Murrumbidgee Long Term Water Plan Part B: Murrumbidgee planning units

Draft for exhibition

Cover photo: Twin Bridges, Yanga National Park, showing native water primrose, milfoil and tall spike-rush. Photo Paul Doyle/OEH.

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Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

The Office of Environment and Heritage pays its respect to the Traditional Owners and their Nations of the Murray-Darling Basin. The contributions of earlier generations, including the Elders, who have fought for their rights in natural resource management are valued and respected.

In relation to the Murrumbidgee Water Resource Plan Area, the Office of Environment and Heritage pays its respects to the Traditional Owners—the Barapa Barapa, Muthi Muthi, Nari Nari, Ngarigo, Ngunnawal, Nyeri Nyeri, Wadi Wadi, Walgalu, Wamba Wamba, Weki Weki and Wiradjuri Nations—past, present and future. We look forward to building upon existing relationships to improve the health of our rivers, wetlands and floodplains including in recognition of their traditional and ongoing cultural and spiritual significance.

Abbreviations

AER	NSW DPIF Aquatic Ecosystems Research (database) of catch data
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
ARI	Annual recurrence interval
Basin Plan	Murray-Darling Basin Plan 2012
BF	Baseflow
BK	Bankfull
BPEOM	Basin Plan Environmental Outcome Monitoring
BWS	Basin-wide environmental watering strategy
CAG	Customer Advisory Group
CAMBA	China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
CEWO	Commonwealth Environmental Water Office
CtF	Cease-to-flow
CtP	Cease-to-pump
DO	Dissolved oxygen
DOC	Dissolved organic carbon
DoI–W	NSW Department of Industry – Lands and Water
DPI Fisheries	NSW Department of Primary Industries Fisheries
EEC	Endangered ecological community
EWA	Environmental water allowance
EWAG	Environmental Water Advisory Group
EWR	Environmental water requirement
FFDI	Forest Fire Danger Index
GCM	Global Climate Model
GDE	Groundwater-dependent ecosystem
GL/yr	gigalitres per year
ha	hectares
HEW	Held environmental water
JAMBA	Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
LF	Large fresh
LLS	Local Land Services (NSW)
LTIM	Long-Term Intervention Monitoring
LTWP	Long Term Water Plan
m/s	metres per second
MDBA	Murray-Darling Basin Authority
MER	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting
mg/L	milligrams per litre
ML	megalitre
NPWS	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Services

NRAR	Natural Resources Access Regulator
NSW	New South Wales
OB	Overbank
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PCT	Plant community type
PEW	Planned environmental water
PU	Planning unit
RAS	Resource availability scenario
RCM	Regional Climate Model
ROKAMBA	Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
SDL	Sustainable diversion limit
SF	Small fresh
UMDR	Upper Murrumbidgee Demonstration Reach
VLF	Very low flow
WL	Wetland inundating flow
W-LF	Wetland connecting large fresh
WQA	Water quality allowance
WQMP	Water quality management plan
WRP	Water resource plan
WRPA	Water resource plan area
WSP	Water sharing plan

Glossary: for general text

Actively managed flowpaths	The area of channels, floodplains and wetlands that can be inundated by flows from regulated rivers (see 'Regulated river').
Adaptive management	A procedure for implementing management while learning about which management actions are most effective at achieving specified objectives.
Allocation	The volume of water made available to water access licence or environmental water accounts in a given year by DoI-W, which is determined within the context of demand, inflows, rainfall forecasts and stored water.
Allochthonous	Organic material (leaf litter, understory plants, trees) derived from outside rivers, including riparian zones, floodplains and wetlands.
Alluvial	Comprised of material deposited by water.
Annual recurrence interval (ARI)	The expected frequency (in years) between exceedances of a given flow rate (in ML/d).
Autochthonous	Organic material derived from photosynthetic organisms (algal and macrophyte growth) within rivers.
Bankfull flow	River flows at maximum channel capacity with little overflow to adjacent floodplains. These flows engage the riparian zone, anabranches, flood runners and wetlands located within the meander train. They inundate all in-channel habitats including benches, snags and backwaters.
Baseflow (BF)	Reliable background flow levels within a river channel that are generally maintained by seepage from groundwater storage, but also by surface inflows. They typically inundate geomorphic units such as pools and riffle areas.
Murray-Darling Basin Plan (Basin Plan)	The Basin Plan as developed by the Murray-Darling Basin Authority under the *Water Act 2007*.
Basin Plan Environmental Outcome Monitoring (BPEOM) zone	For the Basin Plan, DPIF has broken up the catchments of the Murray Darling Basin into smaller zones for the monitoring of environmental outcomes for fish. These zones are known as BPEOM zones.
Biota	The organisms that occupy a geographic region.
Blackwater	Occurs when water moves across the floodplain and releases organic carbon from the soil and leaf litter. The water takes on a tea colour as tannins and other carbon compounds are released from the decaying leaf litter. The movement of blackwater plays an important role in transferring essential nutrients from wetlands into rivers and vice versa. Blackwater carries carbon which is the basic building block of the aquatic food web and an essential part of a healthy river system.
Carryover	Water allocated to water licences or environmental water accounts that remains unused in storage at the end of the water year, which, under some circumstances, may be held over and used in the following water year.
Catch per unit effort (CPUE)	An indirect measure of the abundance of a target species.
Cease-to-flow (CtF)	The absence of flowing water in a river channel that leads to partial or total drying of the river channel. Streams contract to a series of isolated pools.

Cease-to-pump (access rule in WSP)	Pumping is not permitted: from in-channel pools when the water level is lower than its full capacity from natural off-river pools when the water level is lower than its full capacity from pump sites when there is no visible flow. These rules apply unless there is a commence-to-pump access rule that specifies a higher flow rate that licence holders can begin pumping.
Cold water pollution	The artificial lowering of water temperature that occurs downstream of dams. In older dams, particularly those with a depth greater than 15 metres, water is typically released from the bottom of the dam where water temperatures can be significantly lower than surface readings. For native fish, that respond to temperature cues to breed, the effects of cold-water pollution can be particularly harmful. Cold water pollution can reduce the availability of food, increase fish mortality and reduce the frequency and success of breeding events. The impact of cold water pollution can extend for hundreds of kilometres along the river from the point of release.
Constraints	The physical or operational constraints that affect the delivery of water from storages to extraction or diversion points. Constraints may include structures such as bridges that can be affected by higher flows, the volume of water that can be carried through the river channel, or scheduling of downstream water deliveries from storage.
Consumptive water	Water that is removed from available supplies without return to a water resource system (such as water removed from a river for agriculture).
Cultural water-dependent asset	A place that has social, spiritual and cultural value based on its cultural significance to Aboriginal people. Related to the water resource.
Cultural water-dependent value	An object, plant, animal, spiritual connection or use that is dependent on water and has value based on its cultural significance to Aboriginal people.
Discharge	The amount of water moving through a river system, most commonly expressed in megalitres per day (ML/d).
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)	A measurement of the amount of carbon from organic matter that is soluble in water. DOC is transported by water from floodplains to river systems and is a basic building block available to bacteria and algae that are food for microscopic animals that are in turn consumed by fish larvae, small bodied fish species, yabbies and shrimp. DOC is essential for building the primary food webs in rivers and ultimately generates a food source for large bodied fish like Murray cod and golden perch and predators such as waterbirds.
Ecological function	The resources and services that sustain human, plant and animal communities and are provided by the processes and interactions occurring within and between ecosystems.
Ecological objective	The defined goal for a state, condition or characteristic of an ecological asset or function.
Ecological target	Level of measured performance that must be met in order to achieve the defined objective. The targets in this long term water plan are SMART (Specific/Measurable/Achievable/Realistic/Time-bound).
Ecological value	An object, plant or animal which has value based on its ecological significance.
Ecosystem	A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment. It includes all the living things in that community, interacting with their non-living environment (weather, earth, sun, soil, climate and atmosphere) and with each other.

Environmental water	Water for the environment. It serves a multitude of benefits to not only the environment, but communities, industry and society. It includes water held in reservoirs (held environmental water) or protected from extraction from waterways (planned environmental water) for the purpose of meeting the water requirements of water-dependent ecosystems.
Environmental water allowance (EWA)	Discretionary planned environmental water that accrues to accounts under rules outlined in the Murrumbidgee WSP. This water is managed by NSW OEH.
Environmental water requirement (EWR)	The water required to support the completion of all elements of a lifecycle of an organism or group of organisms (taxonomic or spatial), consistent with the objective/target, measured at the most appropriate gauge. It includes all water in the system including natural inflows, held environmental water and planned environmental water.
Flow category	The type of flow in a river defined by its magnitude (e.g. bankfull).
Flow regime	The pattern of flows in a waterway over time that will influence the response and persistence of plants, animals and their ecosystems.
Freshes	Temporary in-channel increased flow in response to rainfall or release from water storages.
General security	A form of Entitlement, pertaining to a Regulated River for which Water Orders are accepted subject to storage / demand circumstances.
Groundwater	Water that is located below the earth's surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations. Groundwater is recharged from, and eventually flows to, the surface naturally.
Held environmental water (HEW)	Water available under a water access right, a water delivery right, or an irrigation right for the purposes of achieving environmental outcomes (including water that is specified in a water access right to be for environmental use).
Hydrograph	A graph showing the rate of flow and/or water level over time past a specific point in a river. The rate of flow is typically expressed in megalitres per day (ML/d).
Hydrological connectivity	The link of natural aquatic environments.
Hydrology	The occurrence, distribution and movement of water.
Hypoxic Blackwater	Occurs when dissolved oxygen (DO) levels fall below the level needed to sustain native fish and other water dependent species. Bacteria that feed on dissolved organic carbon use oxygen in the water. When they multiply rapidly their rate of oxygen consumption can exceed the rate at which oxygen can be dissolved in the water. As a result oxygen levels fall and a hypoxic (low oxygen) condition occurs. Dissolved oxygen is measured in milligrams per litre (mg/L). Generally native fish begin to stress when DO levels fall below 4 mg/L. Fish mortality occurs when DO levels are less than 2 mg/L.
Key ecological value	A species or community that is identified for its special conservation significance based on selected temporal and spatial criteria. Examples include Murray cod or river red gum woodlands.
Large fresh (LF)	High-magnitude flow pulse that remains in-channel. These flows may engage flood runners with the main channel and inundate low-lying wetlands. They connect most in-channel habitats and provide partial longitudinal connectivity, as some low-level weirs and other in-channel barriers may be drowned out.
Lateral connectivity	The flow linking rivers channels and the floodplain.

Longitudinal connectivity	The consistent downstream flow along the length of a river.
Long Term Water Plan (LTWP)	A component of the Basin Plan. Long term water plans give effect to the Basin-wide environmental watering strategy (MDBA 2014) relevant for each river system and will guide the management of water over the longer term. These plans will identify the environmental assets that are dependent on water for their persistence, and match that need to the water available to be managed for or delivered to them. The plan will set objectives, targets and watering requirements for key plants, waterbirds, fish and ecosystem functions. OEH is responsible for the development of nine plans for river catchments across NSW, with objectives for five, 10 and 20-year timeframes.
Montane	Relating to mountainous country.
Overbank flow (OB)	Flows that spill over the riverbank or extend to floodplain surface flows.
Planned environmental water (PEW)	Water that is committed by the Basin Plan, a WRP or a plan made under state water management law to achieving environmental outcomes.
Planning Unit (PU)	A division of a WRP area based on water requirements (in catchment areas in which water is actively managed), or a sub-catchment boundary (all other areas).
Population structure	A healthy population structure has individuals in a range of age and size classes. These populations demonstrate regular recruitment and good numbers of sexually mature individuals.
Priority ecological asset	In the context of this plan, is a place of particular ecological significance that contains values and functions that are water-dependent and can be influenced by environmental water.
Priority ecological function	In the context of this plan, is a water-dependent ecological function that can be influenced by environmental water.
Ramsar Convention	An international treaty to maintain the ecological character of key wetlands.
Recruitment	Successful development and growth of offspring; such that they have the ability to contribute to the next generation.
Refuge	An area in which a population of plants or animals can survive through a period of decreased water availability.
Regulated river	A river that is gazetted under the *NSW Water Management Act 2000.* Flow is largely controlled by major dams, water storages and weirs. River regulation brings more reliability to water supplies but has interrupted the natural flow characteristics and regimes required by native fish and other plant and animal to breed, feed and grow.
Riffle	A rocky or shallow part of a river where river flow is rapid and broken.
Riparian	The part of the landscape adjoining rivers and streams that has a direct influence on the water and aquatic ecosystems within them.
Risk management strategy	A plan of management to overcome risks to achieving environmental outcomes.
Small fresh (SF)	Low-magnitude in-channel flow pulse. Unlikely to drown out any significant barriers but can provide limited connectivity and a biological trigger for animal movement.
Small-scale colonial bird breeding event	Event with 50–250 nests/adult pairs
Stochastic	Relating to or characterised by random chance.
Substrate	A habitat surface such as a stream bed.

Supplementary access	A category of water entitlement where water is made available to licence holder accounts during periods of high river flows that cannot otherwise be controlled by river operations. Water can be taken and debited from licence accounts during a declared period of high flow.
Surface water	Water that exists above the ground in rivers, streams creeks, lakes and reservoirs. Although separate from groundwater, they are interrelated and over extraction of either will impact on the other.
Sustainable diversion limit (SDL)	The grossed-up amount of water that can be extracted from Murray-Darling Basin rivers for human uses while leaving enough water in the system to achieve environmental outcomes.
Unregulated river	A waterway where flow is mostly uncontrolled by dams, weirs or other structures.
Water order	The requisitioning of water in accordance with the terms specified in the Licence Conditions applicable to the Licence under Water Management Act 2000 and Water Act 1912.
Very low flow (VLF)	Small flow in the very-low flow class that joins river pools, thus providing partial or complete connectivity in a reach. These flows can improve DO saturation and reduce stratification in pools.
Water quality management plan (WQMP)	A document prepared by state authorities and accredited by the Commonwealth under the Basin Plan. It forms part of a WRP and aims to provide a framework to protect, enhance and restore water quality in each WRPA.
Water resource plan (WRP)	A document prepared by state authorities and accredited by the Commonwealth under the Basin Plan. The document describes how water will be managed and shared between users in an area.
Water resource plan area (WRPA)	Catchment-based divisions of the Murray–Darling Basin defined by a WRP.
Water sharing plan (WSP)	A plan made under the NSW *Water Management Act 2000* that sets out specific rules for sharing and trading water between the various water users and the environment in a specified water management area. It forms part of a WRP.
Water source	Under the WSPs for the unregulated water sources of the Murrumbidgee River, the catchments have been divided into smaller areas called water sources. Each of these water sources has listed access and trading rules.
Water-dependent system	An ecosystem or species that depends on periodic or sustained inundation, waterlogging or significant inputs of water for natural functioning and survival.
Wetland inundation flow (WL)	Flows that fill wetlands via regulating structures below bankfull over weeks or sometimes months (i.e. longer than a typical fresh/pulse), or flows that are required to inundate wetlands in areas where there are very shallow channels or no discernible channels exist (e.g. terminal wetlands).

Explanatory text for EWRs

Flow category	Flows in rivers vary over time in response to rainfall, river regulation, extractions and other factors. The sequence of flows over time can be considered as a series of discrete events. These events can be placed into different flow categories (e.g. baseflows, freshes, bankfull, overbank and wetland flows) according to the magnitude of flow discharge or height within a watercourse, and the types of outcomes associated with the events (e.g. inundation of specific features such as channel benches, riparian zones or the floodplain). Flow categories used in LTWPs are illustrated and defined in Figure 9 and Table 7 in Part A of each LTWP.
Environmental water requirement (EWR)	An environmental water requirement (EWR, singular) describes the characteristics of a flow event (e.g. magnitude, duration, timing, frequency, and maximum dry period) within a particular flow category (e.g. small fresh), that are required for that event to achieve a specified ecological objective or set of objectives (e.g. to support fish spawning and in-channel vegetation). There may be multiple EWRs defined within a flow category, and numerous EWRs across multiple flow categories within a Planning Unit (PU). Achievement of each of the EWRs will be required to achieve the full set of ecological objectives for a PU.
EWR code	Each EWR is given a specific code that abbreviates the EWR name (e.g. SF1 for small fresh 1). This code is used to link ecological objectives and EWRs.
Gauge	The flow gauging station that best represents the flow within the PU, for the purpose of the respective EWR and associated ecological objective(s). To assess the achievement of the EWR, flow recorded at this gauge should be used.
Flow rate or flow volume	The flow rate (typically ML/d) or flow volume (typically GL over a defined period of time) that is required to achieve the relevant ecological objective(s) for the EWR. Most EWRs are defined using a flow rate, whilst flow volumes are used for EWRs that represent flows into some large wetland systems.
Timing	The required timing (or season, typically expressed as a range of months within the year) for a flow event to achieve the specified ecological objective(s) of the EWR. In some cases, a preferred timing is provided, along with a note that the event may occur at 'anytime'. This indicates that ecological objectives may be achieved outside the preferred timing window, but perhaps with sub-optimal outcomes. In these instances, for the purposes of managing and delivering environmental water, the preferred timing should be used to give greater confidence in achieving ecological objectives. Natural events may occur at other times and still achieve ecological objectives.
Duration	The duration for which flows must be above the specified flow rate for the flow event to achieve the specified ecological objective(s) of the EWR. Typically this is expressed as a minimum duration. Longer durations will often be desirable and deliver better ecological outcomes. Some species may suffer from extended durations of inundation, and where relevant a maximum duration may also be specified. Flows may persist on floodplains and within wetland systems after a flow event has past. Where relevant a second duration may also be specified, representing the duration for which water should be retained within floodplain and wetland systems.

Frequency	The frequency at which the flow event should occur to achieve the ecological objective(s) associated with the EWR. Frequency is expressed as the number of years that the event should occur within a 10-year period. In most instances, more frequent events will deliver better outcomes, and maximum frequencies may also be specified, where relevant. Clustering of events over successive years can occur in response to climate patterns. Clustering can be ecologically desirable for the recovery and recruitment of native fish, vegetation and waterbirds populations, however extended dry periods between clustered events can be detrimental. Achieving ecological objectives will require a pattern of events over time that achieves both the frequency and maximum inter-flow period, and the two must be considered together when evaluating outcomes or managing systems. Where a range of frequencies is indicated (e.g. 3–5 years in 10), the range reflects factors including the natural variability in population requirements, uncertainty in the knowledge base, and variability in response during different climate sequences (e.g. maintenance of populations during dry climate sequences at the lower end of the range, and population improvement and recovery during wet climate sequences at the upper end of the range). The lower end of the frequency range (when applied over the long term) may not be sufficient to maintain populations and is unlikely to achieve any recovery or improvement targets. As such, when evaluating EWR achievement over the long-term through statistical analysis of modelled or observed flow records, OEH recommend that the average of the frequency range is used as the minimum long-term target frequency.
Maximum inter-flow or inter-event period	The maximum time between flow events before a significant decline in the condition, survival or viability of a particular population is likely to occur, as relevant to the ecological objective(s) associated with the EWR. This period should not be exceeded wherever possible. *Annual planning of environmental water should consider placing priority on EWRs that are approaching (or have exceeded) the maximum inter-event period, for those EWRs that can be achieved or supported by the use of environmental water or management.*
Additional requirements and comments	Other conditions that should occur to assist ecological objectives to be met – for example rates of rise and fall in flows. Also comments regarding limitations on delivering environmental flows and achieving the EWR.

1. Introduction

To manage the complexity of the Murrumbidgee Water Resource Plan Area (WRPA), the Murrumbidgee Long Term Water Plan (LTWP) has been divided into 29 planning units (PUs) (Figure 1). This document, which forms Part B of the LTWP, provides the following local-scale information for each PU.

- The location of priority environmental assets identified as part of LTWP development.
- The ecological values, including native fish and waterbird species[1], and native vegetation communities that occur within the PUs priority environmental assets.
- Objectives for native fish, showing relevant species. The objectives for each PU are outlined in Part A of the LTWP (Appendix A). Only native fish objectives are shown in Part B as these objectives are highly species specific, so the species are listed with the objectives here.
- For key PUs that are regulated or that can be affected by regulated water, environmental water requirements (EWRs) to support key ecological values and related LTWP objectives and targets that are presented for representative gauge/s in the PU.
- For PUs that are unregulated, an evaluation of the impact of water resource development on local hydrology and recommended management strategies for mitigating these changes to meet LTWP objectives and targets.

1.1 Aboriginal Cultural Values

NSW LTWPs recognise the importance of rivers and wetlands to Aboriginal culture. For First Nations People, water is a sacred source of life. The natural flow of water sustains aquatic ecosystems that are central to their spirituality, culture and wellbeing. Rivers are described as ‘the veins of Country’, carrying water to sustain all parts of their sacred landscape, and the wetlands described as the ‘kidneys’, filtering the water as it passes through the land (National Cultural Flows Research Project, 2019).

Aboriginal cultural values are related to specific places, plants and animals and to the landscape as a whole. Water-dependent Aboriginal cultural values identified in the Murrumbidgee WRPA include Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming sites, fish traps and sites of resource collection, scarred or modified trees, artefact sites, occupation sites and water holes. Due to the sensitive nature of this information site locations will not be published in this document.

1.2 Planning units

The PU boundaries typically align with water source area boundaries in the *Murrumbidgee Water Resource Plan (WRP)*. However, some of these water sources have been amalgamated or split depending on how water management for the environment can be implemented. Where there are similarities between water sources they have been amalgamated; and where there are differences they have been split. When amalgamating and splitting, we have also aligned, where possible, PUs with the boundaries of the Basin Plan Environmental Outcomes Monitoring (BPEOM) zones of the NSW Department of Primary Industries – Fisheries (DPIF).

PUs may be regulated or unregulated, however, the PU ‘Murrumbidgee Infrastructure Dependent Floodplain Wetlands’ has some overlap in terms of its management. This PU is downstream of the key regulating structures, but its wetlands are generally outside the reach

[1] The waterbird species that are listed in each PU are primarily informed by spot records, which are influenced by inconsistent survey effort across the WRPA. Therefore, caution should be used in interpreting this information. Future work should focus on more rigorous monitoring or the development of models to predict species occurrence.

of normal river flows. Subsequently, no stream flow EWRs have been developed for this PU, but there are many wetlands that can be watered using irrigation and other infrastructure.

In regulated parts of the catchment, discretionary environmental water can be delivered to help meet the EWRs of priority environmental assets and functions. In unregulated areas, where there are no major upstream dams and water cannot be delivered, the primary means of protecting environmentally important flows is through pumping access rules, restriction of trades into the water source and no creation of new entitlement.

The PUs are presented in two sections in this document:

- Section 1 contains PUs 1–14, which are regulated or can be affected by regulated water.
- Section 2 contains PUs 15–29 that are unregulated and unable to be influenced by regulated water deliveries.

For the PUs in Section 2 that contain unregulated river reaches, the management of pumping access rules remains vital for protecting important flows. Recommended management strategies that could be implemented to ensure important flows are protected are outlined in Part A, Section 6.2 of the LTWP[2].

For each PU that is unregulated or has significant unregulated sections, information is presented on the hydrology[3] and the degree of alteration, as determined by DOI–W in their *Murrumbidgee Water Resource Plan Risk Assessment* (DOI–W in prep), by comparing flows under modelled near natural conditions (with no dams or water extractions) and flows under modelled current (post development) conditions. Table 1 describes how the hydrology changes are presented for each PU.

Table 1 Key to hydrological alteration used in this document

Key from NSW DoI–W, in prep		
L = Low: less than 20% departure (+/-) from the base case for each hydrologic metric		
M = Medium: 20–50% departure (+/-); from the base case for each hydrologic metric		
H = High: greater than 50% departure (+/-) from the base case for each hydrologic metric		
N/A = no risk outcome or modelling available due to no hydrological data available		
$^{+}$ increase from near-natural condition	- decrease from near-natural condition	^{0} no change from near-natural condition

[2] To improve the specificity of rule change recommendations, improved modelling, a better understanding of the actual total amount of take and the individual water access licence conditions is often required.

[3] The hydrology is presented as percentiles and ARIs as determined by pre-development modelling.

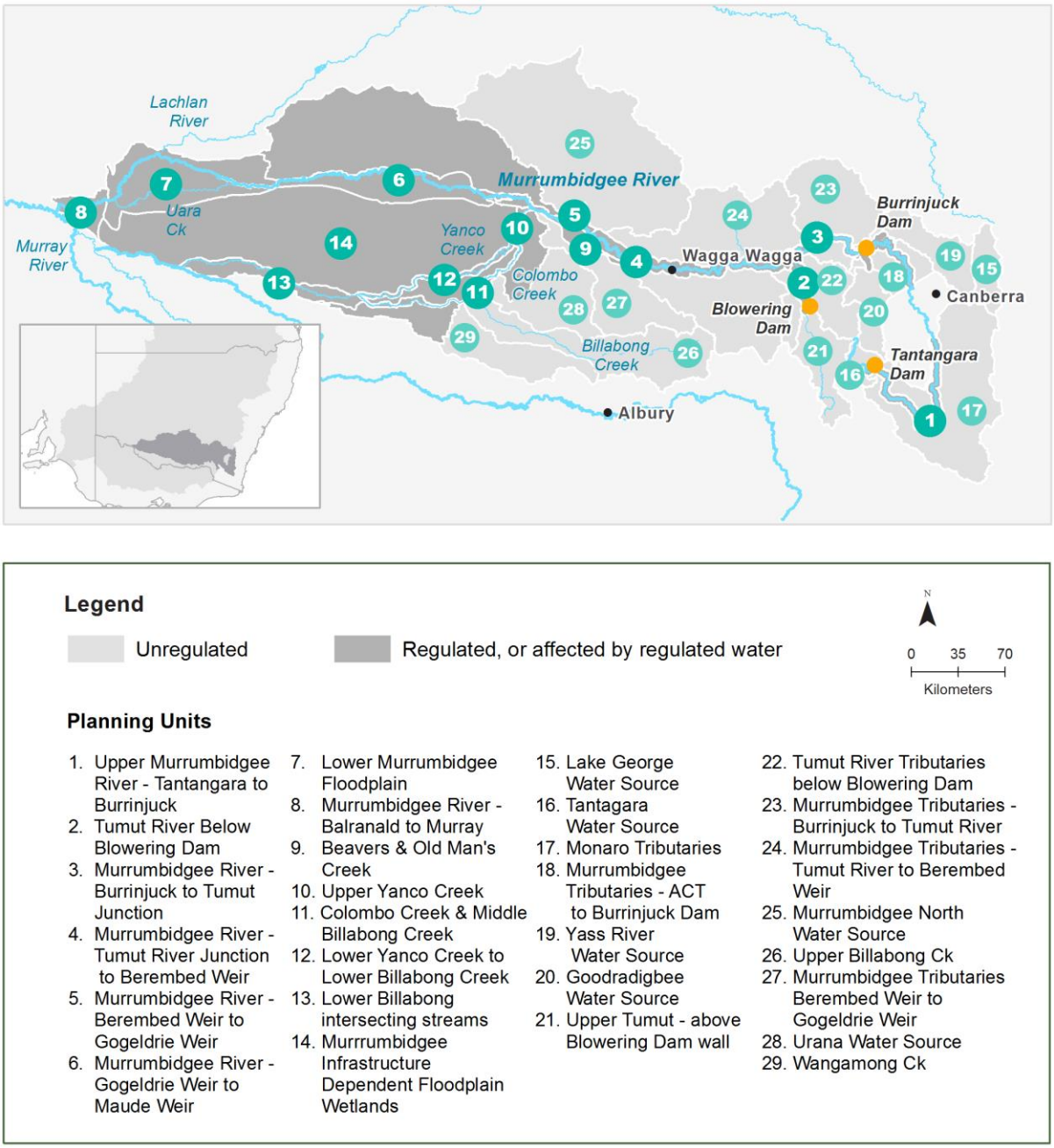

Figure 1 Planning units in the Murrumbidgee catchment

1.3 Methods for determining flow rate thresholds

Flow rate thresholds for key regulated PUs are presented in Section 1. These thresholds were developed using multiple information sources.

- Expert opinion from regional water managers, DPIF staff and local landholders.
- Guidelines developed by DPIF (unpublished) for flow types including:
  - Very-low-flows: ideally velocity 0.03–0.05 m/s
  - Baseflows: ideally depth >0.3 m above cease-to-flow (CtF)
  - Small Freshes: ideally depth >0.5 m above CtF; flow 0.3–0.4 m/s
  - Large Freshes: ideally depth >2 m above CtF; flow >0.3 m/s.

- Flow percentiles described in Alluvium (2010):
  - the 20th percentile flow[4] as an indicator of the baseflow
  - the 40th percentile flow as an indicator the 'low-flow-season fresh', which may be taken as similar to our 'small fresh'
  - the 87th percentile flow as an indicator the 'high-flow-season fresh', which may be taken as similar to our 'large fresh'. We looked at both the 80th and 90th percentile.
- The approach used by the Stewardson and Guarino (2017) based on at-a-station hydraulic geometry equations (Stewardson 2005). They determined 'low freshes' as water levels at least one-eighth of the height of the bank above the baseflow level. They determined 'high freshes' as flow spells that raise water levels at least half of the height of the bank above the baseflow.
- Several methods were used to help indicate the bank full level:
  - Finding the point where the width to depth ratio is at a minimum ((Wolman 1955 and Pickup and Warner 1976 – cited in Copeland et al. 2000)
  - Finding the point of inflection in the stage (gauge height) to discharge rating curve (Copeland et al. 2000). Where the flow compared to height increases rapidly this indicates the flow is breaking out of the channel.
  - Identifying the level in a channel cross section where the channel widens out to a floodplain (Wolman and Leopold 1957 and Nixon 1959 cited in Copeland et al, 2000). This point is not, however, always clear-cut.
- Analysis of these flow rates to ensure they occurred under modelled or observed conditions. Analysis included checking against the required frequency of events and 95th percentile duration between events.

1.4 Information sources for ecological values occurring within priority environmental assets

Native fish species occurrence in PUs was determined from a range of sources including:

- the NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) Aquatic Ecosystem Research (AER) database (the database includes a range of site-specific catch data and information from various fish related projects in NSW from 1970 through to the present depending on the project and location)
- threatened and common species distribution models (MaxEnt 3.3.3)
- expert opinion from DPIF officers where applicable.

Water (flow)-dependent native vegetation communities were identified from a collated water (flow)-dependent vegetation map for the Murrumbidgee WRPA developed by OEH as part of LTWP development. This collated map is based on best available vegetation mapping, including Plant Community Type (PCT) mapping.

Water (flow)-dependent bird and waterbird species records were collated from:

- NSW (Bionet – Atlas of NSW Wildlife 1980-2016) and Commonwealth (Australian Living Atlas) Government databases (1977–2015)
- University of New South Wales (UNSW) aerial survey datasets (1983–2016)
- NSW OEH ground surveys (2007–16).

Significant Aboriginal cultural water dependent sites that are registered in the NSW Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) were also included as water-dependent assets in the LTWP. This includes areas such as Aboriginal ceremony and dreaming sites, fish traps, scar trees and waterholes.

[4] That is 80th percentile exceedance. Other percentiles are similarly percentiles of occurrence rather than exceedance.

1.5 Selection of recommended management strategies

Table 2 Recommended management strategies proposed for unregulated planning units

Management strategy	Purpose & description	For consideration in PUs where:
1 Investigate opportunities to reduce extraction pressure on in-channel flows in the water source within five years.	Identification step for PUs which have moderate or greater impact and are ecologically important. Relevant management strategies (1A to 1H below) are then selected)	• Medium or High degree of alteration to CtF, low flow/baseflows or freshes from NSW DoI-W (in prep), AND ○ Medium or greater consequence score in the NSW DoI-W (in prep), OR ○ Supports endangered native fish species OR ○ Has native fish objectives NF7-NF9
1A: Consider reviewing existing rules to ensure that visible flow is maintained downstream of extraction points.	To help relieve CtF periods across the water source. Currently, in many cases, extraction can occur until there is no visible flow (i.e. until the stream stops flowing). This change should be considered both for licences with cease-to-pump (CtP) rules and those that only have the 'no visible flow' CtP rules. For licences that have CtP rules, these rules are sometimes referenced to a gauge that is distant from the pump site, so flow may cease at the pump site even when the reference gauge has flow.	Criteria for (1) are met AND • CtF or low flows/baseflows have a Medium or High degree of alteration
1B: Where a CtP rule currently exists, consider reviewing the threshold.	To help relieve unnatural CtF periods and support more ecologically relevant low flow/baseflows	Criteria for (1) are met AND • CtP rule already exists AND • CtF or low flows/baseflows have a Moderate or High degree of alteration
1C: Where no CtP rule currently exists, consider introducing a CtP rule (relating to a flow or water level gauge)	To help relieve unnatural CtF periods and support more ecologically relevant low flow/baseflows	Criteria for (1) are met AND • No CtP rule exists AND • CtF or low flows/baseflows have a Moderate or High degree of alteration
1D: Consider implementing a commence-to-pump threshold that is higher than cease-to-pump (CtP) threshold.	This protects the initial flow to allow water quality to improve and provide movement and breeding opportunities for native fish and other aquatic biota.	Criteria for (1) are met AND • Freshes have a Moderate or High degree of alteration
1E: Consider installing water level gauges at or near extraction sites	Improve monitoring, compliance and effectiveness of rules in the Unregulated WSP.	Criteria for (1) are met AND • No gauge OR • gauge in inappropriate location

	Management strategy	Purpose & description	For consideration in PUs where:
	1F: Consider installing river flow gauge	May also improve equity of water sharing provisions across all WAL holders. Enables flows to be set with a rule other than just the 'visible flow' rule.	Criteria for (1) are met AND • No gauge; AND • High degree of alteration • Median flow >10 ML/day
	1G: Consider rostering landholder water access	Rostering take could involve an 'odds and evens' arrangement where a half of licence holders are able to access water on one day and the other half on the next. This is to reduce the daily extraction pressure on smaller flows where a significant proportion of the daily flow could be pumped if all pumps were activated simultaneously. Allowance would have to be made for travel times along longer systems. Individual daily extraction limits (IDELs) would limit the amount of water a licence holder could take on any one day. Total daily extraction limits (TDELs) would limit the daily take for the zone. These limits could be set at different levels for different flow sizes, so the proportion of any flow taken is able to be better managed and highly impacted and important flow types could be preserved.	Criteria for (1) are met AND • WALs are concentrated along one stream or in a particular reach of a stream. (Not relevant where WALs are distributed across different creek systems in the water source)
	1H: Consider Individual and/or Total Daily Extraction Limits (IDELS / TDELS)		
2	Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.	To ensure all flows are protected from unauthorised extraction for the environment and other users.	All PUs
3	As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.	These rules include trade rules and extraction rules. This strategy is to ensure no reduction in protection. Changes may be made where recommended to increase protection.	All PUs
4	Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.	Patterns of usage and demand may change with changing crop choices and practices. This may alter the seasonality and volume of take and have differing impacts on different flows.	All PUs
5	Consider introducing cease-to-pump and commence-to-pump rules (and any associated required amendments to WAL conditions) that protect held environmental water and water from the	To protect all flow sizes and provide connectivity downstream of watered areas. Environmental water releases may trigger responses such as fish spawning and productivity increases, which makes the protection of this water downstream more valuable.	Held environmental water and water from the EWAs enters unregulated streams, wetlands or lakes

	Management strategy	Purpose & description	For consideration in PUs where:
	EWAs entering unregulated streams and off-channel pools (wetlands). This is in-line with the Basin Plan requirement for implementation of *prerequisite policy measures* which provide for delivered environmental water to be protected. It is also recommended by the Matthews reports (2017a,b).	The Matthews reports (2017a) noted that the protection of environmental flows is 'a pre-condition if the anticipated environmental benefits of the [Basin] plan are to be delivered. The Basin Plan (Section 7.15(2)) provides for the implementation of *prerequisite policy measures* including those that credit environmental water downstream of its initial use. The Water Sharing Plan for the Murrumbidgee Regulated River Source states that *releases from EWA1, EWA2 and EWA3 must not be used to meet water orders for access licences.*	
6	For lagoon licences that are the target of environmental water, consider water access licence purchases from willing sellers or the negotiation of enduring agreements with licence holders.		• off-channel pools are filled with environmental flows, AND • the off-channel pool is considered of high value, AND • compliance and monitoring requirements are highly complicated and purchase would reduce the need for this, AND • the licence holder is willing to sell or negotiate.
7	Review conditions on larger in-stream storages. This should include consideration of the need for environmental releases.	This review would determine if the impacts on flows downstream of dams could be mitigated and the potential costs and benefits of any changes. Low level weirs or dams impacting on threatened fish populations	• there is a storage of 1,000 ML or greater; AND • DOI-Water (in prep) has assessed the PU to be of high or very high environmental significance; or the LTWP has identified the PU for improvement in populations of key fish species (objectives NF7-9 of the LTWP); AND • DOI-Water (in prep) have determined that CtFs, low flows/baseflows, freshes or small overbanks have been moderately or highly impacted.

2. Planning units that are regulated or that can be affected by regulated water

PU1: Upper Murrumbidgee River – Tantangara to Burrinjuck

The Upper Murrumbidgee River – Tantangara to Burrinjuck PU is situated within the Murrumbidgee I Water Source, Murrumbidgee II Water Source, Murrumbidgee III Water Source, and Burrinjuck Dam Catchment Water Source.

This section of the Murrumbidgee is regulated by Tantangara Dam. The dam regulates 99% of inflows. The Snowy Montane Rivers Increased Flows initiative now provides an average of 27 GL per year (around 30% of mean annual natural flows) of these regulated flows downstream environmental flows. However, this volume varies from year to year depending on water allocations (Snowy Scientific Committee 2010). The PU receives flows from several tributaries.

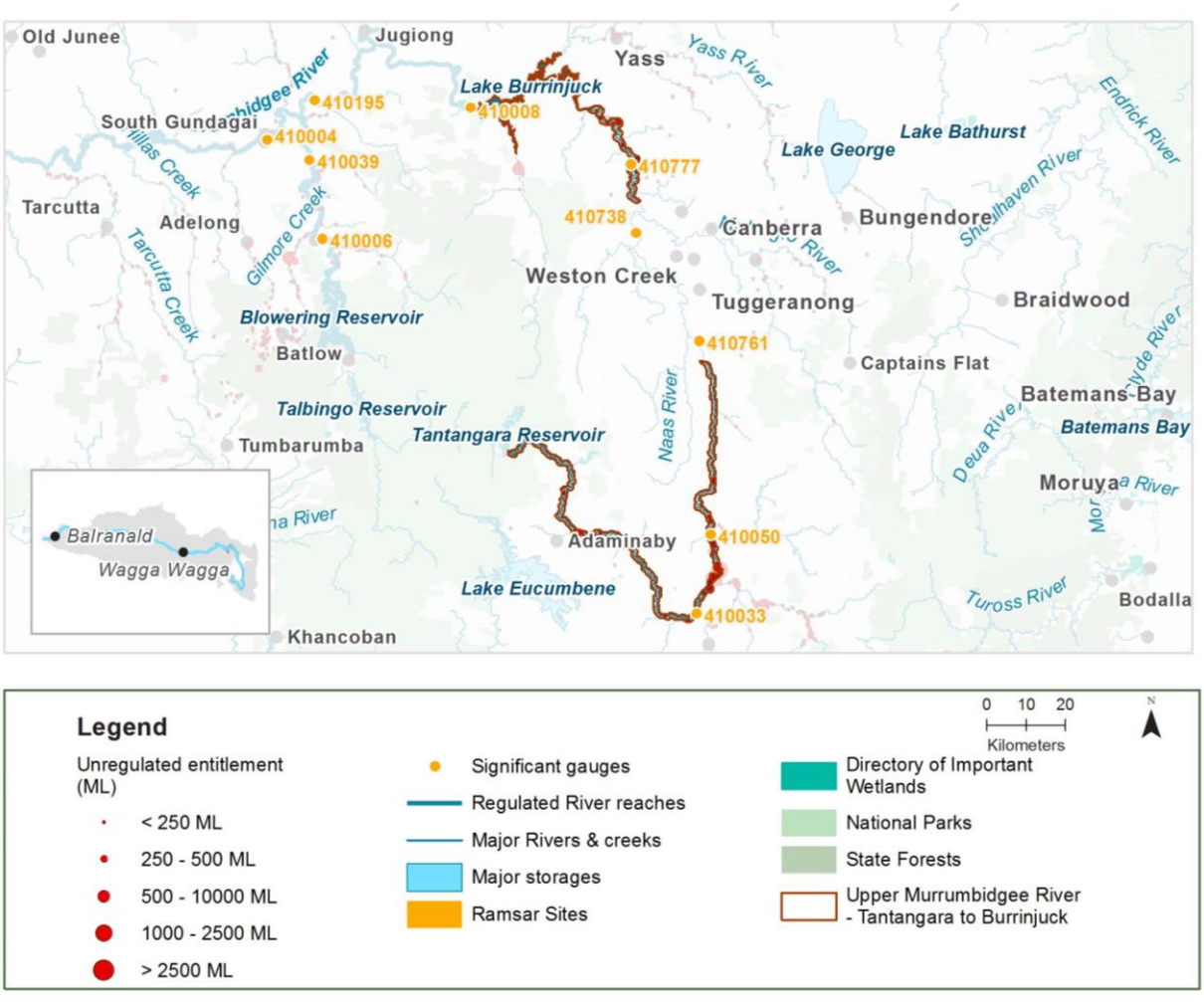

Figure 2 **Map of Upper Murrumbidgee River – Tantangara to Burrinjuck PU**
Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauges relevant to the PU are Murrumbidgee @ Mittagang Crossing (410033), Murrumbidgee @ Billilingra (410050), Murrumbidgee @ Lobbs Hole (410761), Murrumbidgee @ Mt McDonald (410738), Murrumbidgee @ Halls Crossing (410777).

Key ecological values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)	
Native fish	• Australian smelt • western carp-gudgeon • silver perch (CE) • golden perch • Macquarie perch (E) • mountain galaxias • Murray cod (V) • Murray crayfish (V) • two-spined blackfish • trout cod (E)
Waterbirds	34 waterbird species recorded
Native vegetation	829 ha of water-dependent native vegetation communities including 457 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation Overstorey riparian vegetation ranges from river she-oak in the reaches below and around the ACT and ribbon gum in the upstream reaches.

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, western carp-gudgeon, obscure galaxias, mountain galaxias
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch, silver perch
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, two-spined blackfish, trout cod, Macquarie perch
NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized): golden perch, Murray cod
NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine species into new areas (within historical range): Macquarie perch (range expansion above Cooma in Murrumbidgee River), trout cod

Hydrology	
Other hydrology information	Section 4.6 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP provides information about changes in hydrology in this PU
Relevant rules from WSP	**There are currently no specific restrictions on the extraction of environmental water released under the Snowy Montane Rivers Increased Flows initiative.** See recommended strategy MS5 below regarding the protection of such flows. See also Part one of the Murrumbidgee LTWP which includes in Table 24 (recommended projects to improve environmental water outcomes) the project *Protection of environmental flows, including in (but not limited to) the upper Murrumbidgee.* **Murrumbidgee I Water Source:** **Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (reference point gauge 410033 Murrumbidgee River at Mittagang Crossing): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is 33 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 33 ML/d **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: Allowed **Murrumbidgee II Water Source:** **Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (reference point gauge 410050 Murrumbidgee River at Billilingra): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is 27 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 27 ML/d **Trading rules:** **Trade INTO water source:** No trade allowed

Trade WITHIN water source: Allowed

Murrumbidgee III Water Source:
Access rules for rivers & creeks* (reference point 410777-gauge Murrumbidgee River at Hall's Crossing): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is 87 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 87 ML/d & less than or equal to 459 ML/d. B Class: More than 459 ML/d

Trading rules
INTO water source: No trade into the tributaries of the Murrumbidgee River. Trade into the Murrumbidgee River proper is allowed for access above 459 ML/d at gauge 410777 provided the total shares in the water source do not exceed 16,500 units.

WITHIN water source: Trade is allowed from the tributaries to the Murrumbidgee River but not from the Murrumbidgee River to the tributaries.

Burrinjuck Dam Catchment Water Source:

Access rules for rivers & creeks* (reference point Individual natural pool): pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity.

Trading rules:

INTO water source: No trade allowed
WITHIN water source: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools.

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

There are 36 very small (<250 ML), 3 medium (500–1000 ML) & 4 large (1000–2500 ML) water access licences distributed throughout the PU. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the PU is 9536 ML of which 7323 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Note, the ACT Government policy is not to take known environmental water releases from NSW (ACT 2018).

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

MS5: Consider introducing cease-to-pump and commence-to-pump rules (and any associated required amendments to WAL conditions) that protect held environmental water and water from the EWAs entering unregulated streams and off-channel pools (wetlands), In-line with the Basin Plan requirement for implementation of *prerequisite policy measures* which provide for delivered environmental water to be protected.

Additional mechanism: To ensure the ACT is able to implement its policy of not taking known environmental releases, establish a formal mechanism to inform ACT agencies of the timing and size of NSW environmental releases upstream of the ACT.

Table 3 Upper Murrumbidgee River @ Mittagang 410033 (gauge data began in 1926) (SOME FLOWS STILL TO BE FINALISED)

Flow category & EWR code[5]		Flow rate (ML/d)[5]	Ideal flow timing[5]	Duration[5]	Frequency (LTA)[5]	Maximum inter-event period[5]	Additional requirements/ comments[5]
Cease-to-flow	CF1	<1 ML/d	CtF events do not occur in this PU under modelled scenarios & only occurred twice in observations (a 9-day event in 1939 & 3-day event in 2007). It is therefore recommended that CtF events are avoided.				
Very-low flow	VF1	>32 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 365 days per year In very dry years, at least 303 days per year [6]	Every year	1960–2017 observations did not exceed 22 days for 95% of events[7]	Flow ideally >0.03–0.05 m/s to de-stratify pools
Baseflow	BF1	>100 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 330 days per year In very dry years, at least 245 days per year[6]	Annual	1960–2017 observations did not exceed 92 days for 95% of events[7]	Minimum depth of 0.3 m to allow fish passage
Nesting Support	NestS1	To be determined [8]	**15 Sept – 15 Nov** for trout cod & Murray cod. **1 Oct – 15 Nov** for only Murray cod. (If flows are in the BF or SF range at start of period, apply EWR)	60 days minimum for trout cod & Murray cod. 45 day minimum for only Murray cod	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Allow variable flows but avoid large sudden decreases in water level to prevent loss of nesting sites. Flow decreases not to exceed 20th percentile of modelled natural rate of fall (the fastest 20% of natural rates of fall - calculated from the modelled 'without-development' flow data).

