anabranch	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain native fish populations, with particular focus on the dispersal of golden perch from Lake Cawndilla to the Murray
Lower Darling-Baaka River	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve dissolved oxygen levels and water quality, • improve habitat for native fish with aim to minimise the risk of further large-scale fish deaths.

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