

Lake Eyre Basin Rivers Monitoring Project

Conceptual Models

DEWNR Technical report 2015/41



Government of South Australia
Department of Environment,
Water and Natural Resources

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by the Australian Government through the
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Conceptual Models

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FOREWORD

The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) is responsible for the management of the State's natural resources, ranging from policy leadership to on-ground delivery in consultation with government, industry and communities.

High-quality science and effective monitoring provides the foundation for the successful management of our environment and natural resources. This is achieved through undertaking appropriate research, investigations, assessments, monitoring and evaluation.

DEWNR's strong partnerships with educational and research institutions, industries, government agencies, Natural Resources Management Boards and the community ensures that there is continual capacity building across the sector, and that the best skills and expertise are used to inform decision making.

Sandy Pitcher

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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Funding for this project has been provided by the Australian Government through the Department of the Environment as part of the Bioregional Assessment Programme. See www.bioregionalassessments.gov.au for further information.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Lake Eyre Basin River Monitoring (LEBRM) project was developed to collate a baseline of scientific knowledge around the hydrology and ecology of aquatic ecosystems in the LEB and to improve knowledge in regions where coal-bearing deposits are located. The overarching goal of the LEBRM project is to establish an advanced and up-to-date platform of hydrological and ecological knowledge that can form part of the detailed modelling, impact and risk analysis needs of LEB bioregional assessments¹.

The LEBRM Project uses a conceptual modelling approach to illustrate the key aquatic ecosystem types in the Lake Eyre Basin and their potential vulnerability to Coal Seam Gas (CSG) and Large Coal Mining Development (LCM) related activities. Models developed as part of this approach guide the development of indicators and thresholds of potential concern, as well as assisting to evaluate knowledge and data gaps within the LEB.

Two types of models have been developed as part of the LEBRM conceptual modelling task in accordance with the Integrated Science and Management Framework (ISMF) (McNeil and Wilson, 2014) including:

- Hydro-ecological models describing the components and processes attributes of key aquatic ecosystem asset types (consistent with the Ramsar Wetlands Convention, DSE 2005, and National Framework and Guidance for Describing the Ecological Character of Australian Ramsar Wetlands, DEWHA 2008).²³
- Pressure-Stressor (PS) models identifying the impacts specific to key CSG/LCM activities (*pressures*) and the mechanisms through which these pressures cause stress to the environment (*stressor*).

This report presents the conceptual models developed as part of the LEBRM Project.

An accompanying report, LEBRM Conceptual Modelling Approach (Imgraben and McNeil, 2014) describes the scope of the models and the methodology used to develop the models as part of the LEBRM project.

¹The Australian Government is undertaking Bioregional Assessments to elucidate the potential impacts of coal seam gas and coal mining on water resources and related assets. Refer <http://www.bioregionalassessments.gov.au/>

² National Guidelines <http://www.environment.gov.au/water/wetlands/ramsar/implementing-national-framework>

³See terminology in http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/res/key_res_ix_01_annexa_e.pdf

1. HYDRO-ECOLOGICAL MODELS

For a description of the methodology used to develop the hydro-ecological models please refer to accompanying report 'Towards a Conceptual Modelling Approach' (Imgraben and McNeil, 2014).

Flow chart (box and arrow) and pictorial (diagrammatic) Adobe® Illustrator® models have been developed and presented in draft format for the following aquatic ecosystem types:

- Waterholes (during flooding phase)
- In-channel habitats (watercourses) (during flooding phase)
- Connected basin systems
 - Lakes (during flooding phase)
 - Terminal Lakes (during flooding phase)
 - Swamps(during flooding phase)
- Farm dams
- Isolated basin systems
 - Saline lakes
 - Clay pans

1.1. WATERHOLES

Generic Waterhole (LEB) Waterholes are habitats within a river channel that hold water once flow stops. Some waterholes may represent the only aquatic habitat available to biota during dry periods, and may be important for migration and breeding dynamics of populations

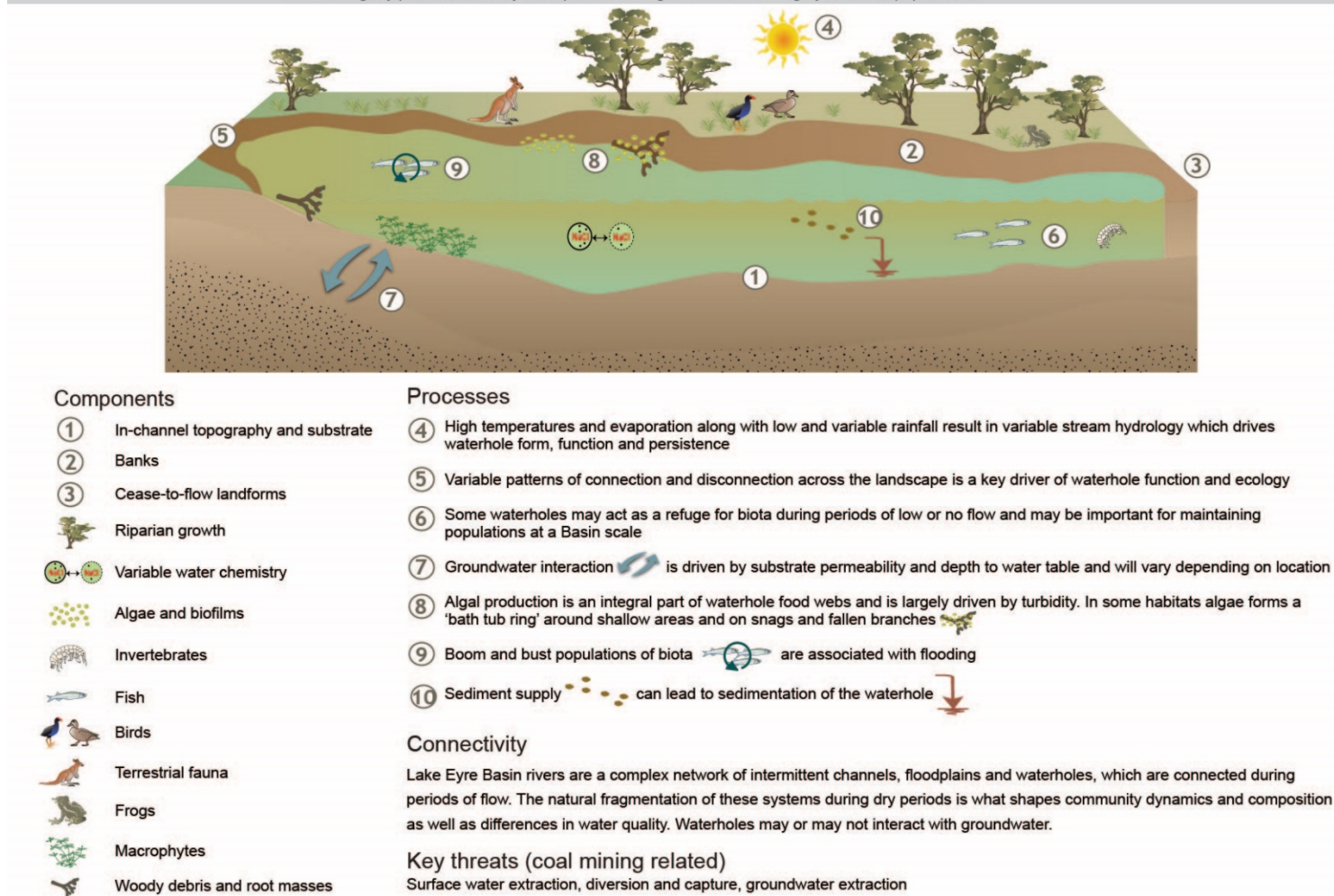


Figure 1: Generic diagrammatic conceptual for waterholes in the Lake Eyre Basin during flooding phase

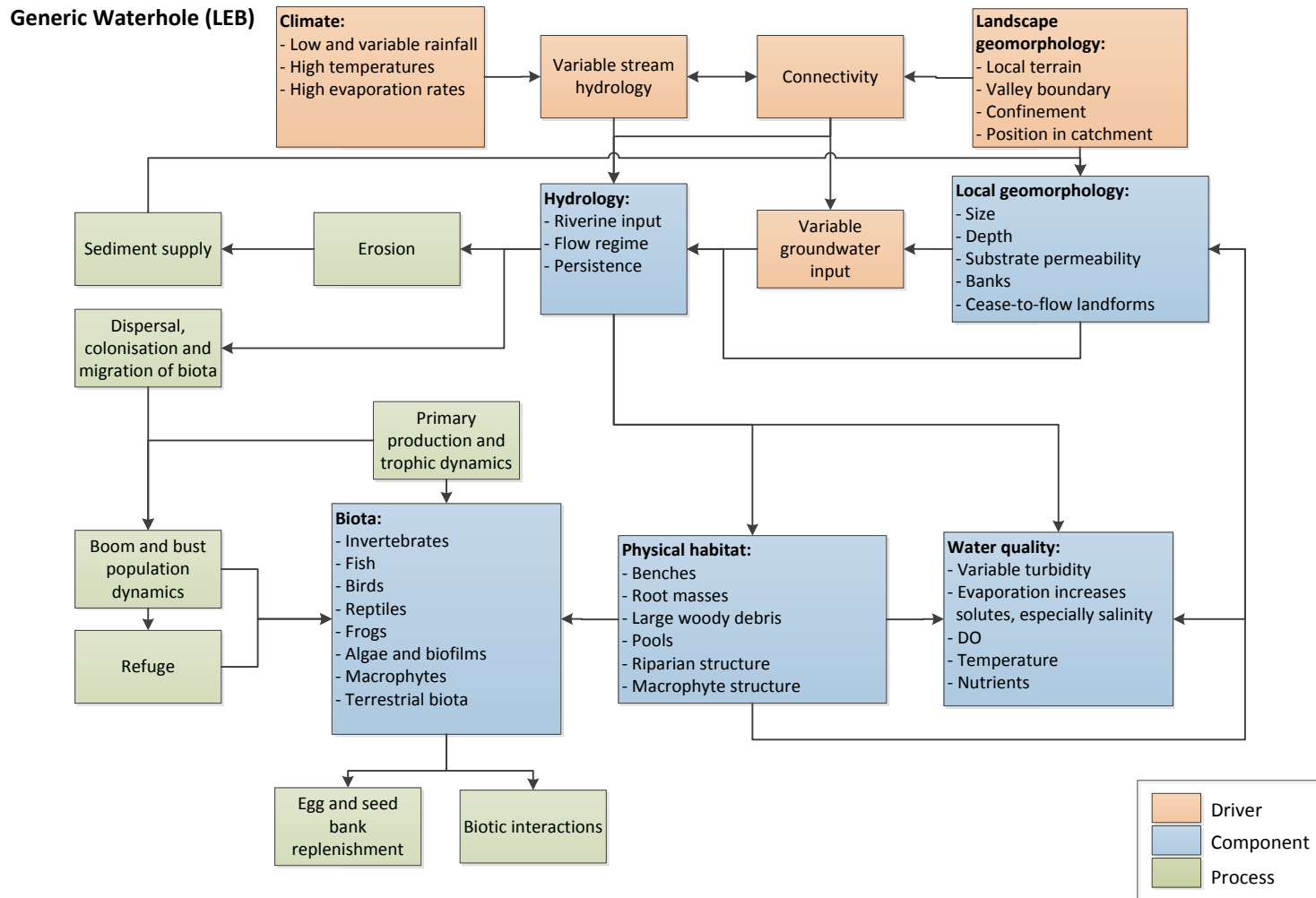


Figure 2: Generic hydro-ecological flow chart model for waterholes in the Lake Eyre Basin

1.2. IN-CHANNEL HABITATS

Generic In-Channel Habitat (LEB) In channel habitats include the watercourse (or river) itself as well as the riparian vegetation that is associated with it.