[5] Refer to Glossary for definitions of terms and explanatory text for EWRs

[6] Based on 1926-1958 observations (considered pre-development), with 'typical year' value the median of those observations, and 'very dry' value the 95th percentile. Highest chosen because current is higher and ecological community may have adapted to more constant flows.

[7] Post development period chosen because ecological community likely to be less resilient and may have adapted to more constant flows since development

[8] The estimate of these thresholds is subject to work currently being undertaken

Flow category & EWR code[5]		Flow rate (ML/d)[5]	Ideal flow timing[5]	Duration[5]	Frequency (LTA)[5]	Maximum inter-event period[5]	Additional requirements/ comments[5]
Small fresh	SF1	To be determined [8]	**Anytime** – but ideally Oct – Apr, & ideally 2–3 weeks after 'LF2'	10 days minimum	2 events per year	1 year	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for Macquarie perch>16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 5th percentile of natural Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
	SF2	To be determined [8]	**15 Sept – Apr**	14 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for Macquarie perch>16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 5th percentile of natural Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Large fresh	LF1	To be determined [8]	**Anytime** – but ideally July – Sept Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rate of fall: No faster than 5th percentile of natural

Flow category & EWR code[5]		Flow rate (ML/d)[5]	Ideal flow timing[5]	Duration[5]	Frequency (LTA)[5]	Maximum inter-event period[5]	Additional requirements/ comments[5]
	LF2	To be determined [8]	**Oct – Apr** Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	6–7 years in 10 (65% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rapid rise (comparable to natural rates) >17°C Ideally 2–3 weeks before SF1 Rate of fall: No faster than 5th percentile of natural
LF with wetland connection (below bankfull: in the upper part of the 'LF' band)	W-LF3 (core wetland & off-channel fish refuge)	Not applicable – limited off-channel wetlands below bank full in this PU					
	W-LF4 (Floodplain specialist fish spawning)						
	W-LF5 (Fish dispersal & condition)						
	W-LF6 (Non-woody veg zone – also for frog recruitment)						
	W-LF7 (fish connect flow)						
Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 1)	OB-Small 1 (Floodplain specialist fish)	Not applicable: The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU.					

Flow category & EWR code[5]		Flow rate (ML/d)[5]	Ideal flow timing[5]	Duration[5]	Frequency (LTA)[5]	Maximum inter-event period[5]	Additional requirements/ comments[5]
(Floodplain specialist fish)							
Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 2) (River red gum zone) [9]*	OB-Small 2 (fringing veg of the bank crest – River red gum zone in lower area – river she-oak (*Casuarina cunninghamia* & other native veg in this PU))	5000 ML/d	**Aug** – **Feb**, with benefits also outside that period.	In line with natural median duration for fish dispersal & riparian communities. For streamside areas, only duration to fill the soil profile, depressions required.	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	4 years	The provision of periods of successive flows will also increase potential to improve the recovery & condition of existing riparian vegetation.
Large Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Large 1) (Black box zone)	OB Large 1	Not applicable – Black box & colonial waterbird breeding not a feature of this PU.					

[9] Grey background (and * in the first column of the row) denotes flows of this size may not be able to be delivered as environmental water deliveries in the river. They require tributary rainfall events or dam spills, although timely deliveries 'piggy backed' on top of moderate unregulated events may reach the threshold. Note that flows to this zone can be delivered, but this is limited by the need to avoid unacceptable impacts on third parties

PU2: Tumut River below Blowering Dam

The Tumut River below Blowering Dam is situated within the Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) Water Source. It is regulated by Blowering Dam & receives flows from several tributaries.

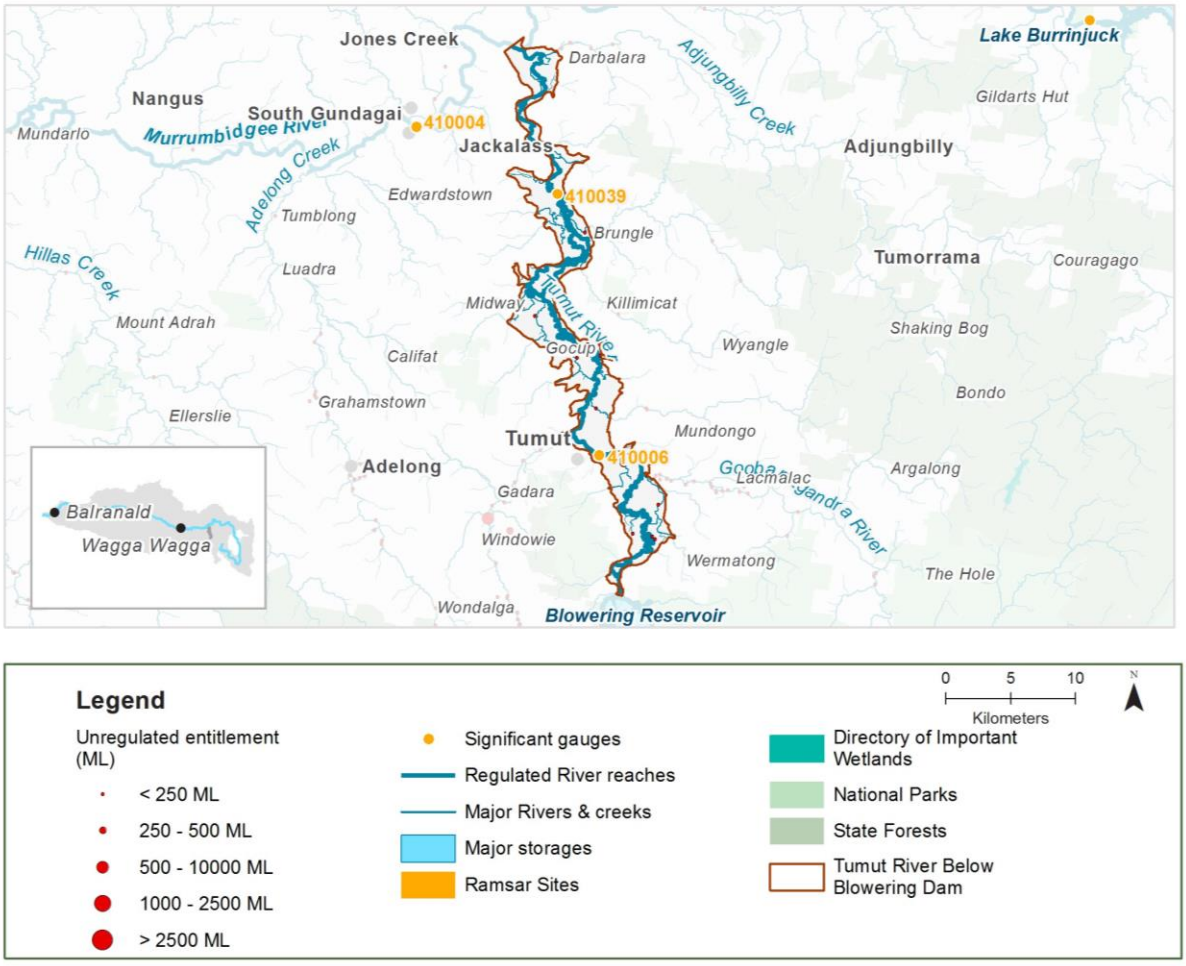

Figure 3 Map of Tumut River below Blowering Dam PU.
Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauges relevant to the PU are Tumut @ Tumut (410006) and Tumut @ Brungle Bridge (410039)

Key ecological values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • carp-gudgeon species complex • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon	• flat-headed gudgeon • golden perch • mountain galaxias • Murray cod (V)	• Murray crayfish (V) • river blackfish • riffle galaxias • obscure galaxias • two-spined blackfish
Waterbirds	28 waterbird species recorded including Latham's snipe (J,K)		
Native vegetation	1465 ha of water-dependent native vegetation communities including 1238 ha of river red gum & 3 ha non-woody wetland vegetation		
Native fish objectives			
NF1 No loss of native fish species			

NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp-gudgeon species complex, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, mountain galaxias, obscure galaxias, riffle galaxias

NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch

NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray Cod, river blackfish, two-spined blackfish, southern pygmy perch

NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized): golden perch, Murray Cod

NF7 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): flat-headed galaxias, southern pygmy perch

Hydrology

Hydrological alteration	Regulated river reach	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High & infrequent flows		
					1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
See Table 1 for key	Tumut River at Oddys Bridge	N/A	H^+	H^+	M^-	H^-	H^-

Other hydrology information

Section 4.6 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP provides information about changes in hydrology in this PU

Relevant rules from WSP

Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) Water Source:

Access rules*:

Rivers & creeks: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity.

Note: Some licences in this water source have a different CtP. Please see schedules 2 & 3 of the WSP.

Natural off-river pools: pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works.

Trading rules:

INTO water source: No trade allowed

WITHIN water source: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*

1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.

2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences

3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences

4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences

5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

There are 12 very small (<250 ML) & 1 small (250–500 ML) water access licences distributed throughout the PU. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the PU is 906 ML of which 899 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

Note: Section 7.2 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP also identifies the investigation of modifications to Blowering Dam to reduce thermal (cold water) pollution as a priority investment opportunity

Table 4 Tumut River (from Blowering Dam to junction with Murrumbidgee) (as measured at Tumut town gauge - 410006) – gauge data began in 1909

Flow category & EWR code[10]		Flow rate (ML/d)[10]	Ideal flow timing[10]	Duration[10]	Frequency (LTA) [10]	Maximum inter-event period[10]	Additional requirements/ comments[10]
Cease-to-flow	CtF	<1 ML/d	CtF events did not occur in this PU under any scenario. They should therefore be avoided to protect the fish community.				
Very-low flow	VLF	>200 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 365 days per year In very dry years, at least 321 days per year [11]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 1 day for 95% of events[12]	Flow ideally >0.03–0.05 m/s to de-stratify pools
Baseflow	BF1	>600 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 308 days per year In very dry years, at least 204 days per year[11]	Annual	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 24 days for 95% of events[12]	Minimum depth of 0.3 m to allow fish passage
Nesting Support	NestS1	600–5000 ML/d Max rate of fall 14% per day.	**15 Sept – 15 Nov** for trout cod & Murray cod. **1 Oct – 15 Nov** for only Murray cod. (If flows are in the BF or SF range at start of period, apply EWR)	60 days minimum for trout cod & Murray cod. 45 day minimum for only Murray cod	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Allow variable flows but avoid large sudden decreases in water level to prevent loss of nesting sites. Flow decreases not to exceed 14% per day which is the 20th percentile (the fastest 20%) of fall - calculated from observed 'pre-development' flow data (1909-1950)
Small fresh	SF1	>1400 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally Oct –	10 days minimum	2 events per year	1 year	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C;

[10] Refer to Glossary for definitions of terms and explanatory text for EWRs

[11] Based on highest of modelled pre-development and 1909–1950 observations (considered pre-development), with 'typical year' value the median of those observations, and 'very dry' value the 95th percentile. Highest chosen because current is higher and ecological community may have adapted to more constant flows.

[12] Post development period chosen because ecological community likely to be less resilient and may have adapted to more constant flows since development.

Flow category & EWR code[10]		Flow rate (ML/d)[10]	Ideal flow timing[10]	Duration[10]	Frequency (LTA) [10]	Maximum inter-event period[10]	Additional requirements/ comments[10]
			Apr, & ideally 2–3 weeks after 'LF2'				for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 26% per day[13] () Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Note flows of small fresh & LF size have become more constant & less in line with natural season. There would be some benefit from having gaps in these flows & drying of banks & benches at appropriate times.
Small fresh	SF2	1400–5000 ML/d	**15 Sept – Apr**	14 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years). Flows of this size are now more frequent than pre-development. However, in the ideal season, the frequency has decreased.	2 years	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 26% per day[13] Note flows of small fresh & LF size have become more constant & less in line with natural season. There would be some benefit from having gaps in these flows & drying

[13] The 5th percentile (fastest 5% of rates of fall) of 'pre-development' 1909-1950 observed flows

Flow category & EWR code[10]		Flow rate (ML/d)[10]	Ideal flow timing[10]	Duration[10]	Frequency (LTA) [10]	Maximum inter-event period[10]	Additional requirements/ comments[10]
							of banks & benches at appropriate times. Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Large fresh	LF1	>5000 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally July – Sept Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years) Flows of this size are now more frequent than pre-development. However, in the ideal season, the frequency has decreased.	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rate of fall: No faster than 29% per day[13] Note flows of SF & LF size have become more constant & less in line with natural season. There would be some benefit from having gaps in these flows & drying of banks & benches at appropriate times.
Large fresh	LF2	>5000 ML/d	**Oct – Apr** Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	6–7 years in 10 (65% of years) Flows of this size are now more frequent than pre-development.	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rapid rise (comparable to natural rates) >17°C Ideally 2–3 weeks before SF1 Rate of fall: No faster than 29% per day[13] Note flows of SF & LF size have become more constant & less in line with natural

Flow category & EWR code[10]		Flow rate (ML/d)[10]	Ideal flow timing[10]	Duration[10]	Frequency (LTA) [10]	Maximum inter-event period[10]	Additional requirements/ comments[10]
							season. There would be some benefit from having gaps in these flows & drying of banks & benches at appropriate times.
Large fresh with wetland connection[14],[15]# (below bankfull: in the upper part of the 'LF' band)	W-LF3 (core wetland & off-channel fish refuge)	>11,000 ML/d – **not deliverable**	**Anytime** – but ideally July – Feb for non-woody vegetation	7–12 months water retention for non-woody vegetation. Permanent for key floodplain specialist refuge pools. *The median modelled natural duration for flows of this size is around 3 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 3 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 1 day within season*	8–10 years in 10 (90% of years)	18 months (but no drying out of refuge pools for floodplain specialist native fish)	In dry years maintaining refuge pools for floodplain specialist native fish may require pumping.
	W-LF4 (Floodplain	Not relevant as a river flow as the required frequency of 10-day flows in 50% to 70% of years is not met in this PU in the pre-development modelled scenario or in pre-1950s observations. However, there may be target sites for filling with					

[14] In other catchments, connection to major wetlands systems would generally occur at and above bankfull level. The geomorphology of the Murrumbidgee system is such that major billabong, anabranch and other off-channel wetland systems are connected below bankfull level. Hence the category of 'wetland connecting flow is used in the Murrumbidgee.

[15] Grey background (and # in the 1st column of the row) denotes flows of this size are not able to be delivered in the river. The flows occur due to tributary rainfall events or dam spills. Deliveries to these areas are only possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

Flow category & EWR code[10]		Flow rate (ML/d)[10]	Ideal flow timing[10]	Duration[10]	Frequency (LTA) [10]	Maximum inter-event period[10]	Additional requirements/ comments[10]
	specialist fish spawning)	infrastructure (where possible with carp screens or other exclusion devices) where populations of flat-headed galaxias and southern pygmy perch can be re-established.					
	W-LF5 (Fish dispersal & condition)	>11,000 ML/d – **not deliverable**	**Anytime** – but ideally Sept – Feb	5 days minimum for fish dispersal	2–3 years in 10 (1 every 3–5 years) (25% of years)	5 years	
	W-LF6 (Non-woody veg zone – also for frog recruitment)	>11,000 ML/d – **not deliverable**	**July – Feb** flow timing. There are benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	3–10 months. Refers to the persistence of standing water (minimum 3-7 months depending on vegetation community) *The median modelled natural duration for flows of this size is around 3 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 3 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 1 day within season*	6-8 years in 10 (70% of years)	2 years	For best benefits duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required during the growing season (from Sept on). Also note that some frog species are summer breeders so will need at least 3 months from Oct. To increase cover & extent of non-woody vegetation communities – clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of higher flow magnitude & successive flows also has the potential to increase non-woody vegetation cover & extent &/or limit encroachment of woody species (if desired).

Flow category & EWR code[10]		Flow rate (ML/d)[10]	Ideal flow timing[10]	Duration[10]	Frequency (LTA) [10]	Maximum inter-event period[10]	Additional requirements/ comments[10]
	W-LF7 (fish connect flow)	>11,000 ML/d – **not deliverable**	**Anytime**[16], but triggered by significant fish breeding in off-channel wetlands Flow 3–18 months after breeding occurs Flow must occur before habitat (depth, cover, water quality) of waterbody is lost by drying	5 days	3 years in 10 or as required by breeding triggers (30% of years)	5 years	Ideally provide a protracted recession to promote exit to the river. This is for within 3–18 months so long as sufficient habitat (depth, cover) is maintained in the wetland to support the strong 0+ cohort until re-connection occurs – may be wetland specific Trigger is verified breeding event. Where there has been insufficient monitoring to confirm/deny this, the trigger is a long duration wetland connecting LF (W-LF4) or an overbank (OB-S1, OB-S2 or OB-L1) in those PUs where these have been shown to produce significant breeding responses. The 3+ month delay following the breeding event is to allow recruits to use the nursey to move into the river & reach sufficient maturity to move into the river
#Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 1)[15] (Floodplain specialist fish)	OB-Small 1 (Floodplain specialist fish)	Not relevant as a river flow as the required frequency of 10-day flows in 50% to 70% of years is not met in this PU in the pre-development modelled scenario or in pre-1950s observations. However, there may be target sites for filling with infrastructure (where possible with carp screens or other exclusion devices) where populations of flat-headed galaxias and southern pygmy perch can be re-established.					

[16] Return movement may vary seasonally, so future research will inform any necessary refinement in the timing of this.

Flow category & EWR code[10]		Flow rate (ML/d)[10]	Ideal flow timing[10]	Duration[10]	Frequency (LTA) [10]	Maximum inter-event period[10]	Additional requirements/ comments[10]
#Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 2) (River red gum zone)[15]	OB-Small 2 River red gum zone)	18,000 ML/d – **not deliverable**	Aug – Feb, with benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	In line with natural median duration for fish dispersal & riparian river red gum communities. For wetlands 3–7 months' persistence of standing water. For streamside areas, only duration to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required. *The median observed duration for flows of this size is around 2 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 2 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 1 day within season*	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	4 years	To support river red gum flowering, seed set and seedling establishment – clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of successive flows will also improve the condition of existing river red gum. For timing: flow can occur earlier, but for best benefits, duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required from Sept on to fit with vegetation growing season & bird breeding seasonality. Also note that some frog species are summer breeders, which, when a target for flows, will need at least 3 months from Oct.
Large Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Large 1) (Black box zone)	OB Large 1 (Black box zone)	Not applicable – Black box & colonial waterbird breeding not a feature of this PU					

PU3: Murrumbidgee River – Burrinjuck to Tumut Junction

The Murrumbidgee River – Burrinjuck to Tumut Junction PU is situated within the Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) Water Source.

This section of the Murrumbidgee River is regulated by Burrinjuck Dam & receives unregulated inflows from tributary streams

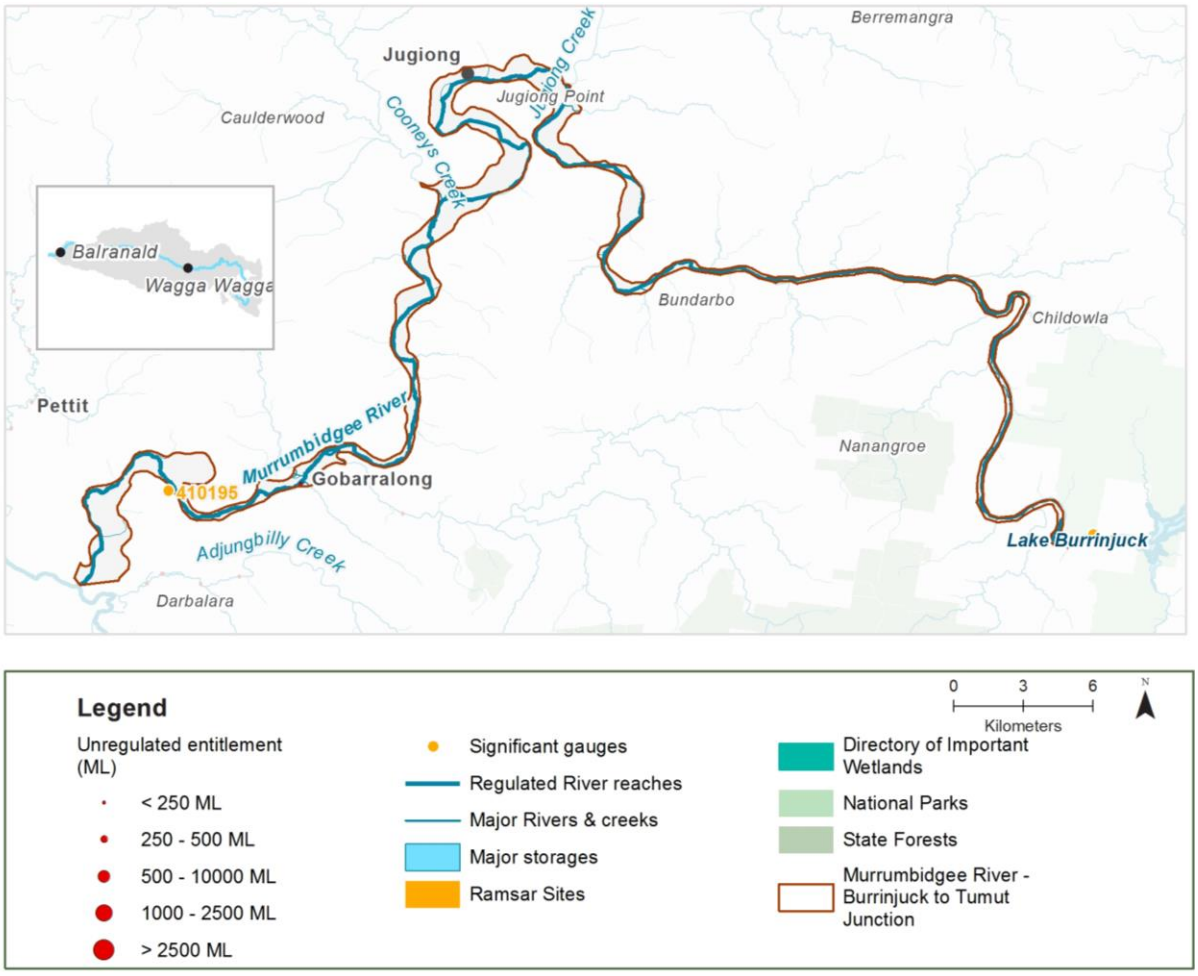

Figure 4 Map of Upper Murrumbidgee River – Burrinjuck to Tumut Junction PU. Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauge relevant to the PU is Murrumbidgee @ Gobarralong (410195)

Key ecological values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)	
Native fish	• Australian smelt • carp-gudgeon species complex • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon • flat-headed gudgeon • mountain galaxias • golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray crayfish (V) • river blackfish • obscure galaxias • silver perch (CE) • trout cod (E)
Waterbirds	17 waterbird species recorded
Native vegetation	874 ha of water-dependent native vegetation communities including 687 ha of river red gum

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp-gudgeon species complex, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, mountain galaxias, obscure galaxias
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch, silver perch
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, trout cod, river blackfish
NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized): golden perch, Murray cod
NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine species into new areas (within historical range): trout cod
NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch

Hydrology

Hydrological alteration	**Regulated river reach**	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
					1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
See Table 1 for key	Murrumbidgee River d/s Burrinjuck Dam	L^0	H-	H+	H-	M-	M-
Relevant rules from WSP	**Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) Water Source:** **Access rules:** **Rivers & creeks*** (reference point Individual natural pool): pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. *Note: Some licences in this water source have a different CtP. Please see schedules 2 & 3 of the WSP.* **Natural off-river pools*:** pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed **WITHIN water source:** Allowed, but no trade into off river pools						

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan

There is one very small (<250 ML) water access licences distributed throughout the PU. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the PU is 18 ML of which 18 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

Note: Section 7.2 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP also identifies the investigation of modifications to Burrinjuck Dam to reduce thermal (cold water) pollution as a priority investment opportunity

Table 5 LTWP EWRs for the Murrumbidgee River between Burrinjuck to Tumut Junction as measured at downstream Burrinjuck gauge (410008). Gauge data began in 1913

Flow category & EWR code[17]		Flow rate (ML/d)[17]	Ideal flow timing[17]	Duration[17]	Frequency (LTA) [17]	Maximum inter-event period[17]	Additional requirements/ comments[17]
Cease-to-flow	CtF	<1 ML/d	CtF events have not occurred in 1980–2017 observations & only occurred in 5% of years from 1913–1950. They should therefore be avoided to protect the fish community. The resilience of this community is likely to have been compromised by development.				
Very low flow	VLF	>250 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 365 days per year In very dry years, at least 217 days per year [18]	Every year	1913–1950 observations did not exceed 24 days for 95% of events	Flow ideally >0.03–0.05 m/s to de-stratify pools
Baseflow	BF1	>450 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 345 days per year In very dry years, at least 212 days per year[18]	Annual	1913–1950 observations did not exceed 24 days for 95% of events	Minimum depth of 0.3 m to allow fish passage
Nesting Support	NestS1	450–5000 ML/d Max rate of fall 9% per day.	**15 Sept – 15 Nov** for trout cod & Murray cod. **1 Oct – 15 Nov** for only Murray cod. (If flows are in the BF or SF range at start of period, apply EWR)	60 days minimum for trout cod & Murray cod 45 day minimum for only Murray cod	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Allow variable flows but avoid large sudden decreases in water level to prevent loss of nesting sites. Flow decreases not to exceed 9% per day which is the 20th percentile (the fastest 20%) of fall - calculated from observed 'pre-development' flow data (1913-1950)
Small fresh	SF1	>1300 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally Oct to Apr, & ideally 2–3 weeks after 'LF2'	10 days minimum	2 events per year	1 year	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C

[17] Refer to Glossary for definitions of terms and explanatory text for EWRs

[18] Based on 1913-1950 observations (considered pre-development), with 'typical year' value the median of those observations, and 'very dry' value the 95th percentile.

Flow category & EWR code[17]		Flow rate (ML/d)[17]	Ideal flow timing[17]	Duration[17]	Frequency (LTA)[17]	Maximum inter-event period[17]	Additional requirements/ comments[17]
							Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 12% per day[19] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Small fresh	SF2	1300–5000 ML/d	**15 Sept – Apr**	14 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	>20°C for Oct to Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 12% per day[19] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Large fresh	LF1	>5000 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally July – Sept Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rate of fall: No faster than 10% per day[19]
Large fresh	LF2	>5000 ML/d	**Oct – Apr** Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	6–7 years in 10 (65% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)

[19] The 5th percentile (fastest 5% of rates of fall) of 'pre-development' 1913-1950 observed flows

Flow category & EWR code[17]		Flow rate (ML/d)[17]	Ideal flow timing[17]	Duration[17]	Frequency (LTA)[17]	Maximum inter-event period[17]	Additional requirements/ comments[17]
							Rapid rise (comparable to natural rates) >17°C Ideally 2–3 weeks before SF1 Rate of fall: No faster than 10% per day[19]
Large fresh with wetland connection (below bankfull: in the upper part of the 'LF' band)	W-LF3 (core wetland & off-channel fish refuge)	Not applicable – limited off-channel wetlands below bank full in this PU					
	W-LF4 (Floodplain specialist fish spawning)						
	W-LF5 (Fish dispersal & condition)						
	W-LF6 (Non-woody veg zone – also for frog recruitment)						
	W-LF7 (Fish connect flow)						
Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 1) (Floodplain specialist fish)	OB-small 1 (Floodplain specialist fish)	Not applicable: The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU.					

Flow category & EWR code[17]		Flow rate (ML/d)[17]	Ideal flow timing[17]	Duration[17]	Frequency (LTA)[17]	Maximum inter-event period[17]	Additional requirements/ comments[17]
Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 2) (River red gum zone) [20]#	OB-small 2 (River red gum) **Note this flow is well below bank full in this PU[21]**	28,000 ML/d – **not deliverable under current constraints**	**Anytime[22]**, but ideally Aug – Feb	In line with natural median duration for fish dispersal & riparian river red gum communities. *The median modelled natural duration for flows of this size is around 3 days. We* analysed *for cumulative flows of 3 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 2 days within season*	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	4 years	To support river red gum flowering, seed set and seedling establishment – clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of successive flows will also improve the condition of existing river red gum
Large Flood-plain Connection Flow (Over-bank Large 1) (Black box zone)	OB Large 1	Not applicable – Black box & colonial waterbird breeding not a feature of this PU					

[20] Dark grey background (and # in 1st column of the row) denotes flows of this size are not able to be delivered as environmental water deliveries in the river. They occur due to tributary rainfall events or dam spills. Deliveries to these areas are only possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

[21] In this planning unit the flow provides benefits to fringing river red gum and functional benefits such providing productivity from organic matter on higher banks and some channel forming. The floodplain is limited in this planning unit so was not targeted for this EWR and the required frequencies for this flow were not achieved above this flow threshold.

[22] Analysis of flow frequencies shows flows of median natural duration do not occur at the required frequency when only flows in the ideal season are counted. Therefore, this flow is considered as applicable to river red gum (which may benefit from events in any season, though 'in season' flows are preferred) but not necessarily for water bird breeding.

PU4: Murrumbidgee River – Tumut River Junction to Berembed Weir

The Murrumbidgee River – Tumut River Junction to Berembed Weir PU is situated within the Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) Water Source.

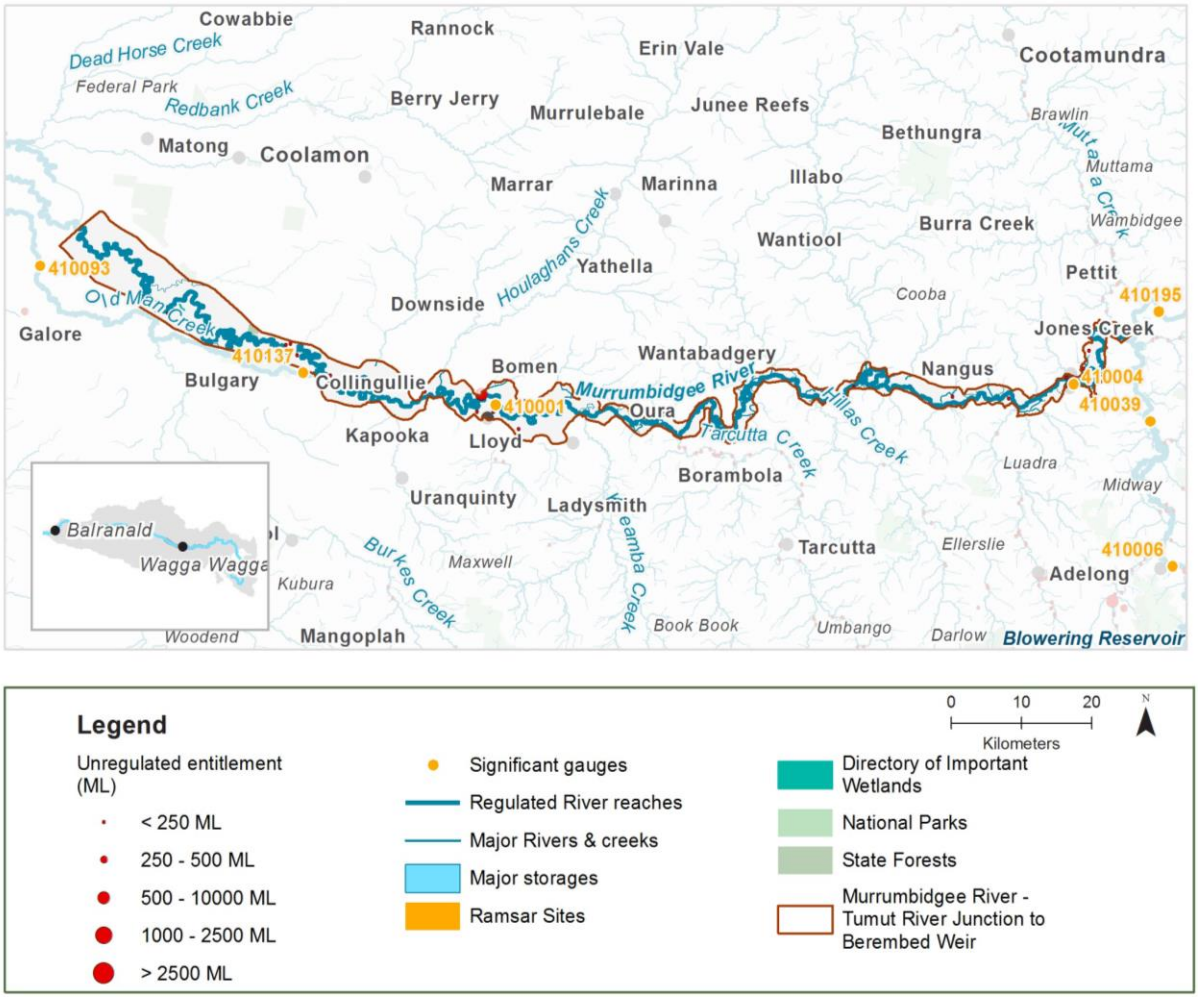

Figure 5 Map of Upper Murrumbidgee River – Tumut River Junction to Berembed Weir PU. Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauges relevant to the PU are Murrumbidgee @ Wagga (410001), Murrumbidgee @ Gundagai (410004)

Key ecological values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)	
Native fish	• Australian smelt • bony herring • carp-gudgeon species complex • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon • flat-headed gudgeon • mountain galaxias • golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray crayfish (V) • Murray-Darling rainbowfish • river blackfish • obscure galaxias • silver perch (CE) • trout cod (E)
Waterbirds	49 waterbird species recorded including blue-billed duck (V), common greenshank (C,J,K), freckled duck (V), Latham's snipe (J,K) & sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K)

Native vegetation	13,320 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 246 ha of non-woody wetland & 4547 ha of river red gum.

Native fish objectives

NF1 No loss of native fish species

NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp-gudgeon species complex, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, bony herring, Murray-Darling rainbowfish, mountain galaxias, obscure galaxias

NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch, silver perch

NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, trout cod, river blackfish

NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized): golden perch, Murray cod

NF7 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): Flat-headed galaxias

NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine species into new areas (within historical range): Trout cod

NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch

Hydrology

Hydrological alteration	**Regulated river reach**	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
					1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
See Table 1 for key	Murrumbidgee River at Wagga Wagga	N/A	H+	H+	L-	M-	M-
Relevant rules from WSP	**Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) Water Source** **Access rules*:** **Rivers & creeks** (reference point Individual natural pool): pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. *Note: Some licences in this water source have a different CtP. Please see schedules 2 & 3 of the WSP.* **Natural off-river pools:** pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed **WITHIN water source:** Allowed, but no trade into off river pools						

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

There are 16 very small (<250 ML), 1 medium (500–1,000 ML) water access licences distributed throughout the PU. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the PU is 1298 ML of which 1271 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

MS5: Consider introducing cease-to-pump and commence-to-pump rules (and any associated required amendments to WAL conditions) that protect held environmental water and water from the EWAs entering unregulated streams and off-channel pools (wetlands), In-line with the Basin Plan requirement for implementation of *prerequisite policy measures* which provide for delivered environmental water to be protected.

MS6: For lagoon licences that are the target of environmental water, consider water access licence purchases from willing sellers or the negotiation of enduring agreements with licence holders.

Note: Section 7.2 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP also identifies as priority investment opportunities:

- Implement the constraints management strategy
- Seek arrangements to reduce take from the peak of wetland connecting events by negotiating for extraction to occur at other times
- Investigate modifications to Blowering and Burrinjuck dams to reduce thermal (cold water) pollution
- Investigate infrastructure to fill wetlands

Table 6 Murrumbidgee River from Tumut Junction to Berembed Weir (as measured at Wagga gauge - 410001) – gauge data began in 1895

Flow category & EWR code[23]		Flow rate (ML/d)[23, 24]	Ideal flow timing[23]	Duration[23]	Frequency (LTA) [23]	Maximum inter-event period[23]	Additional requirements/ comments[23]
Cease-to-flow	CtF	<1 ML/d	CtF events only occurred in 2% of years in the modelled pre-development scenario & did not occur in any other scenario in this PU. They should therefore be avoided to protect the fish community. The resilience of this community is likely to have been compromised by development.				
Very low flow	VLF	>250 ML/d	1980–2017 observations showed no flows below the very low flow threshold. Flows should not fall below this threshold because ecological community may have adapted to more constant flows since development				Flow ideally >0.03–0.05 m/s to de-stratify pools
Baseflow	BF1	>1400 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 365 days per year In very dry years, at least 329 days per year[25]	Every year	1895–1950 observations did not exceed 24 days for 95% of events[11]	Minimum depth of 0.3 m to allow fish passage
Nesting Support	NestS1	1400–16,000 ML/d Max rate of fall 10% per day.	**15 Sept – 15 Nov** for trout cod & Murray cod. **1 Oct – 15 Nov** for only Murray cod. (If flows are in the BF or SF range at start of period, apply EWR)	60 days minimum for trout cod & Murray cod. 45 day minimum for only Murray cod	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Allow variable flows but avoid large sudden decreases in water level to prevent loss of nesting sites. Flow decreases not to exceed 10% per day which is the 20th percentile (the fastest 20%) of fall - calculated from observed 'pre-development' flow data (1895-1950)

[23] Refer to Glossary for definitions of terms and explanatory text for EWRs

[24] These minimums are where the benefits of flow categories are likely to begin manifesting. Further substantial benefits occur, particularly for wetland connecting large freshes and overbanks, as flows increase in size. These thresholds SHOULD NOT be used to indicate that constraints only need to be raised to achieve these minimums.

[25] Based on 1895-1950 observations (considered pre-development), with 'typical year' value the median of those observations, and 'very dry' value the 95th percentile.

Flow category & EWR code[23]		Flow rate (ML/d)[23, 24]	Ideal flow timing[23]	Duration[23]	Frequency (LTA) [23]	Maximum inter-event period[23]	Additional requirements/ comments[23]
Small fresh	SF1	>5000 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally Oct – Apr & ideally 2–3 weeks after 'LF2'	10 days minimum	2 events per year	1 year	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 20% per day[26] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Small fresh	SF2	5000–16,000 ML/d	**15 Sept – Apr**	14 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 20% per day[26] Flow ideally up to 0.3 –0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Note flows of SF size have become more constant & less in line with natural season. There would be some benefit from having gaps in these flows &

[26]The 5th percentile (fastest 5% of rates of fall) of 'pre-development' 1895-1950 observed flows

Flow category & EWR code[23]		Flow rate (ML/d)[23, 24]	Ideal flow timing[23]	Duration[23]	Frequency (LTA) [23]	Maximum inter-event period[23]	Additional requirements/ comments[23]
							drying of banks & benches at appropriate times.
Large fresh	LF1	>16,000 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally July – Sept Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rate of fall: No faster than 26% per day[26] Note flows of SF & LF size have become more constant & less in line with natural season. There would be some benefit from having gaps in these flows & drying of banks & benches at appropriate times.
Large fresh	LF2	>16,000 ML/d	**Oct – Apr** Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	6–7 years in 10 (65% of years) Flows of this size are now more frequent than pre-development.	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rapid rise (comparable to natural rates) >17°C Ideally 2–3 weeks before SF1 Rate of fall: No faster than 26% per day[26]

Flow category & EWR code[23]		Flow rate (ML/d)[23, 24]	Ideal flow timing[23]	Duration[23]	Frequency (LTA) [23]	Maximum inter-event period[23]	Additional requirements/ comments[23]
Large fresh with wetland connection[27],[28] * (below bankfull: in the upper part of the 'LF' band)	W-LF3 (core wetland & off-channel fish refuge)	Not relevant as a river flow as the required frequency of flows in 90% of years is not achieved in this PU in the pre-development modelled scenario or in pre-1950s observations. However, there may be target sites for filling with infrastructure (where possible with carp screens or other exclusion devices) where refuges could be maintained.					
	W-LF4 (Floodplain specialist fish spawning)	Not relevant as a river flow as the required frequency of 10-day flows in 70% of years is not met in this PU in the pre-development modelled scenario or in pre-1950s observations. However, there may be target sites for filling with infrastructure (where possible with carp screens or other exclusion devices) where populations of flat-headed galaxias can be re-established.					
	W-LF5 (Fish dispersal & condition)	>28,000 ML/d – **difficult to deliver under current constraints**	**Anytime** – but ideally Sept –Feb	5 days minimum for fish dispersal	2–3 years in 10 (1 every 3–5 years) (25% of years)	5 years	
	W-LF6 (Non-woody veg zone – also for frog recruitment)	>28,000 ML/d – **difficult to deliver under current constraints**	**July – Feb** flow timing. There are benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	3–10 months. Refers to the persistence of standing water (minimum 3-7 months depending on vegetation community) *The median observed duration for flows of this size is around 5*	6–8 years in 10 (70% of years)	2 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow drawdown for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. For best benefits duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required during the growing season (from Sept on). Also note that some frog species are

[27] In other catchments, connection to major wetlands systems would generally occur at and above bankfull level. The geomorphology of the Murrumbidgee system is such that major billabong, anabranch and other off-channel wetland systems are connected below bankfull level. Hence the category of 'wetland connecting flow is used in the Murrumbidgee.

[28] Light grey background (and an * in 1st column of row) denotes that flows to this zone are currently difficult to deliver due to potential impacts on third parties. Implementation of the constraints management strategy would alleviate this. In the meantime, deliveries to these areas may only be possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

Flow category & EWR code[23]		Flow rate (ML/d)[23, 24]	Ideal flow timing[23]	Duration[23]	Frequency (LTA) [23]	Maximum inter-event period[23]	Additional requirements/ comments[23]
				days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 5 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 3 days within season			summer breeders so will need at least 3 months from Oct. To increase cover & extent of non-woody vegetation communities - clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of higher flow magnitude & successive flows also has the potential to increase non-woody vegetation cover & extent &/or limit encroachment of woody species (if desired).
	W-LF7 (fish connect flow)	>28,000 ML/d –**difficult to deliver under current constraints**	**Anytime**[29], but triggered by significant fish breeding in off-channel wetlands. Flow 3–18 months after breeding occurs. Flow must occur before habitat (depth, cover, water quality)	5 days	3 years in 10 or as required by breeding triggers (30% of years)	5 years	Ideally provide a protracted recession to promote exit to the river. This is for within 3–18 months so long as sufficient habitat (depth, cover) is maintained in the wetland to support the strong 0+ cohort until re-connection occurs - may be wetland specific. Trigger is verified breeding event. Where there has been insufficient monitoring

[29] Return movement may vary seasonally, so future research will inform any necessary refinement in the timing of this.

Flow category & EWR code[23]		Flow rate (ML/d)[23, 24]	Ideal flow timing[23]	Duration[23]	Frequency (LTA) [23]	Maximum inter-event period[23]	Additional requirements/ comments[23]
			of waterbody is lost by drying.				to confirm/deny this, the trigger is a long duration wetland connecting LF (W-LF4) or an overbank (OB-S1, OB-S2 or OB-L1) in those PUs where these have been shown to produce significant breeding responses. The 3+ month delay after the breeding event is to allow recruits to use the nursey to move into the river & reach sufficient maturity to move into the river.
Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 1) [30] # (Floodplain specialist fish)	OB-Small 1	Not relevant as a river flow as the required frequency of 10-day flows in 70% of years is not met in this PU in the pre-development modelled scenario or in pre-1950s observations. However, there may be target sites for filling with infrastructure (where possible with carp screens or other exclusion devices) where populations of flat-headed galaxias can be re-established.					
#Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 2) [30]	OB-Small 2	>48,000 ML/d **– not deliverable**	**Anytime**[31], but ideally Aug –Feb	In line with natural median duration for fish dispersal &	5 years in 10 (50% of years)	4 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow drawdown for

[30] Dark grey background (and # in 1st col of row) denotes flows of this size cannot be delivered in the river. The flows occur due to tributary rainfall events or dam spills. Deliveries to these areas are only possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

[31] Analysis of flows of this size indicates that they occur in the required frequency of 50% of years only when events in any season are accepted. Therefore, this flow is considered as applicable to river red gum (which may benefit from events in any season, though 'in season' flows are preferred) but not necessarily for water bird breeding. Events that do occur in the ideal season may still be beneficial to waterbird breeding.

Flow category & EWR code[23]		Flow rate (ML/d)[23, 24]	Ideal flow timing[23]	Duration[23]	Frequency (LTA) [23]	Maximum inter-event period[23]	Additional requirements/ comments[23]
(River red gum zone)				riparian river red gum communities For wetlands 3–7 months' persistence of standing water For streamside areas, only duration to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required *The median modelled natural duration for flows of this size is ~4 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 4 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 2 days within season*			shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support establishment of river red gum – clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of successive flows will also improve the condition of existing river red gum. For timing: flow can occur earlier, but for best benefits, duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required from Sept on to fit with vegetation growing season & bird breeding seasonality. Also note that some frog species are summer breeders, which, when a target for flows, will need at least 3 months from Oct.
Large Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Large 1) (Black box zone)	OB Large 1	Not applicable – Black box & large-scale colonial waterbird breeding not a feature of this PU.					

PU5: Murrumbidgee River – Berembed Weir to Gogeldrie Weir

The Murrumbidgee River – Berembed Weir to Gogeldrie Weir PU is situated within the Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) Water Source and Murrumbidgee Western Water Source.

