

SA River Murray Flow Report



Report #02/2023

Issued 1:00 pm 13 January 2023

This supersedes the previous Flow Report issued by the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) on 6 January 2023. The next Flow Report will be provided on Friday 20 January 2023.

Current and forecast water levels

The table below shows estimated high water levels at key points along the river system.

The peak flow has now reached the Lower Lakes. As advised previously, wind speed and direction play a significant role in daily water levels recorded in the lower section of the River Murray in SA. This means that it is possible that higher water levels may temporarily be recorded at a given location after the peak flow has passed.

Forecast levels at the Lower Lakes are indicative only and may be affected by weather and tide conditions.

Location	Normal Pool Level (m AHD)	Current level at 13/01/23 (m AHD)	Water level is currently	Estimated water level at peak (m AHD)	Estimated timing of peak	1931 flood water level ~210 GL/day
Lock 6	19.25	20.92	Falling	Peak 24/12/22 21.32	-	21.17
Renmark Pump Stn	16.30	18.64	Falling	Peak 25-27/12/22 19.04	-	18.65
Lock 5		18.15	Falling	Peak 26/12/22 18.55	-	18.40
Lyrup	13.20	17.12	Falling	Peak 27/12/22 17.54	-	-
Berri		16.17	Falling	Peak 27/12/22 16.50	-	16.56
Lock 4		15.55	Falling	Peak 28-30/12/2228-30/12/2022 15.90	-	15.94
Loxton	9.80	14.96	Falling	Peak 28/12/2228/12/2022 15.35	-	-
Cobdogla		-	Falling	Peaked	-	14.04
Lock 3		13.61	Falling	Peak 29/12/22-3/1/23 13.99	-	13.74
Overland Corner	6.10	13.23	Falling	Peak 2/01/2023 13.58	-	-
Waikerie		-	Falling	Peaked	-	11.67
Lock 2		10.91	Falling	Peak 2-4/01/2023 11.18	-	10.75
Cadell	3.20	-	Falling	Peaked	-	9.75
Morgan		9.35	Falling	Peak 4/1/23 9.62	-	9.03
Lock 1		7.37	Falling	Peak 5/1/235/1/2023 7.54	-	7.32

Swan Reach	0.75	6.79	Falling	Peak 6/1/23 6.99	-	-
Walker Flat		5.17	Falling	Peak 6/1/23 5.26	-	-
Mannum PS		3.24	Falling*	Peak 7/1/23 3.29.29	-	3.50
Murray Bridge		2.26	Falling*	Peak 9/1/23 2.31	-	2.42
Wellington		1.36	Falling*	Peak 11/1/23 1.46	-	2.03
Meningie (Lake Albert)		1.16	Varying	1.0 – 1.2	At or near peak	-
Milang (Lake Alexandrina)		1.19	Varying	1.1 – 1.3		-
Clayton Bay (Lake Alexandrina)		1.08**	Varying	1.0 – 1.2		-
Goolwa & Hindmarsh Island marina (Lake Alexandrina)		0.83**	Varying	0.9 – 1.1		-

**Wind and speed direction will play a significant role in daily water levels recorded. This means that it is possible that higher water levels may temporarily be recorded at a given location after the peak flow has passed.*

***Tide affected*

Notes

Giga Litre (GL) = 1,000,000,000 litres

mAHD = elevation in metres above Australian Height Datum (approximately equivalent to sea level)

Some things to consider –

- These updated flow and height tables should be used in conjunction with other information sources available at sa.gov.au/floods
- Maps which model potential inundation at various flood levels are available [here](#).
- The locations included in the table have been chosen because they are monitored sites (either current or historical).
- It is estimated that the peak flow will reduce as the flood peak moves down the river from the SA border towards the Lower Lakes. However, the degree to which the peak reduces is different for every flood.
- This is the first time in nearly 70 years that River Murray flows have reached many areas of the landscape and it is almost certain that changes to the river channel and floodplain in that time will lead to unforeseen and unexpected difference in flood behaviour. For example, it is possible that the flood this year will look different to pictures you have from the past – even with water flows at similar levels to past events.
- Some of the things that can impact flood behaviour include:
 - Floodplains – Changes on the floodplain will impact how far floodwaters spread, how they soak in and how water returns to the river
 - Bathymetry – Changes to the depth of the river channel due to increased sedimentation or scouring
 - Vegetation – Changes in vegetation density as a result of changes in grazing pressure
 - Infrastructure – New infrastructure like roads, buildings, levees
 - Wind – Wind can cause changes in flood behaviour, especially in the Lower Murray
 - Weather conditions – Rainfall across the border

Peak water level and flow

The peak flow reached the South Australian border on 23 December and has since passed through Renmark, Lyrup, Berri, Loxton, Overland Corner, Waikerie, Morgan, Mannum and Murray Bridge and is currently around the Lower Lakes.