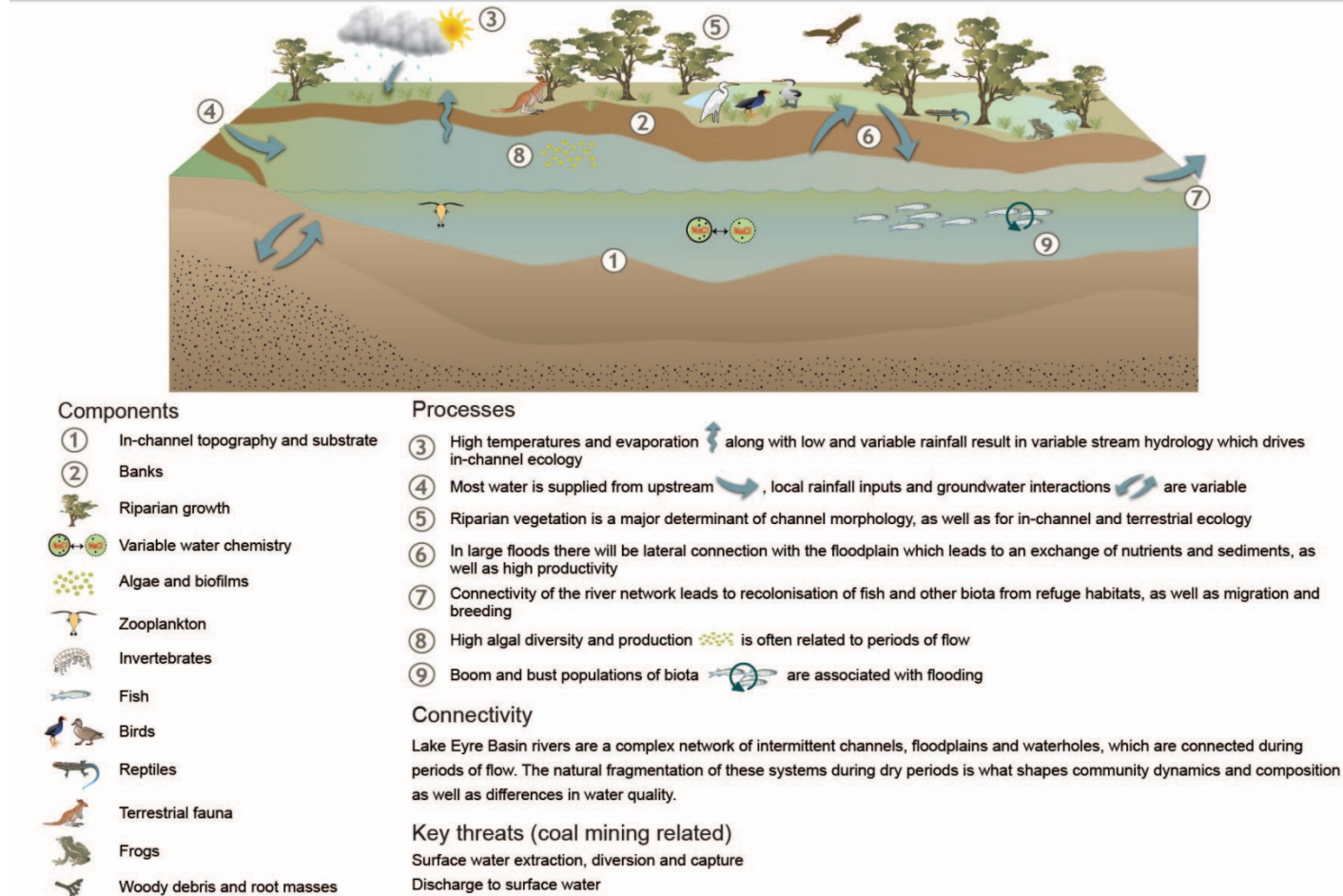


Figure 3: Generic diagrammatic conceptual model for in-channel habitats in the Lake Eyre Basin during flooding phase

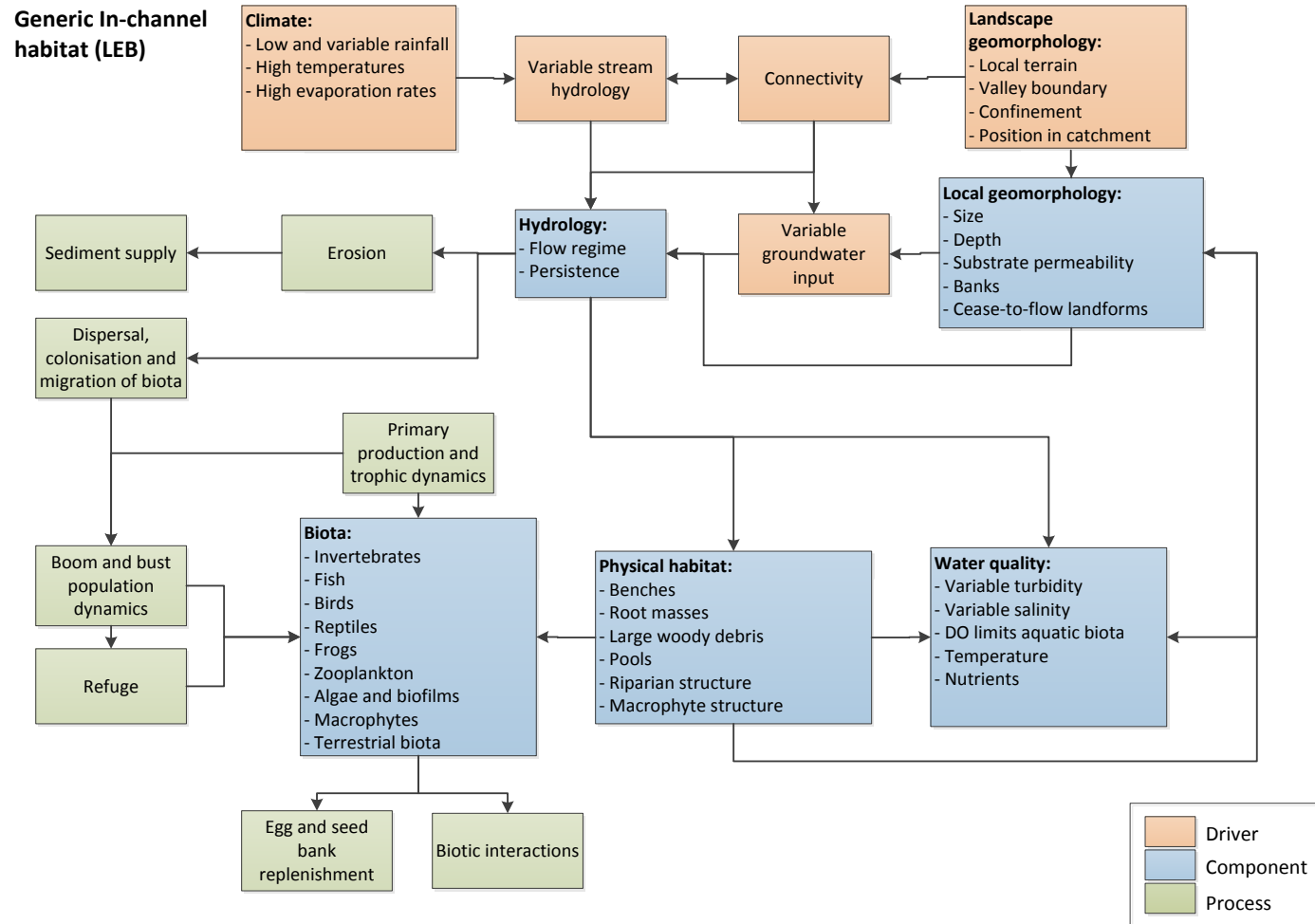


Figure 4: Generic hydro-ecological flow chart for in-channel habitats in the Lake Eyre Basin

1.3. CONNECTED BASIN SYSTEMS

1.3.1. LAKES

Generic Connected Lake (LEB) Connected lakes are basin landforms that are filled with water (possibly from a number of sources) but are connected, at least intermittently, to the wider river system