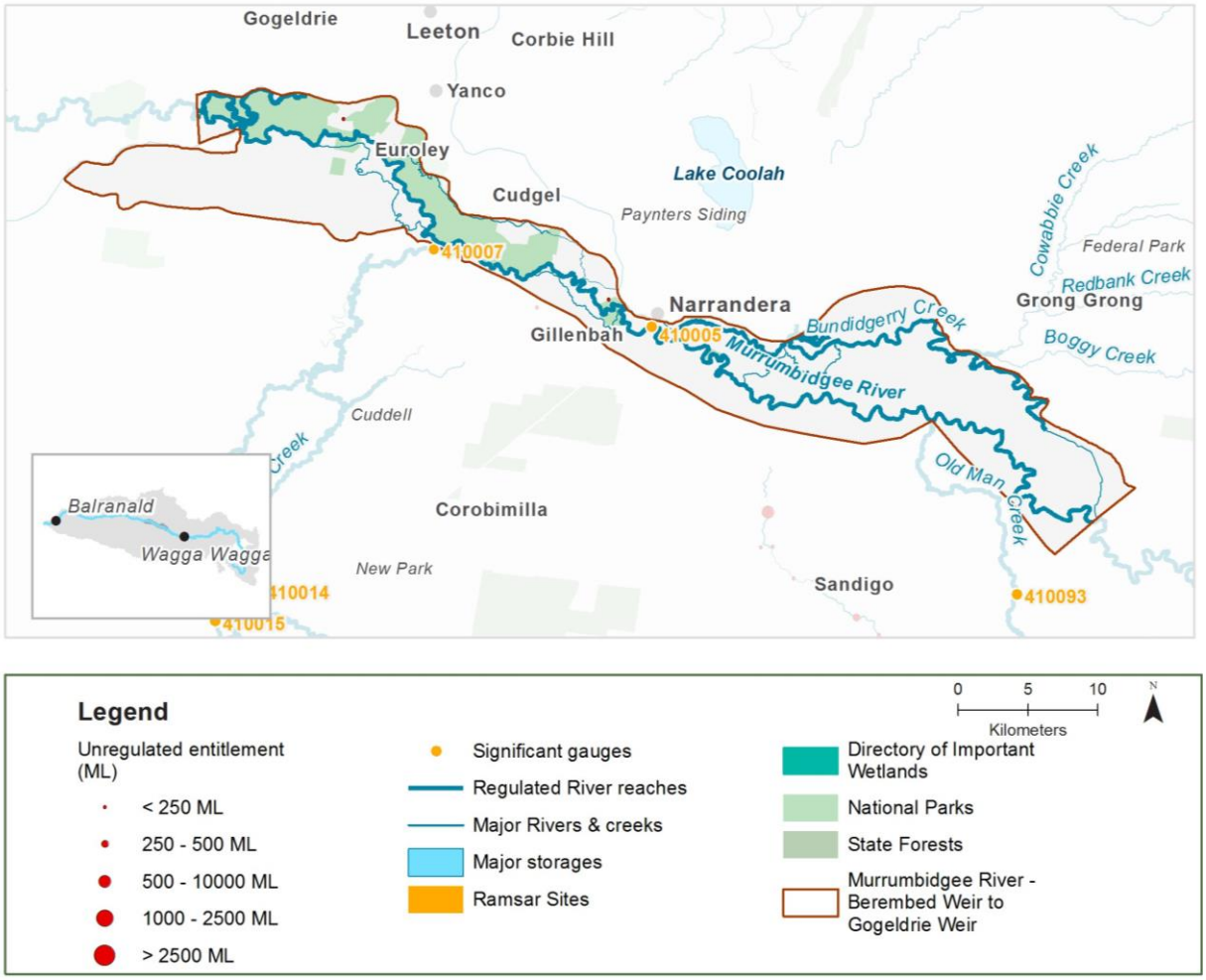

Figure 6 Map of Murrumbidgee River – Berembed Weir to Gogeldrie Weir PU. Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauge relevant to the PU is Murrumbidgee River @ Narrandera (410005)

Key ecological values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)	
Native fish	• Australian smelt • bony herring • carp-gudgeon species complex • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon • flat-headed gudgeon • golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray-Darling rainbowfish • river blackfish • silver perch (CE) • trout cod (E) • unspecked hardyhead
Waterbirds	49 waterbird species recorded including Australian painted snipe (E), Latham's snipe (J,K) & marsh sandpiper (C,J,K)
Native vegetation	14,566 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 526 ha of black box, 3 ha of lignum, 161 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation & 12,320 ha of river red gum.

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt carp-gudgeon species complex, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, bony herring, Murray-Darling rainbowfish, unspecked hardyhead
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch, silver perch
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, trout cod, river blackfish
NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized): golden perch, Murray cod
NF7 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): flat-headed galaxias, Murray hardyhead
NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine species into new areas (within historical range): trout cod
NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch
NF10 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived diadromous native fish species into new areas (within historical range): short-headed lamprey

Hydrology

	Regulated river reach	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
					1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	Murrumbidgee River at Narrandera	N/A	H^+	H^+	M^-	M^-	M^-
	Murrumbidgee River d/s Yanco Weir	H^-	H^+	M^+	M^-	M^-	M^-

Relevant rules from WSP	**Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) Water Source** **Access rules*:** **Rivers & creeks** (reference point Individual natural pool): pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. *Note: Some licences in this water source have a different CtP. Please see schedules 2 & 3 of the WSP.* **Natural off-river pools:** pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed **WITHIN water source:** Allowed, but no trade into off river pools **Murrumbidgee Western Water Source:** **Access rules*:** **Rivers & creeks**: no pool drawdown. **Off-river pools**: pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: no trade allowed. **WITHIN water source:** allowed, but no trade into off-river pools or onto Talpee Creek.

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

There are 4 very small (<250 ML) water access licences distributed throughout the PU. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the PU is 286 ML. All of this entitlement is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

MS5: Consider introducing cease-to-pump and commence-to-pump rules (and any associated required amendments to WAL conditions) that protect held environmental water and water from the EWAs entering unregulated streams and off-channel pools (wetlands), In-line with the Basin Plan requirement for implementation of *prerequisite policy measures* which provide for delivered environmental water to be protected.

MS6: For lagoon licences that are the target of environmental water, consider water access licence purchases from willing sellers or the negotiation of enduring agreements with licence holders.

Note: Section 7.2 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP also identifies as priority investment opportunities:

- Implement the constraints management strategy
- Seek arrangements to reduce take from the peak of wetland connecting events by negotiating for extraction to occur at other times
- Investigate infrastructure to fill wetlands

Table 7 Murrumbidgee (from Berembed Weir to Gogeldrie Weir) (as measured at Narrandera gauge – 410005) – gauge data began in 1914

Flow category & EWR code[32]		Flow rate (ML/d)[32, 33]	Ideal flow timing[32]	Duration[32]	Frequency (LTA)[32]	Maximum inter-event period[32]	Additional requirements/ comments[32]
Cease-to-flow	CtF	<1 ML/d	CtF events only occurred in 6% & 1% of years in the modelled pre-development & post development scenarios respectively. They did not occur in observed data (1914–2017) in this PU. They should therefore be avoided to protect the fish community. The resilience of this community is likely to have been compromised by development.				
Very low flow	VLF	>230 ML/d	1980–2017 observations showed no flows below the very low flow threshold. Flows should not fall below this threshold because ecological community may have adapted to more constant flows since development				Flow ideally >0.03–0.05 m/s to de-stratify pools
Baseflow	BF1	>1000 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 344 days per year In very dry years, at least 168 days per year[34]	Every year	1914–1950 observations did not exceed 44 days for 95% of events[34]	Minimum depth of 0.3 m to allow fish passage
Nesting Support	NestS1	1000–14,000 ML/d Max rate of fall 13% per day.	**15 Sep – 15 Nov** for trout cod & Murray cod. **1 Oct – 15 Nov** for only Murray cod.	60 days minimum for trout cod & Murray cod. 45 day minimum for only Murray cod	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Allow variable flows but avoid large sudden decreases in water level to prevent loss of nesting sites. Flow decreases not to exceed 13% per day which is the 20th percentile (the fastest 20%) of fall - calculated from observed

[32] Refer to Glossary for definitions of terms and explanatory text for EWRs

[33] These minimums are where the benefits of flow categories are likely to begin manifesting. Further substantial benefits occur, particularly for wetland connecting large freshes and overbanks, as flows increase in size. These thresholds SHOULD NOT be used to indicate that constraints only need to be raised to achieve these minimums.

[34] Based on 1914-1950 observations (considered pre-development), with 'typical year' value the median of those observations, and 'very dry' value the 95th percentile.

Flow category & EWR code[32]		Flow rate (ML/d)[32, 33]	Ideal flow timing[32]	Duration[32]	Frequency (LTA)[32]	Maximum inter-event period[32]	Additional requirements/ comments[32]
			(If flows are in the BF or SF range at start of period, apply EWR)				'pre-development' flow data (1914-1950)
Small fresh	SF1	>4000 ML/d	**Anytime** - but ideally Oct to Apr, & ideally 2–3 weeks after 'LF2'	10 days minimum	2 events per year. Flows of this size are now more frequent than pre-development.	1 year	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 21% per day[35] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Note flows of SF size have become more constant & less in line with natural season. There would be some benefit from having gaps in these flows & drying of banks & benches at appropriate times.
Small fresh	SF2	4000–14,000 ML/d	**15 Sept – Apr**	14 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years) Flows of this size are now more frequent than	2 years	>20°C for Oct to Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 21% per day[35]

[35] The 5th percentile (fastest 5% of rates of fall) of 'pre-development' 1914-1950 observed flows

Flow category & EWR code[32]		Flow rate (ML/d)[32, 33]	Ideal flow timing[32]	Duration[32]	Frequency (LTA)[32]	Maximum inter-event period[32]	Additional requirements/ comments[32]
					pre-development.		Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Note flows of SF size have become more constant & less in line with natural season. There would be some benefit from having gaps in these flows & drying of banks & benches at appropriate times.
Large fresh	LF1	>14,000 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally July – Sept Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests	5 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rate of fall: No faster than 19% per day[35]
Large fresh	LF2	>14,000 ML/d	**Oct to Apr** Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests	5 days minimum	6–7 years in 10 (65% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rapid rise (comparable to natural rates) >17°C Ideally 2–3 weeks before SF1 Rate of fall: No faster than 19% per day[35]

Flow category & EWR code[32]		Flow rate (ML/d)[32, 33]	Ideal flow timing[32]	Duration[32]	Frequency (LTA)[32]	Maximum inter-event period[32]	Additional requirements/ comments[32]
Large fresh with wetland connection[36],[37] * (below bankfull: in the upper part of the 'LF' band)	W-LF3 (core wetland & off-channel fish refuge)	Not relevant as a river flow as the required frequency of flows in 90% of years is not achieved in this PU in the pre-development modelled scenario or in pre-1950s observations. However, there may be target sites for filling with infrastructure (where possible with carp screens or other exclusion devices) where refuges could be maintained.					
	W-LF4 (Floodplain specialist fish spawning)	Not relevant as a river flow as the required frequency of 10-day flows in 70% of years is not met in this PU in the pre-development modelled scenario or in pre-1950s observations. However, there may be target sites for filling with infrastructure (where possible with carp screens or other exclusion devices) where populations of flat-headed galaxias and Murray hardyhead can be re-established.					
	W-LF5 (Fish dispersal & condition)	>25,000 ML/d – **not deliverable under current constraints**	**Anytime** – but ideally Sept – Feb	5 days minimum for fish dispersal	2–3 years in 10 (1 every 3–5 years)	5 years	
	W-LF6 (Non-woody veg zone – also for frog recruitment)	>25,000 ML/d – **not deliverable under current constraints**	**July – Feb** flow timing. There are benefits also outside that period including by providing bird	3–10 months. Refers to the persistence of standing water (minimum 3-7 months depending on	6–8 years in 10 (70% of years)	2 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. For best benefits duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required during the growing season (from Sept

[36] In other catchments, connection to major wetlands systems would generally occur at and above bankfull level. The geomorphology of the Murrumbidgee system is such that major billabong, anabranch and other off-channel wetland systems are connected below bankfull level. Hence the category of 'wetland connecting flow is used in the Murrumbidgee.

[37] Light grey background (and * in 1st column of row) denotes that flows to this zone are currently difficult to deliver due to potential impacts on third parties. Implementation of the constraints management strategy may alleviate this. In the meantime, deliveries to these areas may only be possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

Flow category & EWR code[32]		Flow rate (ML/d)[32, 33]	Ideal flow timing[32]	Duration[32]	Frequency (LTA)[32]	Maximum inter-event period[32]	Additional requirements/ comments[32]
			foraging habitat	vegetation community) *The median observed duration for flows of this size is around 8 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 8 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 5 days within season*			on). Also note that some frog species are summer breeders so will need at least 3 months from Oct. To increase cover & extent of non-woody vegetation communities - clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of higher flow magnitude & successive flows also has the potential to increase non-woody vegetation cover & extent &/or limit encroachment of woody species (if desired).
	W-LF7 (fish connect flow)	>25,000 ML/d – **not deliverable under current constraints**	**Anytime**[38], but triggered by significant fish breeding in off-channel wetlands Flow 3–18 months after breeding occurs	5 days	3 years in 10 or as required by breeding triggers	5 years	Ideally provide a protracted recession to promote exit to the river. This is for within 3–18 months so long as sufficient habitat (depth, cover) is maintained in the wetland to support the strong 0+ cohort until re-connection occurs - may be wetland specific.

[38] Return movement may vary seasonally, so future research will inform any necessary refinement in the timing of this.

Flow category & EWR code[32]		Flow rate (ML/d)[32, 33]	Ideal flow timing[32]	Duration[32]	Frequency (LTA)[32]	Maximum inter-event period[32]	Additional requirements/ comments[32]
			Flow must occur before habitat (depth, cover, water quality) of waterbody is lost by drying				Trigger is verified breeding event. Where there has been insufficient monitoring to confirm/deny this, the trigger is a long duration wetland connecting LF (W-LF4) or an overbank (OB-S1, OB-S2 or OB-L1) in those PUs where these have been shown to produce significant breeding responses. The 3+ month delay following the breeding event is to allow recruits to utilize the nursey to move into the river & reach sufficient maturity to move into the river.
Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 1) [39] # (Floodplain specialist fish)	OB-Small 1	Not relevant as a river flow as the required frequency of 10-day flows in 70% of years is not met in this PU in the pre-development modelled scenario or in pre-1950s observations. However, there may be target sites for filling with infrastructure (where possible with carp screens or other exclusion devices) where populations of flat-headed galaxias and Murray hardyhead can be re-established.					

[39] Dark grey background (and # in 1st col of row) denotes flows of this size cannot be delivered in the river. The flows occur due to tributary rainfall events or dam spills. Deliveries to these areas are only possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

Flow category & EWR code[32]		Flow rate (ML/d)[32, 33]	Ideal flow timing[32]	Duration[32]	Frequency (LTA)[32]	Maximum inter-event period[32]	Additional requirements/ comments[32]
#Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 2) (River red gum zone) #	OB-Small 2	>38,000 ML/d – **not deliverable**	**Anytime**[40] - but ideally Aug – Feb.	In line with natural median duration for fish dispersal & riparian river red gum communities. For wetlands 3–7 months' persistence of standing water. For streamside areas, only duration to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required. *The median observed duration for flows of this size is around 8 days. We analysed for*	5 years in 10	4 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support river red gum flowering, seed set and seedling establishment - clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of successive flows will also improve the condition of existing river red gum. For timing: flow can occur earlier, but for best benefits, duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required from Sept on to fit with vegetation growing season & bird breeding seasonality. Also note that some frog species are summer breeders, which, when a target for flows, will need at least 3 months from Oct.

[40] Analysis of flows of this size indicates that they occur in the required frequency of 50% of years only when events in any season are accepted. Therefore, this flow is considered as applicable to river red gum (which may benefit from events in any season, though 'in season' flows are preferred) but not necessarily for water bird breeding. Events that do occur in the ideal season may still be beneficial to waterbird breeding.

Flow category & EWR code[32]		Flow rate (ML/d)[32, 33]	Ideal flow timing[32]	Duration[32]	Frequency (LTA)[32]	Maximum inter-event period[32]	Additional requirements/ comments[32]
				cumulative flows of 8 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 4 days within season			
OB Large 1 (Black box zone)		Not applicable - black box is not prevalent in this area, only seen in the western portion of the PU where Darlington Point flows may be more relevant. Large-scale bird breeding not a feature of this PU.					

PU6: Murrumbidgee River – Gogeldrie Weir to Maude Weir

The Murrumbidgee River – Gogeldrie Weir to Maude Weir PU is situated within the Murrumbidgee (Gogeldrie to Waldaira) Water Source

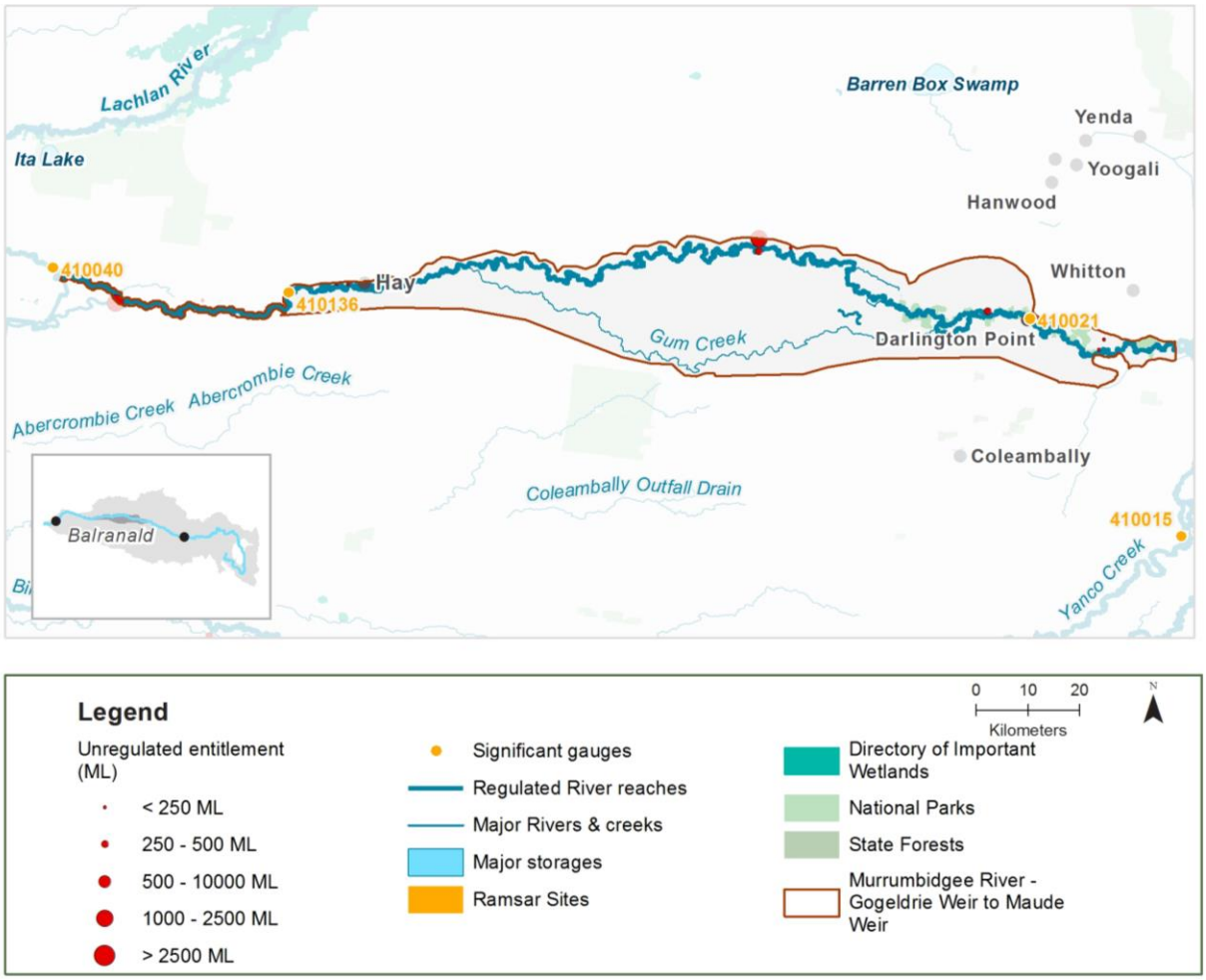

Figure 7 Map of Murrumbidgee River – Gogeldrie Weir to Maude Weir PU.
Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauges relevant to the PU are Murrumbidgee River @ Darlington Point (410021) and Murrumbidgee River @ Hay Weir (410136).

Key ecological values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • bony herring • carp-gudgeon species complex • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon	• flat-headed gudgeon • golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray-Darling rainbowfish	• Murray crayfish (V) • river blackfish • silver perch (CE) • trout cod (E) • unspecked hardyhead
Waterbirds	56 waterbirds recorded including caspian tern (J), blue-billed duck (V), brolga (V), freckled duck (V), magpie goose (V)		
Native vegetation	161,451 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 20,581 ha of black box, 3944 of lignum, 213 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation & 26,787 ha of river red gum.		

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp-gudgeon species complex, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, bony herring Murray-Darling rainbowfish, unspecked hardyhead
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch, silver perch
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, trout cod, river blackfish
NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized): golden perch, Murray cod
NF7 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): Flat-headed galaxias
NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine species into new areas (within historical range): trout cod
NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch
NF10 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived diadromous native fish species into new areas (within historical range): short-headed lamprey

Hydrology

Hydrological alteration	**Regulated river reach**	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
					1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
See Table 1 for key	Murrumbidgee River at Darlington Point	N/A	H^+	M^-	M^-	M^-	M^-
Relevant rules from WSP	**Murrumbidgee (Gogeldrie to Waldaira) Water Source** **Access rules*:** **Rivers & creeks:** pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Natural off-river pools:** pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works.						

	Trading rules: **INTO water source:** No trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools

There are 8 very small (<250 ML), 2 small (250–500), 1 medium (500–1000 ML) & 2 very large (>2500 ML) water access licences distributed throughout the PU. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the PU is 15,102 ML of which 15,063 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*

1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.

2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences

3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences

4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences

5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

MS5: Consider introducing cease-to-pump and commence-to-pump rules (and any associated required amendments to WAL conditions) that protect held environmental water and water from the EWAs entering unregulated streams and off-channel pools (wetlands), In-line with the Basin Plan requirement for implementation of *prerequisite policy measures* which provide for delivered environmental water to be protected.

MS6: For lagoon licences that are the target of environmental water, consider water access licence purchases from willing sellers or the negotiation of enduring agreements with licence holders.

Note: Section 7.2 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP also identifies as priority investment opportunities:

- Implement the constraints management strategy
- Seek arrangements to reduce take from the peak of wetland connecting events by negotiating for extraction to occur at other times
- Investigate infrastructure to fill wetlands

Table 8 Murrumbidgee (from Gogeldrie Weir to Maude Weir) (as measured at Darlington Point gauge - 410021) – gauge data began in 1914

Flow category & EWR code[41]		Flow rate (ML/d)[41, 42]	Ideal flow timing[41]	Duration[41]	Frequency (LTA) [41]	Maximum inter-event period[41]	Additional requirements/ comments[41]
Cease-to-flow	CtF	<1 ML/d	CtF events only occurred in 8% & 1% of years in the modelled pre-development & post development scenarios respectively. They did not occur in observed data (1914–2017) in this PU. They should therefore be avoided to protect the fish community. The resilience of this community is likely to have been compromised by development.				
Very low flow	VLF	>170 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 365 days per year In very dry years, at least 320 days per year [43]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 6 days for 95% of events[44]	Flow ideally >0.03–0.05 m/s to de-stratify pools
Baseflow	BF1	>800 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 338 days per year In very dry years, at least 227 days per year[43]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 25 days for 95% of events[44]	Minimum depth of 0.3 m to allow fish passage
Nesting Support	NestS1	800-12,000 ML/d Max rate of fall 13% per day.	**15 Sep – 15 Nov** for trout cod & Murray cod. **1 Oct – 15 Nov** for only Murray cod.	60 days minimum for trout cod & Murray cod. 45 day minimum for only Murray cod	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Allow variable flows but avoid large sudden decreases in water level to prevent loss of nesting sites. Flow decreases not to exceed 13% per day which is the 20th percentile (the fastest 20%) of fall - calculated from observed 'pre-development' flow data (1914-1950)

[41] Refer to Glossary for definitions of terms and explanatory text for EWRs

[42] These minimums are where the benefits of flow categories are likely to begin manifesting. Further substantial benefits occur, particularly for wetland connecting large freshes and overbanks, as flows increase in size. These thresholds SHOULD NOT be used to indicate that constraints only need to be raised to achieve these minimums.

[43] Based on highest of modelled 'pre-development' and 1914–1950 observations (considered pre-development), with 'typical year' value the median of those observations, and 'very dry' value the 95th percentile. Highest chosen because current is higher and ecological community may have adapted to more constant flows.

[44] Post development period chosen because ecological community may have adapted to more constant flows since development.

Flow category & EWR code[41]		Flow rate (ML/d)[41, 42]	Ideal flow timing[41]	Duration[41]	Frequency (LTA) [41]	Maximum inter-event period[41]	Additional requirements/ comments[41]
			(If flows are in the BF or SF range at start of period, apply EWR)				
Small fresh	SF1	>4000 ML/d	**Anytime** - but ideally Oct to Apr, & ideally 2–3 weeks after 'LF2'	10 days minimum	2 events per year	1 year	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 18% per day[45] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Small fresh	SF2	4000–12,000 ML/d	**15 Sep** – **Apr**	14 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	>20°C for Oct to Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 18% per day[45] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Large fresh	LF1	>12,000 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally Jul–Sept Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid	5 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)

[45] The 5th percentile (fastest 5% of rates of fall) of 'pre-development' 1914-1950 observed flows

Flow category & EWR code[41]		Flow rate (ML/d)[41, 42]	Ideal flow timing[41]	Duration[41]	Frequency (LTA) [41]	Maximum inter-event period[41]	Additional requirements/ comments[41]
			flushing of nests.				Rate of fall: No faster than 21% per day[45]
Large fresh	LF2	>12,000 ML/d	**Oct** – **Apr** Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	6–7 years in 10 (65% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rapid rise (comparable to natural rates) >17°C Ideally 2–3 weeks before SF1 Rate of fall: No faster than 21% per day[45]
Large fresh with wetland connection[46], [47] * (below bankfull: in the upper part of the 'LF' band)	W-LF3 (core wetland & off-channel fish refuge)	>15,500 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver this minimum under current constraints**	**Anytime** – but ideally July-Feb for non-woody vegetation	7–12 months water retention for non-woody vegetation. Permanent for key floodplain specialist refuge pools. *The median observed & modelled natural duration for flows of this size is*	8–10 years in 10 (90% of years)	18 months (but no drying out of refuge pools for floodplain specialist native fish)	In dry years maintaining refuge pools for floodplain specialist native fish may require pumping.

[46] In other catchments, connection to major wetlands systems would generally occur at and above bankfull level. The geomorphology of the Murrumbidgee system is such that major billabong, anabranch and other off-channel wetland systems are connected below bankfull level. Hence the category of 'wetland connecting flow is used in the Murrumbidgee.

[47] Grey background (and * in 1st column of row) denotes that flows to this zone are currently difficult to deliver due to potential impacts on third parties. The constraints management strategy may alleviate this.

Flow category & EWR code[41]	Flow rate (ML/d)[41, 42]	Ideal flow timing[41]	Duration[41]	Frequency (LTA) [41]	Maximum inter-event period[41]	Additional requirements/ comments[41]
			around 9 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 9 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 4 days within season			
W-LF4 (Floodplain specialist fish spawning)	>15,500 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver this minimum under current constraints**	**Oct** – **Apr**	10 days minimum[48] The median modelled natural duration for flows of this size is around 10 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 10 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 5 days within season	5 years in 10 (50% of years)	2 years	For floodplain specialist fish – ideally >22°C & 2–4 weeks after spawning flow. In very dry periods deliver to discrete wetlands via infrastructure to protect populations where required & feasible. Note floodplain specialist fish are currently believed to be locally extinct in this PU. This EWR is relevant should they be re-introduced.

[48] 10 days is minimum to allow fish to promote productivity and food production in a wetland and support spawning/nesting and hatching. There may be cases where populations of floodplain specialists can be supported with shorter flows (i.e., substantial habitat already exists, and small inflows promote additional productivity and food supply). In non-permanent wetlands a follow up reconnecting flow may be required within 12 months or water levels in the wetland will need to be maintained with infrastructure until the next re-connection.

Flow category & EWR code[41]	Flow rate (ML/d)[41, 42]	Ideal flow timing[41]	Duration[41]	Frequency (LTA) [41]	Maximum inter-event period[41]	Additional requirements/ comments[41]
W-LF5 (Fish dispersal & condition)	>15,500 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver this minimum under current constraints**	**Anytime** – but ideally Sept – Feb	5 days minimum for fish dispersal	2–3 years in 10 (1 every 3–5 years) (25% of years)	5 years	
W-LF6 (Non-woody veg zone – also for frog recruitment)	>15,500 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver this minimum under current constraints**	**July** – **Feb flow timing** There are benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	3–10 months. Refers to the persistence of standing water (minimum 3-7 months depending on vegetation community) *The median modelled natural duration for flows of this size is around 9 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 9 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 4 days within season*	6-8 years in 10 (70% of years)	2 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. For best benefits duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required during the growing season (from Sept on). Also note that some frog species are summer breeders so will need at least 3 months from Oct. To increase cover & extent of non-woody vegetation communities - clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of higher flow magnitude & successive flows also has the potential to increase non-woody vegetation cover & extent &/or limit encroachment of woody species (if desired).

Flow category & EWR code[41]		Flow rate (ML/d)[41, 42]	Ideal flow timing[41]	Duration[41]	Frequency (LTA) [41]	Maximum inter-event period[41]	Additional requirements/ comments[41]
	W-LF7 (fish connect flow)	>15,500 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver this minimum under current constraints**	**Anytime**[49], but triggered by significant fish breeding in off-channel wetlands. Flow 3–18 months after breeding occurs. Flow must occur before habitat (depth, cover, water quality) of waterbody is lost by drying.	5 days	3 years in 10 or as required by breeding triggers (30% of years)	5 years	Ideally provide a protracted recession to promote exit to the river. This is for within 3–18 months so long as sufficient habitat (depth, cover) is maintained in the wetland to support the strong 0+ cohort until re-connection occurs - may be wetland specific. Trigger is verified breeding event. Where there has been insufficient monitoring to confirm/deny this, the trigger is a long duration wetland connecting LF (W-LF4) or an overbank (OB-S1, OB-S2 or OB-L1) in those PUs where these have been shown to produce significant breeding responses. The 3+ month delay following the breeding event is to allow recruits to use the nursey to move into the river & reach sufficient maturity to move into the river.
Floodplain Connection Flow [50] # (Overbank Small 1)	OB-Small 1	Not relevant as a river flow this size (that inundates the floodplain 'proper') because the required frequency of 10-day flows in 70% of years is not met in this PU in the pre-development modelled scenario or in pre-1950s observations. However, there may be target sites for filling with infrastructure (where possible with carp screens or other exclusion devices) where populations of flat-headed galaxias can be re-established.					

[49] Return movement may vary seasonally, so future research will inform any necessary refinement in the timing of this.

[50] Dark grey background (and # in 1st column of row) denotes flows of this size cannot be delivered in the river. The flows occur due to tributary rainfall events or dam spills. Deliveries to these areas are only possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

Flow category & EWR code[41]		Flow rate (ML/d)[41, 42]	Ideal flow timing[41]	Duration[41]	Frequency (LTA) [41]	Maximum inter-event period[41]	Additional requirements/ comments[41]
(Floodplain specialist fish)							
#Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 2) (River red gum zone) [50]	OB-Small 2	28,000 ML/d – **not deliverable**	**Aug** – **Feb**, with benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	In line with natural median duration for fish dispersal & riparian river red gum communities. For wetlands 3–7 months persist-ence of standing water. For streamside areas, only duration to fill the soil profile, depressions/billa-bongs required. *The median modelled natural duration for flows of this size is ~10 days. We analy-sed for cumu-lative flows of 10 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 5 days within season*	5 years in 10 (50% of years)	4 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support river red gum flowering, seed set and seedling establishment & to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands and lignum seedling germination and establishment– clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. This also benefits river cooba. The provision of periods of successive flows will also improve the condition of existing river red gum, lignum & river cooba. For timing: flow can occur earlier, but for best benefits, duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required from Sept on to fit with vegetation growing season & bird breeding seasonality. Also note that some frog species are summer breeders, which, when a target for flows, will need at least 3 months from Oct.

Flow category & EWR code[41]		Flow rate (ML/d)[41, 42]	Ideal flow timing[41]	Duration[41]	Frequency (LTA) [41]	Maximum inter-event period[41]	Additional requirements/ comments[41]
#Large Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Large 1)[50] (Black box zone)	OB Large 1	40,000 ML/d – **not deliverable**	Anytime[51], though ideally Sept – Mar. There are benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	2–6 months for black box & lignum in wetlands. 3–6 months for bird breeding. Refers to the persistence of standing water, flow can be shorter. For streamside areas, only duration sufficient to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required. The median modelled natural duration for flows of this size is around 8 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 8 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 5 days within season	2–3 years in 10 (25% of years)	5 years (up to 10 years for outer black box areas)	Ideally slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support black box flowering and seedling establishment, to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands & lignum seedling establishment- clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. This also benefits river cooba. The provision of periods of successive flows will also increase the potential for recovery of existing river red gum, lignum & river cooba communities. Also note that some frog species are summer breeders, which, when a target for flows, will need at least 3 months from Oct.

[51] Analysis of flows of this size indicates that they only occur in the required frequency and within the maximum allowable gap between events when events in any season are accepted. Therefore, this flow is considered as applicable to black box (which may benefit from events in any season, though 'in season' flows are preferred) but not necessarily for water bird breeding. Events that do occur in the ideal season may still be beneficial to waterbird breeding.

PU7: Lower Murrumbidgee Floodplain

The Lower Murrumbidgee Floodplain PU is situated within the Murrumbidgee (Gogeldrie to Waldaira) Water Source & Murrumbidgee Western Water Source. It includes the Lowbidgee Area which is a specific exclusion from the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated & Alluvial Water Sources. This area is covered in the WSP for the regulated Murrumbidgee. There are unregulated licences on Tala Lake, but these are considered as part of the Murrumbidgee Western Water Source.

Maude & Redbank weirs enable water to be directed onto the floodplain in the Nimmie-Caira & the South Redbank (Yanga) & North Redbank areas.

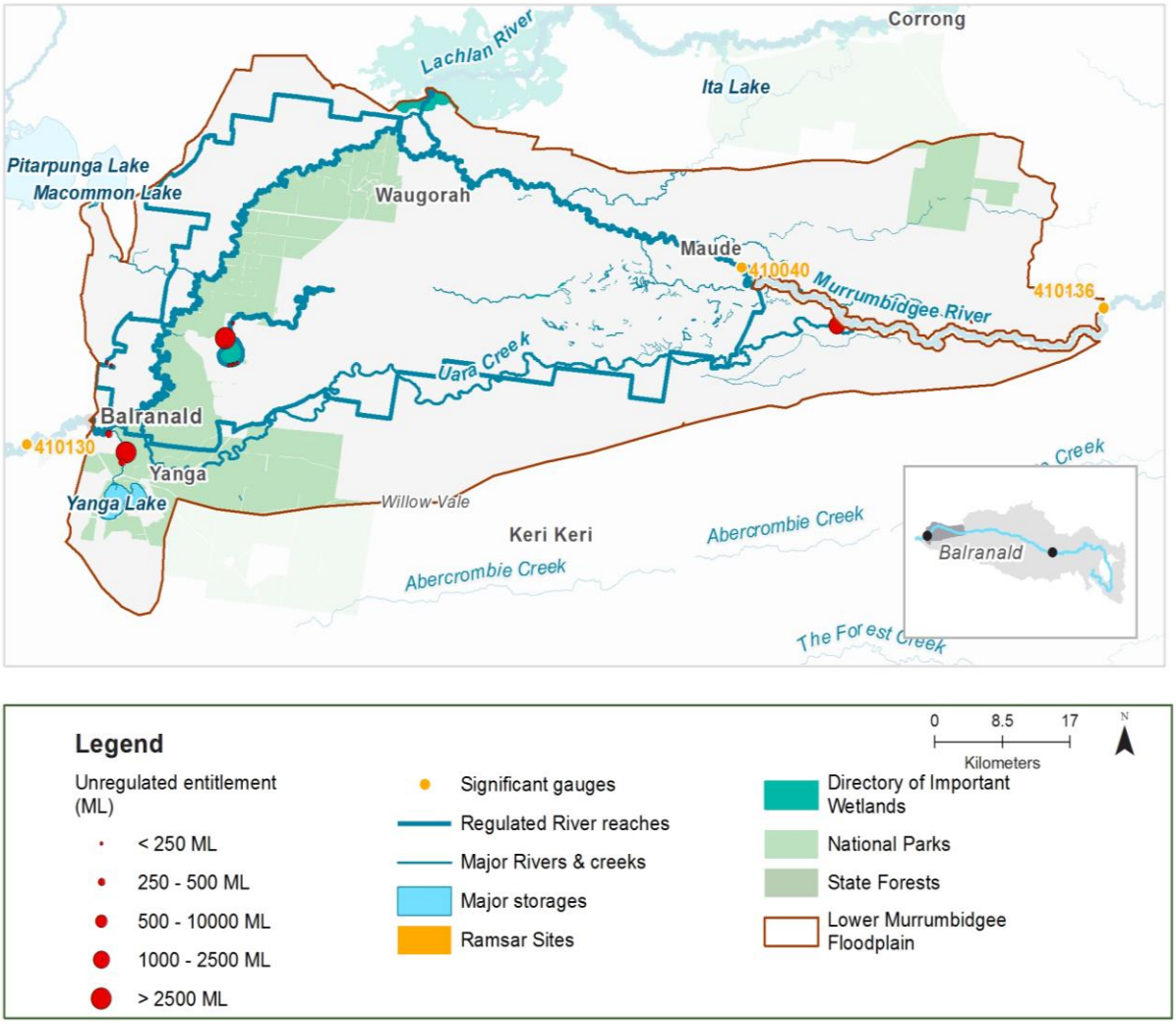

Figure 8 Map of Lower Murrumbidgee Floodplain PU.
Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauge relevant to the PU is Murrumbidgee River @ Maude Weir (410040)

Key ecological values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • bony herring • carp-gudgeon species complex • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon	• flat-headed gudgeon • golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray-Darling rainbowfish	• silver perch (CE) • trout cod (E) • unspecked hardyhead
Waterbirds	77 waterbird species recorded including Australasian bittern (E), Australian painted snipe (E), black-tailed godwit, (V, C,J,K), common greenshank (C,J,K), marsh sandpiper (C,J,K), red-necked stint (C,J,K), ruddy turnstone (C,J,K), sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K), wood sandpiper (C,J,K), curlew sandpiper (CE, C,J,K), Caspian tern (J) Latham's snipe (J,K), pectoral sandpiper (J,K), blue-billed duck (V), brolga (V), freckled duck (V) & magpie goose (V)		
Native vegetation	188,784 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 31,714 ha of black box, 52,769 ha of lignum, 2,940 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation & 57,412 ha of river red gum.		

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp-gudgeon species complex, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, bony herring, Murray-Darling rainbowfish, unspecked hardyhead
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch, silver perch
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, trout cod
NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized): golden perch, Murray cod
NF7 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): olive perchlet
NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch
NF10 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived diadromous native fish species into new areas (within historical range): short-headed lamprey

Hydrology

Hydrological alteration	**Regulated river reach**	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
					1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
See Table 1 for key	Murrumbidgee River d/s Maude Weir	N/A	H^-	M^-	M^-	M^-	M^-
Relevant rules from WSP	**Murrumbidgee (Gogeldrie to Waldaira) Water Source** **Access rules*:** **Rivers & creeks:** pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Natural off-river pools:** pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works.						

	T**rading rules**: **INTO water source:** No trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools **Murrumbidgee Western Water Source:** **Access Rules*:** **Rivers & creeks**: No pool drawdown. **Off-river pools**: Pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works **Current Trade Rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed. **WITHIN water source:** Allowed, but no trade into off-river pools or onto Talpee Creek.

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

There are 9 very small (<250 ML), 1 small, 1 large (1000–2500 ML) & 2 very large (>2500 ML) water access licences distributed throughout the PU. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the PU is 12,106 ML of which 12,037 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

MS5: Consider introducing cease-to-pump and commence-to-pump rules (and any associated required amendments to WAL conditions) that protect held environmental water and water from the EWAs entering unregulated streams and off-channel pools (wetlands), In-line with the Basin Plan requirement for implementation of *prerequisite policy measures* which provide for delivered environmental water to be protected.

MS6: For lagoon licences that are the target of environmental water, consider water access licence purchases from willing sellers or the negotiation of enduring agreements with licence holders.

Note: Section 7.2 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP also identifies as priority investment opportunities:

- Implement the constraints management strategy
- Investigate opportunities to temporarily remove (or lower) weir gates to improve connectivity and improve habitat for native fish
- Improve tools to manage potential fish death events
- Improve water quality monitoring to avoid fish deaths
- Construct escapes in Lowbidgee levees

Environmental water requirements

For the Lower Murrumbidgee PU there are not only the EWRs for river flows which are presented in Table 9. Because the inundation of the widespread wetlands of the Lowbidgee are driven by total event volumes (not just peak flows), there are also total event volume EWRs which were developed by the MDBA (2012). These are presented in Table 10.

In the Lowbidgee Floodplain, Maude and Redbank weirs in conjunction with a number of regulators, enable flows to be directed onto parts of the floodplain. Table 11 provides information about the estimated EWRs for delivery through those regulators. Those EWRs have been separated into the components that can be managed through the regulators – that is:

- the Nimmie-Caira system (off Maude Weir)
- the Yanga system (from channels to the south of Redbank Weirpool and also from flows through the Nimmie-Caira)
- the North Redbank system
- the Western Lakes (supplied via the North Redbank system).

The EWR estimates in Table 11 were determined using information and modelling from NSW DoI–W (in prep) (for the Nimmie-Caira area) and information from wetland managers and environmental water managers.

Table 9 Murrumbidgee (from Maude Weir to Balranald) (as measured at downstream Maude gauge - 410040) – gauge data began in 1936

Flow category & EWR code[52]		Flow rate (ML/d)[52, 53]	Ideal flow timing[52]	Duration[52]	Frequency (LTA)[52]	Maximum inter-event period[52]	Additional requirements/ comments[52]
Cease-to-flow	CtF	<1 ML/d	CtF events occurred in 16%, 3% & 7% of years in the modelled pre-development & post development scenarios & 1936–1950 observations respectively. They did not occur in post development observed data (1980–2017) in this PU. Because the post development ecosystem is likely to be less resilient than in pre-development times & it may have adapted to the more constant flow conditions CtF periods are not recommended.				
Very low flow	VLF	>170 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 365 days per year In very dry years, at least 294 days per year[54]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 26 days for 95% of events[55]	Flow ideally >0.03–0.05 m/s to de-stratify pools
Baseflow	BF1	>600 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 340 days per year In very dry years, at least 229 days per year[54]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 48 days for 95% of events[55]	Minimum depth of 0.3 m to allow fish passage
Weir Pool Mixing Pulse	WP1	>1000 ML/d	**Nov-Mar**	2 days of flow above mixing threshold flow rate	Whenever Lower Murrumbidgee weir pools thermally stratify and lower layer is expected to	Period should not exceed time required for pools to stratify and the	Monitoring required to determine if pools are stratifying and the bottom

[52] Refer to Glossary for definitions of terms and explanatory text for EWRs

[53] These minimums are where the benefits of flow categories are likely to begin manifesting. Further substantial benefits occur, particularly for wetland connecting large freshes and overbanks, as flows increase in size. These thresholds SHOULD NOT be used to indicate that constraints only need to be raised to achieve these minimums.

[54] Based on modelled pre-development with 'typical year' value the median of those observations, and 'very dry' value the 95th percentile. Observed 'pre-development' not used as data only goes from 1936.

[55] Post development period chosen because ecological community may have adapted to more constant flows since development and is likely to be less resilient than pre-development times

Flow category & EWR code[52]		Flow rate (ML/d)[52, 53]	Ideal flow timing[52]	Duration[52]	Frequency (LTA)[52]	Maximum inter-event period[52]	Additional requirements/ comments[52]
					become hypoxic. Deliver before bottom layer becomes hypoxic. Likely to be required multiple times in such years.	bottom layer to become hypoxic	layer is becoming hypoxic. Requires further research to refine triggers. Flow also reduces excessive blue green algal growth. Lowering or removing weir gates may reduce or negate the need for this flow. This should not be considered a requirement for environmental water. Water quality is a responsibility of general river operations.
Nesting Support	Nests1	600-6000 ML/d Max rate of fall 13% per day.	**15 Sep – 15 Nov** for trout cod & Murray cod. **1 Oct – 15 Nov** for only Murray cod. (If flows are in the BF or SF range at start of period, apply EWR)	60 days minimum for trout cod & Murray cod. 45 day minimum for only Murray cod	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Allow variable flows but avoid large sudden decreases in water level to prevent loss of nesting sites. Flow decreases not to exceed 13% per day which is the 20th percentile (the fastest 20%) of fall - calculated from observed 'pre-development' flow data (1936-1950)

Flow category & EWR code[52]		Flow rate (ML/d)[52, 53]	Ideal flow timing[52]	Duration[52]	Frequency (LTA)[52]	Maximum inter-event period[52]	Additional requirements/ comments[52]
Small fresh	SF1	>2500 ML/d	**Anytime** - but ideally Oct – Apr, & ideally 2–3 weeks after 'LF2'	10 days minimum	2 events per year	1 year	>20°C for Oct to Apr (for native fish); for Murray cod Sept – Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 18% per day[56] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Small fresh	SF2	2500–6000 ML/d	**15 Sep** – **Apr**	14 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for Murray cod Sept – Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 18% per day[56] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Large fresh	LF1	>6000 ML/d	**Anytime** - but ideally July – Sept Consider delivery outside cod breeding season	5 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish

[56] The 5th percentile (fastest 5% of rates of fall) of 'pre-development' 1936-1950 observed flows

Flow category & EWR code[52]		Flow rate (ML/d)[52, 53]	Ideal flow timing[52]	Duration[52]	Frequency (LTA)[52]	Maximum inter-event period[52]	Additional requirements/ comments[52]
			to avoid flushing of nests				Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rate of fall: No faster than 21% per day[56]
Large fresh	LF2	>6000 ML/d	**Oct to Apr** Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests	5 days minimum	6–7 years in 10 (65% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rapid rise (comparable to natural rates) >17°C Ideally 2–3 weeks before SF1 Rate of fall: No faster than 21% per day[56]
Large fresh with wetland connection[57],[58] * (below bankfull: in the upper	W-LF3 (core wetland and off-channel fish refuge)	>12,500 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver this minimum under**	**Anytime** – but ideally July – Feb for non-woody vegetation	7–12 months water retention for non-woody vegetation. Permanent for key floodplain specialist refuge pools.	8–10 years in 10 (90% of years)	18 months (but no drying out of refuge pools for floodplain specialist native fish)	In dry years maintaining refuge pools for floodplain specialist native fish may require pumping.

[57] In other catchments, connection to major wetlands systems would generally occur at and above bankfull level. The geomorphology of the Murrumbidgee system is such that major billabong, anabranch and other off-channel wetland systems are connected below bankfull level. Hence the category of 'wetland connecting flow is used in the Murrumbidgee.

[58] Light grey background (and * in 1st column of row) denotes that flows to this zone are currently difficult to deliver due to potential impacts on third parties. The constraints management strategy may alleviate this.