The adjusted peak flow at the border was around 190 GL/day, taking into account on-ground measurements of flow during this flood event, which is consistent with our forecast flow range of 190 – 220 GL/day. The calculated flow today is approximately 130 GL/day at the border and is falling.

A rapid flow recession is occurring throughout the Southern Connected Basin consistent with the recession pattern observed following a number of previous high flow events in the River Murray.

The most recent modelling suggests that the flow at the border will be back around 60 GL/day around the end of January, subject to inflows from the Lower Darling.

Advice from upstream government agencies is that the current and predicted flows in the Darling River are not likely to cause significant river level rises at Wentworth. Based on the current forecast for river levels in the Lower Darling, increased flow to SA in order of approximately 12 GL/day is anticipated in late January or early February 2023. DEW will monitor any additional anabranch flows that re-join the Darling River, noting that any water that travels through these anabranches will take much longer to reach the SA border. Irrespective of this, the impact of this additional inflow through the Darling is likely to be a flattening of the rate of recession, rather than a material increase.

Barrage operations and water levels in the Lower Lakes

The water level in Lake Alexandrina is approximately 1.16 m AHD and Lake Albert is approximately 1.19 m AHD.

As of Friday 2 December 2022, all operational gates across all 5 barrages were opened and will remain constantly open for the next few months to pass the floodwaters, even during storm events. Fishways at all barrages and at Hunters Creek (11 in total) were also open during the entire week to provide fish passage between the Coorong and Lower Lakes.

Total daily release volumes from the barrages can now be accessed via [Water Data SA](#) by searching for the gauge [A4261002](#). Gate openings at the barrages can now also be accessed via Water Data SA and viewing the '[Barrage Gate Change History](#)' dashboard.

As of Tuesday 10 January 2023, the weekly releases were approximately 500 GL. Barrage releases have been limited over the past weeks (also keeping water levels in the Lower Lakes higher) due to tide conditions and persistent high water levels downstream of Tauwichee barrage which has hampered efforts to release more water out the barrages as well as draw down lake levels while tide conditions have been favourable. As the Murray Mouth continues to scour from high flows, this will assist in increasing the volume of water that is able to be released from the barrages.

Lake holders and communities in the Lake Alexandrina region, particularly between Loveday Bay and Narrung Peninsula and in the vicinity of Goolwa, Hindmarsh Island and Mundoo Islands, are advised that short-term salinity increases are possible over the next few weeks due to flood-related barrage operations.

While the high volume of fresh water entering the Coorong estuary from the River Murray means the water downstream of the barrages is much fresher than usual, there is a small chance that saltier water will enter Lake Alexandrina for short periods from high tides or storms. Residents pumping water from the Lower Lakes are advised to check real-time salinity data here: <https://water.data.sa.gov.au/>

In recent weeks, a greater gradient has emerged across the Lakes than expected, with levels higher at the northern end of Lake Alexandrina relative to the southern end around Goolwa.

Over the coming weeks it is possible that wind, tides and wave action may temporarily result in higher levels in some locations. This local weather based variation is consistent with the variation seen on the Lakes outside of the current event. In this regard, a significant wind event is forecast for the weekend and early next week, which may cause elevated water levels and some temporary inundation of low lying areas.

Water levels and barrage operations are monitored closely by the South Australian Government, Murray-Darling Basin Authority and Commonwealth Environmental Water Office.

Murray Mouth

High flows are achieving good scouring of sand at the Murray Mouth. In addition to the obvious environmental benefits, the current deepening and widening of the Mouth will also further improve capacity of the barrages to pass flood waters out to sea.

River Murray River Vessel Waste Disposal Stations

As flow to South Australia has risen, all river vessel waste disposal stations are offline with the exception of Goolwa which remains operational.