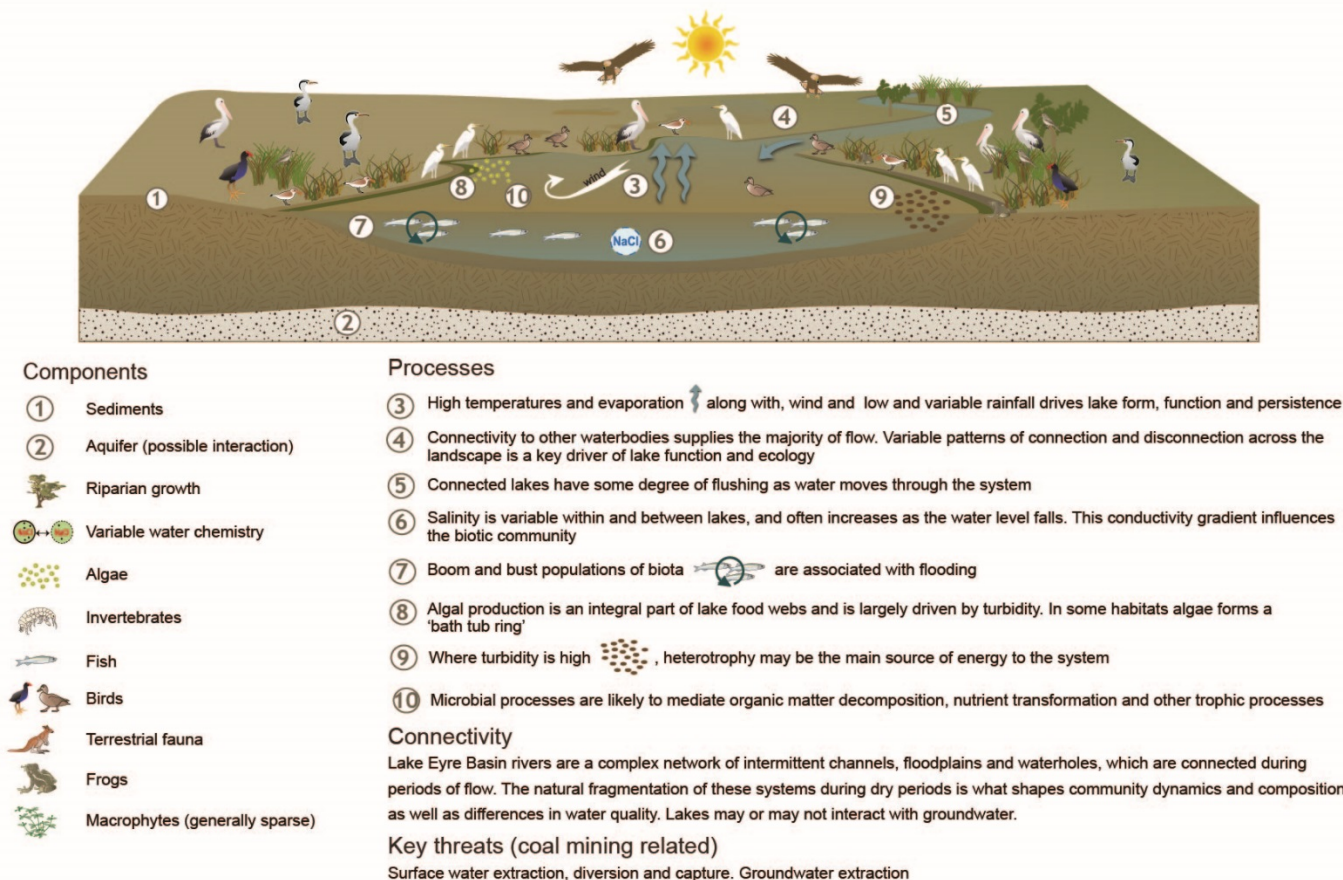


Diagram modified (with permission) from the Arid-zone Lakes model in: Scholz and Fee (2008) *A Framework for the Identification of Wetland Condition Indicators: A National Trial – South Australia*. Report DEP19, Government of South Australia, through Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation, Adelaide.

Figure 5: Generic diagrammatic conceptual model for connected lakes in the Lake Eyre Basin during flooding phase

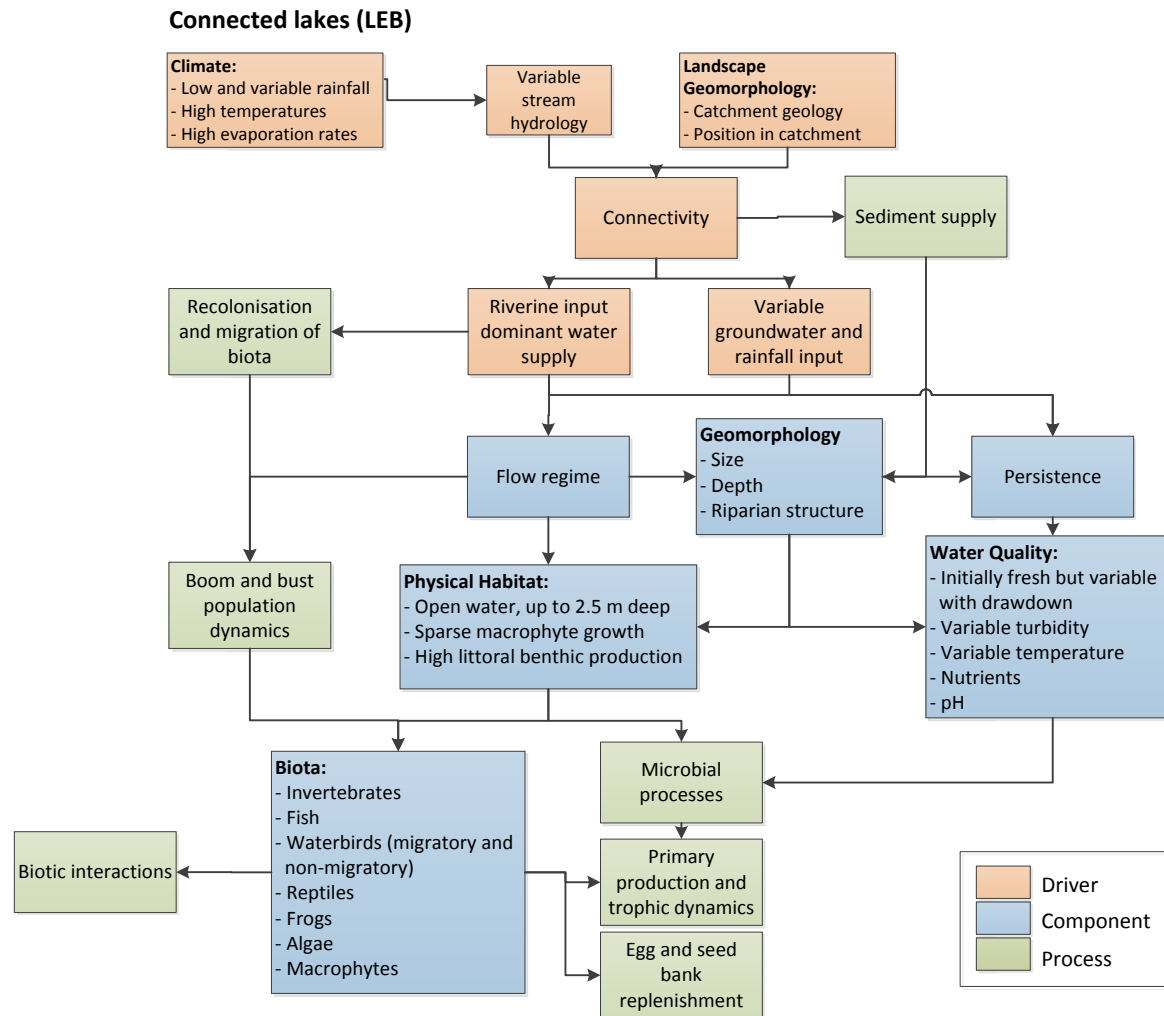


Figure 6: Generic hydro-ecological flow chart for connected lakes in the Lake Eyre Basin

1.3.2. TERMINAL LAKES

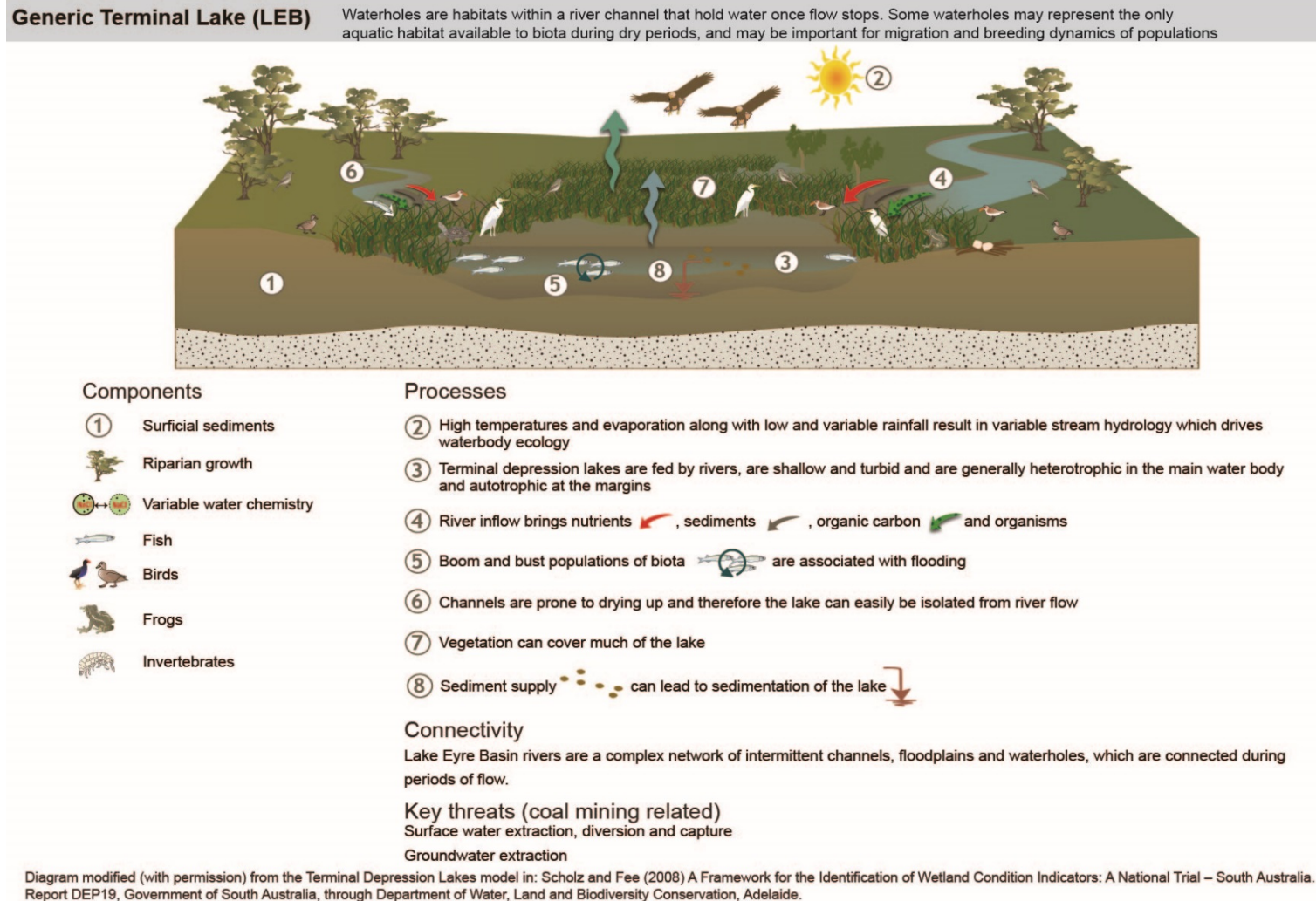


Figure 7: Generic diagrammatic conceptual model for terminal lakes in the Lake Eyre Basin during flooding phase