Flow category & EWR code[52]		Flow rate (ML/d)[52, 53]	Ideal flow timing[52]	Duration[52]	Frequency (LTA)[52]	Maximum inter-event period[52]	Additional requirements/ comments[52]
part of the 'LF' band)		**current constraints**		*The median observed duration for flows of this size is ~12 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 12 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 7 days within season*			
	W-LF4 (Floodplain specialist fish spawning)	>12,500 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver this minimum under current constraints**	**Oct to Apr**	10 days minimum[59] *The median observed duration for flows of this size is around 10 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 10 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 5 days within season*	5 years in 10 (50% of years)	2 years	For floodplain specialist fish – ideally >22°C & 2–4 weeks after spawning flow. In very dry periods deliver to discrete wetlands via infrastructure to protect populations where required & feasible. Note floodplain specialist fish are currently believed to be locally extinct in this PU. This EWR is relevant should they be re-introduced.

[59] 10 days is minimum to allow fish to promote productivity and food production in a wetland and support spawning/nesting and hatching. There may be cases where populations of floodplain specialists can be supported with shorter flows (i.e., substantial habitat already exists, and small inflows promote additional productivity and food supply). In non-permanent wetlands a follow up reconnecting flow may be required within 12 months or water levels in the wetland will need to be maintained with infrastructure until the next re-connection.

Flow category & EWR code[52]		Flow rate (ML/d)[52, 53]	Ideal flow timing[52]	Duration[52]	Frequency (LTA)[52]	Maximum inter-event period[52]	Additional requirements/ comments[52]
	W-LF5 (Fish dispersal & condition)	>12,500 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver this minimum under current constraints**	**Anytime** – but ideally Sept – Feb	5 days minimum for fish dispersal	2–3 years in 10 (1 every 3-5 years)	5 years	
	W-LF6 (Non-woody veg zone – also for frog recruitment)	>12,500 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver this minimum under current constraints**	**July** – **Feb** flow timing. There are benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	3–10 months. Refers to the persistence of standing water (minimum 3-7 months depending on vegetation community) *The median observed duration for flows of this size is around 12 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 12 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 7 days within season*	6–8 years in 10 (70% of years)	2 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. For best benefits duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required during the growing season (from Sept on). Also note that some frog species are summer breeders so will need at least 3 months from Oct. To increase cover & extent of non-woody vegetation communities - clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of higher flow magnitude

Flow category & EWR code[52]	Flow rate (ML/d)[52, 53]	Ideal flow timing[52]	Duration[52]	Frequency (LTA) [52]	Maximum inter-event period[52]	Additional requirements/ comments[52]
						& successive flows also has the potential to increase non-woody vegetation cover & extent &/or limit encroachment of woody species (if desired).
W-LF7 (fish connect flow)	>12,500 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver this minimum under current constraints**	**Anytime**[60], but triggered by significant fish breeding in off-channel wetlands. Flow 3–18 months after breeding occurs. Flow must occur before habitat (depth, cover, water quality) of waterbody is lost by drying.	5 days	3 years in 10 or as required by breeding triggers (30% of years)	5 years	Ideally provide a protracted recession to promote exit to the river. This is for within 3–18 months so long as sufficient habitat (depth, cover) is maintained in the wetland to support the strong 0+ cohort until re-connection occurs - may be wetland specific. Trigger is verified breeding event. Where there has been insufficient monitoring to confirm/deny this, the trigger is a long duration wetland connecting LF (W-LF4) or an overbank (OB-S1, OB-S2 or OB-L1) in those PUs where these have been shown to produce significant breeding responses. The

[60] Return movement may vary seasonally, so future research will inform any necessary refinement in the timing of this.

Flow category & EWR code[52]		Flow rate (ML/d)[52, 53]	Ideal flow timing[52]	Duration[52]	Frequency (LTA)[52]	Maximum inter-event period[52]	Additional requirements/ comments[52]
							3+ month delay following the breeding event is to allow recruits to utilize the nursey to move into the river & reach sufficient maturity to move into the river.
#Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 1)[61] (Floodplain specialist fish)	OB-Small 1 (Floodplain specialist fish)	>15,000 ML/d – **Not deliverable under current constraints**	**Oct** – **Apr** for floodplain specialist fish spawning.	10 days min for floodplain specialist fish *The median observed duration for flows of this size is around 10 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 10 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 5 days within season*	5 years in 10 (50% of years)	4 years	For floodplain specialist fish – ideally >22°C & 2–4 weeks after spawning flow In very dry periods deliver to discrete wetlands via infrastructure to protect populations where required & feasible. Note floodplain specialist fish are currently believed to be locally extinct in this PU. This EWR is relevant should they be re-introduced.
#Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 2)[61]	OB-Small 2	15,000 ML/d – **Not deliverable under**	**Aug** – **Feb**, with benefits also outside that period including by	In line with natural median duration for fish dispersal & riparian river red gum communities	5 years in 10 (50% of years)	4 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy

[61] Dark grey background (and # in 1st column of row) denotes flows of this size cannot currently be delivered in the river. These flows occur due to tributary rainfall events or dam spills. Deliveries to these areas are currently only possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. The constraints management strategy may alleviate this.

Flow category & EWR code[52]	Flow rate (ML/d)[52, 53]	Ideal flow timing[52]	Duration[52]	Frequency (LTA)[52]	Maximum inter-event period[52]	Additional requirements/ comments[52]
(River red gum zone)	**current constraints**	providing bird foraging habitat	For wetlands 3–7 months' persistence of standing water. For streamside areas, only duration to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required *The median observed duration for flows of this size is around 11 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 11 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 6 days within season*			edges for bird foraging habitat. To support river red gum flowering, seed set and seedling establishment & to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands and lignum seedling germination and establishment- clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. This also benefits river cooba. The provision of periods of successive flows will also improve the condition of existing river red gum, lignum & river cooba. For timing: flow can occur earlier, but for best benefits, duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required from Sept on to fit with vegetation growing season & bird breeding seasonality. Some frog species are summer breeders, which will need at least 3 months from Oct.

Flow category & EWR code[52]		Flow rate (ML/d)[52, 53]	Ideal flow timing[52]	Duration[52]	Frequency (LTA)[52]	Maximum inter-event period[52]	Additional requirements/ comments[52]
#Large Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Large 1)[61] (Black box zone)	OB Large 1	>22,000 ML/d – **Not deliverable**	**Sept** – **Mar**, with benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	2–6 months for black box & lignum in wetlands. 3–6 months for bird breeding Refers to the persistence of standing water, flow can be shorter. For streamside areas, only duration sufficient to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required *The median modelled natural duration for flows of this size is around 12 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 12 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 7 day within season*	2 to 3 years in 10 (25% of years)	5 years (up to 10 years for outer black box areas)	Ideally slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat To support black box flowering and seedling establishment, to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands & lignum seedling establishment– clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. This also benefits river cooba. The provision of periods of successive flows will also increase the potential for recovery of existing river red gum, lignum & river cooba communities Some frog species are summer breeders, which will need at least 3 months from Oct.

Table 10 Environmental water requirements for the Lower Murrumbidgee River Floodplain from MBDA (2012) Volumes are for flows from days with minimum flow rates of 5,000 ML/d.

Event (flows gauged at Maude Weir)		Frequency-proportion of year's event required to achieve ecological target (%)		Proportion year's event occurred in modelled baseline conditions (%)	Related River flow EWR (see Error! Reference source not found.)
Total inflow required (GL)	Timing	Low uncertainty	High uncertainty		
175	July–Sept	75	70	68	W-LF6
270	July–Sept	70	60	57	W-LF6
400	July–Oct	60	55	52	W-LF6 & OB-S2
800	July–Oct	50	40	39	OB-S2
1,700	July—Nov	25	20	18	OB-L1
2,700	May–Feb	15	10	9	OB-L2

Table 11 Environmental water requirements for the portion of the Lower Murrumbidgee Floodplain that can be watered from regulators off Maude and Redbank weirs

Flow Category	Planning sub-unit	Gauge	Flow (ML/d)	Duration (days)	Timing	Frequency	Max gap b/w events	Notes	Estimated volume (ML)
W-LF3 – wetland connecting flow – for core wetland & refuge	Nimmie-Caira	Eulimbah	200	12–15	Anytime (but ideally July – Feb)	8–10 years in 10	18 months (but no drying out of refuge pools for floodplain specialist native fish)	For refuge creeks In dry years, providing channel deliveries may require operating weirpools during times of potential stratification	6750 This is the combination of Eulimbah & Nimmie Creek flows for the minimum duration
		Nimmie Creek	250						
	Yanga (South Redbank)	1AS	500	>20				Assumes no contribution via Nimmie-Caira This is flow from 1AS to Piggery Lake (flows to Breer provided by reconnection flows from river)	10,000
	North Redbank	Glen Dee	300	10				Watering of Narwie & Steam Engine Swamp	4500
		Pump direct from river	30	50				Deep water refuge habitat in lagoons of Moola/Baupie/ Balranald Common	
W-LF6 – wetland connecting flow - non-woody veg	Nimmie-Caira	Eulimbah	200	25	July – Feb	6–8 years in 10	2 years		11,250
		Nimmie Creek	250						
	Yanga (South Redbank)	1AS	500	20				Assumes no contribution via Nimmie–Caira. Flows from 1AS to Piggery Lake (flows to Breer provided by reconnection flows)	10,000

Flow Category	Planning sub-unit	Gauge	Flow (ML/d)	Duration (days)	Timing	Frequency	Max gap b/w events	Notes	Estimated volume (ML)
	North Redbank	Glen Dee	500	>20				Water provided from Athen to Murrundi	10,000
	Western Lakes	Glen Dee	20	50				In addition to above Glendee volume Dependent on installation of infrastructure to get to target. Targeting Paika Creek/ Dundamallee Reserve areas adjacent to Paika Lake including the Reed Bed Reserve	1000
OB-S2 - overbank small (50%) for river red gum & small-scale bird breeding	Nimmie-Caira	Eulimbah	1,200	35–42	Aug – Feb	5 years in 10	4 years	Flows through Nimmie-Caira reach southern Yanga.	60,900 – Combined flows at both gauges
		Nimmie Creek	250						
	Yanga (South Redbank)	Combined 1AS + 1ES	800	80				Assumes water via Nimmie-Caira (above)	64,000
	North Redbank	Glen Dee	800	75				Juanbung through to Balranald Common	60,000
	Western Lakes	Glen Dee	300	30				In addition to above Glendee volume. Partial top up of Paika Lake. There may be sequences of years where this will not be required where a drying down of the lake is desired.	9000

Flow Category	Planning sub-unit	Gauge	Flow (ML/d)	Duration (days)	Timing	Frequency	Max gap b/w events	Notes	Estimated volume (ML)
OB-L1 - overbank large (25%) for outer river red gum, lignum & lower black box & large-scale bird breeding	Nimmie-Caira	Eulimbah	2000/200	22–24 / 66	Sept – Mar	2–3 years in 10	5 years	In addition to Maude 4-year ARI of 20 GL/d[62] Flows include initial event plus top-up volumes (event/top up) Flows pass through into Yanga	83,700
		Nimmie Creek	250/250						
	Yanga (South Redbank)	1AS + 1ES	800/200	50 / 60				In addition to Maude 4-year ARI of 20 GL/d. Flows include initial event plus top-up volumes (event/top up)	52,000
	North Redbank	Glendee	500	40 (+20 if return flows)				In addition to Maude 4-year ARI of 20 GL/d. Capacity to return ~10GL flows via Wynburn & Baupie escapes	20,000
	Western Lakes	Glendee	350	45				In addition to above Glendee volume. Top up of Paika Lake after 2 years of drying	~16,000
OB-L2 - overbank large (15%)	Nimmie-Caira	Eulimbah	100	60	Anytime, but preferably	1–2 years in 10	10 years		12,000

[62] NSW DOI-LW (in prep) noted this requirement

Flow Category	Planning sub-unit	Gauge	Flow (ML/d)	Duration (days)	Timing	Frequency	Max gap b/w events	Notes	Estimated volume (ML)
for black box & large-scale bird breeding		Nimmie Creek	100		Aug – Mar for bird & frog breeding benefits			In addition to Maude 7-year ARI of ~25GL/d.[63] To support active major waterbird colonies which have been initiated by natural large floods events. Flows include initial event plus top-up volumes (event/top up). Flows pass through Nimmie-Caira & into Yanga. These deliveries may coincide with in-channel fish refuge flows to offset negative impacts of hypoxic blackwater.	
	Yanga (South Redbank)	1AS + 1ES	200	60				In addition to Maude 7-year ARI of ~25GL/d. Flows include initial event plus top-up volumes (event/top up).	12,000
	North Redbank	Glendee	400 [200 for rookeries; 2x100 for return flows]	60 + 30				In addition to Maude 7-year ARI of ~25GL/d.	18,000
	Western Lakes	Glendee	350	70				In addition to above Glendee volume. For the filling of Paika Lake & of Hobblers Lake.	~24,000

[63] Based on notes in NSW DOI-LW (in prep) that delivery should be in conjunction with flow uncontrolled flood events of the order of 14% AEP which is approximately a 7 year ARI. A 7 year ARI equates to around 25,000 ML/d.

PU8: Murrumbidgee River – Balranald to Murray

The Murrumbidgee River – Balranald to Murray PU is situated within the Murrumbidgee (Gogeldrie to Waldaira) Water Source

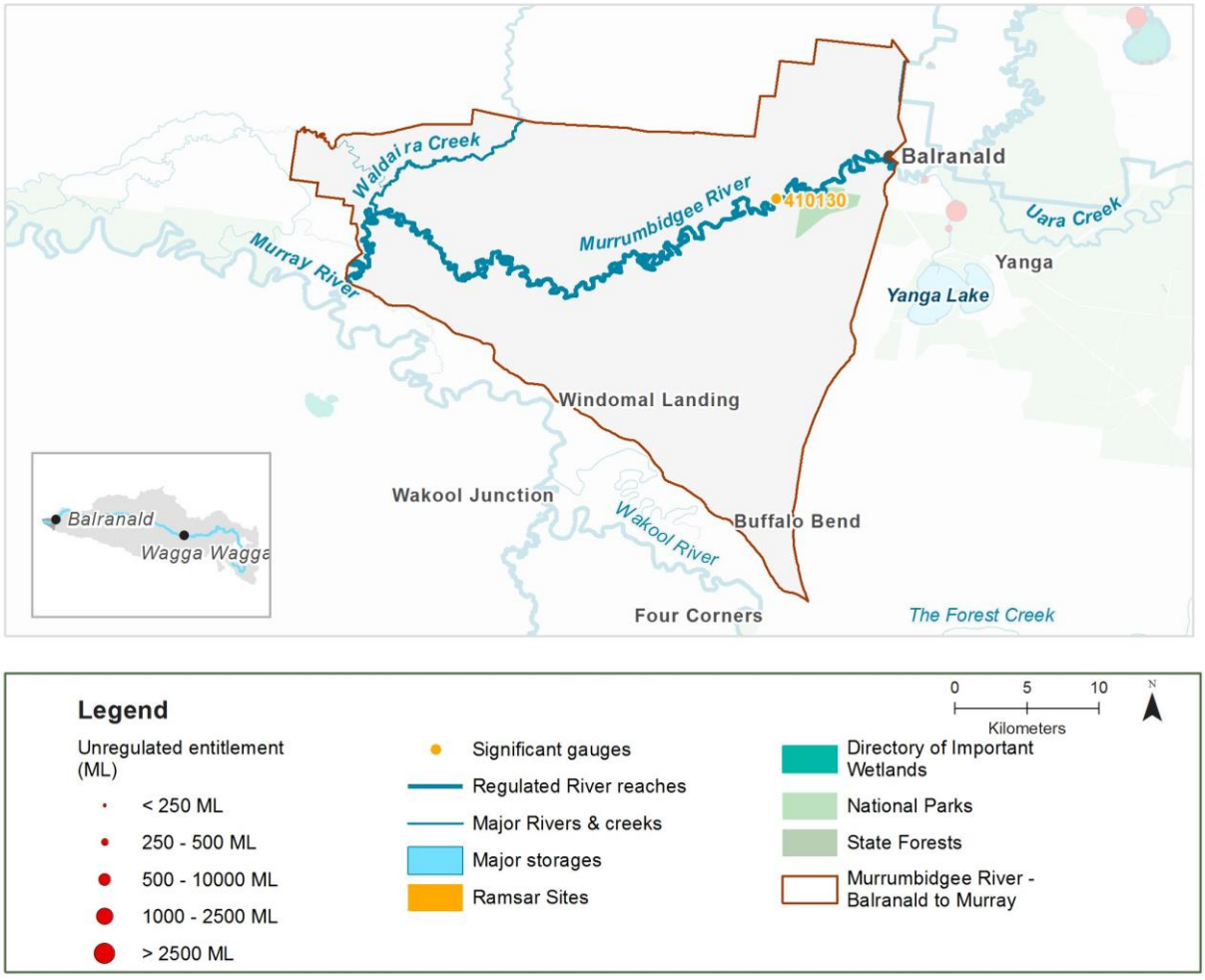

Figure 9 **Map of Murrumbidgee River - Balranald to Murray PU.**
Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauge relevant to the PU is Murrumbidgee River @ Balranald Weir (410130)

Key ecological values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)	
Native fish	• Australian smelt • bony herring • carp-gudgeon species complex • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon • flat-headed gudgeon • golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray-Darling rainbowfish • spangled perch • unspecked hardyhead
Waterbirds	42 waterbird species recorded including Caspian tern (J)
Native vegetation	11,830 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 1371 ha of black box, 518 ha of lignum, 565 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation & 7734 ha of river red gum
Native fish objectives	
NF1 No loss of native fish species	

NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp-gudgeon species complex, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, bony herring, Murray-Darling rainbowfish, unspecked hardyhead

NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch

NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod

NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized) golden perch, Murray cod

NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch

NF10 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived diadromous native fish species into new areas (within historical range): short-headed lamprey

Hydrology

Hydrological alteration	Regulated river reach	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High & infrequent flows		
					1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
See Table 1 for key	Murrumbidgee River d/s Balranald Weir	H^-	H^-	H^-	M^-	M^-	M^-
Relevant rules from WSP	**Murrumbidgee (Gogeldrie to Waldaira) Water Source** **Access rules*:** **Rivers & creeks:** pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Natural off-river pools:** pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. T**rading rules**: **INTO water source:** No trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools						

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*

1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.

2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences

3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences

4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences

5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan

There are no water access licences in this PU.

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

Note: Section 7.2 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP also identifies as priority investment opportunities:

- Implement the constraints management strategy
- Investigate infrastructure to fill wetlands
- Investigate opportunities to temporarily remove (or lower) weir gates to improve connectivity and improve habitat for native fish
- Improve tools to manage potential fish death events
- Improve water quality monitoring to avoid fish deaths

Table 12 Murrumbidgee (from Balranald to Murray Junction) (as measured at downstream Balranald Weir gauge) – gauge data began in 1907

Flow category & EWR code[64]		Flow rate (ML/d)[64, 65]	Ideal flow timing[64]	Duration[64]	Frequency (LTA)[64]	Maximum inter-event period[64]	Additional requirements/ comments[64]
Cease-to-flow	CtF	<1 ML/d	CtF events occurred in 26%, 2% and 2% of years in the modelled pre-development and post development scenarios and 1907–1950 observations respectively. They did not occur in post development observed data (1980–2017) in this PU. They should therefore be avoided to protect the fish community. The resilience of this community is likely to have been compromised by development.				
Very low flow	VLF	>170 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 365 days per year In very dry years, at least 284 days per year[66]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 30 days for 95% of events[67]	Flow ideally >0.03–0.05 m/s to de-stratify pools
Baseflow	BF1	>500 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 358 days per year In very dry years, at least 228 days per year[66]	Every year	1907–1950 observations did not exceed 76 days for 95% of events[67]	Minimum depth of 0.3 m to allow fish passage
Nesting Support	NestS1	500-6000 ML/d Max rate of fall 9% per day.	**15 Sep** – **15 Nov** for trout cod & Murray cod. **1 Oct** – **15 Nov** for only Murray cod. (If flows are in the BF or SF range at	60 days minimum for trout cod & Murray cod. 45 day minimum for only Murray cod	5-10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Allow variable flows but avoid large sudden decreases in water level to prevent loss of nesting sites. Flow decreases not to exceed 9% per day which is the 20th percentile (the fastest

[64] Refer to Glossary for definitions of terms and explanatory text for EWRs

[65] These minimums are where the benefits of flow categories are likely to begin manifesting. Further substantial benefits occur, particularly for wetland connecting large freshes and overbanks, as flows increase in size. These thresholds SHOULD NOT be used to indicate that constraints only need to be raised to achieve these minimums.

[66] Based on highest of modelled pre-development and 1907-1950 observations (considered pre-development), with 'typical year' value the median of those observations, and 'very dry' value the 95th percentile. Highest chosen because post development ecological community is likely to be less resilient.

[67] Lowest of post development and pre development observed data chosen because post development ecological community is likely to be less resilient.

Flow category & EWR code[64]		Flow rate (ML/d)[64, 65]	Ideal flow timing[64]	Duration[64]	Frequency (LTA)[64]	Maximum inter-event period[64]	Additional requirements/ comments[64]
			start of period, apply EWR)				20%) of fall - calculated from observed 'pre-development' flow data (1907-1950)
Small fresh	SF1	>2500 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally Oct – Apr, & ideally 2–3 weeks after 'LF2'	10 days minimum	2 events per year	1 year	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for Murray cod Sept – Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 12% per day[68] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Small fresh	SF2	2500–6000 ML/d	**15 Sep** – **Apr**	14 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years[69]	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 12% per day[68] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)

[68] The 5th percentile (fastest 5% of rates of fall) of 'pre-development' 1907-1950 observed flows

[69] Analysis indicates the maximum 2 year period is exceeded when only flows that remain within band are counted. When flows that exceed 6000 ML/d are counted the 95th percentile of events remains below 2 years for WOD modelled data and pre development observed (1907-1950). In this case exceedance is considered acceptable because of the slower velocities of flows in this planning unit

Flow category & EWR code[64]		Flow rate (ML/d)[64, 65]	Ideal flow timing[64]	Duration[64]	Frequency (LTA)[64]	Maximum inter-event period[64]	Additional requirements/ comments[64]
Large fresh	LF1	>6000 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally July – Sept Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rate of fall: No faster than 10% per day[68]
Large fresh	LF2	>6000 ML/d	**Oct** – **Apr** Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	6–7 years in 10 (65% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rapid rise (comparable to natural rates) >17°C Ideally 2–3 weeks before SF1 Rate of fall: No faster than 10% per day[68]
Large fresh with wetland	W-LF3 (core wetland & off-channel fish refuge)	Not applicable: The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU & near-permanent wetlands are not a feature of this PU.					
	W-LF4 (Floodplain specialist fish spawning)	Not applicable: The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU					

Flow category & EWR code[64]		Flow rate (ML/d)[64, 65]	Ideal flow timing[64]	Duration[64]	Frequency (LTA)[64]	Maximum inter-event period[64]	Additional requirements/ comments[64]
connection[70],[71] * (below bankfull: in the upper part of the 'LF' band)	W-LF5 (Fish dispersal & condition)	>8500 ML/d - **Not deliverable under current constraints**	**Anytime** – but ideally Sept – Feb	5 days minimum for fish dispersal	2–3 years in 10 (1 every 3-5 years) (25% of years)	5 years	
	W-LF6 (Non-woody veg zone – also for frog recruitment)	>8500 ML/d - **Not deliverable under current constraints**	**July** – **Feb** flow timing. There are benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	3–10 months. Refers to the persistence of standing water (minimum 3-7 months depending on vegetation community) *The median modelled natural duration for flows of this size is ~26 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 26 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 8 day within season*	6-8 years in 10 (70% of years)	2 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. For best benefits duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required during the growing season (from Sept on). Also note that some frog species are summer breeders so will need at least 3 months from Oct. To increase cover & extent of non-woody vegetation communities - clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows

[70] In other catchments, connection to major wetlands systems would generally occur at and above bankfull level. The geomorphology of the Murrumbidgee system is such that major billabong, anabranch and other off-channel wetland systems are connected below bankfull level. Hence the category of 'wetland connecting flow is used in the Murrumbidgee.

[71] Light grey background (and * in 1st column of row) denotes that flows to this zone are not currently deliverable due to potential impacts on third parties. They occur due to tributary rainfall events or dam spills. The constraints management strategy may alleviate this. Deliveries to these areas are only possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

Flow category & EWR code[64]		Flow rate (ML/d)[64, 65]	Ideal flow timing[64]	Duration[64]	Frequency (LTA)[64]	Maximum inter-event period[64]	Additional requirements/ comments[64]
							over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of higher flow magnitude & successive flows also has the potential to increase non-woody vegetation cover & extent &/or limit encroachment of woody species (if desired).
	W-LF7 (fish connect flow)	>8500 ML/d – **Not deliverable under current constraints**	**Anytime**[72], but triggered by significant fish breeding in off-channel wetlands. Flow 3–18 months after breeding occurs. Flow must occur before habitat (depth, cover, water quality) of waterbody is lost by drying.	5 days	3 years in 10 or as required by breeding triggers (30% of years)	5 years	Ideally provide a protracted recession to promote exit to the river. This is for within 3–18 months so long as sufficient habitat (depth, cover) is maintained in the wetland to support the strong 0+ cohort until re-connection occurs - may be wetland specific. Trigger is verified breeding event. Where there has been insufficient monitoring to confirm/deny this, the trigger is a long duration wetland connecting LF (W-LF4) or an overbank (OB-S1, OB-S2 or OB-L1) in those PUs where

[72] Return movement may vary seasonally, so future research will inform any necessary refinement in the timing of this.

Flow category & EWR code[64]		Flow rate (ML/d)[64, 65]	Ideal flow timing[64]	Duration[64]	Frequency (LTA) [64]	Maximum inter-event period[64]	Additional requirements/ comments[64]
							these have been shown to produce significant breeding responses. The 3+ month delay following the breeding event is to allow recruits to utilize the nursey to move into the river & reach sufficient maturity to move into the river.
Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 1) (Floodplain specialist fish) [73] #	OB-Small 1	Not applicable: The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU					
#Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 2) (River red gum zone)[73]	OB-Small 2	10,500 ML/d – **Not deliverable**	**Aug** – **Feb**, with benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	In line with natural median duration for fish dispersal & riparian river red gum communities. For wetlands 3–7 months' persistence of standing water. For streamside areas, only duration to fill the soil profile,	5 years in 10 (50% of years)	4 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support river red gum flowering, seed set and seedling establishment & to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands and lignum seedling

[73] Dark grey background (# in 1st column of row) denotes flows of this size cannot be delivered in the river. They occur due to tributary rainfall events or dam spills. Deliveries to these areas are only possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain

Flow category & EWR code[64]		Flow rate (ML/d)[64, 65]	Ideal flow timing[64]	Duration[64]	Frequency (LTA) [64]	Maximum inter-event period[64]	Additional requirements/ comments[64]
				depressions/ billabongs required. *The median modelled natural duration for flows of this size is around 49 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 49 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 8 days within season*			germination and establishment- clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. This also benefits river cooba. The provision of periods of successive flows will also improve the condition of existing river red gum, lignum & river cooba. For timing: flow can occur earlier, but for best benefits, duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required from Sept on to fit with vegetation growing season & bird breeding seasonality. Some frog species are summer breeders, which will need at least 3 months from Oct.
#Large Floodplain Connection Flow**Error! Bookmark not defined.**	OB Large 1	20,000 ML/d – **Not deliverable**	**Anytime[74],** though ideally Sept – Mar. There are benefits also outside that	2–6 months for black box & lignum in wetlands. 3–6 months for bird breeding. Refers to the	2–3 years in 10 (25% of years)	5 years (up to 10 years for outer black box areas)	Ideally slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support black box flowering and seedling

[74] While analysis shows the required frequency of years was achieved historically, the maximum period between events is exceeded when only events in the ideal season are counted. Hence events in this planning unit are accepted 'anytime'. This also aligns with the fact that large-scale bird breeding events are not a key objective in the is planning unit, whereas the maintenance of Black Box communities (which are more tolerant of timing) is.

Flow category & EWR code[64]		Flow rate (ML/d)[64, 65]	Ideal flow timing[64]	Duration[64]	Frequency (LTA)[64]	Maximum inter-event period[64]	Additional requirements/ comments[64]
(Overbank Large 1) (Black box zone)			period including by providing bird foraging habitat	persistence of standing water, flow can be shorter. For streamside areas, only duration sufficient to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required. *The median observed duration for flows of this size is around 23 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 23 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 10 days within season*			establishment, to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands & lignum seedling establishment- clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. This also benefits river cooba. The provision of periods of successive flows will also increase the potential for recovery of existing river red gum, lignum & river cooba communities. Some frog species are summer breeders, which will need at least 3 months from Oct.

PU9: Beavers and Old Man's Creek

The Beavers & Old Man's Creek PU is situated within the Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) Water Source and Burkes / Bullenbung Water Source. It includes Beavers Creek, which bifurcates from the Murrumbidgee near Collingullie, Old Man Creek (effectively the continuation of Beavers Creek which comes in downstream of Berry Jerry Forest). Old Man Creek re-joins the Murrumbidgee downstream of Berembed Weir.

The PU also includes Sandy Creek, a high-flow distributary, which comes off Old Man Creek near Galore and re-joins the Murrumbidgee at Buckingbong.

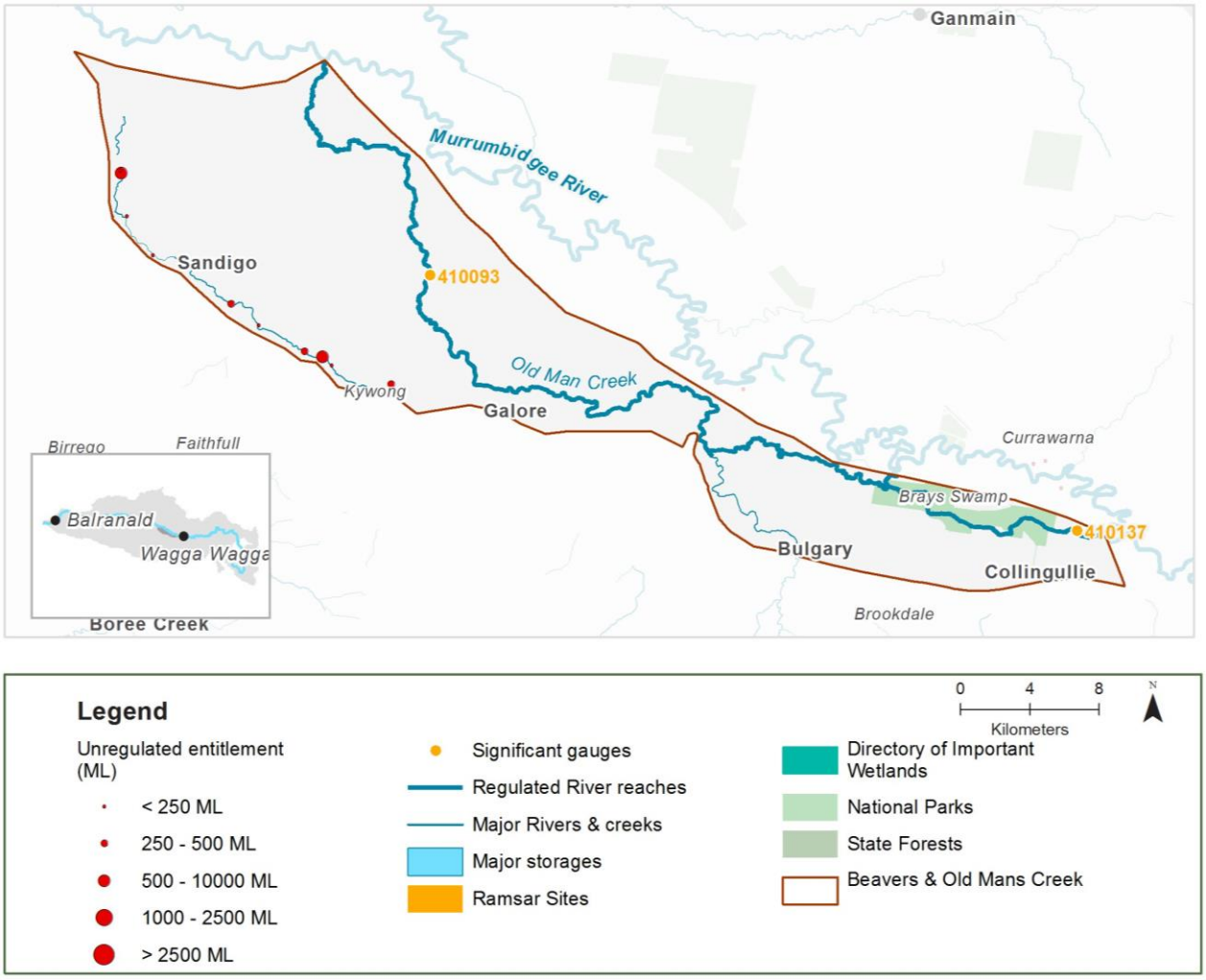

Figure 10 Map of Beavers & Old Man's Creek PU.
Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauges relevant to the PU are Old Man Creek @ Kywong (410093) and Beavers Creek @ Mundowey (410137)

Key ecological values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • bony herring • carp-gudgeon species complex • flat-headed gudgeon	• golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray-Darling rainbowfish	• river blackfish • silver perch (CE) • unspecked hardyhead
Waterbirds	42 waterbird species recorded, including brolga (V) & sharp-tailed sandpiper (J, C, K)		
Native vegetation	5960 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 5 ha of lignum, 208 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation & 5460 ha of river red gum.		

Native fish objectives

NF1 No loss of native fish species

NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt carp-gudgeon species complex, flat-headed gudgeon, bony herring, Murray-Darling rainbowfish, unspecked hardyhead

NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch, silver perch

NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, river blackfish

NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized): golden perch, Murray cod

NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch

Hydrology

	Regulated river reach	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
					1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	Beavers Creek at Mundowey	H^-	H^+	H^+	L^-	L^-	L^-
	Old Man Creek at Kywong (Topreeds)	H^-	H^+	H^+	L^-	L^-	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) Water Source** **Access rules*:** **Rivers & creeks** (reference point Individual natural pool): pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. *Note: Some licences in this water source have a different CtP. Please see schedules 2 & 3 of the WSP.* **Natural off-river pools:** pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed **WITHIN water source:** Allowed, but no trade into off river pools						

	Burkes / Bullenbung Water Source: **Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (reference point - individual natural pool): pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: Trade in is allowed provided the total shares in the water source do not exceed 700 units. **WITHIN water source:** Allowed, but no trade into off river pools.

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

There are 5 very small (<250 ML), 2 small (250–500 ML) & 1 medium (500–1,000 ML) water access licences distributed throughout the PU. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the PU is 2410 ML of which 2,370 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

Note: Section 7.2 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP also identifies as priority investment opportunities:

- Implement the constraints management strategy
- Seek arrangements to reduce take from the peak of wetland connecting events by negotiating for extraction to occur at other times
- Investigate infrastructure to fill wetlands

Table 13 Beavers and Old Man Creek (as measured at Old Man Creek @ Kywong: 410093) –gauge data began in 1976

Flow category & EWR code[75]		Flow rate (ML/d)[75, 76]	Ideal flow timing[75]	Duration[75]	Frequency (LTA) [75]	Maximum inter-event period[75]	Additional requirements/ comments[75]
Cease-to-flow	CtF	<1 ML/d	Naturally occurred in summer However, CtF should now be avoided because summer CtF events are now rare & hypoxic events are more likely in summer.	In typical years, 0 days per year In very dry years, a maximum of 39 days per year[77], however, to support the fish community CtF events should not exceed 9 days even in dry years. [77]	Should not occur in more than 42% of years[77]	NA – this refers to the period between CtF events, which is ideally as long as possible.	CtF events occurred in 89%, 68% & 42% of years in the modelled pre & post development scenarios & 1980–2017 observations respectively.
Very low flow	VLF	>50 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 314 days per year In very dry years, at least 210 days per year [77]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 35 days for 95% of events[77]	Flow ideally >0.03–0.05 m/s to de-stratify pools

[75] Refer to Glossary for definitions of terms and explanatory text for EWRs

[76] These minimums are where the benefits of flow categories are likely to begin manifesting. Further substantial benefits occur, particularly for wetland connecting large freshes and overbanks, as flows increase in size. These thresholds SHOULD NOT be used to indicate that constraints only need to be raised to achieve these minimums.

[77] Based on 1980–2017 observations. There are no 'pre-development' observations and the model is less well developed as that on the main Murrumbidgee, so has not been used here. For duration of CtF events the typical year is based on the median observed duration. The 'very dry year' is based on the 95th percentile duration. This has been reduced to 9 days, which is the 75th percentile duration to protect the fish community and note that its resilience is likely to have been compromised by development.

Flow category & EWR code[75]		Flow rate (ML/d)[75, 76]	Ideal flow timing[75]	Duration[75]	Frequency (LTA) [75]	Maximum inter-event period[75]	Additional requirements/ comments[75]
Baseflow	BF1	>100 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 291 days per year In very dry years, at least 157 days per year[77]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 47 days for 95% of events[77]	Minimum depth of 0.3 m to allow fish passage
Nesting Support	NestS1	100–2000 ML/d Max rate of fall 20% per day.	**15 Sep – 15 Nov** for trout cod & Murray cod. **1 Oct – 15 Nov** for only Murray cod. (If flows are in the BF or SF range at start of period, apply EWR)	60 days minimum for trout cod & Murray cod. 45 day minimum for only Murray cod	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Allow variable flows but avoid large sudden decreases in water level to prevent loss of nesting sites. Flow decreases not to exceed 20%, which is the 20th percentile of modelled natural rate of fall (the fastest 20% of natural rates of fall –- calculated from the modelled 'without-development' flow data).
Small fresh	SF1	>500 ML/d	**Anytime** - but ideally Oct – Apr, & ideally 2–3 weeks after 'LF2'	10 days minimum	2 events per year	1 year	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept – Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 36% per day[78] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)

[78] The 5th percentile (fastest 5% of rates of fall) of 'pre-development' modelled flows

Flow category & EWR code[75]		Flow rate (ML/d)[75, 76]	Ideal flow timing[75]	Duration[75]	Frequency (LTA) [75]	Maximum inter-event period[75]	Additional requirements/ comments[75]
	SF2	500–2500 ML/d	**15 Sep – Apr**	14 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	>20°C for Oct – Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept – Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 36% per day[78] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Large fresh	LF1	>2500 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally July – Sept Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rate of fall: No faster than 31% per day[78]
Large fresh	LF2	>2500 ML/d	**Oct – Apr** Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	6–7 years in 10 (65% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rapid rise (comparable to natural rates) >17°C Ideally 2–3 weeks before SF1 Rate of fall: No faster than 31% per day[78]

Flow category & EWR code[75]		Flow rate (ML/d)[75, 76]	Ideal flow timing[75]	Duration[75]	Frequency (LTA) [75]	Maximum inter-event period[75]	Additional requirements/ comments[75]
Large fresh with wetland connection[79, 80] * (below bankfull: in the upper part of the 'LF' band)	W-LF3 (core wetland & off-channel fish refuge)	Not applicable: events do not occur of this size at the required frequency. The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU. Permanent wetlands are not expected.					
	W-LF4 (Floodplain specialist fish spawning)	Not applicable: The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU.					
	W-LF5 (Fish dispersal & condition)	>5800 ML/d – **Not deliverable under current constraints**	**Anytime** – but ideally Sept – Feb	5 days minimum for fish dispersal	2–3 years in 10 (1 every 3–5 years) (25% of years)	5 years	
	W-LF6 (Non-woody veg zone – also for frog recruitment)	>5800 ML/d – **Not deliverable under current constraints**	**July – Feb** flow timing. There are benefits also outside that period including by providing bird	3–10 months. Refers to the persistence of standing water (mini-mum 3-7 months de-pending on	6–8 years in 10 (70% of years)	2 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. For best benefits duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required during the growing season (from Sept on). Also note that some frog

79 In other catchments, connection to major wetlands systems would generally occur at and above bankfull level. The geomorphology of the Murrumbidgee system is such that major billabong, anabranch and other off-channel wetland systems are connected below bankfull level. Hence the category of 'wetland connecting flow is used in the Murrumbidgee.

80 Light grey background (and * in 1st column of row) denotes that flows to this zone are currently difficult to deliver due to potential impacts on third parties. Implementation of the constraints management strategy may alleviate this. Deliveries to these areas may only be possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

Flow category & EWR code[75]		Flow rate (ML/d)[75, 76]	Ideal flow timing[75]	Duration[75]	Frequency (LTA) [75]	Maximum inter-event period[75]	Additional requirements/ comments[75]
			foraging habitat	vegetation community)			species are summer breeders so will need at least 3 months from Oct. To increase cover & extent of non-woody vegetation communities - clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of higher flow magnitude & successive flows also has the potential to increase non-woody vegetation cover & extent &/or limit encroachment of woody species (if desired).
	W-LF7 (fish connect flow)	>5800 ML/d – **Not deliverable under current constraints**	**Anytime**[81], but triggered by significant fish breeding in off-channel wetlands Flow 3–18 months after breeding occurs Flow must occur before habitat (depth, cover, water quality) of waterbody is lost by drying	5 days	3 years in 10 or as required by breeding triggers (30% of years)	5 years	Ideally provide a protracted recession to promote exit to the river. This is for within 3–18 months so long as sufficient habitat (depth, cover) is maintained in the wetland to support the strong 0+ cohort until re-connection occurs – may be wetland specific. Trigger is verified breeding event. Where there has been insufficient monitoring to confirm/deny this, the trigger is a long duration wetland connecting LF (W-LF4) or an overbank (OB-S1, OB-S2 or OB-L1) in those PUs where these have been shown to produce significant breeding responses. The 3+ month delay following the breeding event is to allow recruits to use the nursey to move into the river & reach sufficient maturity to move into the river.

[81] Return movement may vary seasonally, so future research will inform any necessary refinement in the timing of this.

Flow category & EWR code[75]		Flow rate (ML/d)[75, 76]	Ideal flow timing[75]	Duration[75]	Frequency (LTA) [75]	Maximum inter-event period[75]	Additional requirements/ comments[75]
Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 1) (Floodplain specialist fish) [82] #	OB-Small 1	Not applicable: The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU.					
#Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 2) (River red gum zone)	OB-Small 2	6500 ML/d – **Not deliverable**	**Aug – Feb**, with benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	In line with natural median duration for fish dispersal & riparian river red gum communities. For wetlands 3-7 months persistence of standing water. For streamside areas, only duration to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required.	5 years in 10 (50% of years)	4 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support river red gum flowering, seed set and seedling establishment – clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of successive flows will also improve the condition of existing river red gum. For timing: flow can occur earlier, but for best benefits, duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required from Sept on to fit with vegetation growing season & bird breeding seasonality. Also note that some frog species are summer breeders, which, when a target for flows, will need at least 3 months from Oct.
Large Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Large 1) (Black box zone)	OB Large 1	Not applicable – Black box & large-scale colonial waterbird breeding not a feature of this PU.					

[82] Dark grey background (and # in 1st column of row) denotes flows of this size cannot be delivered in the creek. The flows occur due to tributary rainfall events or dam spills. Deliveries to these areas are only possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

PU10: Upper Yanco Creek

The Upper Yanco Creek PU is situated within the Murrumbidgee Western Water Source. Flows into the Yanco Creek system go through the Yanco offtake cutting. Flows are controlled by altering the height of Yanco Weir on the Murrumbidgee River downstream of the cutting.

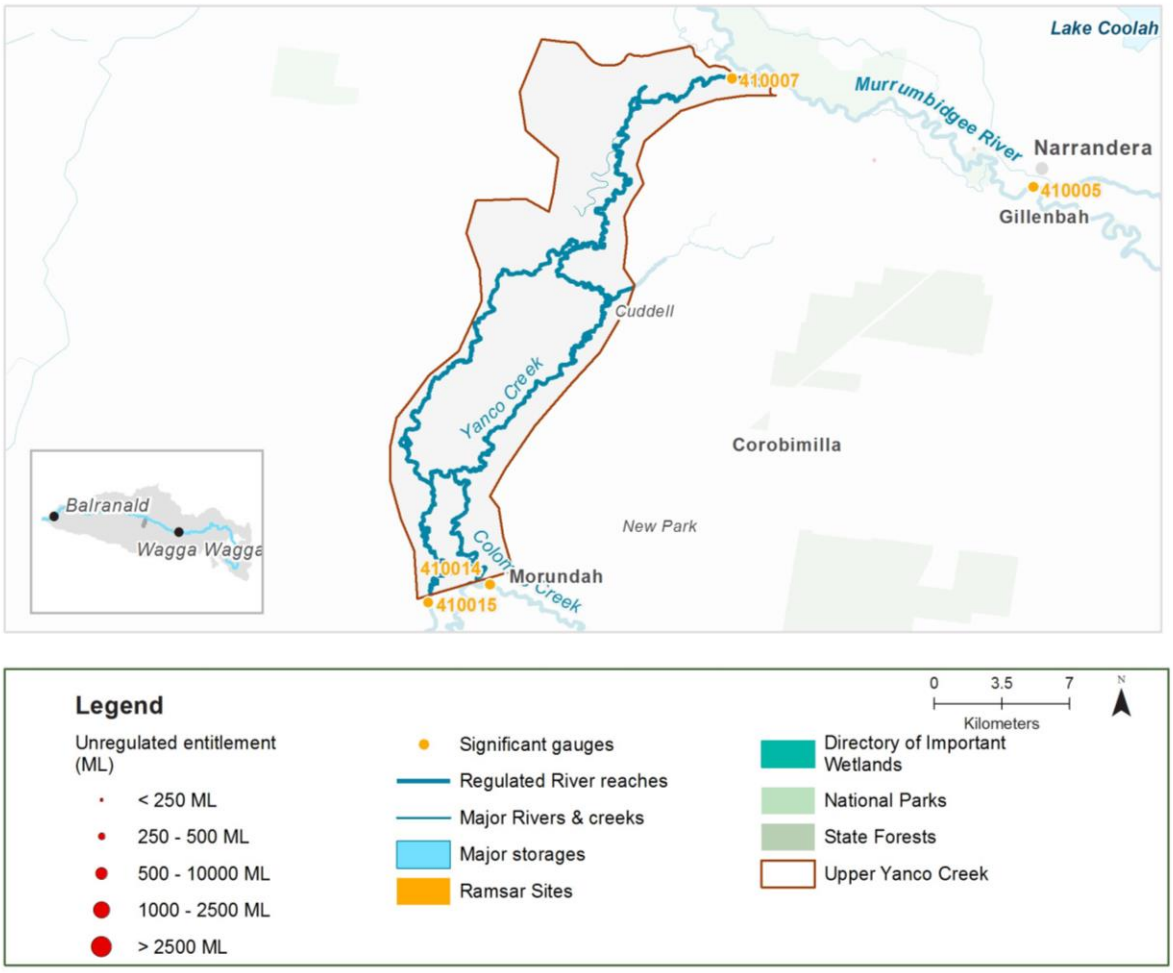

Figure 11 Map of Upper Yanco Creek PU.

Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauge relevant to the PU is Yanco Creek @ Offtake (410007)

Key ecological values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • bony herring • carp-gudgeon species complex	• flat-headed gudgeon • golden perch • Murray cod (V)	• Murray-Darling rainbowfish • river blackfish • silver perch (CE) • unspecked hardyhead
Waterbirds	28 waterbird species recorded including black-necked stork (E)		
Native vegetation	7102 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including, 139 ha of black box, 5 ha of lignum, 152 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation & 3012 ha of river red gum		

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp-gudgeon species complex, flat-headed gudgeon, bony herring, Murray-Darling rainbowfish, unspecked hardyhead
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch, silver perch
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, river blackfish
NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized) golden perch, Murray cod
NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine species into new areas (within historical range): freshwater catfish
NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch

Hydrology							
Hydrological alteration	**Regulated river reach**	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
					1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
See Table 1 for key	Yanco Creek at Offtake	H^-	H^-	H^-	H^-	H^-	H^-
Other hydrology information	Section 4.6 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP provides information about changes in hydrology in this PU and potential issues related to the proposed Yanco Creek regulator project.						
Relevant rules from WSP	**Murrumbidgee Western Water Source:** **Access rules*:** **Rivers & creeks**: no pool drawdown. **Off-river pools**: pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works **Trading Rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed. **WITHIN water source:** Allowed, but no trade into off-river pools or onto Talpee Creek.						

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan

There is 1 large (1,000–2,500 ML) water access licence in the PU. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 1,000 ML. All of this entitlement is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

Note: Section 7.2 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP also identifies as priority investment opportunities:

- Implement the constraints management strategy
- Seek arrangements to reduce take from the peak of wetland connecting events by negotiating for extraction to occur at other times
- Investigate infrastructure to fill wetlands

Potential wetlands for watering[83]	Values
Molleys Lagoon	Refuge, riparian river red gum
Dry Lake	Riparian river red gum, waterbirds
Gum Hole	Riparian river red gum

[83] This is a provisional listing which is the subject of further work.

Table 14 Upper Yanco Creek (as measured at Yanco Creek @ Offtake: 410007) – gauge data began in 1913

Flow category & EWR code[84]		Flow rate (ML/d)[84, 85]	Ideal flow timing[84]	Duration[84]	Frequency (LTA) [84]	Maximum inter-event period[84]	Additional requirements/ comments[84]
Cease-to-flow	CtF	<1 ML/d	CtF events have not been observed in the post development period (1980–2017). They should therefore be avoided to protect the fish community. The resilience of this community is likely to have been compromised by development.				CtF events occurred in 100%, 1%, 61% & 0% of years in the modelled pre & post development scenarios & 1913–1950 & 1980–2017 observations respectively
Very low flow	VLF	>80 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 365 days per year In very dry years, at least 354 days per year [86]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 4 days for 95% of events[86]	Flow ideally >0.03–0.05 m/s to de-stratify pools
Baseflow	BF1	>250 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 360 days per year In very dry years, at least 213 days per year[86]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 58 days for 95% of events[86]	Minimum depth of 0.3 m to allow fish passage

[84] Refer to Glossary for definitions of terms and explanatory text for EWRs

[85] These minimums are where the benefits of flow categories are likely to begin manifesting. Further substantial benefits occur, particularly for wetland connecting large freshes and overbanks, as flows increase in size. These thresholds SHOULD NOT be used to indicate that constraints only need to be raised to achieve these minimums.

[86] Based on 1980–2017 observations, with 'typical year' value the median of those observations, and 'very dry' value the 95th percentile. Post development observations are chosen because they are higher than pre-development. These higher values place less risk on the ecological community which in the Murrumbidgee catchment is likely to be less resilient. The pre-development modelled scenario is not comparable to the current situation in the Yanco/Billabong Creek system because the Creeks are now perennial systems.

Flow category & EWR code[84]		Flow rate (ML/d)[84, 85]	Ideal flow timing[84]	Duration[84]	Frequency (LTA) [84]	Maximum inter-event period[84]	Additional requirements/ comments[84]
Nesting Support	NestS1	250-1,000 ML/d Max rate of fall 14% per day.	**15 Sep** – **15 Nov** for trout cod & Murray cod **1 Oct** – **15 Nov** for only Murray cod (If flows are in the BF or SF range at start of period, apply EWR)	60 days minimum for trout cod & Murray cod. 45 day minimum for only Murray cod	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Allow variable flows but avoid large sudden de-creases in water level to prevent loss of nesting sites. Flow decreases not to exceed 11% per day which is the 20th percen-tile (the fastest 20%) of fall - calculated from observed 'post-development' (1980-2017) flows
Small fresh	SF1	>450 ML/d	**Anytime** - but ideally Oct – Apr, & ideally 2–3 weeks after 'LF2'	10 days minimum	2 events per year	1 year	>20°C for Oct to Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 18% per day[87] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Small fresh	SF2	450 to 1000 ML/d	**15 Sep to Apr**	14 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	>20°C for Oct to Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for

[87] The 5th percentile (fastest 5% of rates of fall) of 'post-development' 1980-2017 observed flows

Flow category & EWR code[84]		Flow rate (ML/d)[84, 85]	Ideal flow timing[84]	Duration[84]	Frequency (LTA) [84]	Maximum inter-event period[84]	Additional requirements/ comments[84]
							Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 18% per day[87] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Large fresh	LF1	>1000 ML/d	**Anytime** - but ideally July – Sept Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests	5 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rate of fall: No faster than 27% per day[87]
Large fresh	LF2	>1000 ML/d	**Oct** – **Apr** Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests	5 days minimum	6–7 years in 10 (65% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rapid rise (comparable to natural rates) >17°C Ideally 2–3 weeks before SF1 Rate of fall: No faster than 27% per day[87]

Flow category & EWR code[84]		Flow rate (ML/d)[84, 85]	Ideal flow timing[84]	Duration[84]	Frequency (LTA) [84]	Maximum inter-event period[84]	Additional requirements/ comments[84]
Large fresh with wetland connection[88],[89] * (below bankfull: in the upper part of the 'LF' band)	W-LF3 (core wetland & off-channel fish refuge)	Not relevant as a river flow as the required frequency of flows in 90% of years is not achieved in this PU in the observated record. However, there may be target sites for filling with infrastructure (where possible with carp screens or other exclusion devices) where refuges could be maintained.					
	W-LF4 (Floodplain specialist fish spawning)	Not applicable: The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU					
	W-LF5 (Fish dispersal & condition)	>1500 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver under current constraints**	**Anytime** – but ideally Sept – Feb	5 days minimum for fish dispersal	2–3 years in 10 (1 every 3–5 years) (25% of years)	5 years	

[88] In other catchments, connection to major wetlands systems would generally occur at and above bankfull level. The geomorphology of the Murrumbidgee system is such that major billabong, anabranch and other off-channel wetland systems are connected below bankfull level. Hence the category of 'wetland connecting flow is used in the Murrumbidgee.

[89] Light grey background (and * in 1st column of row) denotes that flows to this zone are currently difficult to deliver due to potential impacts on third parties. Implementation of the constraints management strategy may alleviate this. Deliveries to these areas may only be possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

Flow category & EWR code[84]	Flow rate (ML/d)[84, 85]	Ideal flow timing[84]	Duration[84]	Frequency (LTA) [84]	Maximum inter-event period[84]	Additional requirements/ comments[84]
W-LF6 (Non-woody veg zone – also for frog recruitment)	>1500 ML/d - **Difficult to deliver under current constraints**	**July** – **Feb** for flow timing required. There are benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	3–10 months. Refers to the persistence of standing water (minimum 3-7 months depending on vegetation community) *The median pre-1950 duration for flows of this size is 5 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of this duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 3 days length within season.*	6–8 years in 10 (70% of years)	2 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. For best benefits duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required during the growing season (from Sep on). Also note that some frog species are summer breeders so will need at least 3 months from Oct. To increase cover & extent of non-woody vegetation communities – clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of higher flow magnitude & successive flows also has the potential to increase non-woody vegetation cover & extent &/or limit encroachment of woody species (if desired).

Flow category & EWR code[84]	Flow rate (ML/d)[84, 85]	Ideal flow timing[84]	Duration[84]	Frequency (LTA) [84]	Maximum inter-event period[84]	Additional requirements/ comments[84]
	W-LF7 (fish connect flow)	>1500 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver under current constraints**	**Anytime**[90], but triggered by significant fish breeding in off-channel wetlands. Flow 3–18 months after breeding occurs. Flow must occur before habitat (depth, cover, water quality) of waterbody is lost by drying.	5 days	3 years in 10 or as required by breeding triggers (30% of years)	5 years	Ideally provide a protract-ted recession to promote exit to the river. This is for within 3–18 months so long as suffi-cient habitat (depth, cover) is maintained in the wet-land to support the strong 0+ cohort until reconnection occurs – may be wetland specific. Trigger is verified breed-ing event. Where there has been insufficient monitoring to confirm/ deny this, the trigger is a long dura-tion wetland connecting LF (W-LF4) or an overbank (OB-S1, OB-S2 or OB-L1) in those PUs where these have been shown to pro-duce significant breeding responses. The 3+ month delay following the breed-ing event is to allow re-cruits to utilise the nurse-ry to move into the river & reach sufficient maturity to move into the river

[90] Return movement may vary seasonally, so future research will inform any necessary refinement in the timing of this.

Flow category & EWR code[84]		Flow rate (ML/d)[84, 85]	Ideal flow timing[84]	Duration[84]	Frequency (LTA) [84]	Maximum inter-event period[84]	Additional requirements/ comments[84]
Floodplain Connection Flow (Over-bank Small 1) (Floodplain specialist fish)[91] #	OB-Small 1 (Floodplain specialist fish)	Not applicable: The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU					
#Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 2) (River red gum zone)[91]	OB-Small 2 (River red gum zone & small-scale bird breeding)	>2500 ML/d – **Not deliverable under current constraints**	**Anytime**[92] – but ideally Aug – Feb.	In line with natural median duration for fish dispersal & riparian river red gum communities. For wetlands 3–7 months' persistence of standing water. For streamside areas, only duration to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required. *The median pre-1950 duration for flows of this size is 7.5 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of this duration, made up of individual events of a*	5 years in 10 (50% of years)	4 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support river red gum flowering, seed set and seedling establishment & to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands and lignum seedling germination and establishment-clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. This also

[91] Dark grey background (and # in 1st column of row) denotes flows of this size cannot currently be delivered in the creek. The flows occur due to tributary rainfall events or dam spills. Deliveries to these areas are currently only possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. The constraints management strategy may alleviate this.

[92] Analysis of flows of this size indicates that they occur in the required frequency of 50% of years only when events in any season are accepted. Therefore, this flow is considered as applicable to river red gum (which may benefit from events in any season, though 'in season' flows are preferred) but not necessarily for water bird breeding. Events that do occur in the ideal season may still be beneficial to waterbird breeding.

Flow category & EWR code[84]		Flow rate (ML/d)[84, 85]	Ideal flow timing[84]	Duration[84]	Frequency (LTA) [84]	Maximum inter-event period[84]	Additional requirements/ comments[84]
				minimum of 4 days length within season.			benefits river cooba. The provision of periods of successive flows will also improve the condition of existing river red gum, lignum & river cooba. For timing: flow can occur earlier, but for best benefits, duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required from Sept on to fit with vegetation growing season & bird breeding seasonality. Some frog species are summer breeders, which will need at least 3 months from Oct.
#Large Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Large 1)[91] (Black box zone)	OB Large 1 (Black box zone – with some benefits for water bird breeding)	>4000 ML/d – **Not deliverable**	**Anytime**[93] but ideally Sept – Mar.	2–6 months for black box & lignum in wetlands. 3–6 months for bird breeding. Refers to the persistence of standing water, flow can be shorter. For streamside areas, only duration	2–3 years in 10 (25% of years)	**Ideally** 5 years (up to 10 years for outer black box areas)	Ideally slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support black box flowering and seedling establishment, to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands

[93]Analysis of flows of this size indicates that they only occur in the required frequency and within the maximum allowable gap between events when events in any season are accepted. Therefore, this flow is considered as applicable to black box (which may benefit from events in any season, though 'in season' flows are preferred) but not necessarily for water bird breeding. Events that do occur in the ideal season may still be beneficial to waterbird breeding.

Flow category & EWR code[84]	Flow rate (ML/d)[84, 85]	Ideal flow timing[84]	Duration[84]	Frequency (LTA) [84]	Maximum inter-event period[84]	Additional requirements/ comments[84]
			sufficient to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required. *The median pre-1950 duration for flows of this size is 8 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of this duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 4 days length within season.*			& lignum seedling establishment- clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. This also benefits river cooba. The provision of periods of successive flows will also increase the potential for recovery of existing river red gum, lignum & river cooba communities. Some frog species are summer breeders, which will need at least 3 months from Oct.

PU11: Colombo & Billabong Creeks

The Colombo & Billabong Creeks PU is situated within the Murrumbidgee Western Water Source and Lower Billabong Anabranch Water Source. It begins where Colombo Creek bifurcates from Yanco Creek near Morundah. The division of flows between Colombo Creek and Lower Yanco Creek is controlled by Tarabah Weir. Colombo Creek flows into Billabong Creek upstream of Jerilderie. Upstream of this junction, Billabong Creek is unregulated. The PU ends where Lower Yanco Creek joins Billabong Creek.

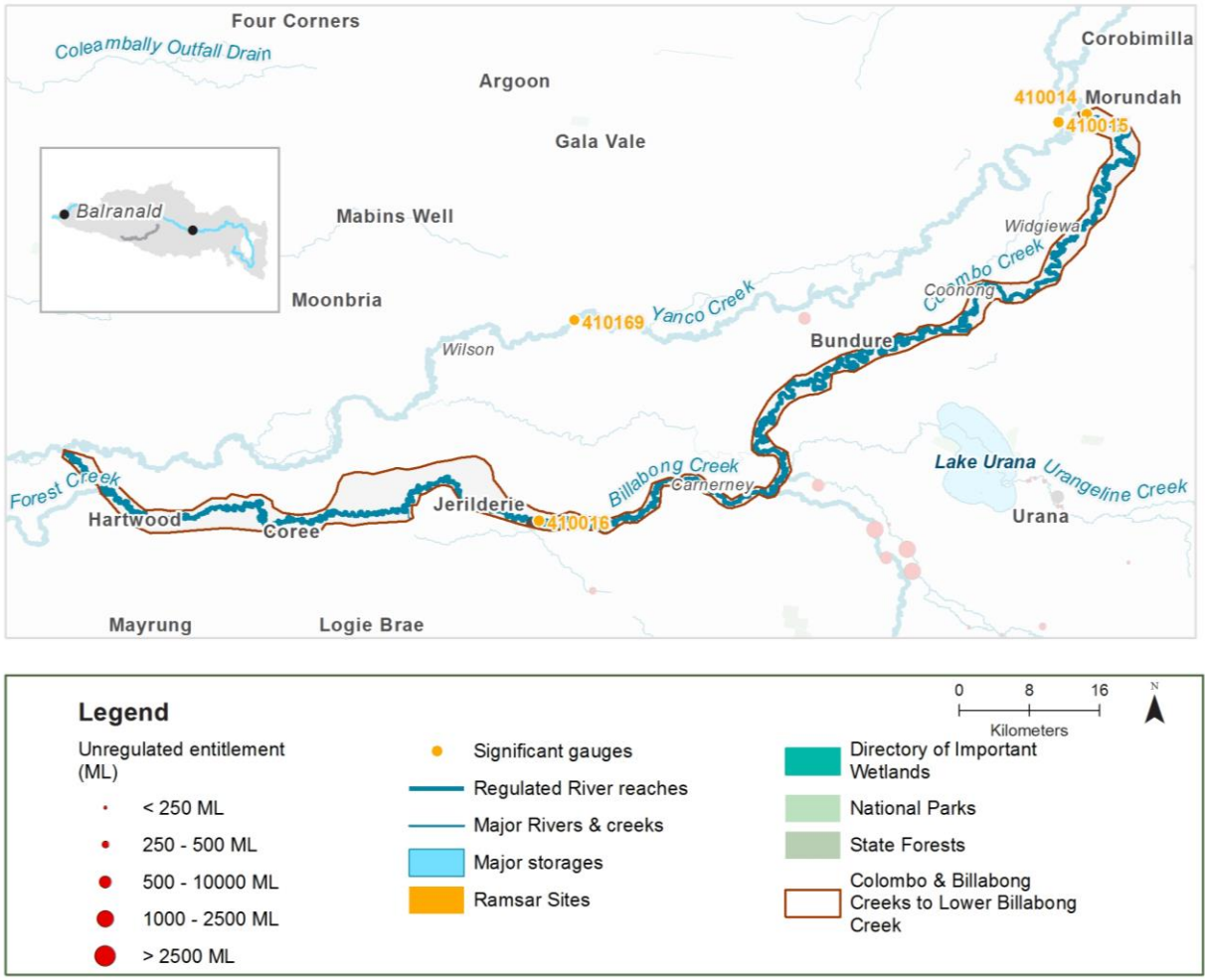

Figure 12 Map of Colombo & Billabong Creeks PU.
Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauges relevant to the PU are Colombo Ck @ Morundah (410014) and Billabong Ck @ Jerilderie (410016)

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)	
Native fish	• Australian smelt • bony herring • carp-gudgeon species complex • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon • flat-headed gudgeon • freshwater catfish (EP) • golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray-Darling rainbowfish • river blackfish • unspecked hardyhead
Waterbirds	38 waterbird species recorded including, Australian painted snipe (E), brolga (V) & Latham's snipe (J,K).
Native vegetation	20,243 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 4368 ha of black box, 370 ha of lignum, 967 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation & 4331 ha of river red gum.

Native fish objectives

NF1 No loss of native fish species

NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp-gudgeon species complex, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, bony herring Murray-Darling rainbowfish, unspecked hardyhead

NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch

NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, river blackfish, freshwater catfish

NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized): golden perch, Murray cod

NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine species into new areas (within historical range): freshwater catfish

NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch

Hydrology

	Regulated river reach	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
					1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	Colombo Creek at Morundah	H^-	H^+	H^+	L^+	M^-	L^0
	Billabong Creek d/s Hartwood Weir	H^-	H^+	H^+	L^+	L^+	L^+
Other hydrology information	Section 4.6 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP provides information about changes in hydrology in this PU and potential issues related to the proposed Yanco Creek regulator project.						
Relevant rules from WSP	**Murrumbidgee Western Water Source:** **Access rules*:** **Rivers & creeks**: no pool drawdown. **Off-river pools**: pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works **Trading Rules:** **INTO water source**: no trade allowed.						

	WITHIN water source: allowed, but no trade into off-river pools or onto Talpee Creek. **Lower Billabong Anabranch Water Source** **Access Rules*:** **Rivers & creeks***: Pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Natural off-river pools**: pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules**: Trade INTO water source: No trade allowed Trade WITHIN water source: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.
Water Sharing Plan for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated & Alluvial Water Sources

There are no recorded licences within this PU

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

Note: Section 7.2 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP also identifies as priority investment opportunities:

- Implement the constraints management strategy
- Seek arrangements to reduce take from the peak of wetland connecting events by negotiating for extraction to occur at other times
- Investigate infrastructure to fill wetlands

Potential wetlands for watering[94]	Values
Old Coree	Black box lignum swamp
Six Mile (Coonong)	Anabranch of Colombo Creek. Supports river red gum and black box
Cocketgedong	River red gum – cumbungi. High aquatic vegetation diversity (Walcott et al 2018).
Hartwood Woolshed Wetland	River red gum
Sheepwash Anabranch	River red gum – cumbungi. High aquatic vegetation diversity (Walcott et al 2018).
Wangamong Creek	Black box, nitre goosefoot and cumbungi. High aquatic vegetation diversity (Walcott et al 2018).

[94] This is a provisional listing which is the subject of further work.

Table 15 Colombo and Middle Billabong Creeks (as measured at Colombo @ Morundah: 410014) Gauge data began in 1978 and at Billabong at Jerilderie (Gauge: 410016) gauge data began in 1912

Flow category & EWR code[95]		Flow rate (ML/d)[95, 96]	Ideal flow timing[95]	Duration[95]	Frequency (LTA)[95]	Maximum inter-event period[95]	Additional requirements/ comments[95]
Cease-to-flow	CtF	<1 ML/d	CtF events have not been observed in the post-development period (1980–2017) at Colombo Creek at Morundah At Billabong Creek at Jerilderie CtF events were only recorded in 2 years since 1980 & these events were only of 1–2 day durations CtF events should therefore be avoided to protect the fish community. The resilience of this community is likely to have been compromised by development.				At Morundah CtF events occurred in 100%, 1% & 0% of years in the modelled pre & post-development scenarios & 1980–2017 observations respectively. There are no 'pre-development' observations at this gauge For Jerilderie it was 5%, 1%, 65%, & 6% of years in the modelled pre & post-development scenarios & 1912–1950 & 1980–2017 observations respectively
Very low flow	VLF	>40 ML/d at Morundah	**Anytime**	In typical years, 365 days per year	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 1 day for 95% of events[97]	Flow ideally >0.03–0.05 m/s to de-stratify pools

[95] Refer to Glossary for definitions of terms and explanatory text for EWRs

[96] These minimums are where the benefits of flow categories are likely to begin manifesting. Further substantial benefits occur, particularly for wetland connecting large freshes and overbanks, as flows increase in size. These thresholds SHOULD NOT be used to indicate that constraints only need to be raised to achieve these minimums.

Flow category & EWR code[95]		Flow rate (ML/d)[95, 96]	Ideal flow timing[95]	Duration[95]	Frequency (LTA)[95]	Maximum inter-event period[95]	Additional requirements/ comments[95]
				In very dry years, at least 365 days per year[97]			
		>50 ML/d at Jerilderie		In typical years, 365 days per year In very dry years, at least 308 days per year[97]		1980–2017 observations did not exceed 20 days for 95% of events[97]	
Baseflow	BF1	>70 ML/d at Morundah	**Anytime**	In typical years, 365 days per year In very dry years, at least 333 days per year[97]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 10 days for 95% of events[97]	Minimum depth of 0.3 m to allow fish passage
		>70 ML/d at Jerilderie		In typical years, 365 days per year In very dry years, at least 271 days per year[97]		1980–2017 observations did not exceed 29 days for 95% of events[97]	
Nesting Support	NestS1	70-400 ML/d Max rate of fall 14% per day.	**15 Sep –15 Nov** for trout cod & Murray cod.	60 days minimum for trout cod & Murray cod. 45 day minimum for only Murray cod	5-10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Allow variable flows but avoid large sudden decreases in water level to prevent loss of nesting sites. Flow decreases not to

[97]Based on 1980–2017 observations, with 'typical year' value the median of those observations, and 'very dry' value the 95th percentile. Post development observations are chosen because they are higher than pre-development. These higher values place less risk on the ecological community which in the Murrumbidgee catchment is likely to be less resilient. The pre-development modelled scenario is not comparable to the current situation in the Yanco/Billabong Creek system because the Creeks are now perennial systems.

Flow category & EWR code[95]		Flow rate (ML/d)[95, 96]	Ideal flow timing[95]	Duration[95]	Frequency (LTA)[95]	Maximum inter-event period[95]	Additional requirements/ comments[95]
			1 Oct – **15 Nov** for only Murray cod. (If flows are in the BF or SF range at start of period, apply EWR)				exceed 7% per day which is the 20th percentile (the fastest 20%) of fall - calculated from observed 'post-development' flow data (1980-2017)
Small fresh	SF1	>250 ML/d	**Anytime** - but ideally Oct – Apr, & ideally 2–3 weeks after 'LF2'	10 days minimum	2 events per year	1 year	>20°C for Oct to Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 13% per day[98] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Small fresh	SF2	250 to 400 ML/d	**15 Sep – Apr**	14 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	>20°C for Oct to Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish

[98] The 5th percentile (fastest 5% of rates of fall) of 'post-development' 1980-2017 observed flows

Flow category & EWR code[95]		Flow rate (ML/d)[95, 96]	Ideal flow timing[95]	Duration[95]	Frequency (LTA)[95]	Maximum inter-event period[95]	Additional requirements/ comments[95]
							Rate of fall: No faster than 13% per day[98] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Large fresh	LF1	>400 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally July – Sept Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rate of fall: No faster than 11% per day[98]
Large fresh	LF2	>400 ML/d	**Oct** – **Apr** Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests.	5 days minimum	6–7 years in 10 (65% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rapid rise (comparable to natural rates) >17°C Ideally 2–3 weeks before SF1 Rate of fall: No faster than 11% per day[98]

Flow category & EWR code[95]		Flow rate (ML/d)[95, 96]	Ideal flow timing[95]	Duration[95]	Frequency (LTA)[95]	Maximum inter-event period[95]	Additional requirements/ comments[95]
Large fresh with wetland connection[99],[100] * (below bankfull: in the upper part of the 'LF' band)	W-LF3 (core wetland & off-channel fish refuge)	Not relevant as a river flow as the required frequency of flows in 90% of years is not achieved in this PU in the observated record. However, there may be target sites for filling with infrastructure (where possible with carp screens or other exclusion devices) where refuges could be maintained.					
	W-LF4 (Floodplain specialist fish spawning)	Not applicable: The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU.					
	W-LF5 (Fish dispersal & condition)	>700 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally Sept – Feb	5 days minimum for fish dispersal	2–3 years in 10 (1 every 3-5 years) (25% of years)	5 years	
	W-LF6 (Non-woody veg zone – also for frog recruitment)	>700 ML/d	**July to Feb** flow timing required. There are benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	4-10 months. Refers to the persistence of standing water (minimum 3-7 months depending on vegetation community) *The median observed duration for flows of this size is ~10 days.*	**6 years in 10** (lower frequency in this PU due to lower frequency found in historical flows – indicating that only more dry tolerant species will persist. **(60% of years)**	2 years Could go to 3 years for this – based on table 2 figures – only water couch that had 2 years.	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. For best benefits duration of standing water of at least 90

[99] In other catchments, connection to major wetlands systems would generally occur at and above bankfull level. The geomorphology of the Murrumbidgee system is such that major billabong, anabranch and other off-channel wetland systems are connected below bankfull level. Hence the category of 'wetland connecting flow is used in the Murrumbidgee.

[100] Light grey background (and * in 1st column of row) denotes that flows to this zone are currently difficult to deliver due to potential impacts on third parties. Implementation of the constraints management strategy may alleviate this. Deliveries to these areas may only be possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

Flow category & EWR code[95]	Flow rate (ML/d)[95, 96]	Ideal flow timing[95]	Duration[95]	Frequency (LTA)[95]	Maximum inter-event period[95]	Additional requirements/ comments[95]
			We analysed for cumulative flows of 10 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 3 days length within season.			days is required during the growing season (from Sept on). Also note that some frog species are summer breeders so will need at least 3 months from Oct. To increase cover & extent of non-woody vegetation communities - clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of higher flow magnitude & successive flows also has the potential to increase non-woody vegetation cover & extent &/or limit encroachment of woody species (if desired).

	W-LF7 (fish connect flow)	>700 ML/d	**Anytime**[101], but triggered by significant fish breeding in off-channel wetlands. Flow 3–18 months after breeding occurs. Flow must occur before habitat (depth, cover, water quality) of waterbody is lost by drying.	5 days	3 years in 10 or as required by breeding triggers (30% of years)	5 years	Ideally provide a protracted recession to promote exit to the river. This is for within 3–18 months so long as sufficient habitat (depth, cover) is maintained in the wetland to support the strong 0+ cohort until re-connection occurs - may be wetland specific. Trigger is verified breeding event. Where there has been insufficient monitoring to confirm/deny this, the trigger is a long duration wetland connecting LF (W-LF4) or an overbank (OB-S1, OB-S2 or OB-L1) in those PUs where these have been shown to produce significant breeding responses. The 3+ month delay following the breeding event is to allow recruits to utilize the nursey to move into the river & reach sufficient maturity to move into the river.

Flow category & EWR code[95]		Flow rate (ML/d)[95, 96]	Ideal flow timing[95]	Duration[95]	Frequency (LTA)[95]	Maximum inter-event period[95]	Additional requirements/ comments[95]
Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 1) (Floodplain specialist fish)	OB-Small 1	Not applicable: The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU.					
*Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 2) (River red gum zone)[100]	OB-Small 2	>1000 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver under current constraints**	**Anytime**[102] – but ideally Aug to Feb.	In line with natural median duration for fish dispersal & riparian river red gum communities. For wetlands 3–7 months' persistence of standing water. For streamside areas, only duration to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required. *The median observed duration for flows of this size is ~9 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 9 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum*	**3–4 years in 10 (35% of years)**	**5 years**	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support river red gum flowering, seed set and seedling establishment & to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands and lignum seedling germination and establishment- clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. This also benefits river cooba.

[101] Return movement may vary seasonally, so future research will inform any necessary refinement in the timing of this.

[102] Analysis of flows of this size indicates that they only occur in the required frequency for river reg gum woodlands (as opposed to forests) and only when events in any season are accepted. Therefore, this flow is considered as applicable to river red gum woodlands (which may benefit from events in any season, though 'in season' flows are preferred) but not necessarily for water bird breeding. Events that do occur in the ideal season may still be beneficial to waterbird breeding.

Flow category & EWR code[95]	Flow rate (ML/d)[95, 96]	Ideal flow timing[95]	Duration[95]	Frequency (LTA)[95]	Maximum inter-event period[95]	Additional requirements/ comments[95]
			of 5 days length within season.			The provision of periods of successive flows will also improve the condition of existing river red gum, lignum & river cooba. For timing: flow can occur earlier, but for best benefits, duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required from Sept on to fit with vegetation growing season & bird breeding seasonality. Some frog species are summer breeders, which will need at least 3 months from Oct.
Large Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Large 1)[103] #	OB Large 1	>1400 ML/d – **Not deliverable**	Anytime[104] - but ideally Sept to Mar.	2–6 months for black box & lignum in wetlands. 3–6 months for bird breeding. Refers to the persistence of standing water, flow	2–3 years in 10 (25% of years)	5 years (up to 10 years for outer black box areas)	Ideally slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support black box flowering and seedling

[103] Dark grey background (and # in 1st column of row) denotes flows of this size cannot be delivered in the creek. The flows occur due to tributary rainfall events or dam spills. Deliveries to these areas are only possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

[104] Analysis of flows of this size indicates that they only occur in the required frequency and within the maximum allowable gap between events when events in any season are accepted. Therefore, this flow is considered as applicable to black box (which may benefit from events in any season, though 'in season' flows are preferred) but not necessarily for water bird breeding. Events that do occur in the ideal season may still be beneficial to waterbird breeding.

Flow category & EWR code[95]	Flow rate (ML/d)[95, 96]	Ideal flow timing[95]	Duration[95]	Frequency (LTA)[95]	Maximum inter-event period[95]	Additional requirements/ comments[95]
(Black box zone)			can be shorter. For streamside areas, only duration sufficient to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required. *The median observed duration for flows of this size is around 6 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 6 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 2 days length within season.*			establishment, to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands & lignum seedling establishment- clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. This also benefits river cooba. The provision of periods of successive flows will also increase the potential for recovery of existing river red gum, lignum & river cooba communities. Some frog species are summer breeders, which will need at least 3 months from Oct.

PU12: Lower Yanco Creek to Lower Billabong Creek

The Lower Yanco Creek to Lower Billabong Creek PU is situated within the Murrumbidgee Western Water Source. It begins where Colombo Creek bifurcates from Yanco Creek near Morundah. The division of flows between Colombo Creek and Lower Yanco Creek is controlled by Tarabah Weir. The PU ends where Lower Yanco Creek joins Billabong Creek.

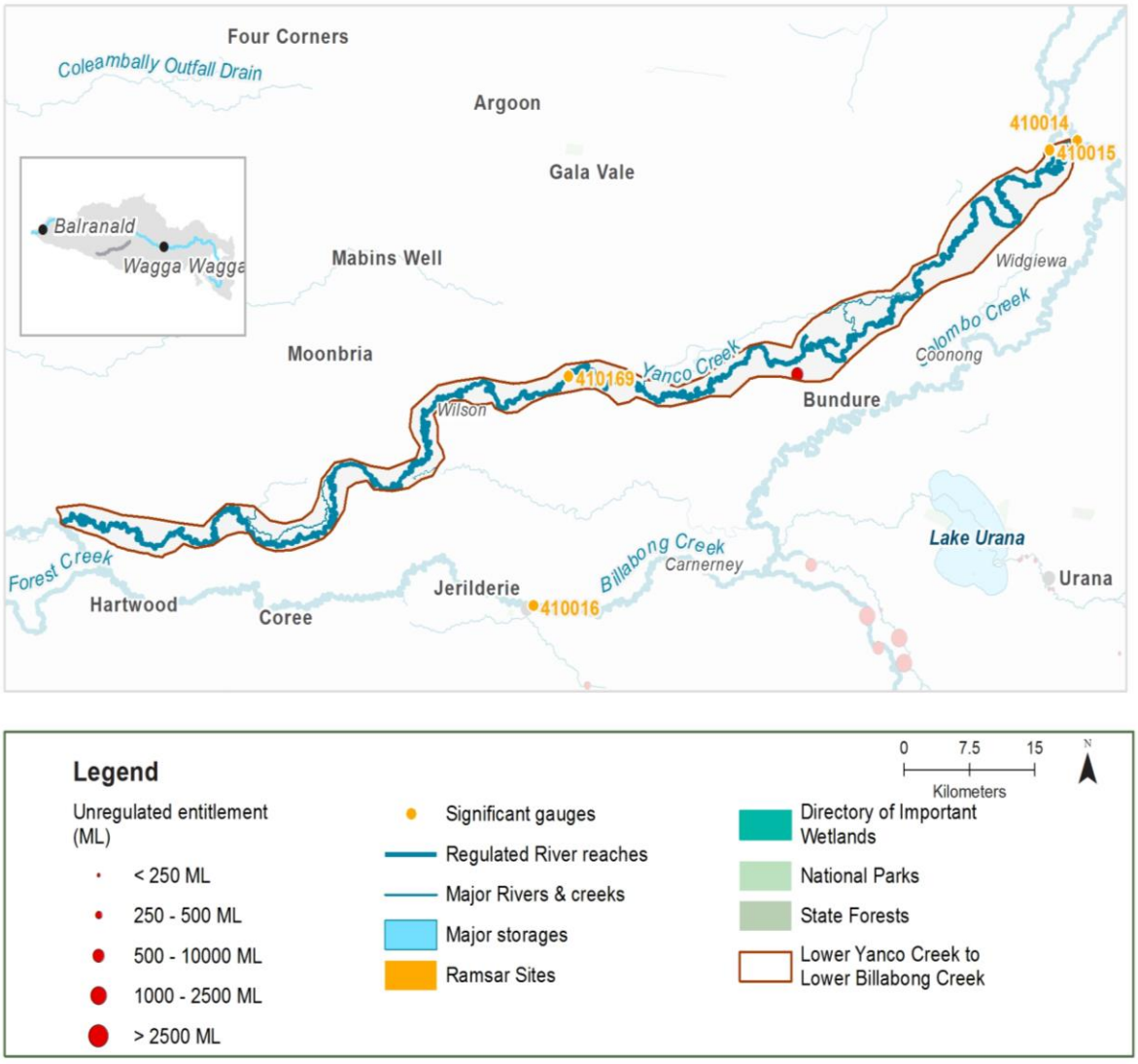

Figure 13 Map of Lower Yanco Creek to Lower Billabong Creek PU.
Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauges relevant to the PU are Yanco Creek @ Morundah (410015) and Yanco Creek @ Yanco Bridge (410169)

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)	
Native fish	• Australian smelt • bony herring • carp-gudgeon species complex • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon • flat-headed gudgeon • golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray-Darling rainbowfish • river blackfish
Waterbirds	34 waterbird species recorded
Native vegetation	25,426 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 175 ha of black box, 356 ha of lignum, 199 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation & 13,360 ha of river red gum.

Native fish objectives

NF1 No loss of native fish species

NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp-gudgeon species complex, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, bony herring, Murray-Darling Rainbowfish

NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch

NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, river blackfish

NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized): golden perch, Murray cod

NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine species into new areas (within historical range): freshwater catfish

NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch

Hydrology

Hydrological alteration	**Regulated river reach**	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
					1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
See Table 1 for key	Yanco Creek at Yanco Bridge	H^-	H^+	H^+	L^-	L^-	L^-
Other hydrology information	Section 4.6 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP provides information about changes in hydrology in this PU and potential issues related to the proposed Yanco Creek regulator project.						
Relevant rules from WSP	**Murrumbidgee Western Water Source:** **Access rules*:** **Rivers & creeks**: no pool drawdown. **Off-river pools**: pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works **Trading Rules:** **INTO water source**: no trade allowed. **WITHIN water source:** allowed, but no trade into off-river pools or onto Talpee Creek.						

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

There are no recorded licences within this PU

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

Note: Section 7.2 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP also identifies as priority investment opportunities:

- Implement the constraints management strategy
- Seek arrangements to reduce take from the peak of wetland connecting events by negotiating for extraction to occur at other times
- Investigate infrastructure to fill wetlands

Potential wetlands for watering[105]	Values
Silver Pines	River red gum wetland, frogs, waterbirds
Bundure	River red gum. Southern bell frog recorded in 2017/18 (Walcott et al 2018). High aquatic vegetation diversity (Walcott et al 2018).
Arrawidgee	Riparian river red gum
Wilson Anabranch	River red gum and waterbirds
Mundoora Anabranch	Frogs, wetland fishes
Broome	River red gum. Southern bell frog recorded in 2017/18 and site had high frog species diversity (Walcott et al 2018)
The Yanko	River red gum and black box

[105] This is a provisional listing which is the subject of further work.

Table 16 Lower Yanco Creek (as measured at Yanco Creek @ Morundah: 410015) – gauge data began in 1913

Flow category & EWR code[106]		Flow rate (ML/d)[106, 107]	Ideal flow timing[106]	Duration[106]	Frequency (LTA)[106]	Maximum inter-event period[106]	Additional requirements/ comments[106]
Cease-to-flow	CtF	<1 ML/d	CtF events have not been observed in the post development period (1980–2017). They should therefore be avoided to protect the fish community. The resilience of this community is likely to have been compromised by development.				CtF events occurred in 100%, 0% & 0% of years in the modelled pre & post development scenarios & 1995–2017 observations respectively. There are no 'pre-development' observations at this gauge
Very low flow	VLF	>40 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 365 days per year In very dry years, at least 346 days per year [108]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 14 days for 95% of events[108]	Flow ideally >0.03–0.05 m/s to de-stratify pools
Baseflow	BF1	>130 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 339 days per year In very dry years, at least 192 days per year[108]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 65 days for 95% of events[108]	Ideally minimum depth of 0.3 m to allow fish passage

[106] Refer to Glossary for definitions of terms and explanatory text for EWRs

[107] These minimums are where the benefits of flow categories are likely to begin manifesting. Further substantial benefits occur, particularly for wetland connecting large freshes and overbanks, as flows increase in size. These thresholds SHOULD NOT be used to indicate that constraints only need to be raised to achieve these minimums.

[108] Based on 1980–2017 observations, with 'typical year' value the median of those observations, and 'very dry' value the 95th percentile. Post development observations are chosen because they are likely to be higher than pre-development, and for this gauge there is no pre-development data. These higher values place less risk on the ecological community which in the Murrumbidgee catchment is likely to be less resilient. The pre-development modelled scenario is not comparable to the current situation in the Yanco/Billabong Creek system because the Creeks are now perennial systems.

Flow category & EWR code[106]		Flow rate (ML/d)[106, 107]	Ideal flow timing[106]	Duration[106]	Frequency (LTA)[106]	Maximum inter-event period[106]	Additional requirements/ comments[106]
Nesting Support	NestS1	130-400 ML/d Max rate of fall 9% per day.	**15 Sep** – **15 Nov** for trout cod & Murray cod. **1 Oct** – **15 Nov** for only Murray cod. (If flows are in the BF or SF range at start of period, apply EWR)	60 days minimum for trout cod & Murray cod. 45 day minimum for only Murray cod	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Allow variable flows but avoid large sudden decreases in water level to prevent loss of nesting sites. Flow decreases not to exceed 9% per day which is the 20th percentile (the fastest 20%) of fall - calculated from observed 'post-development' flow data (1980-2017)
Small fresh	SF1	>250 ML/d	**Anytime** - but ideally Oct – Apr, & ideally 2–3 weeks after 'LF2'	10 days minimum	2 events per year	1 year	>20°C for Oct to Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 15% per day[109] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Small fresh	SF2	250–400 ML/d	**15 Sep** – **Apr**	14 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	>20°C for Oct to Apr (for native fish); for river blackfish >16°C; for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C

[109] The 5th percentile (fastest 5% of rates of fall) of 'post-development' 1980-2017 observed flows

Flow category & EWR code[106]		Flow rate (ML/d)[106, 107]	Ideal flow timing[106]	Duration[106]	Frequency (LTA)[106]	Maximum inter-event period[106]	Additional requirements/ comments[106]
							Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 15% per day[109] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Large fresh	LF1	>400 ML/d	**Anytime** - but ideally July – Sept Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests	5 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rate of fall: No faster than 26% per day[109]
Large fresh	LF2	>400 ML/d	**Oct** – **Apr** Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests	5 days minimum	6–7 years in 10 (65% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rapid rise (comparable to natural rates) >17°C Ideally 2–3 weeks before SF1 Rate of fall: No faster than 26% per day[109]

Flow category & EWR code[106]		Flow rate (ML/d)[106, 107]	Ideal flow timing[106]	Duration[106]	Frequency (LTA)[106]	Maximum inter-event period[106]	Additional requirements/ comments[106]
Large fresh with wetland connection[110],[111] * (below bankfull: in the upper part of the 'Large fresh' band)	W-LF3 (core wetland & off-channel fish refuge)	Not relevant as a river flow as the required frequency of flows in 90% of years is not achieved in this PU in the observated record. However, there may be target sites for filling with infrastructure (where possible with carp screens or other exclusion devices) where refuges could be maintained.					
	W-LF4 (Floodplain specialist fish spawning)	Not applicable: The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU.					
	W-LF5 (Fish dispersal & condition)	>800 ML/d	**Anytime** – but ideally Sept – Feb	5 days minimum for fish dispersal	2–3 years in 10 (1 every 3-5 years) (25% of years)	5 years	
	W-LF6 (Non-woody veg zone – also for frog recruitment)	>800 ML/d	**July** – **Feb** for flow timing required. There are benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	3–10 months. Refers to the persistence of standing water (minimum 3-7 months depending on vegetation community) *The median modelled natural duration for flows of this size is*	6–8 years in 10 (70% of years)	2 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. For best benefits duration of standing water of at least 90 days

[110] In other catchments, connection to major wetlands systems would generally occur at and above bankfull level. The geomorphology of the Murrumbidgee system is such that major billabong, anabranch and other off-channel wetland systems are connected below bankfull level. Hence the category of 'wetland connecting flow is used in the Murrumbidgee.

[111] Light grey background (and * in 1st column of row) denotes that flows to this zone are currently difficult to deliver due to potential impacts on third parties. The constraints management strategy may alleviate this. Deliveries to these areas may only be possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

Flow category & EWR code[106]	Flow rate (ML/d)[106, 107]	Ideal flow timing[106]	Duration[106]	Frequency (LTA)[106]	Maximum inter-event period[106]	Additional requirements/ comments[106]
			around 10 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 10 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 3 days length within season.			is required during the growing season (from Sept on). Also note that some frog species are summer breeders so will need at least 3 months from Oct. To increase cover & extent of non-woody vegetation communities - clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of higher flow magnitude & successive flows also has the potential to increase non-woody vegetation cover & extent &/or limit encroachment of woody species (if desired).
W-LF7 (fish connect flow)	>800 ML/d	**Anytime**[112], but triggered by significant fish breeding in off-channel wetlands.	5 days	3 years in 10 or as required by breeding triggers (30% of years)	5 years	Ideally provide a protracted recession to promote exit to the river. This is for within 3–18 months so long as sufficient habitat (depth, cover) is maintained in the wetland to support

[112] Return movement may vary seasonally, so future research will inform any necessary refinement in the timing of this.

Flow category & EWR code[106]		Flow rate (ML/d)[106, 107]	Ideal flow timing[106]	Duration[106]	Frequency (LTA)[106]	Maximum inter-event period[106]	Additional requirements/ comments[106]
			Flow 3–18 months after breeding occurs. Flow must occur before habitat (depth, cover, water quality) of waterbody is lost by drying.				the strong 0+ cohort until re-connection occurs - may be wetland specific. Trigger is verified breeding event. Where there has been insufficient monitoring to confirm/deny this, the trigger is a long duration wetland connecting LF (W-LF4) or an overbank (OB-S1, OB-S2 or OB-L1) in those PUs where these have been shown to produce significant breeding responses. The 3+ month delay following the breeding event is to allow recruits to utilize the nursey to move into the river & reach sufficient maturity to move into the river.
*Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 1) [111] (Floodplain specialist fish)	OB-Small 1 (Floodplain specialist fish)	Not applicable: The specific objectives for floodplain specialist fish (NF3, NF7) are not prioritised for this PU					
*Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 2)	OB-Small 2 (River red gum zone)	1000 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver under**	**Aug** – **Feb**, with benefits also outside that period including	In line with natural median duration for fish dispersal &	5 years in 10 (50% of years)	4 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw

Flow category & EWR code[106]	Flow rate (ML/d)[106, 107]	Ideal flow timing[106]	Duration[106]	Frequency (LTA)[106]	Maximum inter-event period[106]	Additional requirements/ comments[106]
(River red gum zone)[111] *	**current constraints**	by providing bird foraging habitat	riparian river red gum communities For wetlands 3-7 months' persistence of standing water. For streamside areas, only duration to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required *The median observed duration for flows of this size is around 8 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 8 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 4 days length within season.*			down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat To support river red gum flowering, seed set and seedling establishment & to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands and lignum seedling germination and establishment- clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. This also benefits river cooba. The provision of periods of successive flows will also improve the condition of existing river red gum, lignum & river cooba. For timing: flow can occur earlier, but for best benefits, duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required from Sept on to fit with vegetation growing season & bird breeding seasonality. Some frog species are summer breeders, which will need at least 3 months from Oct.

