

REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING

Wednesday, 23 February 2005

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24 February, 2005



Rainfall and Inflows

The eastern part of the Basin received further good falls of rain early this week, with up to 25 mm in the Upper Murray catchment and heavier falls further north (*see attached map*). This resulted in only minor increases in tributary inflows across the Upper Murray.

River Murray Operation

Release from Dartmouth Dam was reduced slightly this week, from 800 ML/day to 600 ML/day, to further conserve resources in the upper-most storage. This reduction, combined with the slight increase in inflows from the rain, led to a small 2 GL increase in the storage level in Dartmouth this week, however total MDBC storage levels fell by 13 GL.

Flows from the heavy rainfall in early February, are slowly progressing downstream. The flow in the River Murray peaked at about 18 500 ML/day at Euston on 19 February, and at about 14 500 ML/day at Wentworth on 23 February. The Euston, Mildura and Wentworth weir pools were partially drawn down to mitigate the flow peak and conserve resources, however these weir pools have now been reinstated to full supply level.

The storage in Lake Victoria has increased from about 506 GL (or 75% of capacity) on 13 February to about 545 GL (80% of capacity) on 23 February, and current estimates indicate that the storage may rise to about 580 GL (86% of capacity) by early March. As the inflow to Lake Victoria is currently restricted by construction works at Lock 9, current flows in the river are now likely to result in a small surplus flow of about 2 GL of above entitlement flow to South Australia.

As a result of the increase in storage in Lake Victoria, the transfer of water from Hume Reservoir to Lake Victoria is no longer required for the remainder of the season. Accordingly, the release from Yarrowonga Weir has been gradually reduced from 10 000 ML/day to 8 500 ML/day. If it stays dry, the release from Yarrowonga Weir for the remainder of the season will be adjusted to the minimum level required to meet demands and losses from Yarrowonga to Lock 7, and the resources in Lake Victoria will be used to provide the entitlement flow to South Australia.

The transfer of water to Lake Victoria via the Edward-Wakool system has also been gradually reduced, resulting in the flow downstream of Stevens Weir reducing from 2 900 ML/day to about 1 300 ML/day on 23 February. This flow will be further gradually reduced to about 500 ML/day over the coming week.

'Blackwater' Update

Monitoring of water temperature, salinity, acidity (pH) and dissolved oxygen levels has been undertaken over the past week as 'tea' coloured floodwaters, known as *blackwater* (*see attached media release*), returned to the River Murray and the Edward-Wakool Rivers from the nearby forests. Some low dissolved oxygen levels (<5 mg/L) were reported mid last week, however these levels are now slowly improving and are now not expected to pose significant problems to fish health, although some smaller creeks within the forests may still have poorer water quality.

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News release



Department of
Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources

MURRAY-MURRUMBIDGEE REGION

23/02/05

Blackwater from our backwaters

You may have noticed a change in the watercolour of the some of our local rivers and lagoons. The natural phenomenon is called a “blackwater event”, and may be visible in the Murray River downstream of Picnic point and along the Edward and Wakool River System over the coming weeks, it has also been reported in the lower Broken Creek in Victoria.

The recent heavy rain that fell in the first week of February is part of the cause. Some areas in the Ovens catchments received over 250 mm of rain in three days. The rainfall resulted in significant increases in inflow from the Kiewa, Ovens, and Goulburn Rivers.

The peak inflow from the Ovens was more than double the previous highest February record!

Alastair Buchan from the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources said “As this flow has moved through the Barmah -Millewa Forest and back to the rivers it is picking up tannins from fallen leaf litter. This is a natural process, which gives the water a dark colour. “

“The drought over the past few years has resulted in a build up of leaf litter on the floodplain with no significant recent leaching by floods.”

“The occurrence of the flood in February, coinciding with warmer temperatures, has probably exacerbated the 'blackwater event'. The 'short' nature of the flood also means that there will not be a subsequent high flow to dilute it.”

While this is a natural event, River Murray Water (RMW), in consultation with state agencies, are exploring operational options that might be required to mitigate any emerging problems from the blackwater along the River Murray and Edward/Wakool River system.

In severe cases, extensive fish kills can occur and yabbies will leave the water.

The Department of Infrastructure Planning and Natural Resources, Murray-Darling Basin Commission, and Murray Darling Freshwater Research Centre are undertaking intensive monitoring to gain a better understanding of the causes of these events.

The monitoring will also assist with improving our predictions of blackwater events in the future and identify options to minimise their impacts in rivers and streams throughout the basin.