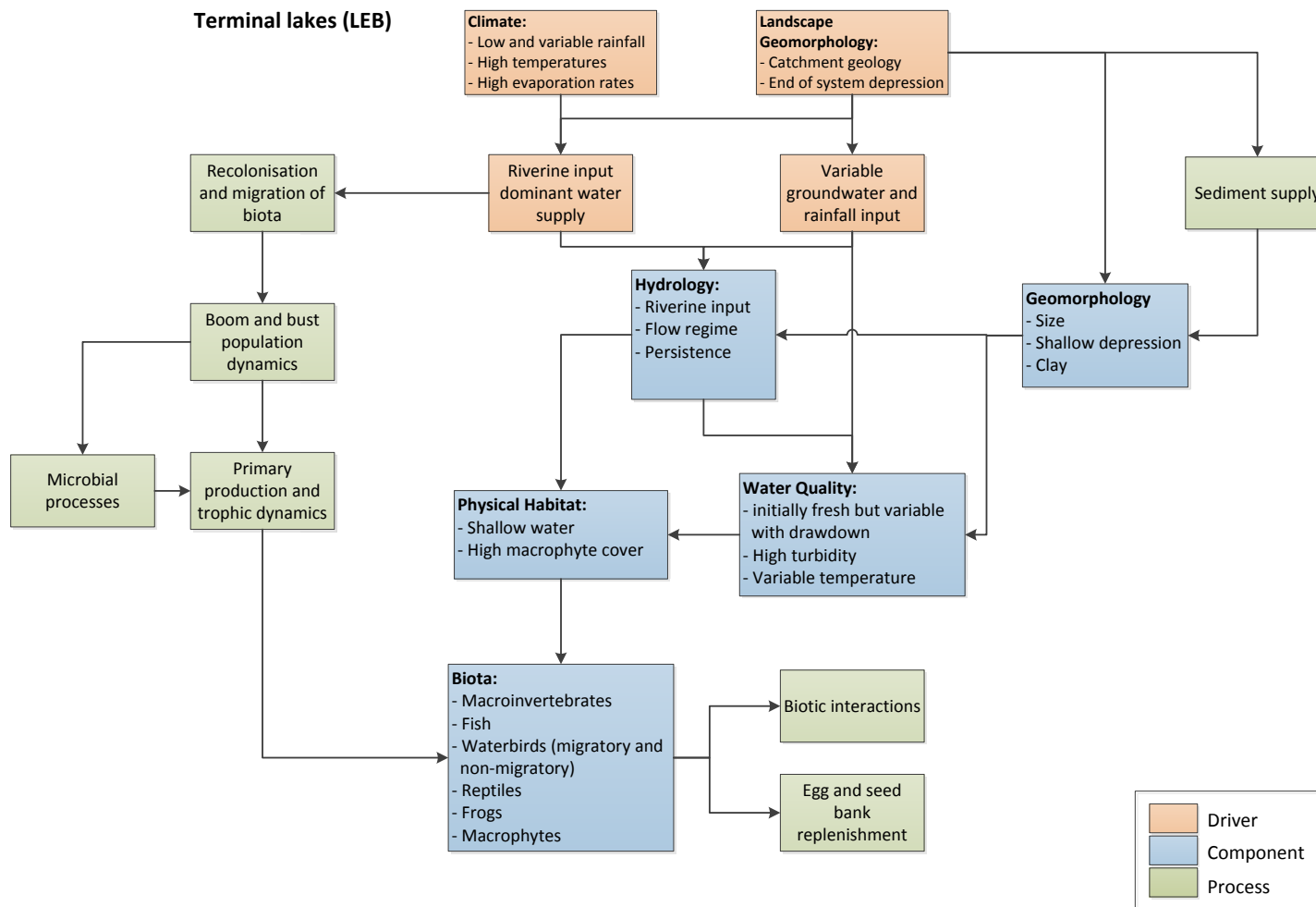


Figure 8: Generic hydro-ecological flow chart for terminal lakes in the Lake Eyre Basin

1.3.3. SWAMPS

Generic Connected Swamps (LEB) Connected swamps are associated with the river and generally occur on floodplains, the extent and duration of inundation varies greatly between swamps leading to a variation in diversity of swamp habitats

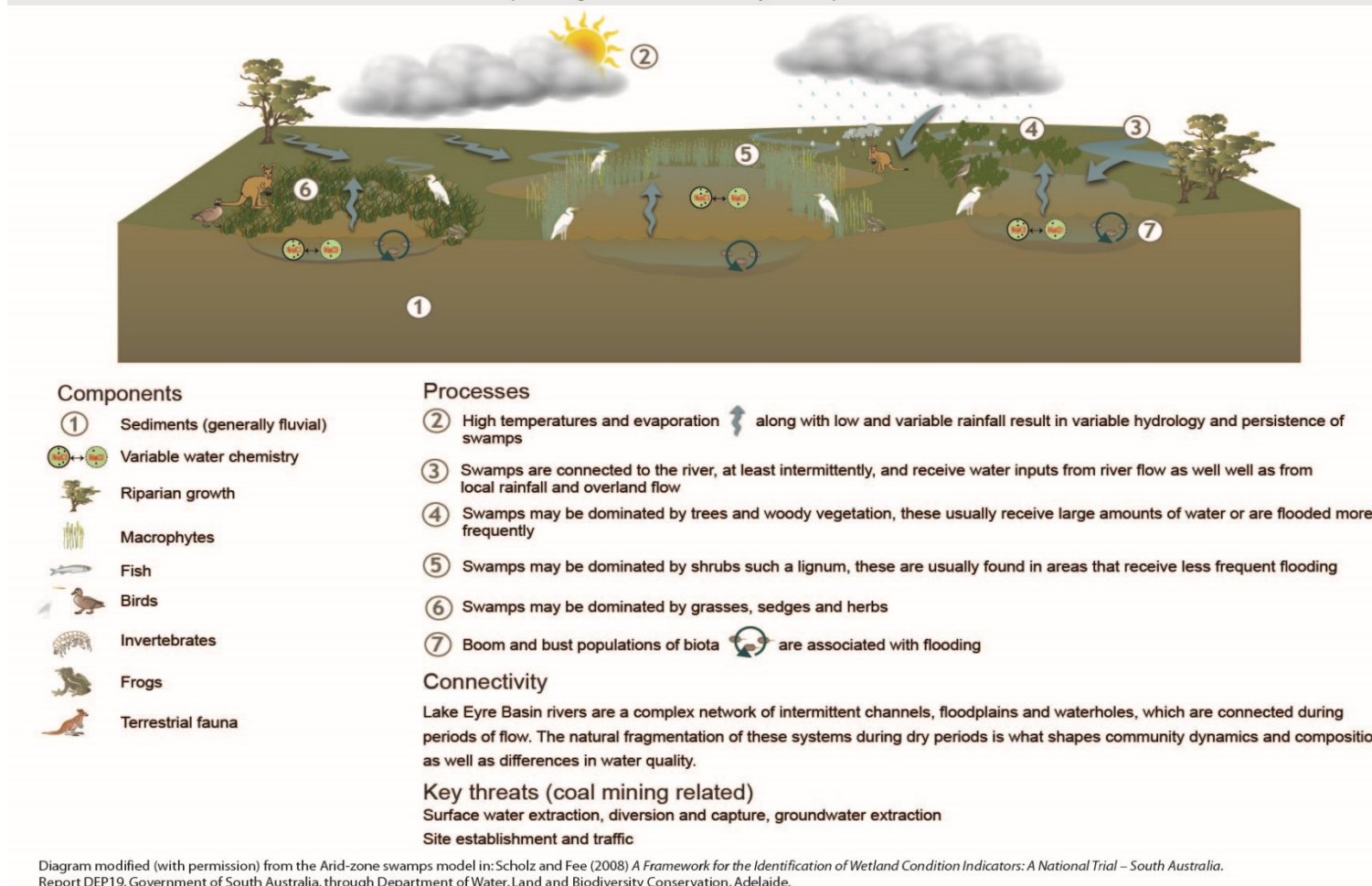


Figure 9: Generic diagrammatic conceptual model for connected swamps in the Lake Eyre Basin during flooding phase

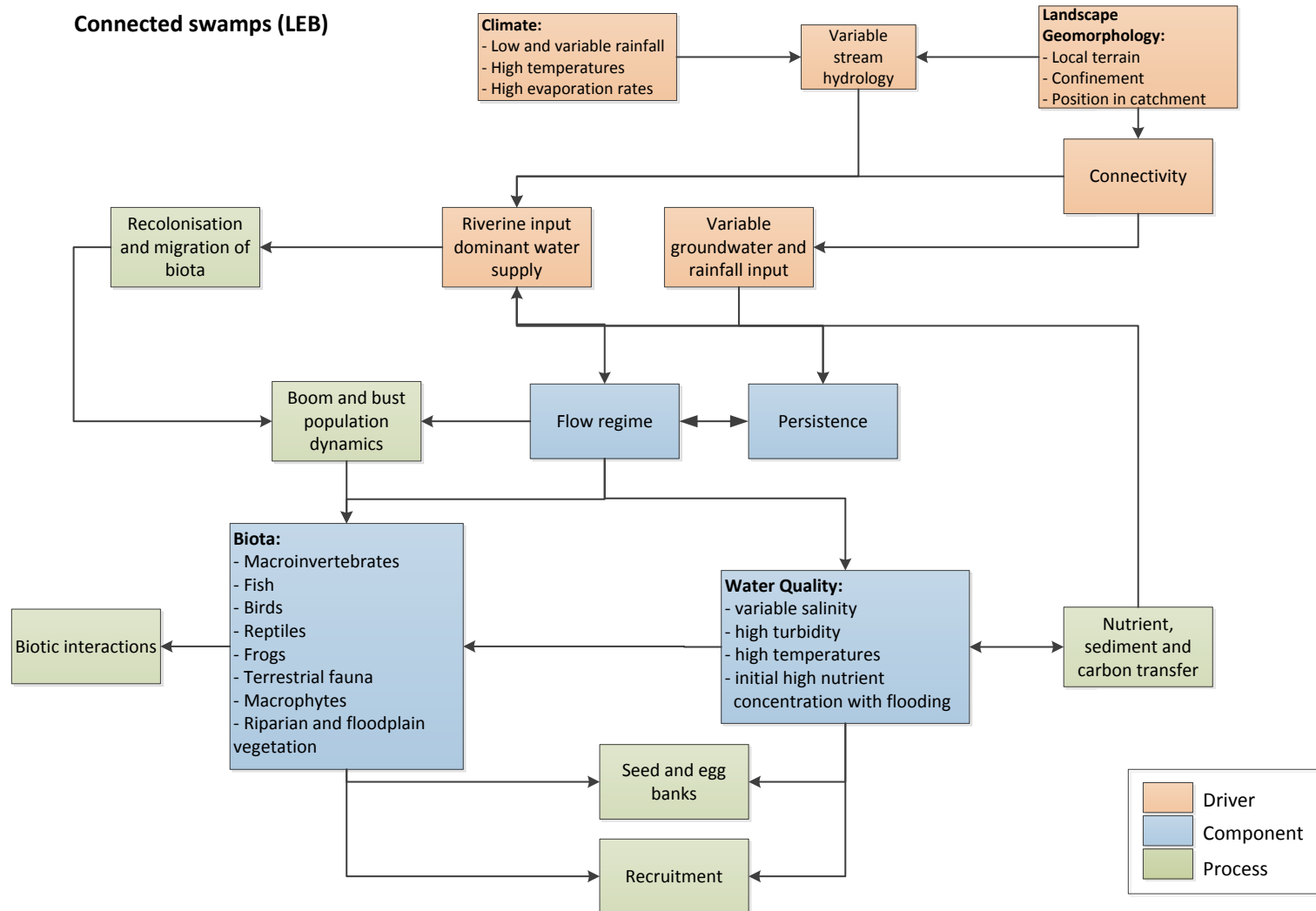


Figure 10: Generic hydro-ecological flow chart for connected swamps in the Lake Eyre Basin

1.4. FARM DAMS

Generic Farm Dam (LEB) Farm dams are artificially created and may be large or small depending on use and location. They may be used for stock watering, pasture or crop irrigation, inland aquaculture, and recreation.