Flow category & EWR code[106]		Flow rate (ML/d)[106, 107]	Ideal flow timing[106]	Duration[106]	Frequency (LTA)[106]	Maximum inter-event period[106]	Additional requirements/ comments[106]
Large Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Large 1)[113] # (Black box zone)	OB Large 1 (Black box zone)	2000 – **Not deliverable**	**Anytime**[114] - but ideally Sept to Mar.	2–6 months for black box & lignum in wetlands. 3–6 months for bird breeding. Refers to the persistence of standing water, flow can be shorter. For streamside areas, only duration sufficient to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required. *The median observed duration for flows of this size is around 8 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 8 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 5 days length within season.*	2–3 years in 10 (25% of years)	5 years (up to 10 years for outer black box areas)	Ideally slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support black box flowering and seedling establishment, to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands & lignum seedling establishment- clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. This also benefits river cooba. The provision of periods of successive flows will also increase the potential for recovery of existing river red gum, lignum & river cooba communities. Some frog species are summer breeders, which will need at least 3 months from Oct.

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[113] Dark grey background (and # in 1st column of row) denotes flows of this size cannot be delivered in the creek. The flows occur due to tributary rainfall events or dam spills. Deliveries to these areas are only possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

[114] Analysis of flows of this size indicates that they only occur in the required frequency and within the maximum allowable gap between events when events in any season are accepted. Therefore, this flow is considered as applicable to black box (which may benefit from events in any season, though 'in season' flows are preferred) but not necessarily for water bird breeding. Events that do occur in the ideal season may still be beneficial to waterbird breeding.

PU13: Lower Billabong and Intersecting Streams

The Lower Billabong and Intersecting Streams PU is situated within the Lower Billabong Anabranch Water Source.

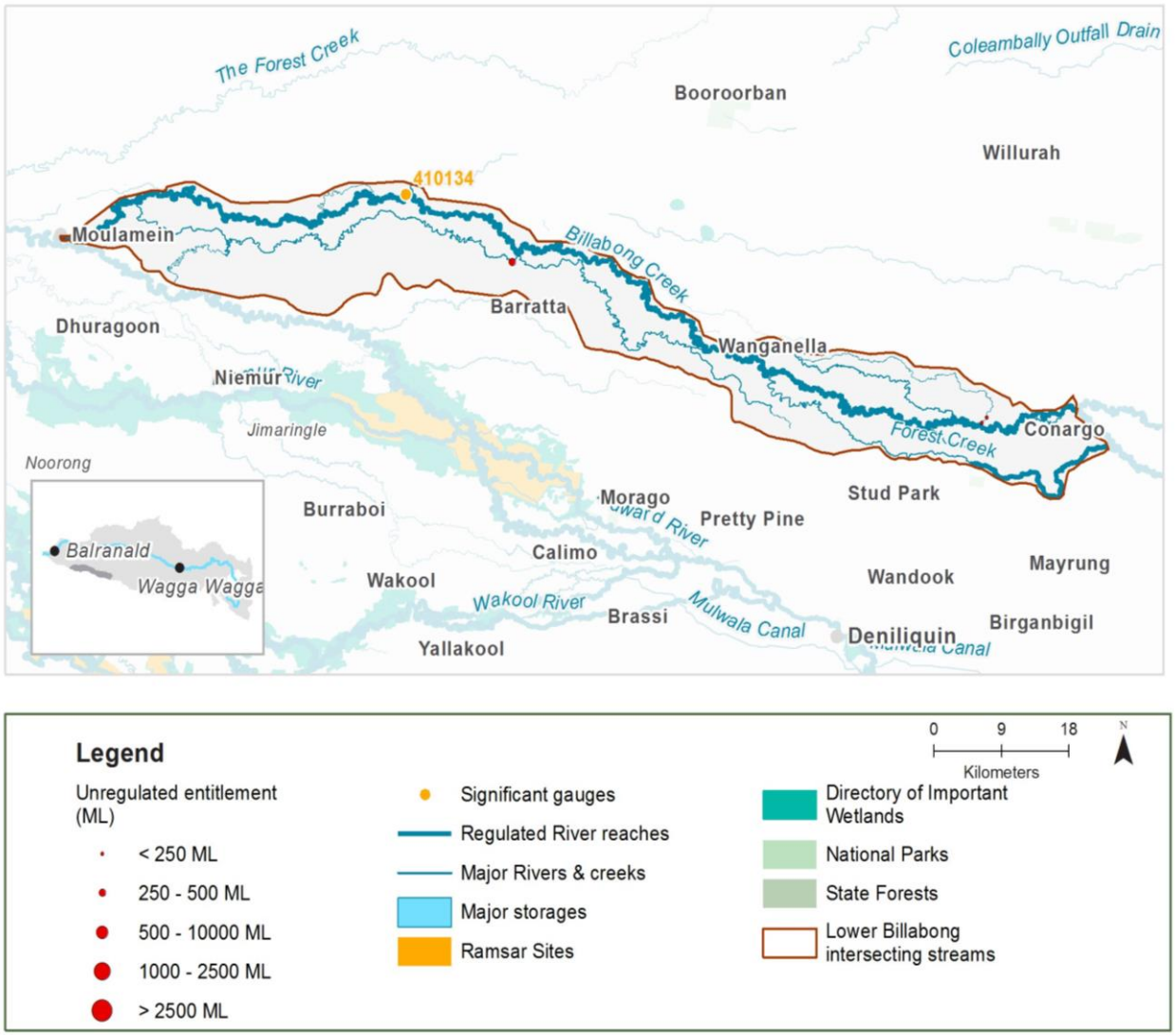

Figure 14 Map of Lower Billabong Intersecting Stream PU.
Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauge relevant to the PU is Billabong Creek @ Darlot (410134)

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)	
Native fish	• Australian smelt • bony herring • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon • flat-headed gudgeon • freshwater catfish (EP) • golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray-Darling rainbowfish
Waterbirds	62 waterbird species recorded including Australasian bittern (E), Australian painted snipe (E), blue-billed duck (V), brolga (V), common greenshank (C,J,K), freckled duck (V), Latham's snipe (J,K), marsh sandpiper (C,J,K), pectoral sandpiper (J,K), sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K) & wood sandpiper (C,J,K)
Native vegetation	97,057 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 14,869 ha of black box, 8999 ha of lignum, 712 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation & 3080 ha of river red gum

Native fish objectives

NF1 No loss of native fish species

NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, bony herring, Murray-Darling rainbowfish

NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch

NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, freshwater catfish

NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized): golden perch, Murray cod

NF7 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): southern pygmy perch

NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine species into new areas (within historical range): freshwater catfish

NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch

Hydrology

Hydrological alteration	**Regulated river reach**	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
					1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
See Table 1 for key	Billabong Creek at Darlot	H^-	H^+	H^+	M^+	L^+	L^-
Other hydrology information	Section 4.6 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP provides information about changes in hydrology in this PU						
Relevant rules from WSP	**Lower Billabong Anabranch Water Source** **Access Rules*:** **Rivers & creeks**: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Natural off-river pools**: pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules**: **INTO water source**: no trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: allowed, but no trade into off river pools						

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*

1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.

2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences

3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences

4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences

5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Water Sharing Plan for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated & Alluvial Water Sources

There are 2 very small (<250 ML), & 1 small (250–500) water access licences distributed throughout the PU. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the PU is 443 ML of which 436 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

MS5: Consider introducing cease-to-pump and commence-to-pump rules (and any associated required amendments to WAL conditions) that protect held environmental water and water from the EWAs entering unregulated streams and off-channel pools (wetlands), In-line with the Basin Plan requirement for implementation of *prerequisite policy measures* which provide for delivered environmental water to be protected.

Note: Section 7.2 of Part A of the Murrumbidgee LTWP also identifies as priority investment opportunities:

- Seek arrangements to reduce take from the peak of wetland connecting events by negotiating for extraction to occur at other times
- Investigate infrastructure to fill wetlands

Potential wetlands for watering[115]	Values
Quiamong	River red gum
Forest Creek	Anabranch for waterbirds and black box
Wanganella Swamp/ Clarkes Creek	Waterbirds, nitre goosefoot, cane-grass (*Eragrostis australasica*) and lignum. High frog diversity (Walcott et al 2018).
Rhyola Swamp	Waterbirds, black box and lignum
Zara Swamp	Waterbirds, black box and lignum
Sheepwash and Browns Creeks	Anabranch for waterbirds and black box
Two Mile Creek	Anabranch for waterbirds and black box
Black Swamp	Water birds, vegetation and frogs
Swamps on Windouran Station	Cane-grass
Swamps on Mooroolbark	Cane-grass

[115] This is a provisional listing which is the subject of further work.

Table 17 Lower Billabong Creek (as measured at Billabong Creek @ Darlot: 410134) – gauge data began in 1978

Flow category & EWR code[116]		Flow rate (ML/d)[116, 117]	Ideal flow timing[116]	Duration[116]	Frequency (LTA)[116]	Maximum inter-event period[116]	Additional requirements/ comments[116]
Cease-to-flow	CtF	<1 ML/d	CtF events are now rare & should therefore be avoided to protect the fish community. The resilience of this community is likely to have been compromised by development.				CtF events occurred in 100%, 0% & 8% of years in the modelled pre & post development scenarios & 1980–2017 observations respectively. There are no 'pre-development' observations at this gauge.
Very low flow	VLF	>30 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 365 days per year In very dry years, at least 327 days per year [118]	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed 18 days for 95% of events[118]	Flow ideally >0.03–0.05 m/s to de-stratify pools
Baseflow	BF1	>50 ML/d	**Anytime**	In typical years, 365 days per year	Every year	1980–2017 observations did not exceed	Minimum depth of 0.3 m to allow fish passage

[116] Refer to Glossary for definitions of terms and explanatory text for EWRs

[117] These minimums are where the benefits of flow categories are likely to begin manifesting. Further substantial benefits occur, particularly for wetland connecting large freshes and overbanks, as flows increase in size. These thresholds SHOULD NOT be used to indicate that constraints only need to be raised to achieve these minimums.

[118] Based on 1980–2017 observations, with 'typical year' value the median of those observations, and 'very dry' value the 95th percentile. Post development observations are chosen because they are likely to be higher than pre-development, and for this gauge there is no pre-development data. These higher values place less risk on the ecological community which in the Murrumbidgee catchment is likely to be less resilient. The pre-development modelled scenario is not comparable to the current situation in the Yanco/Billabong Creek system because the Creeks are now perennial systems.

Flow category & EWR code[116]		Flow rate (ML/d)[116, 117]	Ideal flow timing[116]	Duration[116]	Frequency (LTA)[116]	Maximum inter-event period[116]	Additional requirements/ comments[116]
				In very dry years, at least 275 days per year[118]		32 days for 95% of events[118]	
Nesting Support	NestS1	50-700 ML/d Max rate of fall 9% per day.	**15 Sep** – **15 Nov** for trout cod & Murray cod. **1 Oct** – **15 Nov** for only Murray cod. (If flows are in the BF or SF range at start of period, apply EWR)	60 days minimum for trout cod & Murray cod. 45 day minimum for only Murray cod	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Allow variable flows but avoid large sudden decreases in water level to prevent loss of nesting sites. Flow decreases not to exceed 9% per day which is the 20th percentile (the fastest 20%) of fall - calculated from observed 'post-development' flow data (1980-2017)
Small fresh	SF1	>200 ML/d	**Anytime** - but ideally Oct to Apr, & ideally 2–3 weeks after 'LF2'	10 days minimum	2 events per year	1 year	>20°C for Oct to Apr (for native fish); for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 12% per day[119] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s

[119] The 5th percentile (fastest 5% of rates of fall) of 'post-development' 1980-2017 observed flows

Flow category & EWR code[116]		Flow rate (ML/d)[116, 117]	Ideal flow timing[116]	Duration[116]	Frequency (LTA)[116]	Maximum inter-event period[116]	Additional requirements/ comments[116]
							(depending on channel form)
Small fresh	SF2	200–700 ML/d	**15 Sep** – **Apr**	14 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	>20°C for Oct to Apr (for native fish) for Murray cod Sept to Dec >18°C Minimum depth of 0.5 m to allow movement of large fish Rate of fall: No faster than 12% per day[119] Flow ideally up to 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)
Large fresh	LF1	>700 ML/d	**Anytime** - but ideally July – Sept Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests	5 days minimum	5–10 years in 10 (75% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form) Rate of fall: No faster than 11% per day[119]
Large fresh	LF2	>700 ML/d	**Oct** – **Apr** Consider delivery outside cod breeding season to avoid flushing of nests	5 days minimum	6–7 years in 10 (65% of years)	2 years	Minimum depth of 2 m to cover in-stream features & trigger response from fish Flow ideally 0.3–0.4 m/s (depending on channel form)

Flow category & EWR code[116]		Flow rate (ML/d)[116, 117]	Ideal flow timing[116]	Duration[116]	Frequency (LTA)[116]	Maximum inter-event period[116]	Additional requirements/ comments[116]
							Rapid rise (comparable to natural rates) >17°C Ideally 2–3 weeks before SF1 Rate of fall: No faster than 11% per day[119]
Large fresh with wetland connection[120],[121] * (below bankfull: in the upper part of the 'LF' band)	W-LF3 (core wetland & off-channel fish refuge)	>1000 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver under current constraints**	**Anytime** – but ideally July – Feb for non-woody vegetation	7–12 months water retention for non-woody vegetation. Permanent for key floodplain specialist refuge pools. *The median observed duration for flows of this size is over 10 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 10 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 5 days length within season.*	8–10 years in 10 (90% of years)	18 months (but no drying out of refuge pools for floodplain specialist native fish)	In dry years maintaining refuge pools for floodplain specialist native fish may require pumping.

[120] In other catchments, connection to major wetlands systems would generally occur at and above bankfull level. The geomorphology of the Murrumbidgee system is such that major billabong, anabranch and other off-channel wetland systems are connected below bankfull level. Hence the category of 'wetland connecting flow is used in the Murrumbidgee.

[121] Light grey background (and * in 1st column of row) denotes that flows to this zone are currently difficult to deliver due to potential impacts on third parties. Implementation of the constraints management strategy may alleviate this. Deliveries to these areas may only be possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

Flow category & EWR code[116]	Flow rate (ML/d)[116, 117]	Ideal flow timing[116]	Duration[116]	Frequency (LTA)[116]	Maximum inter-event period[116]	Additional requirements/ comments[116]
						For floodplain specialist fish – ideally >22°C & 2–4 weeks after spawning flow. In very dry periods deliver to discrete wetlands via infrastructure to protect populations where required & feasible. Note floodplain specialist fish are currently believed to be locally extinct in this PU. This EWR is relevant should they be re-introduced.
W-LF4 (Floodplain specialist fish spawning)	>1000 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver under current constraints**	**Oct to Apr**	10 days minimum[122] *We analysed for cumulative flows of 10 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 5 days length within season.*	5 years in 10 (50% of years)	2 years	
W-LF5 (Fish dispersal & condition)	>1000 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver under current constraints**	**Anytime** – but ideally Sept – Feb	5 days minimum for fish dispersal	2–3 years in 10 (1 every 3-5 years) (25% of years)	5 years	
W-LF6 (Non-woody veg zone – also	>1000 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver under**	**July** – **Feb** flow timing. There are benefits also outside that	3–10 months. Refers to the persistence of standing water (minimum 3-7	6–8 years in 10 (70% of years)	2 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw

[122] 10 days is minimum to allow fish to promote productivity and food production in a wetland and support spawning/nesting and hatching. There may be cases where populations of floodplain specialists can be supported with shorter flows (i.e., substantial habitat already exists, and small inflows promote additional productivity and food supply). In non-permanent wetlands a follow up reconnecting flow may be required within 12 months or water levels in the wetland will need to be maintained with infrastructure until the next re-connection.

Flow category & EWR code[116]	Flow rate (ML/d)[116, 117]	Ideal flow timing[116]	Duration[116]	Frequency (LTA)[116]	Maximum inter-event period[116]	Additional requirements/ comments[116]
for frog recruitment)	**current constraints**	period including by providing bird foraging habitat	months depending on vegetation community) *The median observed duration for flows of this size is over 10 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 10 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 5 days length within season.*			down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. For best benefits duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required during the growing season (from Sept on). Also note that some frog species are summer breeders so will need at least 3 months from Oct. To increase cover & extent of non-woody vegetation communities - clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. The provision of periods of higher flow magnitude & successive flows also has the potential to increase non-woody vegetation cover & extent &/or limit encroachment of woody species (if desired).

Flow category & EWR code[116]	Flow rate (ML/d)[116, 117]	Ideal flow timing[116]	Duration[116]	Frequency (LTA)[116]	Maximum inter-event period[116]	Additional requirements/ comments[116]
W-LF7 (fish connect flow)	>1000 ML/d – **Difficult to deliver under current constraints**	**Anytime**[123], but triggered by significant fish breeding in off-channel wetlands Flow 3–18 months after breeding occurs Flow must occur before habitat (depth, cover, water quality) of waterbody is lost by drying	5 days	3 years in 10 or as required by breeding triggers (30% of years)	5 years	Ideally provide a protracted recession to promote exit to the river This is for within 3-18 months so long as sufficient habitat (depth, cover) is maintained in the wetland to support the strong 0+ cohort until re-connection occurs - may be wetland specific Trigger is verified breeding event. Where there has been insufficient monitoring to confirm/deny this, the trigger is a long duration wetland connecting LF (W-LF4) or an overbank (OB-S1, OB-S2 or OB-L1) in those PUs where these have been shown to produce significant breeding responses. The 3+ month delay following the breeding

[123] Return movement may vary seasonally, so future research will inform any necessary refinement in the timing of this.

Flow category & EWR code[116]	Flow rate (ML/d)[116, 117]	Ideal flow timing[116]	Duration[116]	Frequency (LTA)[116]	Maximum inter-event period[116]	Additional requirements/ comments[116]
						event is to allow recruits to utilize the nursey to move into the river & reach sufficient maturity to move into the river.
Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 1)[124] # (Floodplain specialist fish)	OB-Small 1 1,600 ML/d – **Not deliverable**	**Oct** – **Apr** for floodplain specialist fish spawning.	10 days min for floodplain specialist fish *Analysed as cumulative 10 days of flow at this level required from events of at least 5 days length.*	5 years in 10 (50% of years)	4 years	For floodplain specialist fish – ideally >22°C & 2–4 weeks after spawning flow. In very dry periods deliver to discrete wetlands via infra-structure to protect populations where required & feasible. Note floodplain specialist fish are currently believed to be locally extinct in this PU. This EWR is relevant should they be re-introduced. Note this flow not 'out of bank' in this PU but provides flows to higher off channel wetlands

[124] Dark grey background (and # in 1st column of row) denotes flows of this size cannot be delivered in the river. The flows occur due to tributary rainfall events or dam spills. Deliveries to these areas are only possible with pumping or where other infrastructure exists to divert water to the floodplain. In such cases carp exclusion devices should be used where possible.

Flow category & EWR code[116]		Flow rate (ML/d)[116, 117]	Ideal flow timing[116]	Duration[116]	Frequency (LTA)[116]	Maximum inter-event period[116]	Additional requirements/ comments[116]
#Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Small 2) (River red gum zone)[124]	OB-Small 2	1,600 ML/d – **Not deliverable**	**Aug** – **Feb**, with benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	In line with natural median duration for fish dispersal & riparian river red gum communities. For wetlands 3-7 months' persistence of standing water. For streamside areas, only duration to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required. *The median observed duration for flows of this size is over 10 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 10 days duration, made up of individual events of a minimum of 5 days length within season.*	5 years in 10 (50% of years)	4 years	Ideally maintain stable water levels in active waterbird colony sites and provide slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support river red gum flowering, seed set and seedling establishment & to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands and lignum seedling germination and establishment-clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 23 years) are required. This also benefits river cooba. The provision of periods of successive flows will also improve the condition of existing river red gum, lignum & river cooba. For timing: flow can occur earlier, but for best benefits, duration of standing water of at least 90 days is required from Sept on to fit with vegetation

Flow category & EWR code[116]		Flow rate (ML/d)[116, 117]	Ideal flow timing[116]	Duration[116]	Frequency (LTA)[116]	Maximum inter-event period[116]	Additional requirements/ comments[116]
							growing season & bird breeding seasonality. Some frog species are summer breeders, which will need at least 3 months from Oct. Note this flow not 'out of bank' in this PU but provides flows to higher off channel wetlands
#Large Floodplain Connection Flow (Overbank Large 1)[124] (Black box zone)	OB Large 1	3000 – **Not deliverable**	**Sept to Mar**, with benefits also outside that period including by providing bird foraging habitat	2-6 months for black box & lignum in wetlands. 3-6 months for bird breeding. Refers to the persistence of standing water, flow can be shorter. For streamside areas, only duration sufficient to fill the soil profile, depressions/ billabongs required. *The median observed duration for flows of this size is over 10 days. We analysed for cumulative flows of 10 days duration, made up of*	2 to 3 years in 10 (25% of years)	5 years (up to 10 years for outer black box areas). Note analysis shows that for flows of this size the maximum duration between events is exceeded when only events in the ideal season are counted.	Ideally slow draw down for shallow muddy edges for bird foraging habitat. To support black box flowering and seedling establishment, to encourage vegetative growth of lignum stands & lignum seedling establishment-clustered, sequenced flows (i.e. annual flows over 2–3 years) are required. This also benefits river cooba. The provision of periods of successive flows will also increase the potential for recovery of existing

Flow category & EWR code[116]	Flow rate (ML/d)[116, 117]	Ideal flow timing[116]	Duration[116]	Frequency (LTA)[116]	Maximum inter-event period[116]	Additional requirements/ comments[116]
			individual events of a minimum of 5 days length within season.			river red gum, lignum & river cooba communities. Some frog species are summer breeders, which will need at least 3 months from Oct. Note this flow not 'out of bank' in this PU but provides flows to higher off channel wetlands

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PU14: Murrumbidgee Infrastructure Dependent Floodplain Wetlands

The Murrumbidgee Infrastructure Dependent Floodplain Wetlands PU is situated within the Murrumbidgee Western Water Source and Lower Billabong Anabranch Water Source.

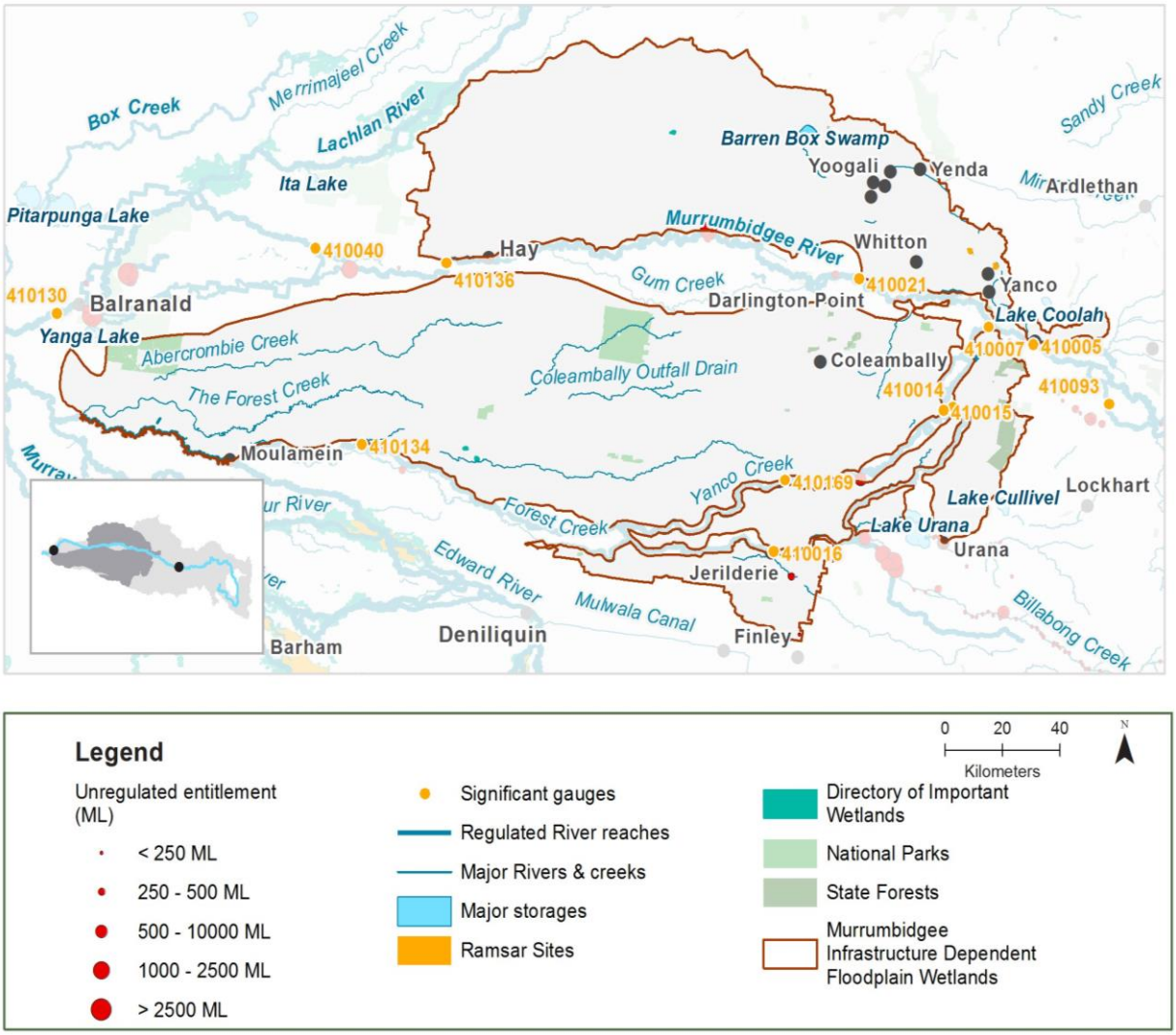

Figure 15 Map of Murrumbidgee Infrastructure Dependent Floodplain Wetlands PU. Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • bony herring • carp-gudgeon species complex • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon	• flat-headed gudgeon • golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray-Darling rainbowfish	• river blackfish • silver perch (CE) • unspecked hardyhead
Waterbirds	89 waterbird species recorded including, Australasian bittern (E), Australian painted snipe (E), bar-tailed godwit (C,J,K), black-necked stork (E), black-tailed godwit (C,J,K), blue-billed duck (V), brolga (V) caspian tern (J), cattle egret (J), common greenshank (C,J,K), common sandpiper (C,J) curlew sandpiper (CE,C,J,K), grey plover (C,J,K), Latham's snipe (J,K), little curlew (C,J,K), long-		

	toed stint (C,J,K), magpie goose (V), marsh sandpiper (C,J,K), oriental plover (C,J,K), oriental pratincole (C,J,K) pacific golden plover (C,J,K), pectoral sandpiper (J,K) red knot (C,J,K), red-necked stint (C,J,K), ruddy turnstone (C,J,K), ruff (C,J,K), sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K), white-winged black tern (C,J) & wood sandpiper (C,J,K)
Native vegetation	135,2445 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 74589 ha of black box, 63,287 ha of lignum, 35,464 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation & 8101 ha of river red gum

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt carp-gudgeon species complex, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, bony herring, Murray-Darling Rainbowfish, unspecked hardyhead
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch, silver perch
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray Cod, river blackfish, southern pygmy perch
NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized): golden perch, Murray Cod
NF7 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): southern pygmy perch, olive perchlet
NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch

Hydrology	
Relevant rules from WSP	**Murrumbidgee Western Water Source:** **Access rules*:** **Rivers & creeks**: no pool drawdown. **Off-river pools**: pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works **Trading Rules:** **INTO water source**: no trade allowed. **WITHIN water source:** allowed, but no trade into off-river pools or onto Talpee Creek. **Lower Billabong Anabranch Water Source** **Access Rules*:** **Rivers & creeks**: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Natural off-river pools**: pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules**: **INTO water source**: no trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: allowed, but no trade into off river pools

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*

1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.

2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences

3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences

4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences

5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Water Sharing Plan for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated & Alluvial Water Sources

There is 1 very small (<250 ML) & 1 small (250-500) water access licence distributed throughout the PU. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the PU is 432 ML of which 432 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Recommended management strategies

MS1: Investigate opportunities to reduce extraction pressure on in channel flows in the Water Source within five years.

1d: Consider implementing a commence-to-pump threshold that is higher than CTP threshold.

1e: Consider installing water level gauges at or near extraction sites.

1f: Consider installing river flow gauge.

1g: Consider rostering landholder water.

1h: Consider implementing IDELs and TDELs.

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

MS5: Consider introducing cease-to-pump and commence-to-pump rules (and any associated required amendments to WAL conditions) that protect held environmental water and water from the EWAs entering unregulated streams and off-channel pools (wetlands), In-line with the Basin Plan requirement for implementation of *prerequisite policy measures* which provide for delivered environmental water to be protected.

MS6: For lagoon licences that are the target of environmental water, consider water access licence purchases from willing sellers or the negotiation of enduring agreements with licence holders.

3. Unregulated planning units

PU15: Lake George

This PU consists of the Lake George Water Source. This natural drainage basin is fed by 10 major tributaries. The northern part of the catchment is drained by Collector Creek, Tarago Creek and Currawang Creek, while the southern end of the catchment is drained by Butmaroo Creek and Turallo Creek.

Lake George is listed as a wetland of national significance in the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia. When flooded it is an important habitat for waterbirds, as well as several threatened species. It is also of significant historical and cultural value.

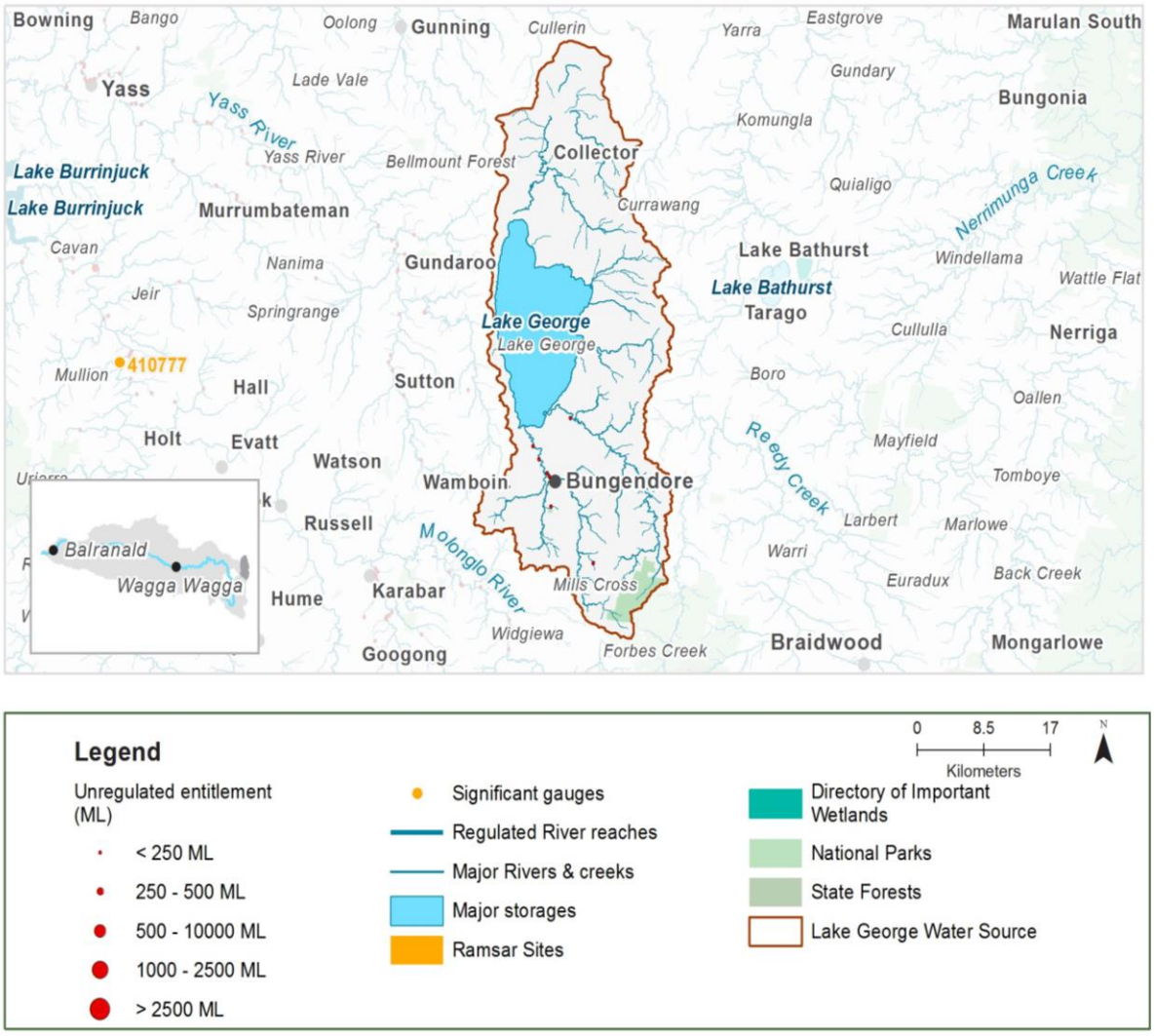

Figure 16: Map of Lake George PU
Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)	
Native fish	• mountain galaxias • obscure galaxias
Waterbirds	55 waterbird species recorded including Australasian bittern (E), bar-tailed godwit (C, J, K), blue-billed duck (V), common greenshank (C,J,K), freckled duck (V), Latham's snipe (J,K), magpie goose (V), red-necked stint (C,J,K) & sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K)
Native vegetation	221 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 20 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation

Native fish objectives

NF1 No loss of native fish species

NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp gudgeon, mountain galaxias

Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep)

Lake George water source

80th percentile: N/A	**50th percentile**: N/A	**20th percentile**: N/A
1.5 ARI: N/A	**2.5 ARI**: N/A	**5 ARI**: N/A

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment.

There are 10 very small general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 404 ML of which 377.5 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules*:** **Rivers & creeks:** pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Natural off-river pools**: pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: no trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: allowed, but no trade into off river pools					

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

PU16: Tantangara

This PU consists of the Tantangara Water Source.

The natural flow regime of the Murrumbidgee River in the Tantangara water source has been altered by the construction of Tantangara Reservoir (storage capacity 254 GL). This severs connectivity between this PU and downstream areas.

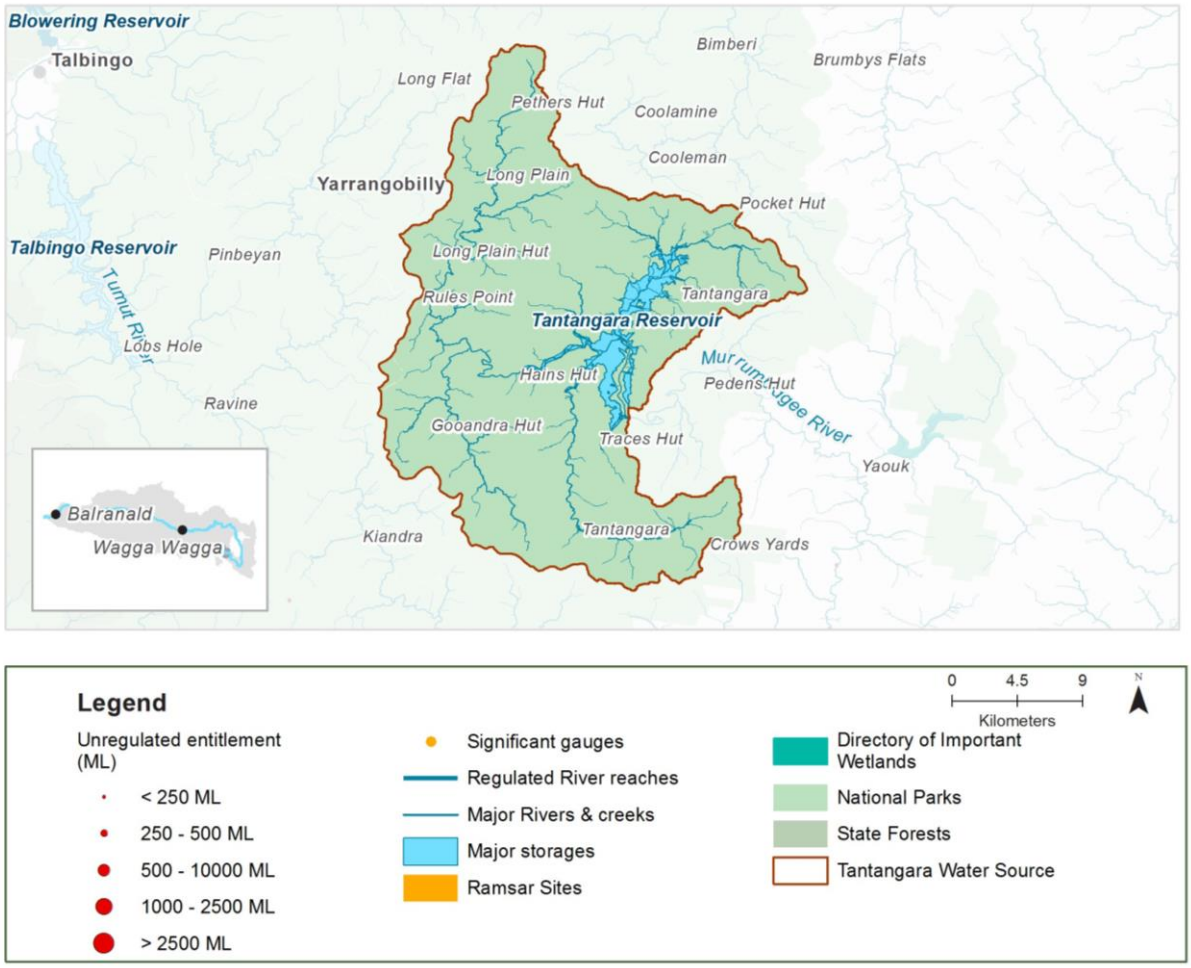

Figure 17: Map of Tantangara PU
Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)	
Native fish	• stocky galaxias (CE) • mountain galaxias
Waterbirds	15 waterbird species recorded including Latham's snipe (J,K)
Native vegetation	20 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 20 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation
Native fish objectives	
NF1 No loss of native fish species	
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: mountain galaxias	

NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine species into new areas (within historical range): Macquarie perch

Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep)

Tantangara water source

80th percentile: Not available	**50th percentile**: Not available	**20th percentile**: Not available
1.5 ARI: Not available	**2.5 ARI**: Not available	**5 ARI**: Not available

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment.

There are no water access licences in the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 0 ML.

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks***: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source:** No trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: Allowed					

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

PU17: Monaro tributaries

This PU consists of the following water sources:

- Molonglo water source
- Queanbeyan water source
- Bredbo water source
- Numeralla East water source
- Numeralla West water source
- Murrumbidgee I water source
- Murrumbidgee II water source

These water sources were amalgamated to align with the DPIF BPEOM zone of the same name

This PU includes the following tributaries of the Murrumbidgee Rivers: Cooma Back Creek, Brickklin Creek, Numeralla River, Strike a Light River, Bredbo River, Queanbeyan River and the Molonglo River.

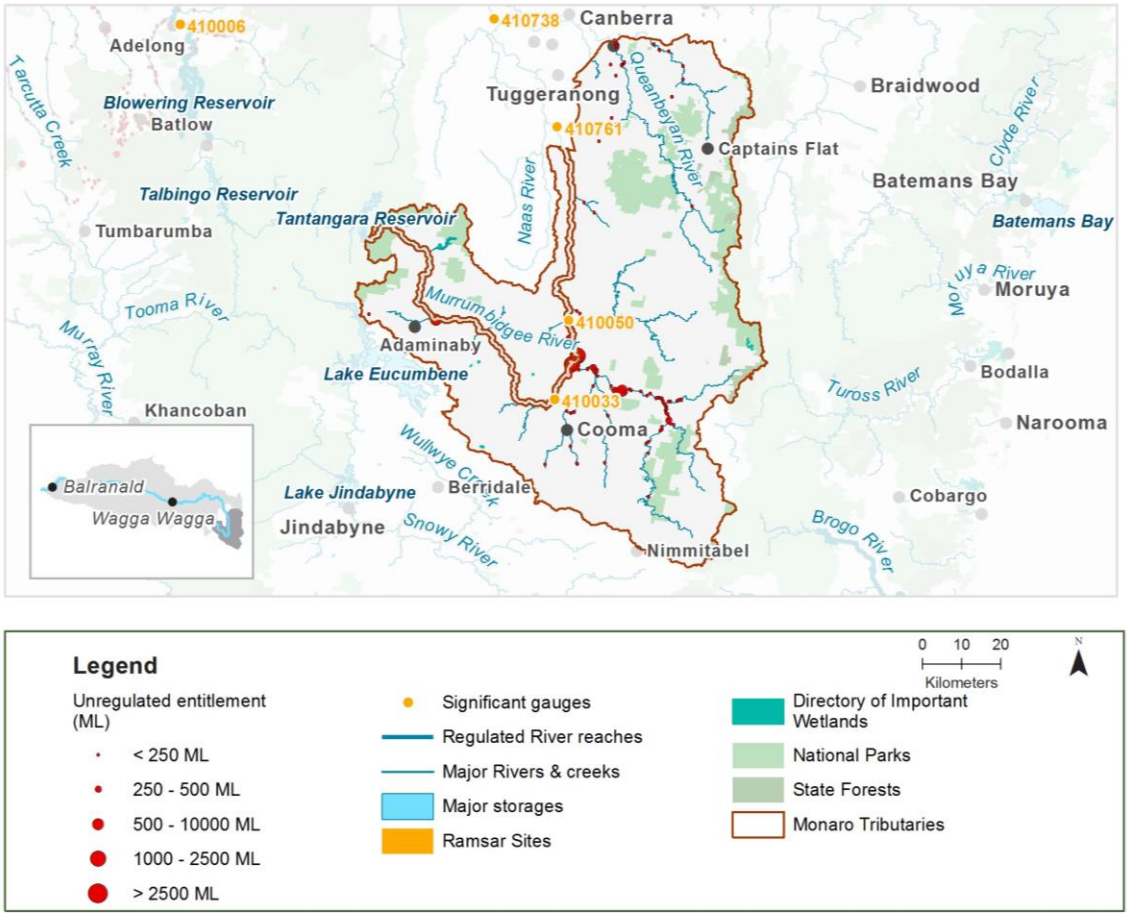

Figure 18 Map of Monaro Tributaries PU

Area outside of PU has been faded. Significant gauges include Murrumbidgee @ Mittagang (410033) and Murrumbidgee @ Billilingra (410050)

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • golden perch	• Macquarie perch (E) • mountain galaxias • Murray cod (V)	• trout cod (E) • two-spined blackfish
Waterbirds	48 waterbird species recorded including, Australasian bittern (E), blue-billed duck (V), freckled duck (V), Latham's snipe (J,K) & sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K)		
Native vegetation	16,967 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 16,078 of non-woody wetland vegetation		

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp gudgeon, mountain galaxias
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch
NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized) golden perch & Murray cod
NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine species into new areas (within historical range): Macquarie perch

Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep)		
Molonglo water source: Molonglo River at Burbong (Gauge 410705)		
80th percentile: 5 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 18 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 52 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 6,146 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 11,579 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 24,577 ML/d

As assessed by the Murrumbidgee Risk Assessment, CtF periods, freshes & high & infrequent flows do not seem to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario. Low flow & baseflows have moderately decreased (20–50% departure from base case).

There are 10 very small (<250 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 481 ML of which 431 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	L^0	M^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (Reference point gauge 410705 Molonglo River at Burbong): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 1.6 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 1.6 ML/d **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: no net gains allowed, the amount of entitlement in the water source must not exceed the entitlement at the commencement of the WSP. **WITHIN water source**: allowed					

Queanbeyan water source:		
80th percentile: Not available	**50th percentile**: Not available	**20th percentile**: Not available
1.5 ARI: Not available	**2.5 ARI**: Not available	**5 ARI**: Not available

As assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment, CtF periods are highly altered (>50% departure from base case). CtF periods currently occur more frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 14 very small general security water access licences (<250 ML) distributed across the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 434 ML of which 431 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High & infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
See Table 1 for key	H^+	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (reference point gauge 410770 Queanbeyan at the ACT border): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 1 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 1ML/d **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: no trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: allowed					

Bredbo water source: Strike-A-Light Creek at Jerangle Road (410076)

80th percentile: 0 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 9 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 63 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 4,786 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 9,271 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 13,019 ML/d

As assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment, CtF periods, low flows & baseflows are highly altered (>50% departure from base case). CtF periods currently occur more frequently, & low flows & freshes occur less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 4 very small general security water access licences (<250 ML) distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 231 ML of which 134 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High & infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
See Table 1 for key	H^+	H^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (reference point Bredbo River at Monaro Highway Road Bridge): Low Flow Class: CtP when there is no visible flow at the reference point. A Class: Visible flow **Trading rules:** **INTO water source:** no trade allowed **WITHIN water source:** allowed					

Numeralla East water source: Numeralla River at Numeralla School (410062)

80th percentile: 8 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 70 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 310 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 13,200 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 27,404 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 51,604 ML/d

As assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment, CtF periods have been moderately altered (20–50% departure from base case) & low flows are highly altered (>50% departure from base case) CtF periods currently occur more frequently, & low flows occur less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 39 very small (250 ML), 4 small (250–500 ML), & 1 medium (500–1,000 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source (with the majority located along the Numeralla River). The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 4310 ML of which 4040 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Relevant rules from WSP	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High & infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
	M^+	H^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (reference point gauge 41000206 Numeralla River at Rose Valley Road Bridge): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is 4.5 ML/d or 0.30 m at the gauge. A Class: More than 4.5 ML/d or 0.30 m at the gauge **INTO water source**: no net gains allowed, the amount of entitlement in the water source must not exceed the entitlement at the commencement of the WSP. **WITHIN water source:** allowed					

Numeralla West water source: Numeralla River at Numeralla School (410062)

80th percentile: 3 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 23 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 103 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 4375 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 9,083 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 17,104 ML/d

CtF periods & low flows are highly altered (>50% departure from base case) as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. CtF periods currently occur more frequently, & low flows occur less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 14 very small general security water access licences (<250 ML) distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 346 ML of which 333 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High & infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
	H^+	H^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks*:** **Cooma management zone** (reference point gauge 410081 Cooma Creek at Cooma No.2 (The Grange)): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is 0.6 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 0.6 ML/d **Bunyan management zone** (reference point Cooma Creek at the Highway Bridge at Bunyan): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is no visible flow at the reference point. A Class: Visible flow **Trading rules:** **INTO water source:** no net gains allowed, the amount of entitlement in the water source must not exceed the entitlement at the commencement of the WSP. **WITHIN water source:** allowed					

Murrumbidgee I water source: Murrumbidgee River at Mittagang Crossing (410033)

80th percentile: 63 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 206 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 696 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 4860 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 7642 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 12,260 ML/d

CtF periods & freshes are highly altered (>50% departure from base case) & low flows & high & infrequent flows moderately altered (20–50% departure from base case) as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. CtF periods currently occur more frequently, & low flows, freshes & high flows occur less frequently.