These proactive and preventative measures are required to minimise risks to public safety and water quality and ensure infrastructure is protected. The temporary closure of this infrastructure is to ensure that when the flows do recede, the systems can go back online in a timely manner.

In the interim, commercial options are available for businesses to utilise temporarily at houseboat owners and operators' expense while the disposal stations are closed.

If you have any questions, please contact the DEW Engagement Team on DEW.WIOCommunications@sa.gov.au

Levee embankments

All levee banks along the Lower Murray from Mannum to Wellington are now closed in accordance with [Emergency Management \(River Murray\) \(No 1\) Direction 2023](#) which came into effect at 12:01 am Wednesday 4 January 2023.

Any Local Irrigation Trust members and contractors still accessing the levees for emergency response or maintenance works are encouraged to take all necessary precautions when working on the levees, particularly during or following wet weather.

If you have any questions, contact the DEW Engagement Team on DEW.WIOCommunications@sa.gov.au

Environmental news

Unregulated flows have been continuous to SA since July 2021 due to wetter than average conditions across much of the Murray-Darling Basin. Apart from small volumes that are delivered as part of SA's entitlement flow or to help manage blackwater from time to time, deliveries of water for the environment are generally on hold until flooding recedes. High flows provide a range of benefits for the environment in SA, including:

- connecting the river with floodplains and wetlands, inundating areas that have been dry for many years;
- allowing fish dispersal and movement into new habitats and throughout the Murray-Darling Basin;
- providing 'flowing water habitat' to benefit native fish, animals, and plants in the River Murray channel that have adapted to a riverine environment, including supporting spawning and recruitment of large native fish. Golden perch have been detected spawning in the South Australian Murray in recent weeks;
- improving water quality and productivity in the Coorong, providing a food-rich environment for fish and birds including healthy populations of keystone native plant *Ruppia tuberosa*;
- providing habitat for birds, frogs and threatened small-bodied native fish species in the Lower Lakes;
- removing excess salt from the River Murray.

Blackwater

Blackwater occurs naturally when floods wash leaves, grass and cropping material off riverbanks and floodplains into waterways. High levels of organic matter in waterways, combined with warm weather, can cause oxygen levels in the water to drop. This is known as hypoxic (low oxygen) blackwater, which can have a blackish colour and a strong, unpleasant smell.

There is currently no hypoxic blackwater present in the South Australian section of the River Murray. There have however been recent reports of low dissolved oxygen levels and blackwater in upstream sections of the river and its tributaries as a result of recent flooding.

PIRSA, with support from DEW, SA Water and the Murray-Darling Basin Authority and other relevant government agencies, continues to closely monitor blackwater events upstream and plan mitigation measures should it reach South Australia.

When dissolved oxygen levels in water drop below critical levels, it can cause fish and crustaceans to die. To report sightings of large numbers of dead or distressed fish, please contact the 24-hour Fishwatch hotline on 1800 065 522.

Marine Safety

Vessel restrictions under Notice of Direction Section 67 – *Harbours and Navigation Act 1993* have been introduced for users of the River Murray during the flood event. Restrictions aim to keep river users safe and protect infrastructure and further details can be found here: <https://www.marinesafety.sa.gov.au/river-murray-flood-event-marine-safety-advice>

Further information

All information regarding the 2022/23 River Murray flood event (including that of partner agencies) can be accessed via the following link: <http://www.sa.gov.au/topics/emergencies-and-safety/river-murray-flood>

The Water Data SA website is South Australia's comprehensive water information portal. For real-time data (like salinity, water levels) go to the following page: [Water Data SA](#). Please note that some surface water monitoring stations may be removed as river flow increases and that data will be unavailable for those stations until they are reinstated.

Up-to-date River Murray salinity, flow and water level information can also be accessed at the SA Water and Murray-Darling Basin Authority websites:

- [SA Water River Murray info - levels, flows etc.](#)
- [Murray-Darling Basin real-time water data](#)

The latest news, information and announcements about the River Murray and Basin Plan are available at [River Murray Update](#).

Details of river height and rainfall information in the River Murray within Victoria and New South Wales are available at the Bureau of Meteorology website:

- [Victoria rainfall and river conditions](#)
- [NSW rainfall and river conditions](#)

Department for Environment and Water [Home page](#).

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