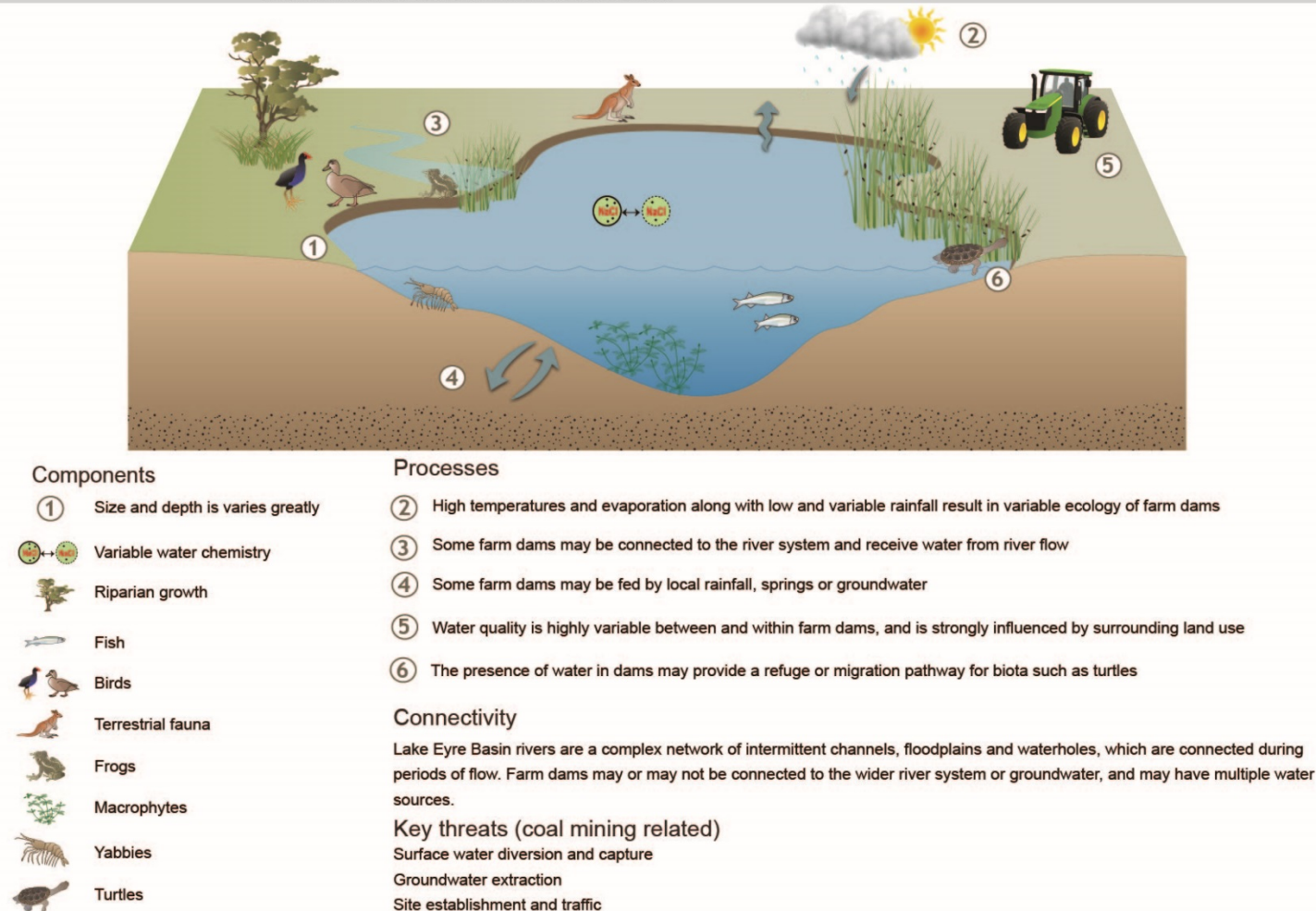


Figure 11: Generic diagrammatic conceptual model for farm dams in the Lake Eyre Basin

Generic Farm Dam (LEB)

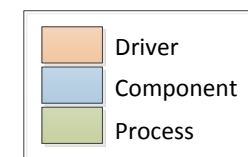
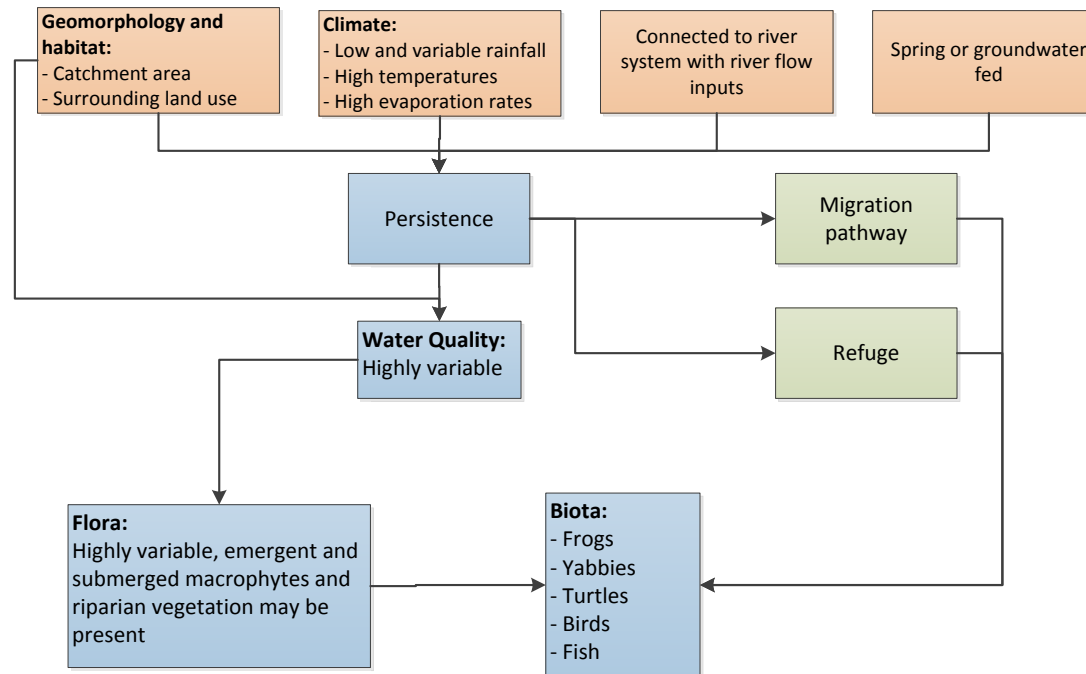


Figure 12: Generic hydro-ecological flow chart for farm dams in the Lake Eyre Basin

1.5. ISOLATED BASIN SYSTEMS

1.5.1. SALINE LAKES

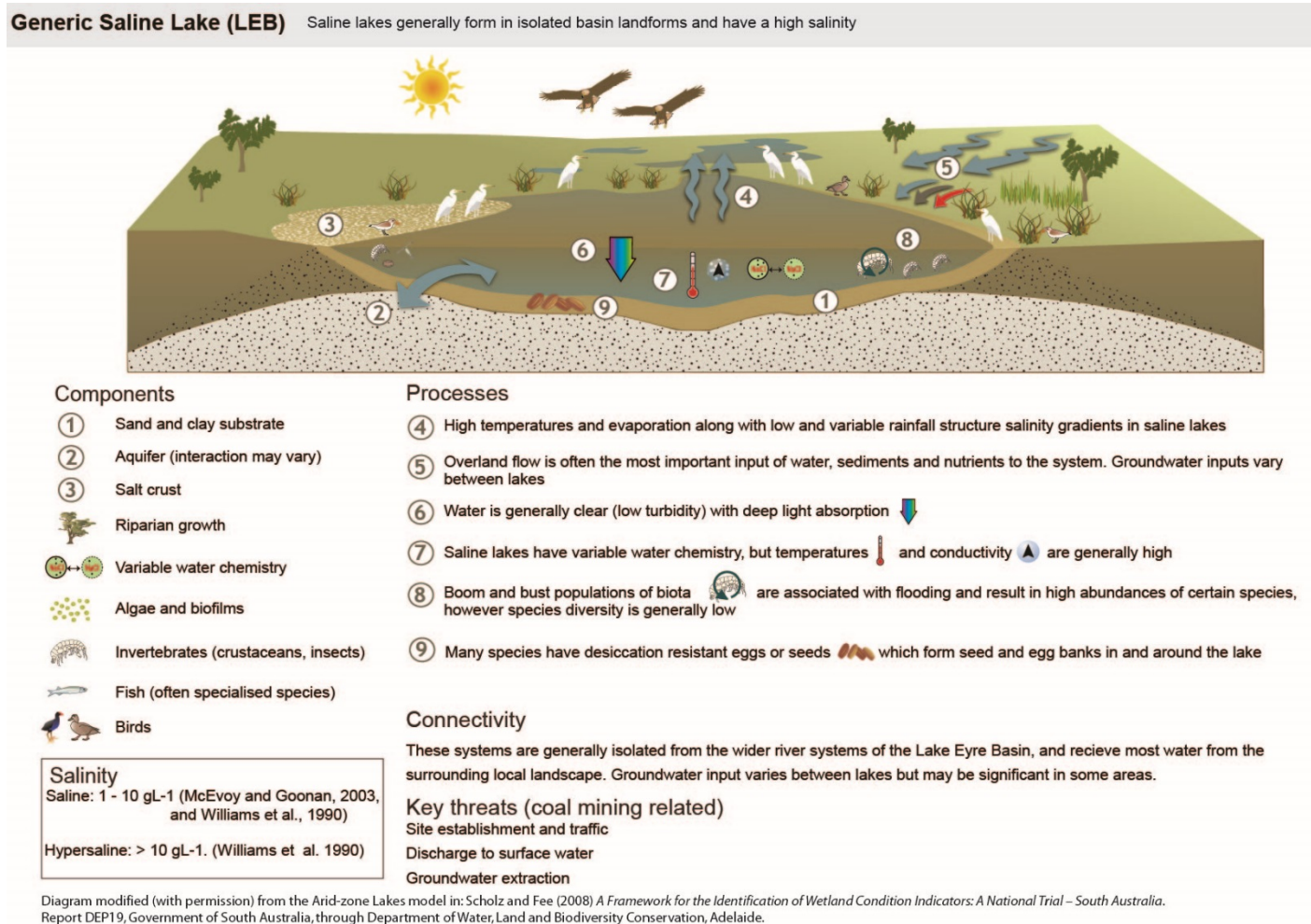


Figure 13: Generic diagrammatic conceptual model for saline lakes in the Lake Eyre Basin during flooding phase