Ends

Media Contact

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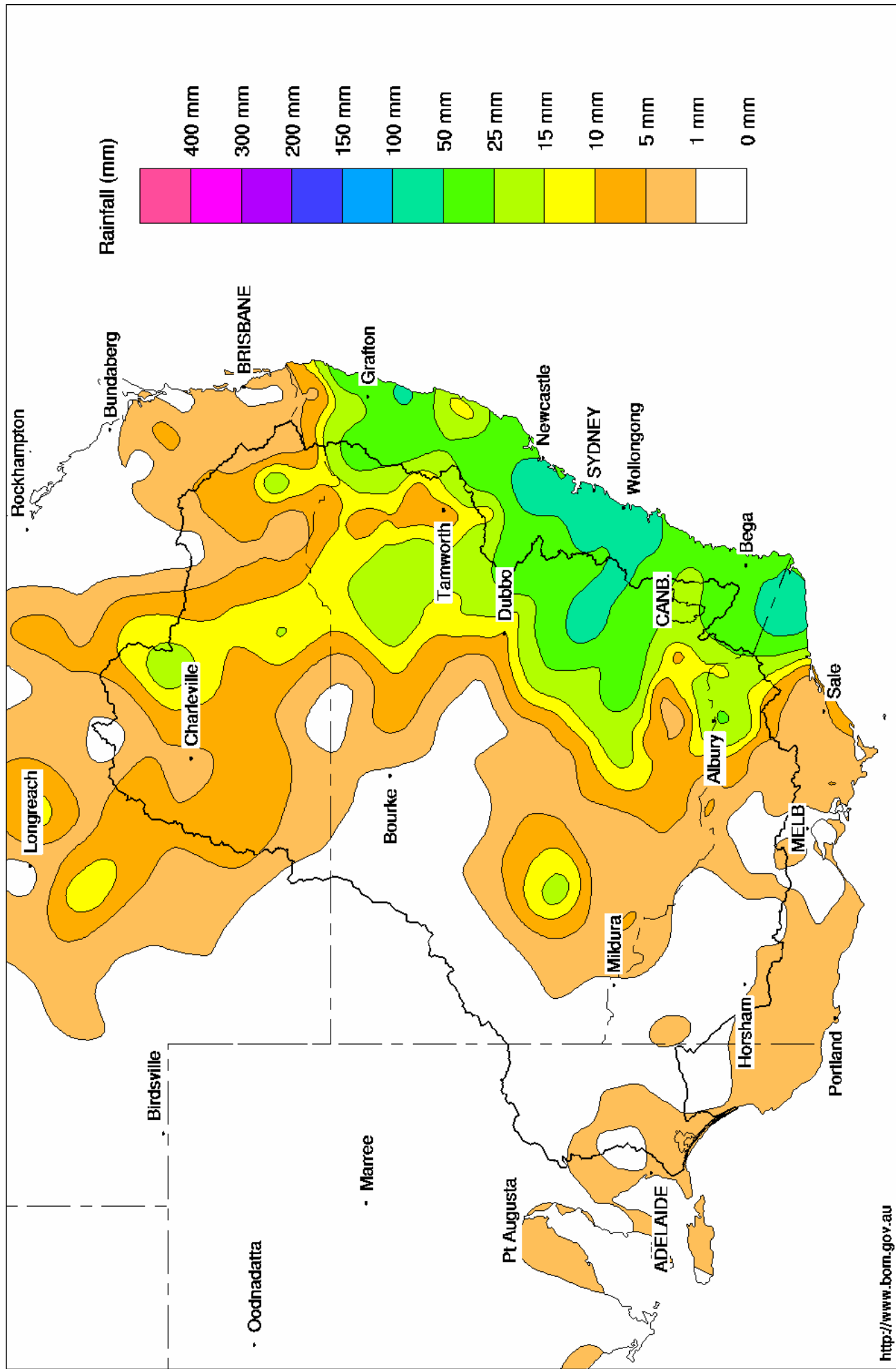
Technical Contact

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Murray Darling Rainfall Analysis (mm) Week Ending 23rd February 2005