There are 8 very small (<250 ML) & 2 medium (500–1000 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 4541 ML of which 1752.5 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High & infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
	H^+	M^-	H^-	M^-	M^-	M^-

Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (reference point gauge 410033 Murrumbidgee River at Mittagang Crossing): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is 33 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 33 ML/d **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: no trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: allowed

Murrumbidgee II water source: Murrumbidgee River at Billilingra (410050)

80th percentile: 144 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 486 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 1449 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 19,839 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 28,496 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 57,463 ML/d

CtF, freshes & high flows do not seem to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. Low flows & baseflows have been moderately altered (20–50% departure from base case). Low flows & baseflows are occurring less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 22 very small (<250 ML), 4 small (250–500 ML), & 2 large (1000–2500 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 6,616 ML of which 6,584.5 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows 1.5ARI**	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	L^0	M^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (reference point gauge 410050 Murrumbidgee River at Billilingra): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is 27 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 27 ML/d **Trading rules:** **INTO water source:** no trade allowed **WITHIN water source:** allowed					

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Recommended management strategies

MS1: Investigate opportunities to reduce extraction pressure on in channel flows in the water source within five years in the Murrumbidgee I, Murrumbidgee II, Numeralla East, Numeralla West, Bredbo, Queanbeyan and Molonglo Water Source areas.

1a: Consider reviewing existing rules to ensure that visible flow is maintained downstream of extraction points in the Murrumbidgee I, Murrumbidgee II, Numeralla East, Numeralla West, Bredbo, Queanbeyan and Molonglo Water Source areas.

1b: Consider reviewing CTP rule threshold in the Murrumbidgee I, Murrumbidgee II, Numeralla East, Numeralla West, Queanbeyan and Molonglo Water Source areas.

1c: Consider introducing a CTP rule in Numeralla West and Bredbo Water Source areas.

1d: Consider implementing a commence-to-pump threshold that is higher than CTP threshold in the Murrumbidgee I Water Source.

1e: Consider installing water level gauges at or near extraction sites in all Water Source areas.

1f: Consider installing river flow gauge in the Queanbeyan Water Source.

1g: Consider rostering landholder water in the Murrumbidgee II, Numeralla East and Numeralla West Water Source areas.

1h: Consider implementing IDELs and TDELs in the Murrumbidgee I, Murrumbidgee II, Numeralla East, Numeralla West and Bredbo Water Source areas.

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions, in all Water Source areas, including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values, in all Water Source areas.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes in all Water Source areas.

PU18: Murrumbidgee tributaries – ACT to Burrinjuck Dam

This PU consists of the following water sources:

- Murrumbidgee III water source
- Burrinjuck Dam catchment water source

This PU includes a number of minor tributaries of the Murrumbidgee River including: Mountain Creek, Mullion Creek, Tinkers Creek, Ginninderra Creek, Oaky Creek, Jeir Creek, and Goda Creek.

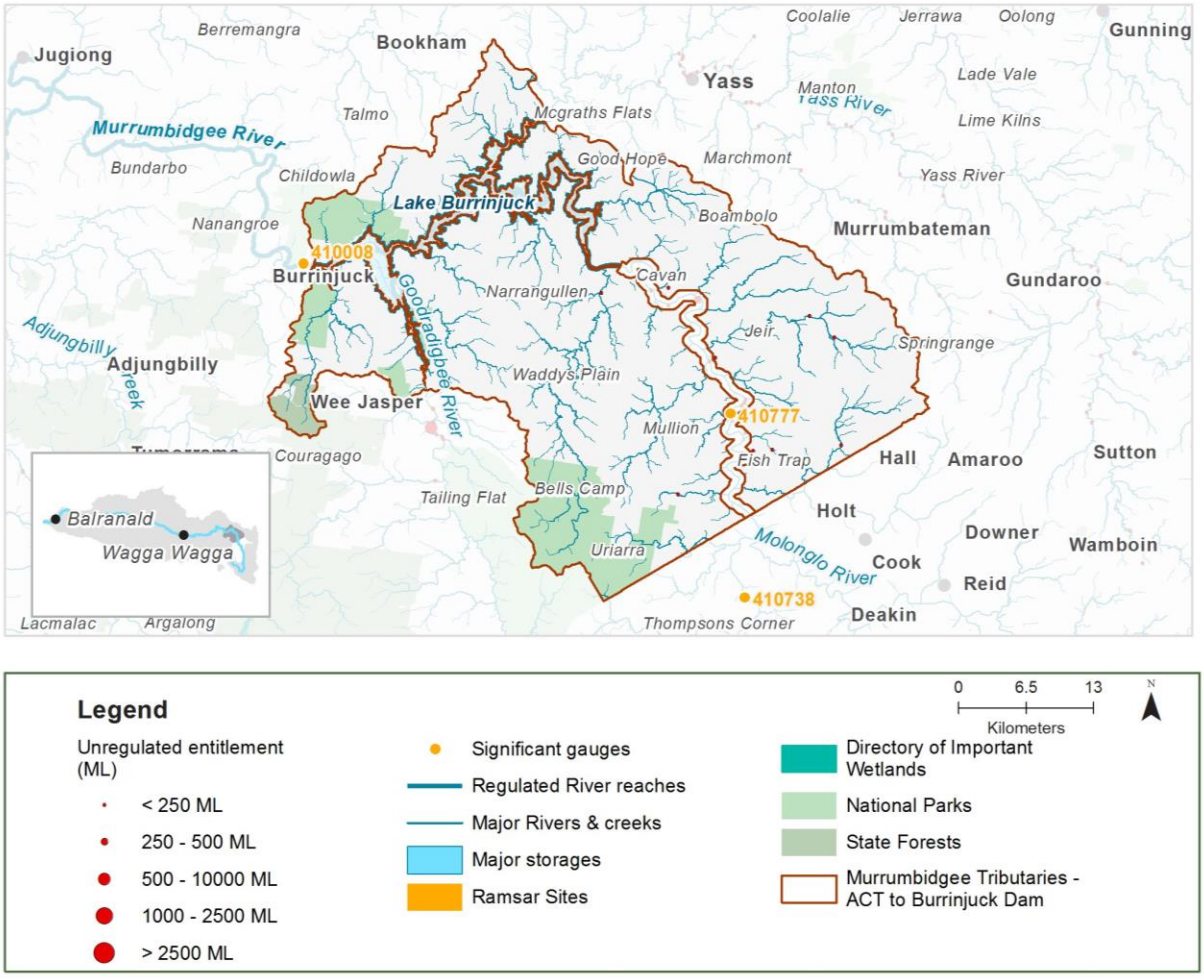

Figure 19 Map of Murrumbidgee Tributaries – ACT to Burrinjuck PU
Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • carp gudgeon • golden perch	• mountain galaxias • Murray cod (V) • obscure galaxias	• silver perch (CE) • trout cod (E)
Waterbirds	35 waterbird species recorded including blue-billed duck (V) & Latham's snipe (J,K)		
Native vegetation	538 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 2 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation		
Native fish objectives			
NF1 No loss of native fish species			
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp gudgeon, mountain galaxias, obscure galaxias			
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch, silver perch			
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, trout cod			
NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized) golden perch & Murray cod			
Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep)			
Murrumbidgee III water source:			
80th percentile: Not available	**50th percentile**: Not available	**20th percentile**: Not available	
1.5 ARI: Not available	**2.5 ARI**: Not available	**5 ARI**: Not available	
Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. There are 30 very small (<250 ML), & 1 small (250–500 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 1,888 ML of which 1,842.7 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).			
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (reference point 410777-gauge Murrumbidgee River at Hall's Crossing): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is 87 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 87 ML/d & less than or equal to 459 ML/d. B Class: More than 459 ML/d **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade into the tributaries of the Murrumbidgee River. *Trade into the Murrumbidgee River proper is allowed for access above 459 ML/d at gauge 410777 provided the total shares in the water source do not exceed. 16,500 units.* **WITHIN water source**: Trade is allowed from the tributaries to the Murrumbidgee River but not from the Murrumbidgee River to the tributaries.		
Burrinjuck Dam catchment water source:			
80th percentile: Not available	**50th percentile**: Not available	**20th percentile**: Not available	
1.5 ARI: Not available	**2.5 ARI**: Not available	**5 ARI**: Not available	
Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. There is 1 very small (<250 ML) general security water access licence in the water source. The total volume of unregulated			

entitlements for the water source is 12 ML which is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (reference point Individual natural pool): pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source:** No trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools.

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
*4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences*5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Hydrological alteration	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
See Table 1 for key	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

PU19: Yass River

This PU consists of the Yass Upper Water Source and the Yass Lower Water Source.

Yass River flows generally north, north-west then south-west, and is joined by a number of minor tributaries, including Murrumbateman Creek.

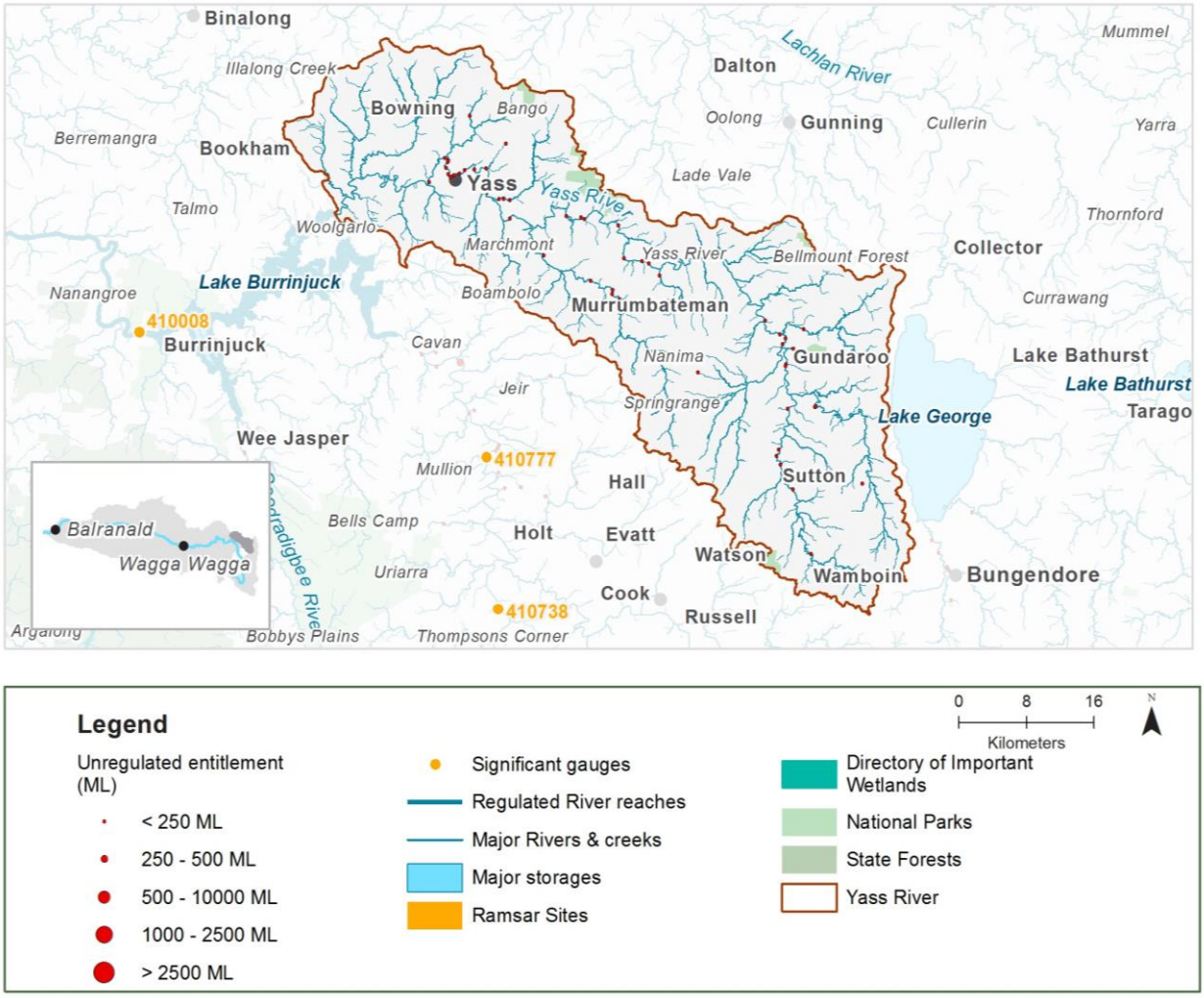

Figure 20 Map of Yass River PU
Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • carp-gudgeon • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon	• flat-headed gudgeon • golden perch • mountain galaxias	• Murray cod • obscure glaxias • river blackfish
Waterbirds	40 waterbird species recorded including blue-billed duck (V), Latham's snipe (J,K) & sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K)		
Native vegetation	6 ha of water-dependent native vegetation (all non-woody wetland vegetation)		

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp gudgeon, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, mountain galaxias, obscure galaxias
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod & river blackfish
NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized) golden perch & Murray cod

Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep)

Yass Upper water source: Yass River at Yass (410026)

80th percentile: 0 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 23 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 133 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 7428 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 10,828 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 15,062 ML/d

As assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment, CtF periods, low flows & baseflows are highly altered (>50% departure from base case). CtF periods currently occur more frequently, & low flows & freshes occur less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 61 very small (< 250 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the Yass Upper water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the Yass Upper water source is 1,662 ML of which 1,520.2 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
See Table 1 for key	H^+	M^-/H^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Yass Upper Access Rules:** Yass River upstream of Gundaroo gauge management zone: CtP at 1 ML/d, Yass River downstream of Gundaroo gauge management zone: CtP at 6 ML/d **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed. **WITHIN water source**: Allowed, but no trade into off-river pools					

Yass Lower water source: Yass River at Yass (410026)

80th percentile: 1 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 32 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 181 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 10107 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 14733 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 20494 ML/d

There are 14 very small (<250 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the Yass Lower water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the Yass Lower water source is 2176 ML of which 447 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
See Table 1 for key	H^+	M^-/H^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0

Relevant rules from WSP	**Yass Lower Access Rules**: No visible flow **Trading rules:** **INTO water source:** No trade allowed. **Trade WITHIN water source**: Allowed, but no trade into off-river pools

Recommended management strategies

MS1: Investigate opportunities to reduce extraction pressure on in channel flows in the Yass Upper water source within five years

1a: Consider reviewing existing rules in the Yass Upper Water Source to ensure that visible flow is maintained downstream of extraction points.

1b: Consider reviewing CTP rule threshold in the Yass Upper Water Source.

1e: Consider installing water level gauges at or near extraction sites in the Yass Upper and Yass Lower Water Source areas.

1f: Consider installing river flow gauge in the Yass Upper Water Source.

1g: Consider rostering landholder water in the Yass Upper Water Source.

1h: Consider implementing IDELs and TDELs in the Yass Upper Water Source.

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

PU20: Goodradigbee

This PU consists of the Goodradigbee Water Source. The Goodradigbee River, drains the rugged area between the Fiery and Brindabella Ranges before flowing north directly into Burrinjuck Dam. The Goodradigbee River is a high yielding tributary to Burrinjuck Dam (Green et al. 2011). A small amount of flow in the headwaters of the Goodradigbee is diverted into Tantangara Reservoir by the Goodradigbee aqueduct.

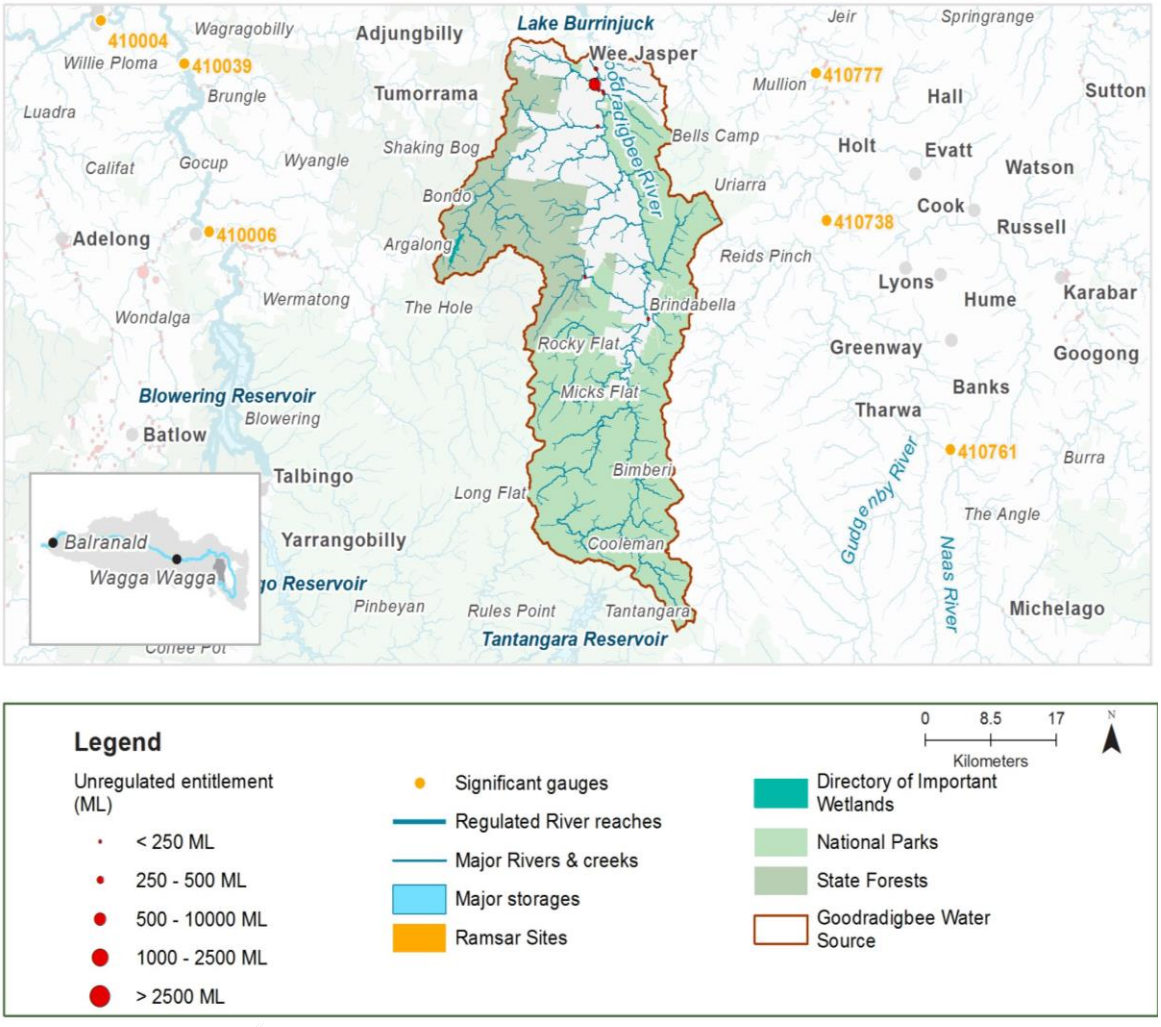

Figure 21 Map of Goodradigbee PU
Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • freshwater catfish (EP) • golden perch	• Macquarie perch (E) • Murray cod (V) • Murray crayfish (V)	• obscure galaxias • two-spined blackfish
Waterbirds	19 waterbird species recorded including Latham's snipe (J.K)		
Native vegetation	1,659 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 117 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation		

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt & obscure galaxias
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: freshwater catfish, Murray cod, Macquarie perch, two-spined blackfish
NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized) golden perch & Murray cod
NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine species into new areas (within historical range): Macquarie perch

Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep)

Goodradidgee water source: Goodradigbee River at Wee Jasper (Kashmir) (410024)

80th percentile: 173 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 430 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 1226 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 7039 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 9929 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 16,728 ML/d

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment.

There are 8 very small (<250 ML) & 1 medium (500–1000 ML) water access licences in the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 875 ML of which 874 is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	L^0	L^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (reference point 410024-gauge Goodradigbee River at Wee Jasper (Kashmir)): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 45 ML/d. A Class: Between 45ML/d & 78ML/d. B Class: More than 78 ML/d & less than or equal to 89 ML/d. C Class: More than 89 ML/d **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: Trade in is allowed for access above 89ML/d at gauge 410024 provided the total shares in the water source do not exceed 3200 units. **WITHIN water source:** Allowed					

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Recommended management strategies
MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.
MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.
MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

PU21: Upper Tumut River above Blowering Dam

This PU consists of the Upper Tumut water source. The Tumut River rises on the northern face of Mount Jagungal in the Snowy Mountains and flows generally north by west, joined by a number of minor tributaries including the Doubtful Creek, Happy Jacks Creek, Blowering Creek, and Jounama Creek.

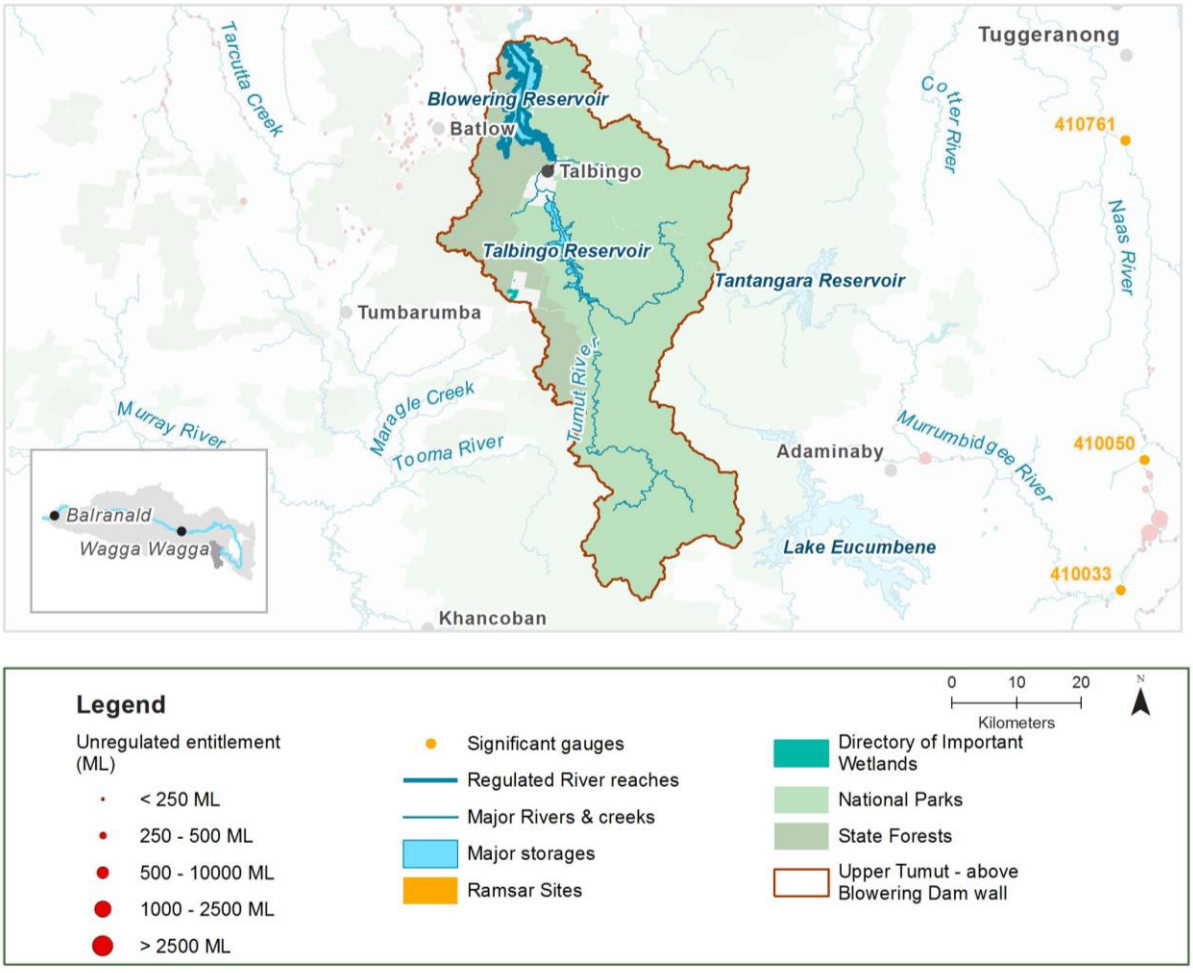

Figure 22 Map of Upper Tumut River PU
Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values
(CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)

Native fish	• Australian smelt • flat-headed gudgeon • mountain galaxias	• golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray crayfish (V) • river blackfish	• riffle galaxias • obscure galaxias • two-spined blackfish
Waterbirds	40 waterbirds recorded including Latham's snipe (J,K), blue-billed duck (V)		
Native vegetation	2416 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 1093 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation		

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, flat-headed gudgeon, mountain galaxias, obscure galaxias, riffle galaxias
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, river blackfish, two-spined blackfish
NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized) golden perch & Murray cod

Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep)

Upper Tumut water source:

80th percentile: Not available	**50th percentile**: Not available	**20th percentile**: Not available
1.5 ARI: Not available	**2.5 ARI**: Not available	**5 ARI**: Not available

CtF, low flows, freshes & high flows have all been highly altered (>50% departure from base case), as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. CtF & high flows have decreased in frequency & low flows & freshes have increased in frequency compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 2 very small (<250 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 205 ML of which 45 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration	**CtF**	**Low flow & Baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
See Table 1 for key	H^-	H^+	H^+	H^-	H^-	H^-
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks***: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: Allowed					

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

PU22: Tumut River tributaries below Blowering Dam

This PU consists of the following water sources:

- Goobarragandra water source
- Adjungbilly / Bombowlee / Brungle water source
- A portion of the Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) water source
- Gilmore / Sandy water source

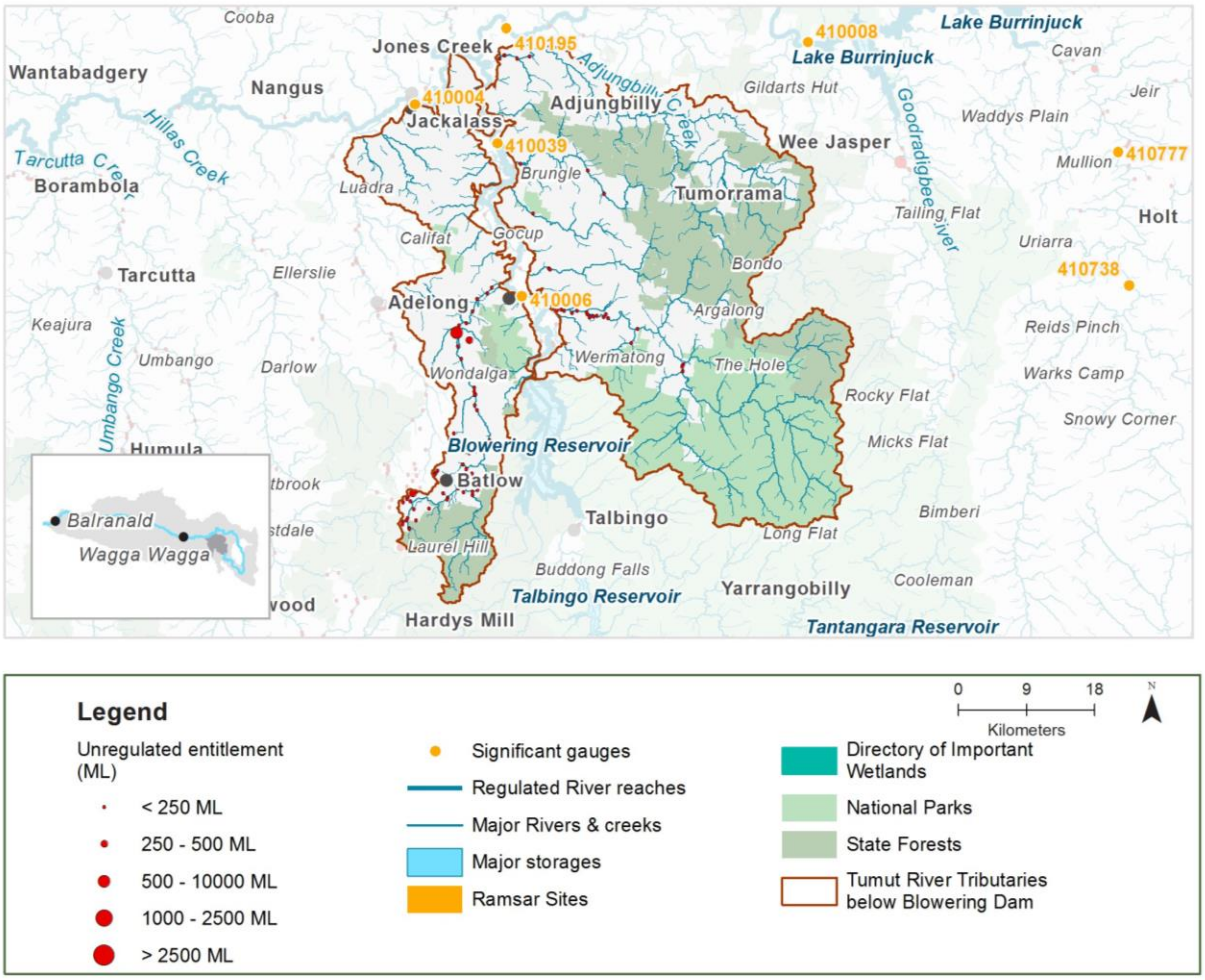

Figure 23 Map of Tumut River tributaries below Blowering Dam PU
Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• carp gudgeon • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon • flat-headed galaxias (CE)[125] • golden perch	• Macquarie perch (E) • mountain galaxias • Murray cod (V) • Murray crayfish (V) • obscure galaxias	• southern purple-spotted gudgeon[126] (E) • river blackfish • riffle galaxias • two-spined blackfish

[125] Predicted (MaxEnt 0.72)
[126] Suggested by BWS

Waterbirds	42 waterbird species recorded including blue-billed duck (V), Latham's snipe (J,K) & sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K)
Native vegetation	4028 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 243 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation & 318 ha of river red gum

Native fish objectives

NF1 No loss of native fish species

NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: carp gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, mountain galaxias, obscure galaxias, riffle galaxias

NF3 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species: southern purple-spotted gudgeon

NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch

NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, Macquarie perch, river blackfish, two-spined blackfish, southern purple-spotted gudgeon

NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized) golden perch & Murray cod

NF7 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): flat-headed galaxias, southern purple-spotted gudgeon

NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): Macquarie perch, southern purple-spotted gudgeon

Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep)

Goobarragandra water source: **Goobarragandra River at Lacmalac (410057)**

80th percentile: 217 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 529 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 1302 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 6195 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 8030 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 10342 ML/d

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment.

There are 22 very small (<250 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 1686 ML of which 1504 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	L^0	L^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (reference point gauge 410057 Goobarragandra River at Lacmalac): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 63 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: Pumping is only allowed at night (between sunset & sunrise) when flow is between 63 ML/d & 87 ML/d. B Class: More than 87 ML/d & equal to or less than 118 ML/d. C Class: More than 118 ML/d. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source:** Trade in is allowed for access above 118 ML/d at gauge 410057 provided the total shares in the water source do not exceed 4200 units. **WITHIN water source**: Allowed					

Adjungbilly / Bombowlee / Brungle water source

CtF periods are highly altered (>50% departure from base case), as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. CtF periods currently occur more frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 15 very small (<250 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 661 ML of which 545 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Adjungbilly: Adjungbilly Creek at Darbalara (410038)		
80th percentile: 45 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 105 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 296 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 2779 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 4269 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 5903 ML/d
Bombowlee: Bombowlee Creek at Bombowlee (410070)		
80th percentile: 7 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 19 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 60 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 969 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 1245 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 1845 ML/d
Brungle: Brungle Creek at Red Hill (410071)		
80th percentile: 8 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 21 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 67 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 934 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 1841 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 3499 ML/d
Killimcat Creek at Wyangle (410114)		
80th percentile: 2 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 5 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 25 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 656 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 996 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 1613 ML/d

Hydrological alteration	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
See Table 1 for key	H^+	L^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Adjungbilly Creek management zone access rules*** (reference point gauge 410038 Adjungbilly Creek at Darbalara (The Elms)): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 14.3 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 14.3 ML/d & less than or equal to 20 ML/d at the gauge. B Class: More than 20 ML/d at the gauge. **Trading rules**: **INTO water source**: Trade in is allowed for access above the 80%ile (20 ML/d at gauge 410038) provided the total shares in the management zone do not exceed 700 units. **WITHIN water source**: Trade within the Management Zone is allowed. Trade from other Management Zones within this water source is allowed for access above the 80%ile (20 ML/d at gauge 410038) provided the total shares in the management zone do not exceed 700 units. **Brungle Creek management zone access rules*** (reference point Brungle Creek at the Gundagai Tumut Road Bridge): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is no visible flow at the reference point. A Class: Visible flow **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No net gains allowed, the amount of entitlement in these catchments must not exceed the entitlement at the commencement of the WSP. **WITHIN water source**: Trade within each management zone is allowed. Trade into the Brungle, & Bombowlee Management zones from other management zones within this water source is allowed if it does not exceed the entitlement of the management zone at the commencement of the WSP.					

	Bombowlee Creek management zone access rules* (reference point gauge 410070 Bombowlee Creek at Bombowlee): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 4 ML/d or 0.4m at the gauge. A Class: More than 4 ML/d *Note: This rule applies to all extraction from rivers & creeks including natural in-river pools within the channels of rivers & creeks.* **Killimcat Creek management zone access rules*** (reference point Killimicat Creek at the Gundagai - Tumut Road Bridge): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is no visible flow at the reference point. A Class: Visible flow **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: Trade within each management zone is allowed. Trade is not allowed from another management zone into the Killimicat or Oak Creek management zones. **Oak Creek management zone access rules***: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity.

Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) water source

80th percentile: Not available	**50th percentile**: Not available	**20th percentile**: Not available
1.5 ARI: Not available	**2.5 ARI**: Not available	**5 ARI**: Not available

Except for a moderate decrease in high flows, flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. Overbank 2.5 & 5.0 ARI's occur less frequently compared to 'without development' model scenario.

There are 35 very small (<250 ML), 3 small (250-500 ML) & 2 medium (500-1000) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 6511 ML of which 4733 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High & infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
See Table 1 for key	L^0	L^0	L^+	L^-	M^-	M^-
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules*** **Rivers & creeks**: Pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Natural off-river pools**: Pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools					

Gilmore / Sandy water source: Gilmore Creek at Gilmore (410059)

80th percentile: 54 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 126 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 316 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 2179 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 3602 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 4949 ML/d

Low flows & baseflows are moderately altered (20-50% departure from base case) as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. Low flows & baseflows currently occur less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 71 very small (<250 ML), 2 small (250 – 500 ML) & 1 medium (500-1000 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 5047 ML of which 4249.85 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High & infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
See Table 1 for key	L^+	M^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers & creeks*** (reference point 410059 (Gilmore Creek (Willows) gauge at Gilmore): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 10 ML/d. A Class: More than 10 ML/d & less than or equal to 218 ML/d. B Class: More than 218 ML/d **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: Trade in is allowed for access above the 30%ile (218 ML/d at gauge 410059) provided the total shares in the water source do not exceed 7800 units. **WITHIN water source:** Allowed					

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Recommended management strategies

MS1: Investigate opportunities to reduce extraction pressure on in channel flows in the Adjungbilly / Bombowlee / Brungle and Gilmore / Sandy Creek Water Source areas within five years.

1a: Consider reviewing existing rules to ensure that visible flow is maintained downstream of extraction points in the Adjungbilly / Bombowlee / Brungle and Gilmore / Sandy Creek Water Source.

1b: Consider reviewing CTP rule threshold in the Adjungbilly / Bombowlee / Brungle and Gilmore / Sandy Creek Water Source areas.

1e: Consider installing water level gauges at or near extraction sites in the Adjungbilly / Bombowlee / Brungle and Gilmore / Sandy Creek Water Source areas.

1g: Consider rostering landholder water in the Gilmore / Sandy Creek Water Source.

1h: Consider implementing IDELs and TDELs in the Gilmore / Sandy Creek Water Source.

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

PU23: Murrumbidgee tributaries – Burrinjuck to Tumut River Junction

This PU consists of the following water sources:

- Jugiong water source
- A portion of the Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) water source.

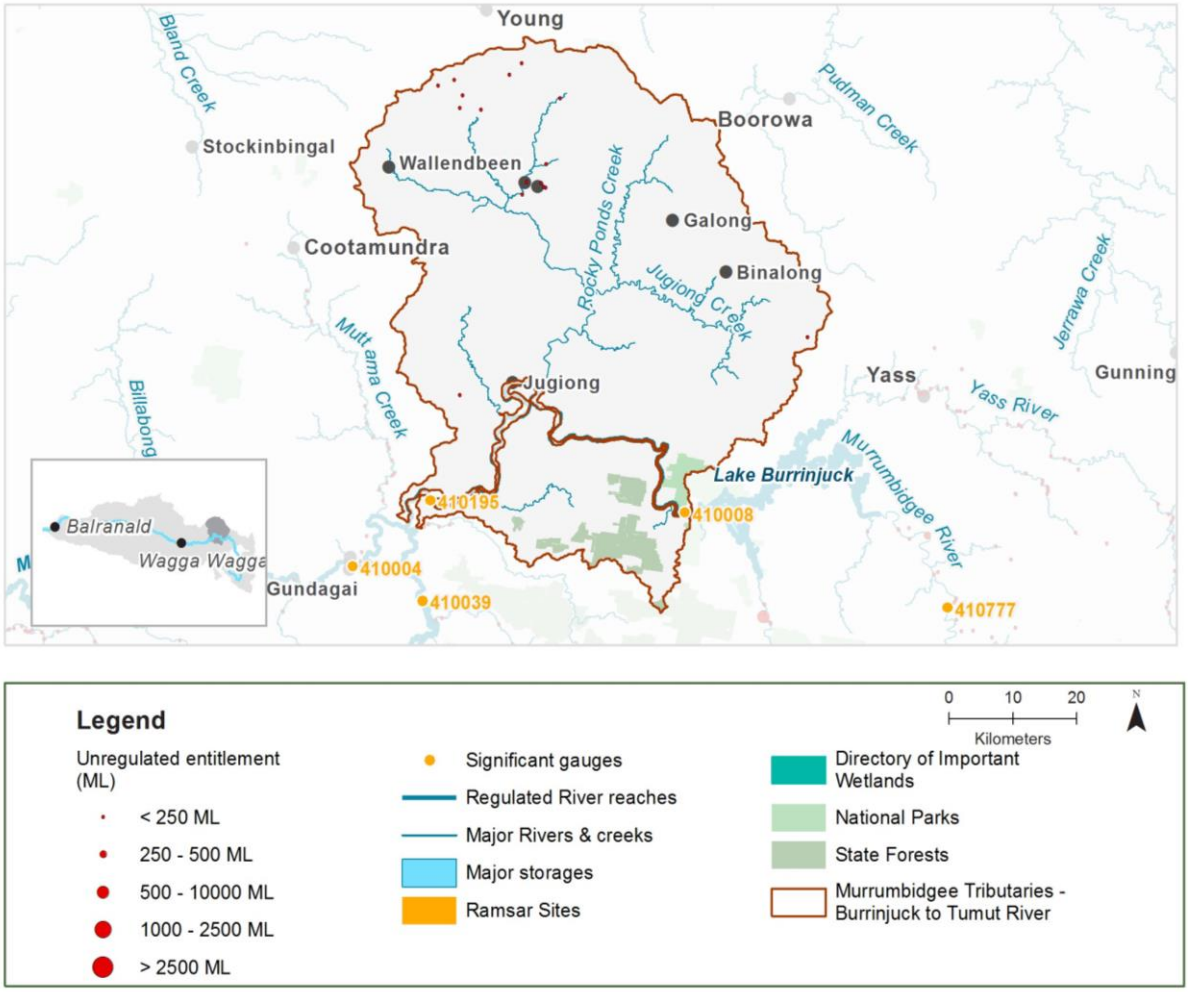

Figure 24 Map of Murrumbidgee tributaries – Burrinjuck to Tumut River Junction PU
Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • carp-gudgeon • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon • flat-headed gudgeon	• golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray crayfish (V) • mountain galaxias • obscure galaxias	• river blackfish • silver perch (CE) • trout cod[127] (E)

[127] Predicted (MaxEnt 0.66)

Waterbirds	47 waterbird species recorded including blue-billed duck (V), freckled duck (V), Latham's snipe (J,K) & sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K)
Native vegetation	1485 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 125 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation & 160 ha of river red gum.

Native fish objectives

NF1 No loss of native fish species

NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, flat-headed gudgeon, mountain galaxias, obscure galaxias

NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch, silver perch

NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, trout cod, river blackfish

NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized) golden perch & Murray cod

NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): trout cod

NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch

Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep)

Jugiong water source: Jugiong Creek at Jugiong (Inverlockie) (410025)

80th percentile: 7 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 50 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 235 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 4892 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 8462 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 14544 ML/d

Low flows & baseflows are moderately altered (20-50% departure from base case) as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. Low flows & baseflows currently occur less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 22 very small (<250 ML) & 3 small (250-500 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 2294 ML of which 1949.6 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High & infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
See Table 1 for key	L^0	M^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Demondrille Creek management zone access rules*** (reference point Demondrille Creek at the Huntleigh Road crossing: Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is no visible flow at the reference point. A Class: Visible flow **Currawong Creek management zone access rules*** (reference point Currawong Creek at Neill Street Crossing: Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is no visible flow at the reference point. A Class: Visible flow **Jugiong tributaries management zone access rules***: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No net gains allowed, the amount of entitlement in the water source must not exceed the entitlement at the commencement of the WSP. **WITHIN water source**: Trade is allowed between & within Management Zones but no trade into off river pools.					

Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) water source

80th percentile: Not available	**50th percentile**: Not available	**20th percentile**: Not available
1.5 ARI: Not available	**2.5 ARI**: Not available	**5 ARI**: Not available

High & infrequent flows are moderately altered (20-50% departure from base case) compared to the 'without development' model scenario, as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. All other flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20 % from base case. Overbank 2.5 & 5.0 ARI's occur less frequently compared to 'without development' model scenario.

There are 35 very small (<250 ML), 3 small (250-500 ML) & 2 medium (500-1000) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 6511 ML of which 4733 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High & infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	L^0	L^0	L^+	L^-	M^-	M^-
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules*:** **Rivers & creeks***: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. *Note: Some licences in this water source have a different CtP. Please see schedules 2 & 3 of the WSP.* **Natural off-river pools*:** pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed **WITHIN water source:** Allowed, but no trade into off river pools					

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock & domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock & domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

PU24: Murrumbidgee tributaries – Tumut River to Berembed Weir

This PU consists of the following unregulated water sources:

- Muttama water source
- Billabung water source
- Houlaghans water source
- Adelong Creek water source
- Hillas water source
- Tarcutta Creek water source
- Kyeamba water source
- A portion of the Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) water source

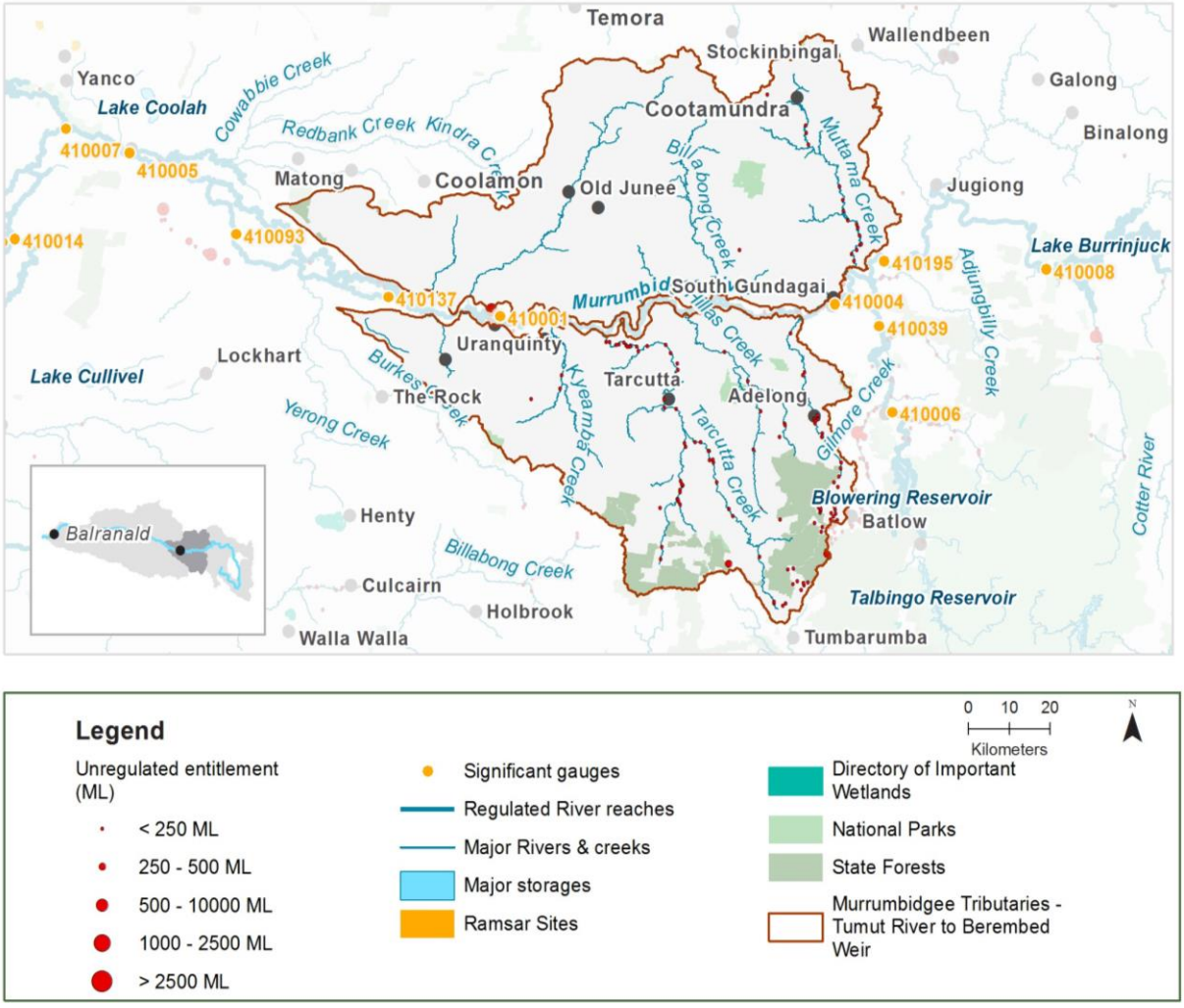

Figure 25: Map of Murrumbidgee tributaries – Tumut River to Berembed Weir PU
Area outside of PU has been faded.