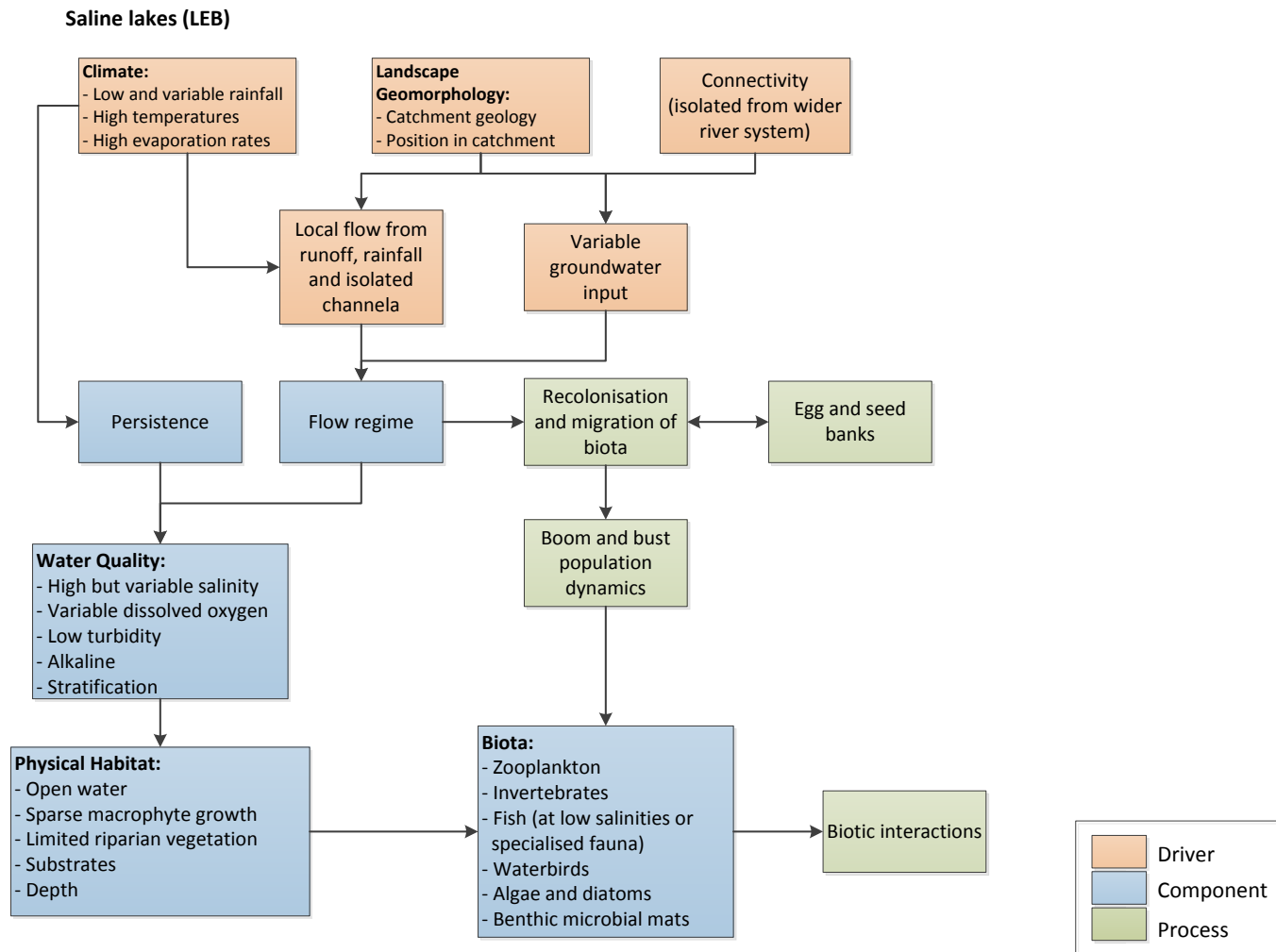


Figure 14: Generic hydro-ecological flow chart saline lakes in the Lake Eyre Basin

1.5.2. CLAY PANS

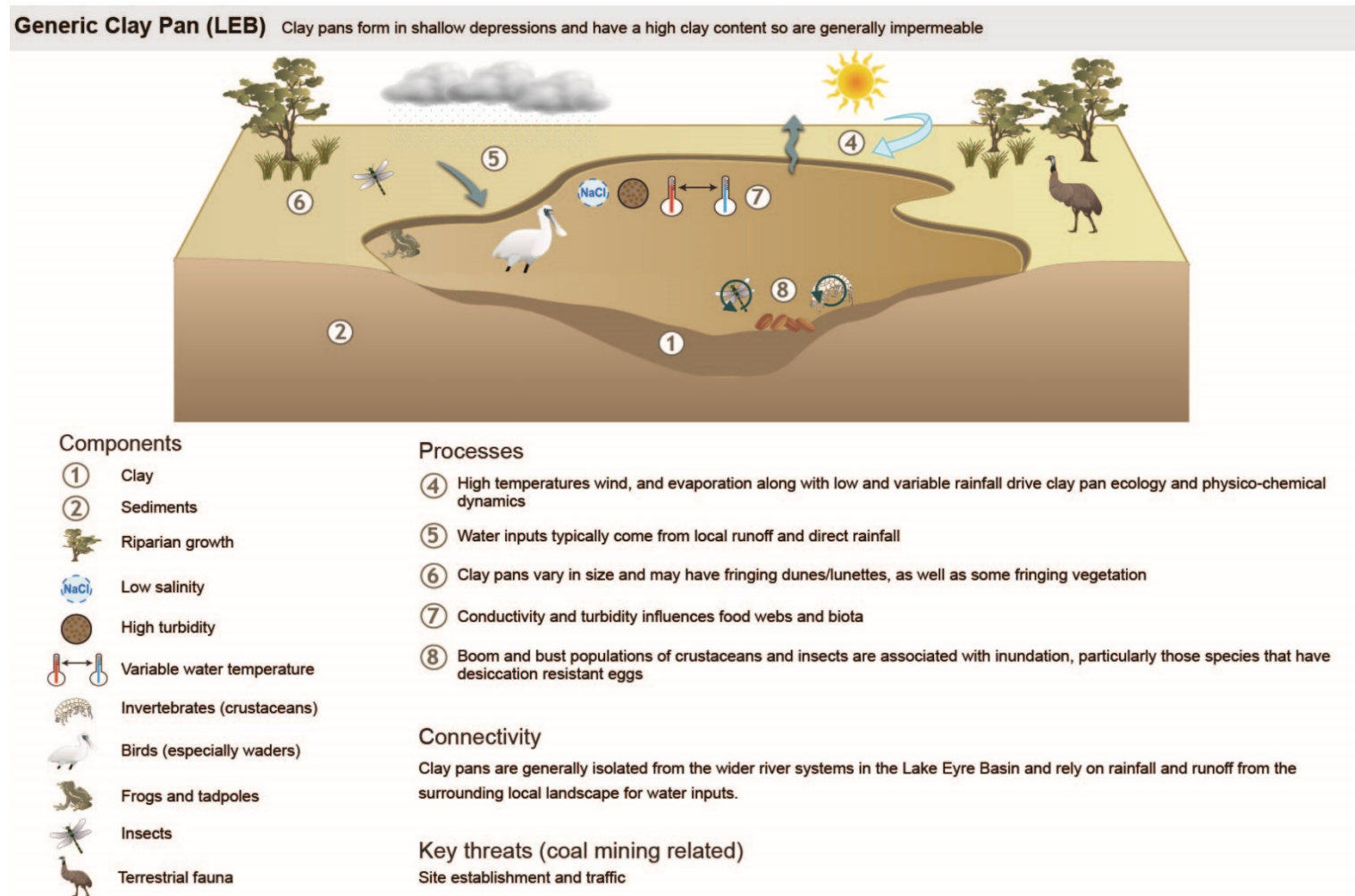


Figure 15: Generic diagrammatic conceptual model for clay pans in the Lake Eyre Basin

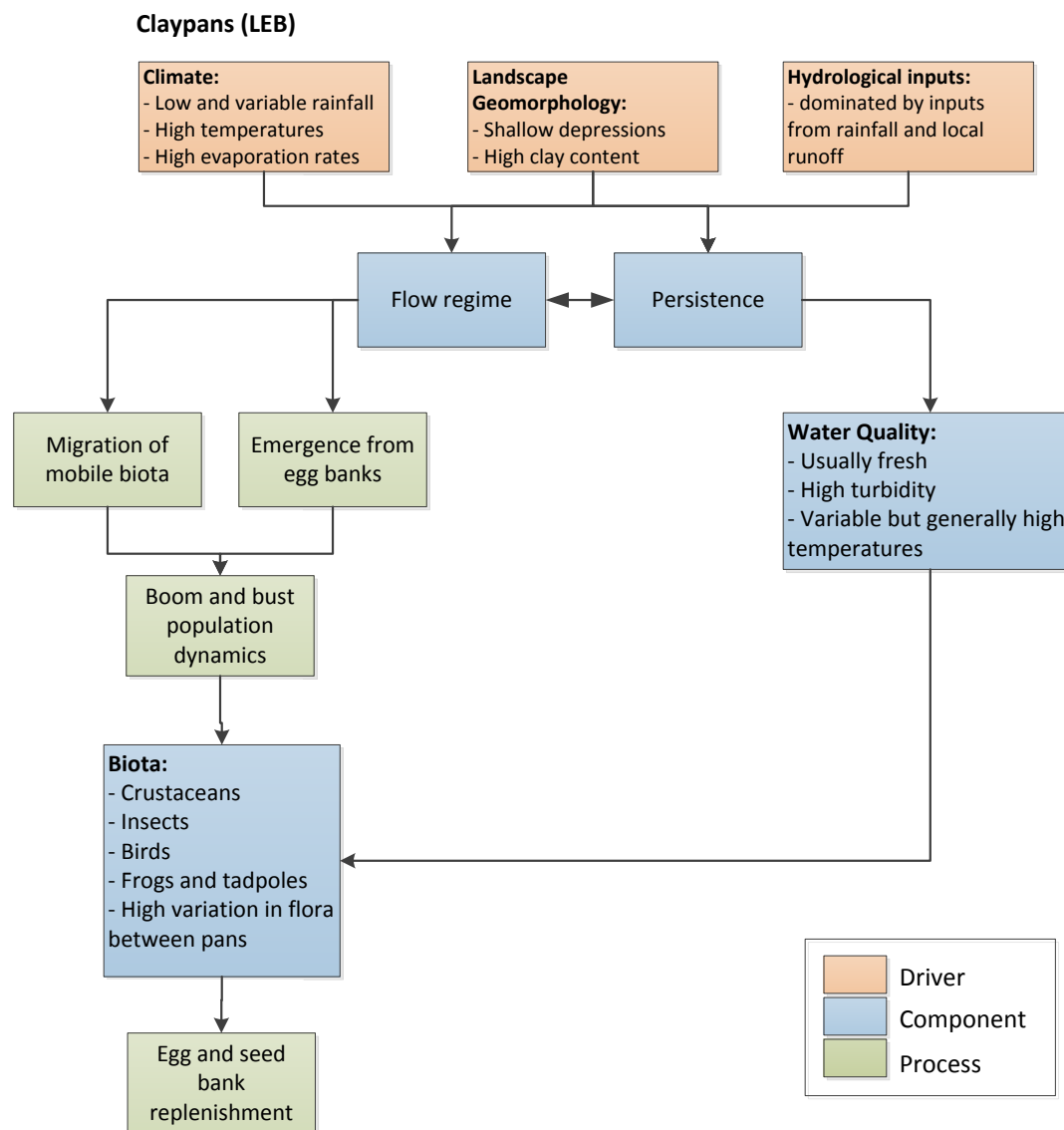


Figure 16: Generic hydro-ecological flow chart clay pans in the Lake Eyre Basin

2. PRESSURE-STRESSOR MODELS

For a description of the methodology used to develop the PS models, please refer to Conceptual Modelling Approach.