Product of the National Climate Centre



River Levels and Flows

| | Minor Flood stage (m) | Gauge height | | Flow (ML/day) | Trend | Average flow this week (ML/day) | Average flow last week (ML/day) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------|---------------|-------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | local (m) | (m AHD) | | | | |
| River Murray | | | | | | | |
| Khancoban | - | - | - | 6 170 | F | 3 050 | 1 120 |
| Jingellic | 4.0 | 1.98 | 208.50 | 7 250 | R | 3 830 | 3 750 |
| Tallandoon (Mitta Mitta River) | 4.2 | 1.58 | 218.47 | 1 130 | F | 1 290 | 1 440 |
| Heywoods | 5.5 | 2.57 | 156.20 | 10 020 | F | 10 380 | 9 190 |
| Doctors Point | 5.5 | 2.73 | 151.20 | 11 000 | F | 11 110 | 10 260 |
| Albury | 4.3 | 1.74 | 149.18 | - | - | - | - |
| Corowa | 7.0 | 2.60 | 128.62 | 12 100 | F | 11 770 | 9 080 |
| Yarrowonga Weir (d/s) | 6.4 | 1.55 | 116.59 | 8 500 | F | 9 230 | 11 810 |
| Tocumwal | 6.4 | 2.15 | 105.99 | 9 300 | F | 9 840 | 15 010 |
| Torrumbarry Weir (d/s) | 7.3 | 2.74 | 81.29 | 8 480 | F | 9 240 | 15 930 |
| Swan Hill | 4.5 | 1.62 | 64.54 | 8 340 | F | 10 690 | 16 020 |
| Wakool Junction | 8.8 | 4.03 | 53.15 | 13 250 | F | 16 210 | 15 440 |
| Euston Weir (d/s) | 8.8 | 2.71 | 44.55 | 15 600 | F | 17 560 | 13 050 |
| Mildura Weir (d/s) | - | - | 31.54 | - | F | 13 810 | 9 140 |
| Wentworth Weir (d/s) | 7.3 | 3.48 | 28.24 | 14 420 | R | 13 050 | 8 320 |
| Rufus Junction | - | 3.53 | 20.46 | 6 930 | S | 6 840 | 6 310 |
| Blanchetown (Lock 1 d/s) | - | - | - | 4 390 | S | 4 430 | 4 650 |
| Tributaries | | | | | | | |
| Kiewa at Bandiana | 2.7 | 1.41 | 154.64 | 1 230 | R | 880 | 1 030 |
| Ovens at Wangaratta | 11.9 | 8.24 | 145.92 | 1 405 | F | 1 580 | 2 750 |
| Goulburn at McCoys Bridge | 9.0 | 1.40 | 92.82 | 755 | F | 820 | 4 900 |
| Edward at Stevens Weir (d/s) | - | - | - | 1 210 | F | 2 340 | 2 890 |
| Edward at Liewah | - | 3.18 | 58.56 | 2 960 | F | 2 940 | 2 470 |
| Wakool at Stoney Crossing | - | 0.66 | 55.15 | 858 | S | 920 | 690 |
| Murrumbidgee at Balranald | 5.0 | 1.50 | 57.46 | 1 210 | F | 2 180 | 1 340 |
| Barwon at Mungindi | - | 3.22 | - | 90 | R | 70 | 80 |
| Darling at Bourke | - | 4.13 | - | 552 | F | 720 | 960 |
| Darling at Burtundy Rocks | - | 0.75 | - | 176 | R | 140 | 180 |

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Natural Inflow to Hume (ie pre Dartmouth & Snowy Mountains scheme) | 3 960 | 6 910 |
|---|-------|-------|

Weirs and Locks

Pool levels above or below design level

| Murray | FSL (m AHD) | u/s | d/s | | FSL (m AHD) | u/s | d/s |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Yarrowonga | 124.90 | -0.05 | - | No. 7 Rufus River | 22.10 | +0.12 | +1.23 |
| No 26 Torrumbarry | 86.05 | +0.00 | - | No. 6 Murtho | 19.25 | +0.06 | +0.17 |
| No. 15 Euston | 47.60 | +0.00 | - | No. 5 Renmark | 16.30 | +0.01 | +0.20 |
| No. 11 Mildura | 34.40 | +0.10 | +0.74 | No. 4 Bookpurnong | 13.20 | +0.02 | +0.70 |
| No. 10 Wentworth | 30.80 | +0.07 | +0.84 | No.3 Overland Corner | 9.80 | +0.01 | +0.18 |
| No. 9 Kulnine | 27.40 | +0.07 | +0.11 | No. 2 Waikerie | 6.10 | +0.01 | +0.10 |
| No. 8 Wangumma | 24.60 | +0.03 | +0.33 | No 1. Blanchetown | 3.20 | +0.01 | -0.10 |

| Murrumbidgee | FSL (m AHD) | relation to FSL | d/s gauge ht. | | Flow (ML/day) |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | | | local (m) | (m AHD) | |
| No. 7 Maude | 75.40 | -0.11 | 0.59 | 69.94 | 287 |
| No. 5 Redbank | 66.90 | +0.04 | 0.31 | 61.61 | 426 |

Barrages

FSL = 0.75 m AHD

| | Openings | Level | Status |
|----------------|--------------|-------|------------|
| Goolwa | 128 openings | 0.74 | All closed |
| Mundoo | 26 openings | 0.72 | All closed |
| Boundary Creek | 6 openings | - | All closed |
| Ewe Island | 111 gates | - | All closed |
| Tauwitchere | 322 gates | - | All closed |

AHD = Level relative to Australian Height Datum, i.e. height above sea level