Named priority environmental assets

To be completed

Key water-dependent values

(CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)

Native fish	• Australian smelt • carp gudgeon • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon • flat-headed gudgeon • flat-headed galaxias (CE)[128] • golden perch	• mountain galaxias • Murray cod (V) • Murray crayfish (V) • obscure galaxias • olive perchlet (EP)[129] • riffle galaxias	• river blackfish • silver perch (CE) • southern pygmy perch (E)[130] • trout cod[131](E) • two-spined blackfish
Waterbirds	64 waterbird species recorded including Australasian bittern (E), Australian painted snipe (E), blue-billed duck (V), brolga (V), common greenshank (C,J,K), curlew sandpiper (CE,C,J,K), Latham's snipe (J,K), magpie goose (V), marsh sandpiper (C,J,K), red-necked stint (C,J,K) & sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K)		
Native vegetation	13,320 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 246 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation & 4547 ha of river red gum.		

Native fish objectives

NF1 No loss of native fish species

NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, flat-headed gudgeon, mountain galaxias, obscure galaxias, riffle galaxias

NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch, silver perch

NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, trout cod, river blackfish, two-spined blackfish

NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized) golden perch & Murray cod

NF7 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine specialists into new areas (within historical range): flat-headed galaxias, southern pygmy perch, olive perchlet

NF8 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): trout cod

NF9 Increase the prevalence and/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch

Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep)

Muttama water source: Muttama Creek at Coolac (410044)

80th percentile: 2 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 14 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 88 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 2137 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 4013 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 7045 ML/d

[128] Predicted (MaxEnt 0.65)
[129] Suggested from BWS (Mid Murrumbidgee)
[130] Predicted (MaxEnt 0.74)
[131] Predicted (MaxEnt 0.64)

As assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment, CtF periods, low flows & baseflows are highly altered (>50% departure from base case). CtF periods currently occur more frequently, and low flows and freshes occur less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 13 very small (<250) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 900 ML of which 755 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock & domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High & infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
See Table 1 for key	H^+	H^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0

Access rules for rivers & creeks*: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity.
Trading rules:
INTO water source: No net gains allowed, the amount of entitlement in the water source must not exceed the entitlement at the commencement of the WSP.
WITHIN water source: Allowed

Billabung water source: Billabung Creek at Glenfield (Sunnyside No.3) (410080)

80th percentile: 0 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 0 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 2 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 614 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 885 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 1807 ML/d

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario, as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment.

There are 4 very small (<250) general security water access licences in the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 211 ML of which 191 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High and infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
See Table 1 for key	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0

Access rules for rivers and creeks* (reference point gauge 4101705 Billabung Creek at Nangus Road water quality station): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when flow is at 0.6 m at the gauge. A Class: More than 0.6 m
Trading rules:
INTO water source: No net gains allowed, the amount of entitlement in the water source must not exceed the entitlement at the commencement of the WSP.
WITHIN water source: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools.

Houlaghans water source: Houlaghans Creek at Downside (410103)

80th percentile: 0 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 0 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 0 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 13 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 200 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 775 ML/d

Low flows and baseflows are highly altered (>50% departure from base case), as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. Low flows and baseflows occur less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There is 1 very small general security water access licence in the water source with entitlements of < 250 ML. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 22 ML of which 10 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High and infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
See Table 1 for key	L^+	H^-	L^-	L^-	L^0	L^0

Access rules for rivers and creeks*: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity.
Trading rules:
INTO water source: No net gains allowed, the amount of entitlement in the water source must not exceed the entitlement at the commencement of the WSP.
WITHIN water source: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools.

Adelong Creek water source: Adelong Creek at Batlow Road (410061)

80th percentile: 58 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 136 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 295 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 3369 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 5210 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 7724 ML/d

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario, as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment.

There are 46 very small (<250 ML) and 2 small (250–500 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 3876 ML of which 3650.8 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High and infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
See Table 1 for key	L^0	L^-	L^-	L^-	L^-	L^-

Access rules*
Rivers and creeks (reference point gauge 410061 Batlow road): Very low flow class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 12 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 12ML/d at the gauge
Natural pools: pumping is not permitted when the water level in that natural pool is less than 80% of its full containment volume.

Trading rules:
INTO water source: Trade permitted into the Water Source providing it is from a water source in the same Extraction Management Unit or from the Murrumbidgee Regulated River
WITHIN water source: Permitted, subject to assessment

Hindmarsh Creek Trading Zone
INTO trading zone: Trade permitted into the trading zone provided the total share components in the trading zone do not exceed 1891 ML/yr
WITHIN trading zone: Permitted, subject to assessment

Hillas water source: Hillas Creek at Mount Adrah (410043)

80th percentile: 49 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 119 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 275 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 3880 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 6000 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 8869 ML/d

Low flows and baseflows are moderately altered (20–50% departure from base case) as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. Low flows and baseflows currently occur less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 15 very small (<250 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 1543 ML of which 1305.1 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrologic al alteration	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High and infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
See Table 1 for key	L^0	M^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0

Access rules for rivers and creeks* (reference point gauge 410043 Hillas Creek at Mount Adrah): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 8 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 8 ML/d and 87 ML/d or less. B Class: More than 87ML/d

Trading rules:
INTO water source: Trade in is allowed for access above 87ML/d at gauge 410043 provided the total shares in the water source do not exceed 3100 units.
WITHIN water source: Allowed

Tarcutta Creek water source: Tarcutta Creek at Old Borambola (410047)

80th percentile: 58 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 160 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 492 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 4932 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 8442 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 12,349 ML/d

As assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment, CtF periods, low flows and baseflows are moderately to highly altered. CtF periods currently occur more frequently, and low flows and baseflows occur less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 77 very small (<250 ML) and 2 small (250-500 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 5220 ML of which 5005 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrologic al alteration	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High and infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
See Table 1 for key	M^+	H^-	L^-	L^0	L^-	L^+

Borambola Management Zone access rules**
Rivers and creeks (reference point gauge 410047 Tarcutta Creek at Old Borambola): Very low flow class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 12 ML/d at the gauge on a falling river or less than or equal to 15 ML/d on a rising river. A class: More than 12 ML/d at the gauge on a falling river or more than 15 ML/d on a rising river
Natural pools: pumping is not permitted when the water level in that natural pool is less than 80% of its full containment volume.

Westbrook Management Zone access rules
Rivers and creeks (reference point 410058 Tarcutta Creek at Westbrook): Very low flow class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 18 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 18ML/d at the gauge
Natural pools: pumping is not permitted when the water level in that natural pool is less than 80% of its full containment volume.

Umbango Management Zone access rules*
Rivers and creeks (reference point gauge 410058 Tarcutta Creek at Westbrook): Very low flow class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 18 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 18ML/d at the gauge
Natural pools: pumping is not permitted when the water level in that natural pool is less than 80% of its full containment volume.

Trading rules:
INTO water source: Trade permitted into the Water Source providing it is from a water source in the same Extraction Management Unit or from the Murrumbidgee Regulated River
WITHIN water source: Permitted, subject to assessment

Tarcutta Swamp Trading Zone: INTO trading zone permitted into the trading zone provided the total share components in the trading zone do not exceed 313ML
Trade WITHIN trading zone: Permitted, subject to assessment

*** These access rules do not apply:*

- *Local water utility access licences;*
- *Town water supply access licences;*
- *Stock and Domestic (Stock) licences for the first 5 years of the plan (provided that extraction for stock purposes does not exceed 14 litres per hectare of graze-able area per day).*
- *Stock and Domestic (Domestic) licences providing that the volume of water does not exceed 1 KL per house per day.*
- *Water taken from in-river dams.*
- *Water taken under a licence listed under Schedule 5 for any of the following purposes not exceeding 20 KL/d;*
  - *fruit washing,*
  - *cleaning of dairy plant and equipment for the purpose of hygiene,*
  - *poultry watering and misting, or*
  - *cleaning of enclosures used for intensive animal production for the purposes of hygiene.*
- *On application, access licences may be granted exemption to the rule for off-river pools if they can demonstrate historical access to a pool below 80% of its full containment volume.*

Kyeamba water source: Kyeamba Creek at Book Book (410156)		
80th percentile: 0 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 4 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 86 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 2351 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 3695 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 7533 ML/d

Low flows and baseflows are highly altered (>50% departure from base case) as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. Low flows and baseflows occur less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 3 very small (<250 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 406 ML of which 338 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High and infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	L^+	H^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0

Access rules for rivers and creeks* (reference point 410048 gauge (Kyeamba Creek at Ladysmith): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 1 ML/d. A Class: More than 1 ML/d. Note: This rule applies to all extraction from rivers and creeks including natural in-river pools within the channels of rivers and creeks.

Trading rules:
INTO water source: No net gains allowed, the amount of entitlement in the water source must not exceed the entitlement at the commencement of the WSP.
WITHIN water source: Allowed

Murrumbdigee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) water source		
80th percentile: Not available	**50th percentile**: Not available	**20th percentile**: Not available
1.5 ARI: Not available	**2.5 ARI**: Not available	**5 ARI**: Not available

Except for a moderate decrease in high flows, flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. Overbank 2.5 and 5.0 ARI's occur less frequently compared to 'without development' model scenario.

There are 35 very small (<250 ML), 3 small (250-500 ML) and 2 medium (500–1000) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 6511 ML of which 4733 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High and infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
	L^0	L^0	L^+	L^-	M^-	M^-

Access rules*
Rivers and creeks: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity.
Natural off-river pools: pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works.
Trading rules:
INTO water source: No trade allowed
WITHIN water source: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock and domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock and domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

MS5: Consider introducing cease-to-pump and commence-to-pump rules (and any associated required amendments to WAL conditions) that protect held environmental water and water from the EWAs entering unregulated streams and off-channel pools (wetlands), In-line with the Basin Plan requirement for implementation of *prerequisite policy measures* which provide for delivered environmental water to be protected.

MS6: For lagoon licences that are the target of environmental water, consider water access licence purchases from willing sellers or the negotiation of enduring agreements with licence holders.

PU25: Murrumbidgee North

This PU consists of Murrumbidgee North water source.

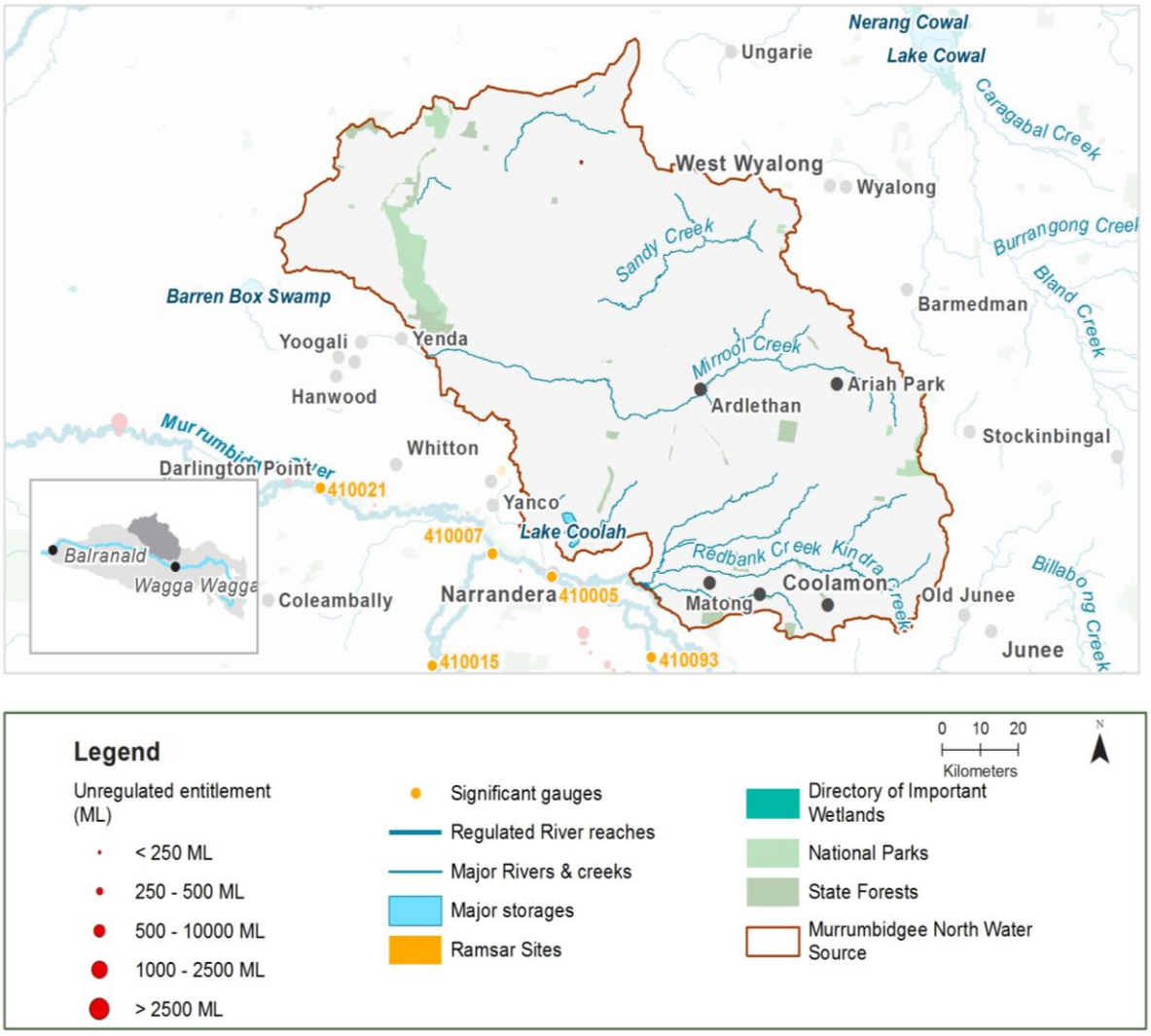

Figure 26 Map of Murrumbidgee North PU
Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • bony herring • flat-headed galaxias (CE)[132] • flat-headed gudgeon	• golden perch • Murray cod (V) • Murray-Darling rainbowfish	• southern purple-spotted gudgeon[133] (E) • spangled perch • southern pygmy perch (E)[134]

[132] Predicted (MaxEnt 0.78)
[133] Predicted (MaxEnt 0.71)
[134] Predicted (MaxEnt 0.71)

Waterbirds	64 waterbird species recorded including Australasian Bittern (E), blue-billed duck (V), brolga (V), common greenshank (C,J,K), freckled duck (V), Latham's snipe (J,K), magpie goose (V), marsh sandpiper (C,J,K), sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K) & wood sandpiper (C,J,K)
Native vegetation	15,082 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 10 ha of black box, 10 ha of lignum, 70 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation and 2849 ha of river red gum

Native fish objectives

NF1 No loss of native fish species

NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, bony herring, Murray–Darling rainbowfish & flat-headed gudgeon

NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch

NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod

NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized) golden perch & Murray cod

NF7 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived riverine specialists into new areas (within historical range): flat-headed galaxias, southern pygmy perch, southern purple-spotted gudgeon

Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep)

North Murrumbidgee water source: Houlaghans Creek at Downside (410103)

80th percentile: 0 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 0 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 0 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 60 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 440 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 1647 ML/d

As assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment, CtF periods, low flows and baseflows and high and infrequent flows are moderately to highly altered. CtF periods and high and infrequent flows currently occur more frequently, and low flows and freshes occur less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There are 7 very small (<250 ML) water access licences and 1 small (250–500 ML) water access licence distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 689 ML. All of this entitlement is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High and infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	M^+	H^-	L^-	H^+	H^+	H^+
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules*** **Rivers and creeks: p**umping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Natural off-river pools:** pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools					

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock and domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock and domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Recommended management strategies

MS1: Investigate opportunities to reduce extraction pressure on in channel flows in the water source within five years.

> **1A**: Consider reviewing existing rules to ensure that visible flow is maintained downstream of extraction points.
>
> **1C**: Consider introducing a CTP rule.
>
> **1E**: Consider installing water level gauges at or near extraction sites.

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

PU26: Upper Billabong Creek

This PU consists of the following water sources:

- Upper Billabong water source
- Yarra Yarra water source
- Ten Mile water source
- Mountain water source
- Middle Billabong water source
- Lower Billabong water source

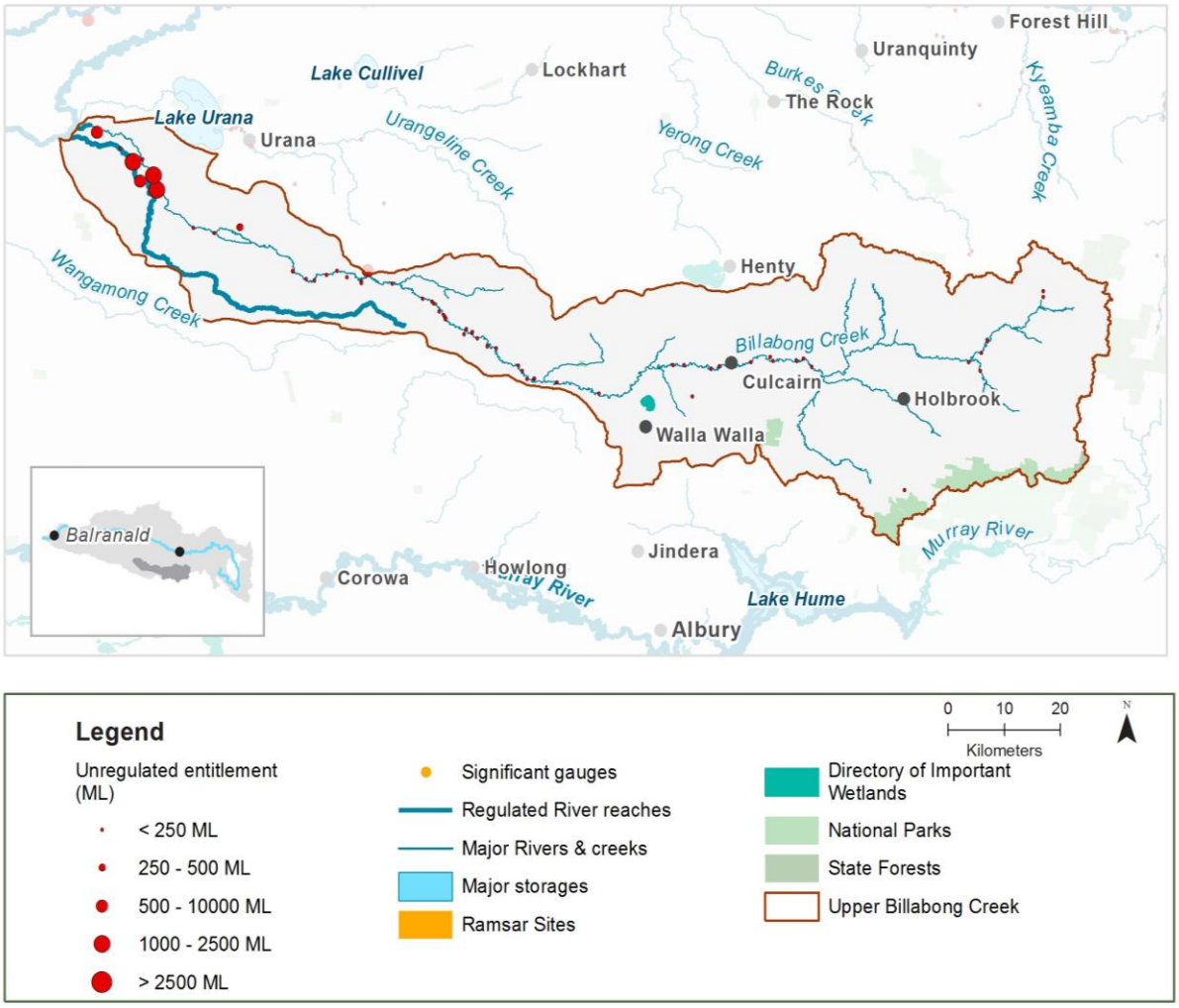

Figure 27 Map of Upper Billabong Creek PU
Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • carp-gudgeon • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon • flat-headed gudgeon	• flat head galaxias (CE)[135] • golden perch • mountain galaxias • Murray cod (V) • obscure galaxias	• river blackfish • silver perch (CE) • southern pygmy perch (E)[136]
Waterbirds	58 waterbird species recorded including Australasian Bittern (E), Australian painted snipe (E), blue-billed duck (V), brolga (V), Latham's snipe (J,K), marsh sandpiper (C,J,K), red-necked stint (C,J,K) & sharp-tailed sandpiper(C,J,K)		
Native vegetation	17,716 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 663 ha of lignum, 4422 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation and 5781 ha of river red gum		

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp gudgeon, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, mountain galaxias, obscure galaxias
NF3 Increase the distribution and abundance of short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species: southern pygmy perch
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch & silver perch
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod, river blackfish & southern pygmy perch
NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized) golden perch & Murray cod
NF7 Increase the prevalence and/or expand the population of key short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): flat-head galaxias, southern pygmy perch
NF9 Increase the prevalence &/or expand the population of key moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists native fish species into new areas (within historical range): silver perch

Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep)		
Upper Billabong water source: Billabong Creek at Aberfeldy (410097)		
80th percentile: 2 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 8 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 49 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 1008 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 1921 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 3149 ML/d

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment

There are 3 very small general security water access licences with entitlements of <250 ML distributed throughout the Water Source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 337 ML of which 330 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

[135] Predicted (MaxEnt 0.86)

[136] Predicted (MaxEnt 0.84)

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High and infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
	L^+	L^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules*** **Rivers and creeks** (Headwater and Creek Management Zones) (reference point gauge 410097 Billabong Creek at Aberfeldy): Very low flow class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 2ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 2ML/d at the gauge **Natural pools: p**umping is not permitted when the water level in that natural pool is less than 80% of its full containment volume. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: Trade permitted into the Water Source providing it is from a water source in the same Extraction Management Unit or from the Murrumbidgee Regulated River **WITHIN water source**: Permitted, subject to assessment					

Yarra Yarra water source: **Yarra Yarra Creek at Yarra Yarra (410099)**

80th percentile: 2 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 9 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 67 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 1503 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 2025 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 3546 ML/d

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment.

There is 1 very small general security water access licence with entitlements of < 250 ML distributed throughout the Water Source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 32 ML of which 12 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High and infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
	L^+	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	N/A					

Ten Mile water source: Mountain Creek at Thomond North (410096)

80th percentile: 4 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 15 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 65 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 1543 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 2856 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 3416 ML/d

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment.

There are no water access licences in the Water Source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 0 ML.

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High and infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
	L^0	L-	L-	L^0	L^0	L^0

Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers and creeks*** (reference point gauge 410186 Billabong Creek downstream of Ten Mile and Mountain Creeks): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 1 ML/d A Class: More than 1 ML/d **Trading rules:** **INTO water source:** No trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: Allowed

Mountain water source: **Mountain Creek at Thomond North (410096)**

80th percentile: 5 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 20 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 84 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 1991 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 3685 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 4408 ML/d

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment

There are no general security water access licences in the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 7 ML.

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High and infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	L^+	L^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers and creeks*** (reference point gauge 410186 Billabong Creek downstream of Ten Mile and Mountain Creeks): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 1 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 1 ML/d **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No net gains allowed, the amount of entitlement in the water source must not exceed the entitlement at the commencement of the WSP. **WITHIN water source**: Allowed					

Middle Billabong water source: Billabong Creek at Walbundrie (410091)

80th percentile: 18 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 64 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 261 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 3837 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 7173 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 14269 ML/d

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment

There are 10 very small general security water access licences with entitlements of < 250 ML, distributed throughout the Water Source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 379 ML of which 285 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High and infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	L^0	L^-	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers and creeks*** (reference point gauge 410186 Billabong Creek downstream of Ten Mile and Mountain Creeks): Very Low Flow Class: CtP when there is less than or equal to 1 ML/d at the gauge. A Class: More than 1 ML/d **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No net gains allowed, the amount of entitlement in the water source must not exceed the entitlement at the commencement of the WSP. **WITHIN water source**: Allowed					

Lower Billabong water source: Billabong Creek at Cocketgedong (410012)

80th percentile: 0 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 22 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 202 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 1234 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 1894 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 2817 ML/d

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment

There are 22 very small (<250 ML), 1 small (250–500 ML), 3 medium (500–1000 ML) and 3 large (1000–2500 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 10,336 ML of which 7907 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	CtF	Low flow & baseflow	Freshes	High and infrequent flows		
				1.5ARI	2.5ARI	5ARI
	L^+	L^-	L^-	L^-	L^-	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Lower Billabong Creek management zone access rules for rivers and creeks*** (reference point gauge 410091 Billabong Creek at Walbundrie)**:** Very Low Flow Class: From 1 January to 30 June: Less than or equal to 80 ML/d on a rising river and less than or equal to 49 ML/d on a falling river. From 1 July to 31 December: Less than or equal to 66 ML/d on a rising river and less than or equal to 49 ML/d on a falling river. A Class: From 1 January to 30 June: more than 80 ML/d on a rising river and more than 49 ML/d on a falling river. From 1 July to 31 December: more than 66 ML/d on a rising river and more than 49 ML/d on a falling river. **Nowranie Creek management zone access rules*** **Rivers and creeks** (reference point gauge 410091 Billabong Creek at Walbundrie): Very Low Flow Class: Less than or equal to 66 ML/d on a rising river and less than or equal to 60 ML/d on a falling river. A Class: More than 66 ML/d on a rising river and more than 60 ML/d on a falling river **Natural off-river pools:** Pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No net gains allowed, the amount of entitlement in the water source must not exceed the entitlement at the commencement of the WSP. **WITHIN water source**: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools					

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock and domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock and domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

PU27: Murrumbidgee tributaries – Berembed Weir to Gogeldrie Weir

This PU consists of the following water sources:

- Burkes / Bullenbung water source
- A portion of the Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) water source

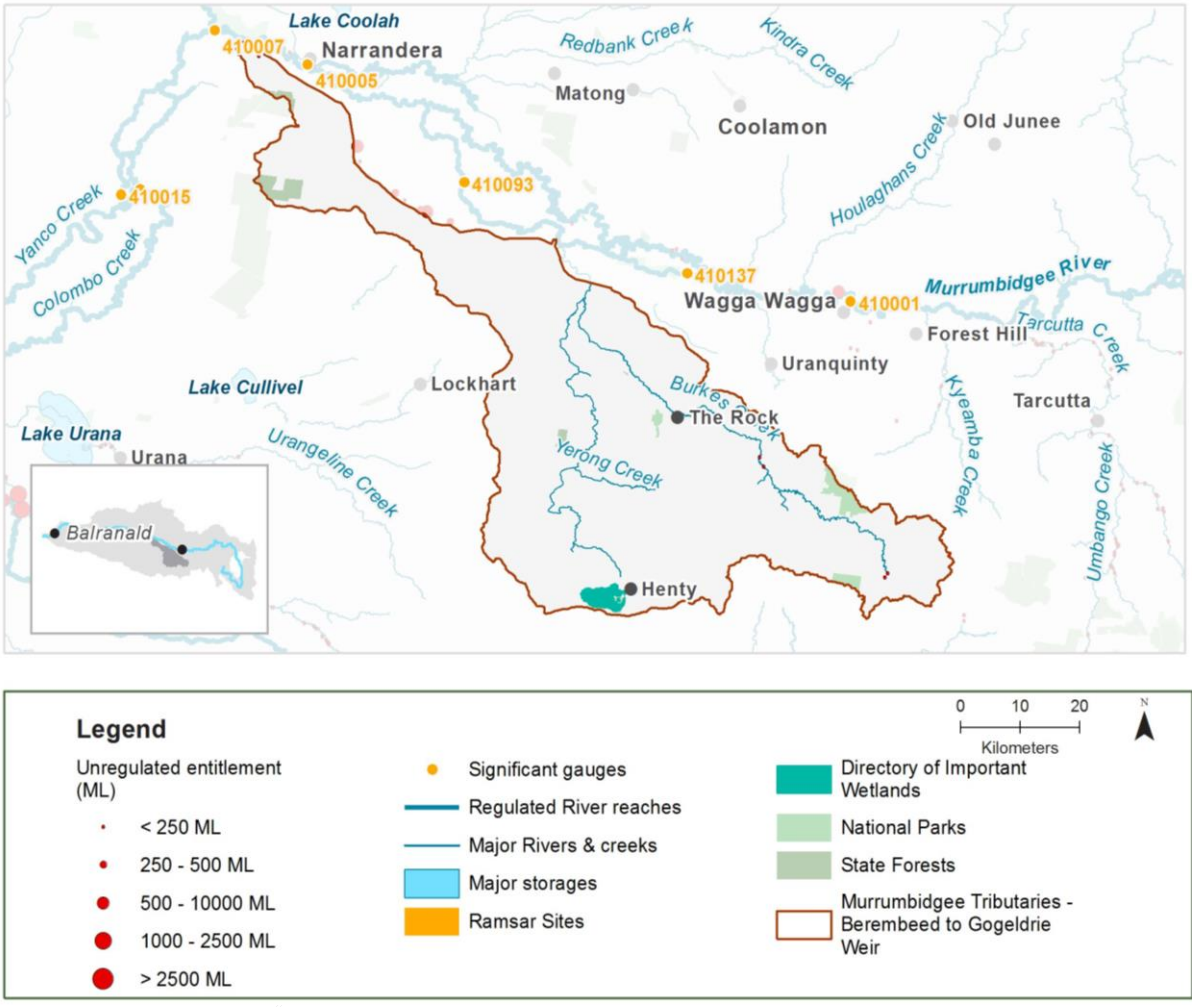

Figure 28 Map of Murrumbidgee tributaries – Berembed Weir to Gogeldrie Weir PU
Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)			
Native fish	• Australian smelt • carp-gudgeon • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon	• flat-headed gudgeon • mountain galaxias • obscure galaxias	• river blackfish • southern pygmy perch (E)[137]
Waterbirds	56 waterbird species recorded including Australian painted snipe (E), blue-billed duck (V), brolga (V), common greenshank (C,J,K) , Latham's snipe (J,K), marsh sandpiper (C,J,K), red-necked stint (C,J,K) & sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K)		
Native vegetation	14,566 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 526 ha of black box, 3 ha of lignum, 161 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation and 12,320 ha of river red gum.		

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp gudgeon, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, mountain galaxias, obscure galaxias
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: river blackfish
NF7 Increase the prevalence and/or expand the population of key short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): southern pygmy perch

Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep).

Burkes / Bullenbung water source: Bullenbung Creek above Old Man Creek (410087)

80th percentile: 0 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 0 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 23 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 965 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 3181 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 8574 ML/d

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment

There are 7 very small (< 250 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 513 ML of which 472 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High and infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	L^0	L^-	L^-	L^-	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers and creeks***: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **INTO water source**: Trade in is allowed provided the total shares in the water source do not exceed 700 units. **WITHIN water source:** Allowed, but no trade into off river pools.					

Murrumbidgee Central (Burrinjuck to Gogeldrie) water source

80th percentile: Not available	**50th percentile**: Not available	**20th percentile**: Not available
1.5 ARI: Not available	**2.5 ARI**: Not available	**5 ARI**: Not available

[137] Predicted (MaxEnt 0.65)

Except for a moderate decrease in high flows, flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. Overbank 2.5 and 5.0 ARI's occur less frequently compared to 'without development' model scenario.

There are 35 very small (<250 ML), 3 small (250–500 ML) and 2 medium (500–1000) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 6511 ML of which 4733 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High and infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	L^0	L^0	L^+	L^-	M^-	M^-
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules*** **Rivers and creeks**: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Natural off-river pools**: pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: No trade allowed **WITHIN water source**: Allowed, but no trade into off river pools					

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*
1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions. These existing conditions will be carried forward under the plan and are included in appendix 3.
2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences
3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock and domestic access licences
4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock and domestic access licences
5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

MS5: Consider introducing cease-to-pump and commence-to-pump rules (and any associated required amendments to WAL conditions) that protect held environmental water and water from the EWAs entering unregulated streams and off-channel pools (wetlands), In-line with the Basin Plan requirement for implementation of *prerequisite policy measures* which provide for delivered environmental water to be protected.

MS6: For lagoon licences that are the target of environmental water, consider water access licence purchases from willing sellers or the negotiation of enduring agreements with licence holders.

PU28: Urana

This PU consists of Urana water source.

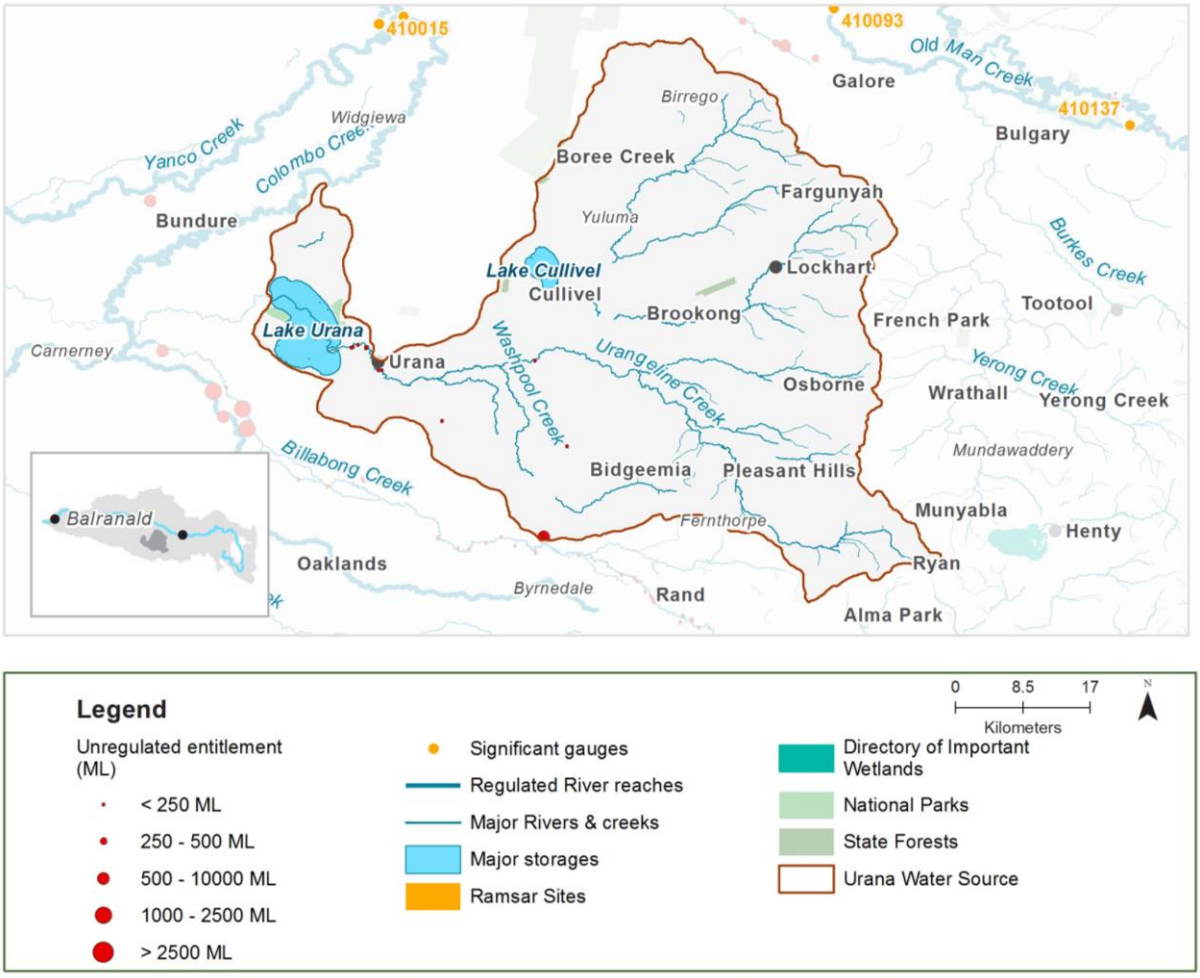

Figure 29 Map of Urana PU

Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)	
Native fish	• Australian smelt • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon • golden perch • carp-gudgeon • flat-head galaxias (CE) • Murray cod (V)
Waterbirds	51 waterbird species recorded including Australasian bittern (E), Australian painted snipe (E), brolga (V), freckled duck (V) and sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K)
Native vegetation	29,476 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including, 9 ha of lignum, 14,689 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation and 4783 ha of river red gum.
Native fish objectives	
NF1 No loss of native fish species	
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, carp gudgeon, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon	
NF4 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived flow pulse specialists: golden perch	

NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: Murray cod

NF6 A 25% increase in abundance of mature (harvestable sized) golden perch and Murray cod

NF7 Increase the prevalence and/or expand the population of key short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): flat-head galaxias

Hydrology (DOI Water, in prep)

Urana water source: Bullenbung Creek above Old Man Creek (410087)

80th percentile: 0 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 0 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 100 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 4242 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 13,984 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 37,696 ML/d

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment.

There are 6 very small (< 250 ML) general security water access licences distributed throughout the water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 403 ML of which 205 ML is allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High and infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	$L+$	L^-	L^0	L^0	L^0	L^0
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules*** **Rivers and creeks**: pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Natural off-river pools:** Pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source:** Trade in is allowed provided the total shares in the water source do not exceed 584 units. **WITHIN water source:** Allowed, but no trade into off river pools					

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*

1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.

2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences

3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock and domestic access licences

4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock and domestic access licences

5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

PU29: Wangamong Creek

This PU consists of the following water sources:

- Burrumbuttock water source
- Upper Wangamong water source

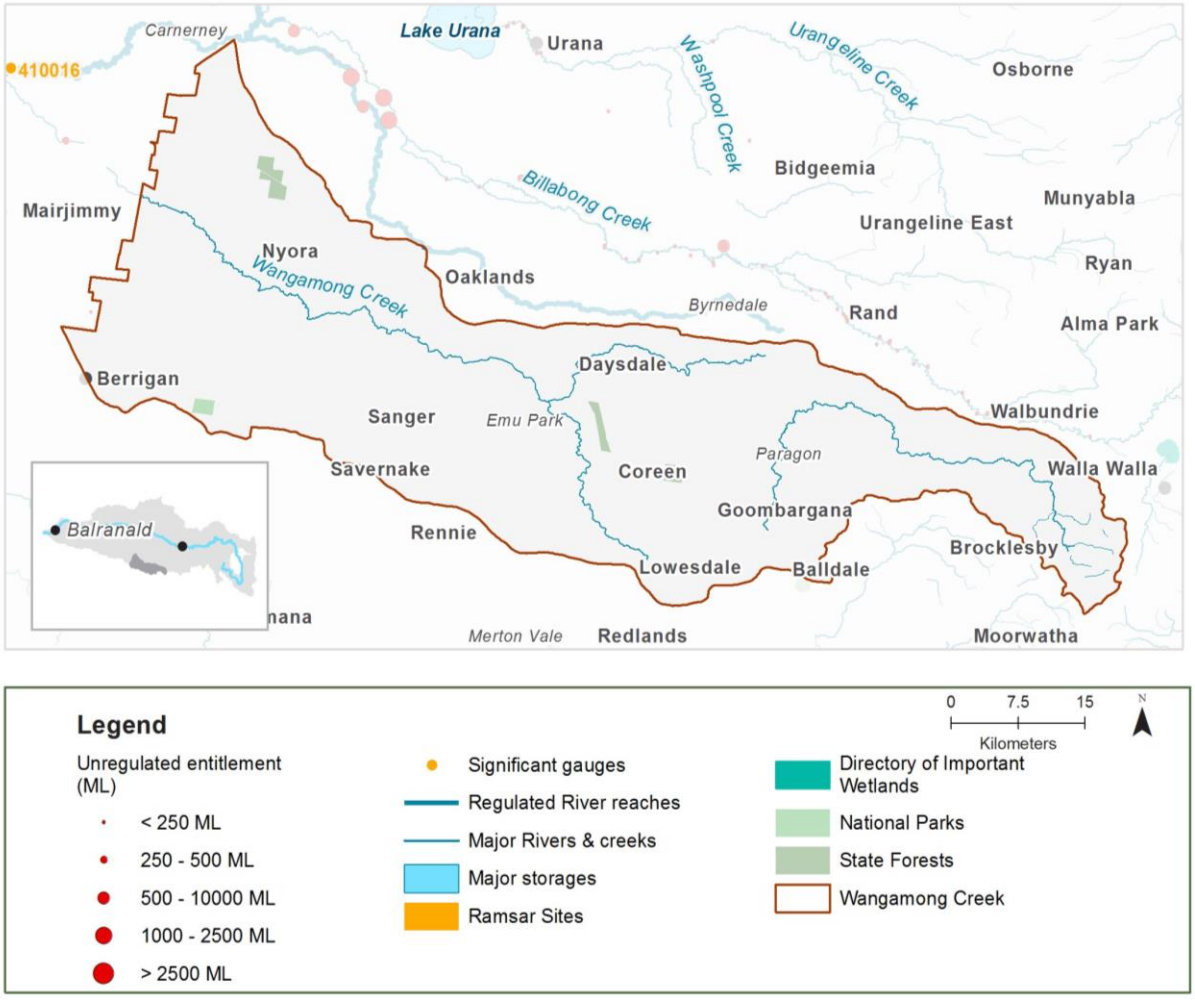

Figure 30 Map of Wangamong Creek PU
Area outside of PU has been faded.

Key water-dependent values (CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, EP= Endangered Population in MDB, C = CAMBA, J = JAMBA, R = ROKAMBA, X = species recorded in this planning unit via catch records and or Australian Museum Records where they exist, Y = species expected to occur based on MaxEnt modelling)	
Native fish	• Australian smelt • carp-gudgeon • dwarf flat-headed gudgeon • flat-head galaxias (CE) • flat-headed gudgeon • southern pygmy perch (E) • mountain galaxias • river blackfish
Waterbirds	53 waterbird species recorded including Australasian bittern (E), Australian painted snipe (E), blue-billed duck (V), brolga (V) Latham's snipe (J,K), sharp-tailed sandpiper (C,J,K)
Native vegetation	6821 ha of water-dependent native vegetation including 2 ha of black box, 187 ha of lignum, 3647 ha of non-woody wetland vegetation and 673 ha of river red gum

Native fish objectives
NF1 No loss of native fish species
NF2 Increase the distribution & abundance of short to moderate-lived generalists: Australian smelt, flat-headed gudgeon, dwarf flat-headed gudgeon, mountain galaxias
NF5 Improve population structure for moderate to long-lived riverine specialists: river blackfish
NF7 Increase the prevalence and/or expand the population of key short to moderate-lived floodplain specialist native fish species into new areas (within historical range): flat-head galaxias, southern pygmy perch

Hydrology (DoI-W, in prep)

Burrumbuttock water source: Bowna Creek at Yambla (401015)

80th percentile: 0 ML/d	**50th percentile**: 0 ML/d	**20th percentile**: 7 ML/d
1.5 ARI: 501 ML/d	**2.5 ARI**: 1436 ML/d	**5 ARI**: 1972 ML/d

CtF periods, low flows and baseflows are moderately to highly altered, as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment. CtF periods currently occur more frequently, and low flows and freshes occur less frequently compared to the 'without development' model scenario.

There is 1 very small (< 250 ML) general security water access licence in this water source. The total volume of unregulated entitlements for the water source is 95 ML, which is entirely allocated for irrigation (rather than stock and domestic or town water supply).

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High and infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	M^{+}	H^{-}	L^{-}	L^{0}	L^{0}	L^{0}
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules for rivers and creeks***: Pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source**: trade in is allowed provided the total shares in the water source do not exceed 120 units. **WITHIN water source**: allowed, but no trade into off river pools.					

Upper Wangamong water source

80th percentile: Not available	**50th percentile**: Not available	**20th percentile**: Not available
1.5 ARI: Not available	**2.5 ARI**: Not available	**5 ARI**: Not available

Flows do not appear to be altered by more than 20% compared to the 'without development' model scenario as assessed by the Murrumbidgee WRPA Risk Assessment.

There are no water access licenses in the water source.

Hydrological alteration See Table 1 for key	**CtF**	**Low flow & baseflow**	**Freshes**	**High and infrequent flows**		
				1.5ARI	**2.5ARI**	**5ARI**
	L^{0}	L^{0}	L^{0}	L^{0}	L^{0}	L^{0}
Relevant rules from WSP	**Access rules*:** **Rivers and creeks**: Pumping is not permitted from natural pools when the water level in the pool is lower than its full capacity. **Natural off-river pools:** Pumping is not permitted from an off-river pool or an off-river dam pool when the volume of water in that pool is less than 80% of the full capacity of the natural pool that existed prior to any augmentation works. **Trading rules:** **INTO water source:** No trade allowed **WITHIN water source:** Allowed, but no trade into off river pools					

**Note: These access rules do not apply:*

1. if the existing Water Act 1912 entitlement had more stringent access licence conditions.

2. to major water utility, local water utility or unregulated river (town water supply) access licences

3. to water taken for domestic consumption by stock and domestic access licences

4. for the first 5 years of the plan to water taken for stock watering by stock and domestic access licences

5. to water taken from existing dams. Any existing licence conditions associated with a dam will be carried forward under the plan.

Recommended management strategies

MS2: Ensure compliance with water access licence conditions including through metering of all licensed extraction.

MS3: As a minimum, maintain existing rules in the WSP for the Murrumbidgee Unregulated Water Sources that protect environmental assets and values.

MS4: Monitor for changes in water demand and review access rules if current usage is high or if the pattern of use changes.

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