Flow chart conceptual models have been developed and presented for the following CSG and LCM development related pressures:

- Surface water extraction
- Surface water diversion
- Surface water capture
- Discharge to surface water
- Groundwater extraction
- Evaporation ponds
- Tailings dams
- Overburden management
- Site establishment and traffic

2.1. SURFACE WATER EXTRACTION

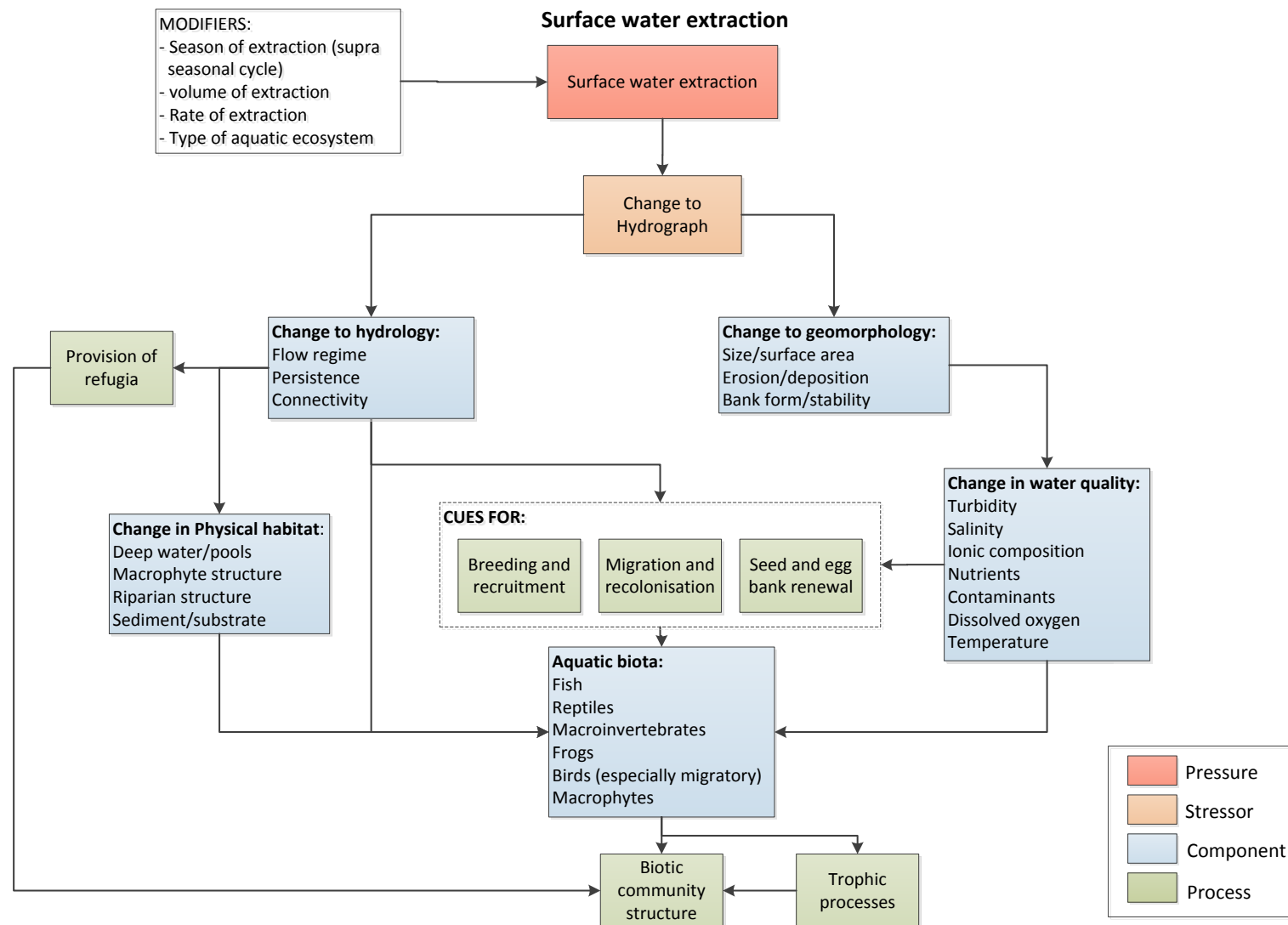


Figure 17: Generic PS flow chart for surface water extraction in the Lake Eyre Basin

2.2. SURFACE WATER DIVERSION

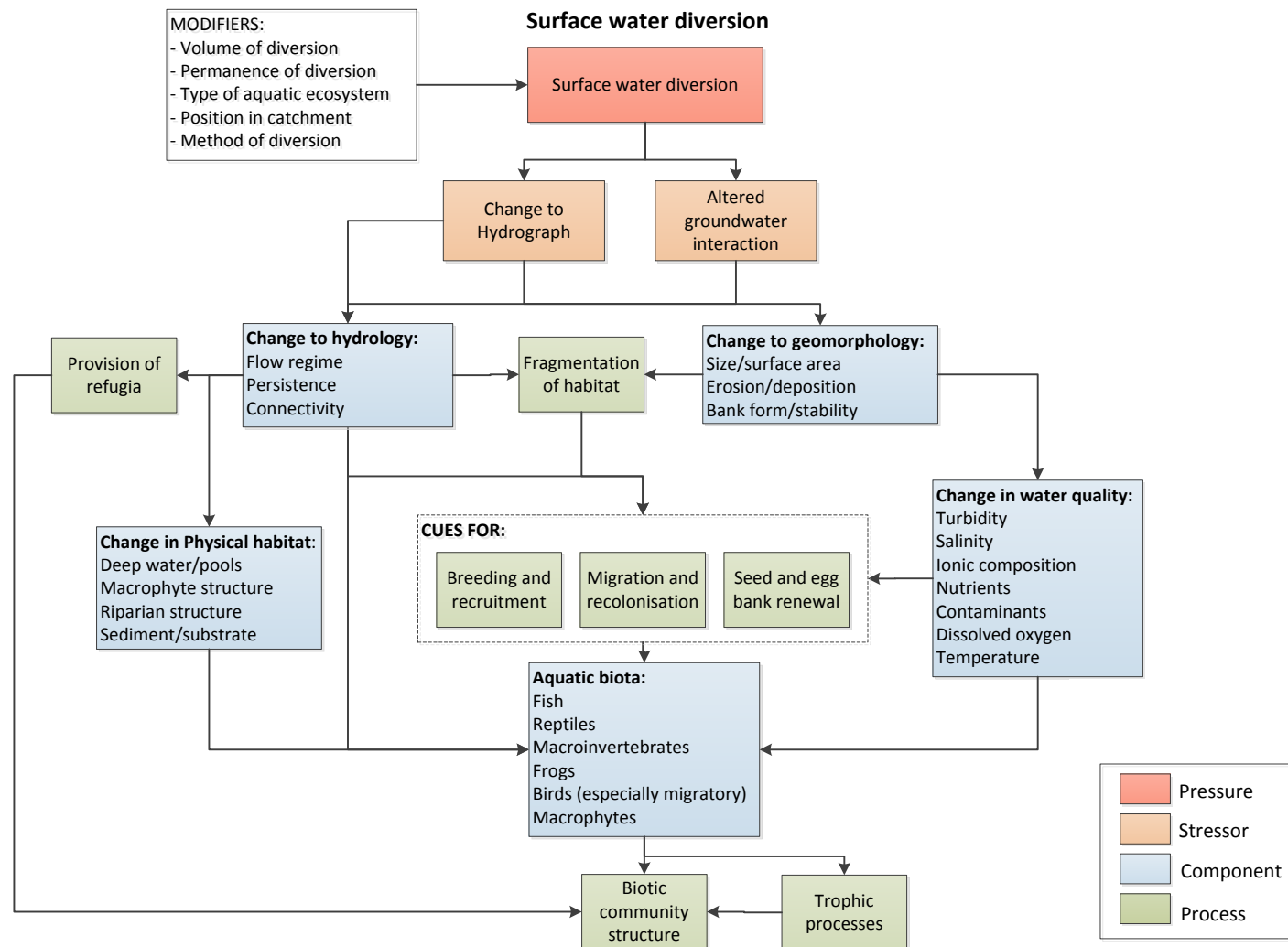


Figure 18: Generic PS flow chart for surface water diversion in the Lake Eyre Basin

2.3. SURFACE WATER CAPTURE

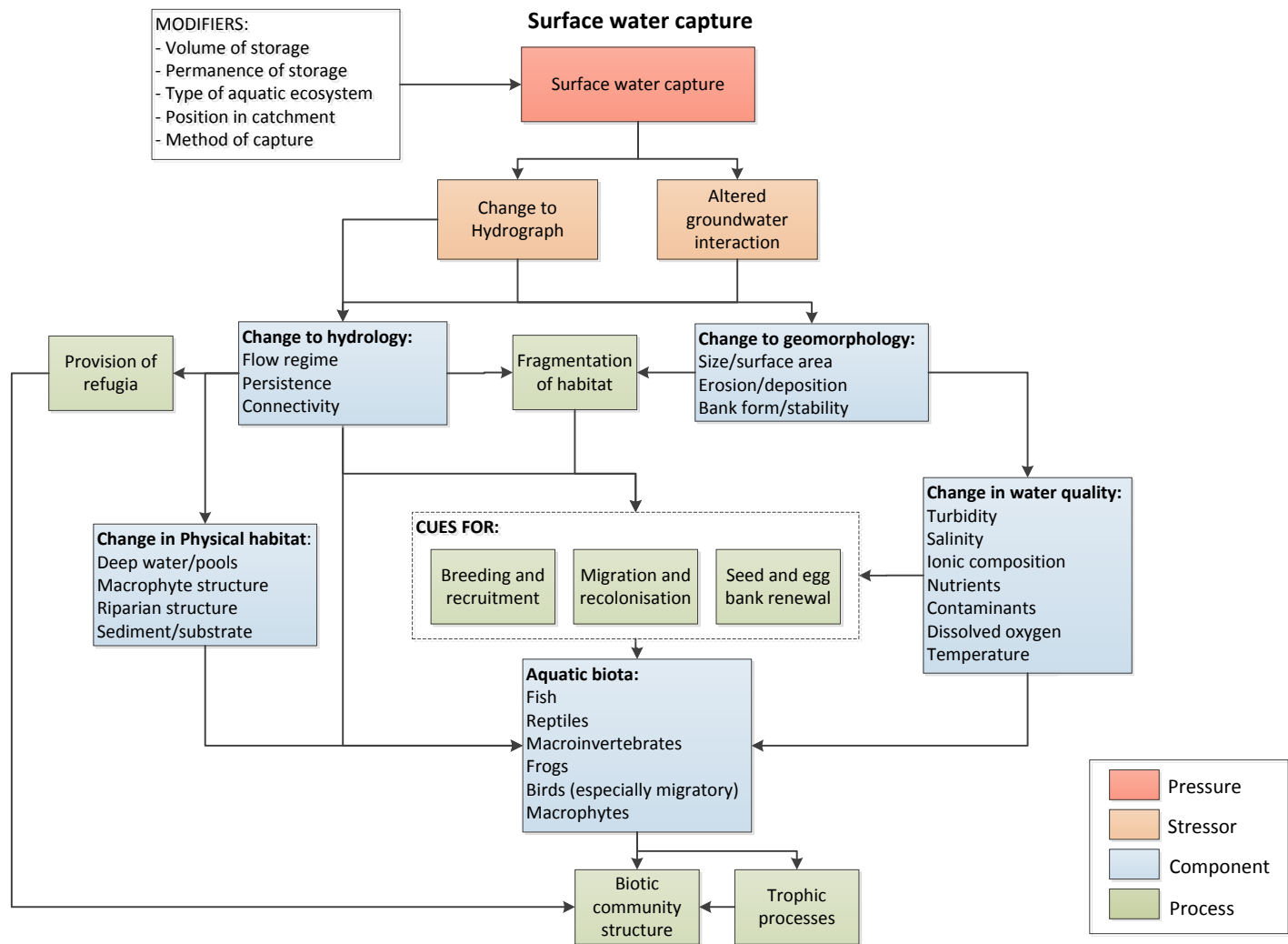


Figure 19: Generic PS flow chart for surface water capture in the Lake Eyre Basin

2.4. DISCHARGE TO SURFACE WATER

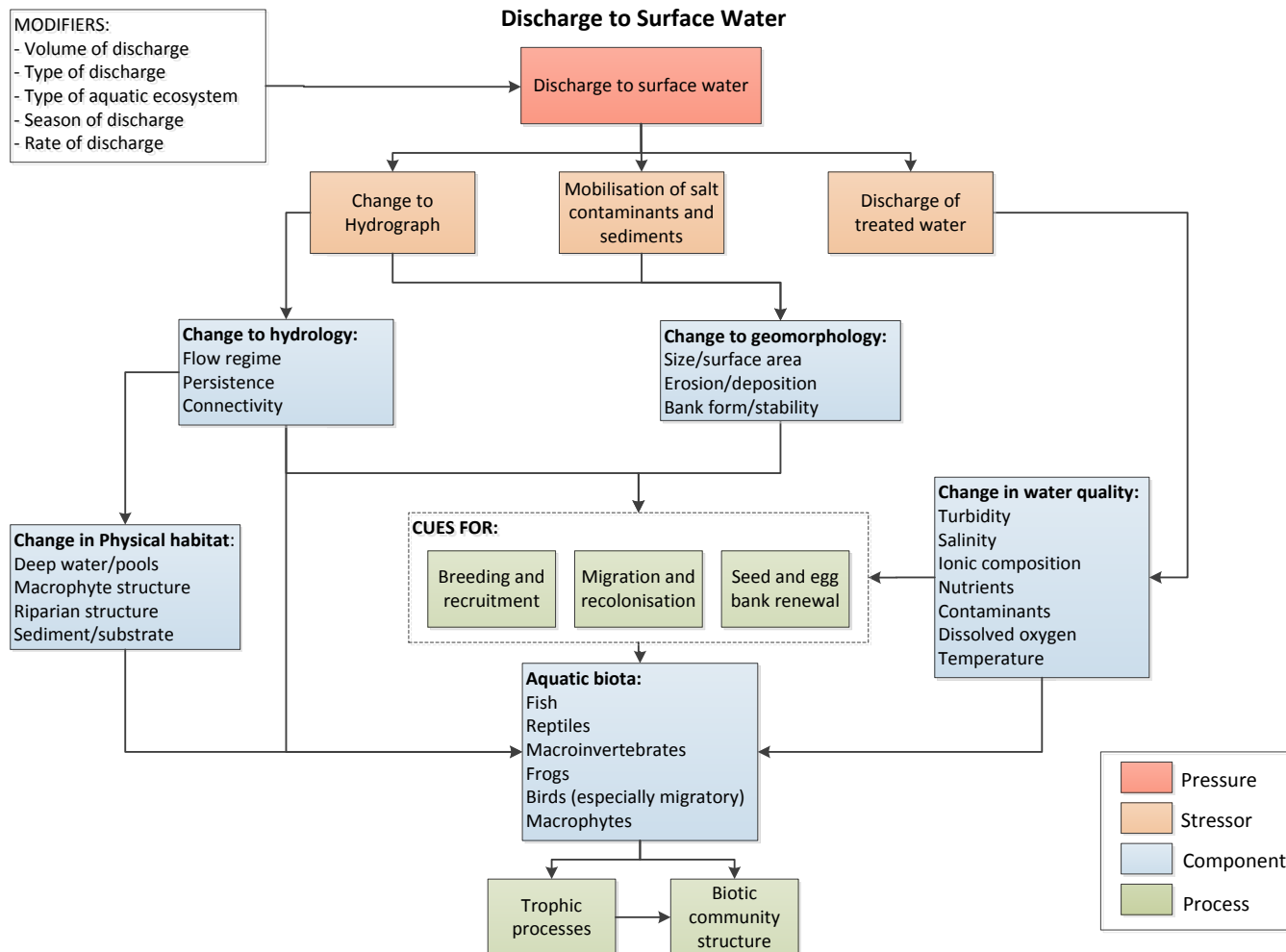


Figure 20: Generic PS flow chart for discharge to surface water in the Lake Eyre Basin

2.5. GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION

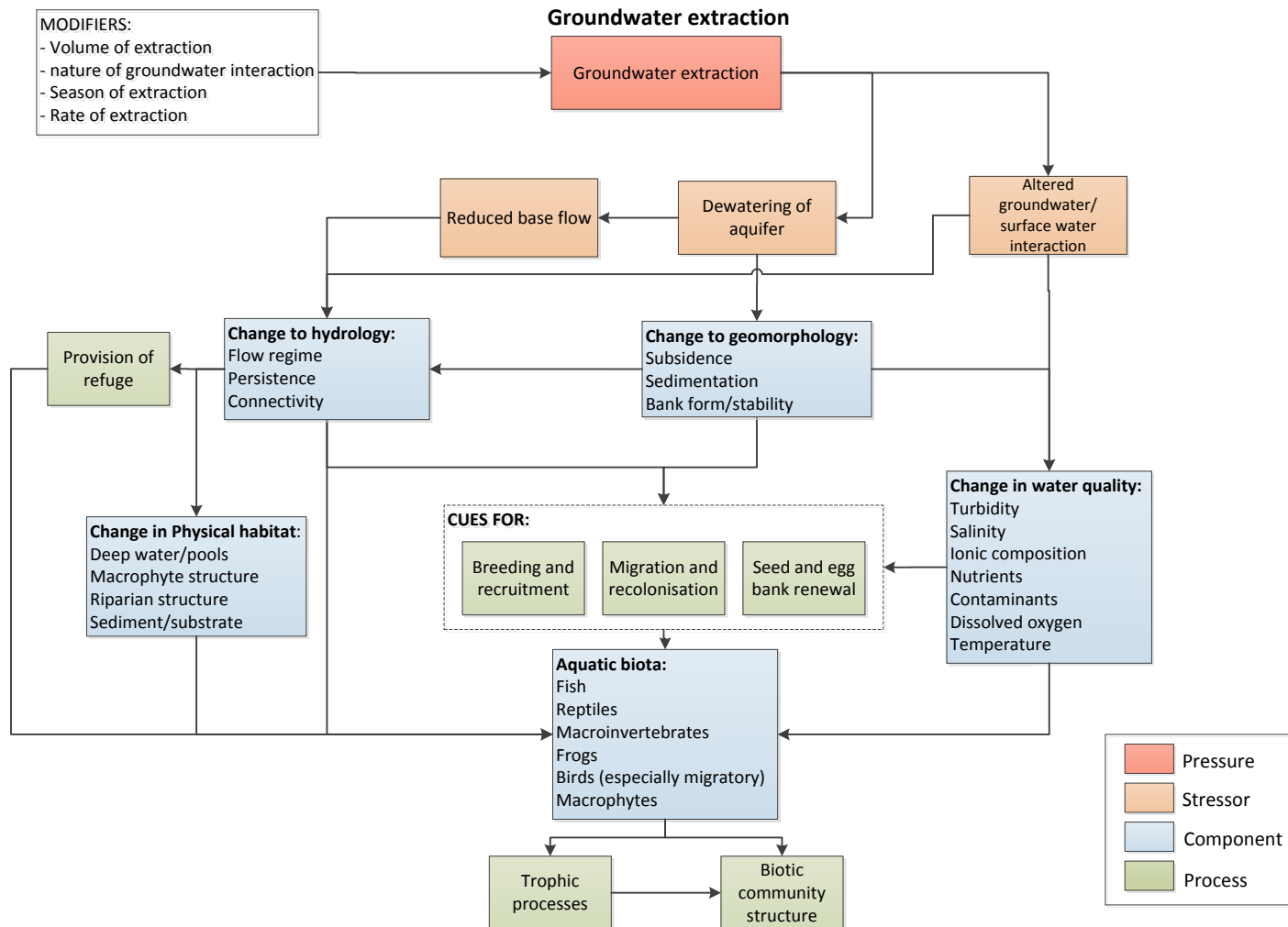


Figure 21: Generic PS flow chart for groundwater extraction in the Lake Eyre Basin

2.6. EVAPORATION PONDS

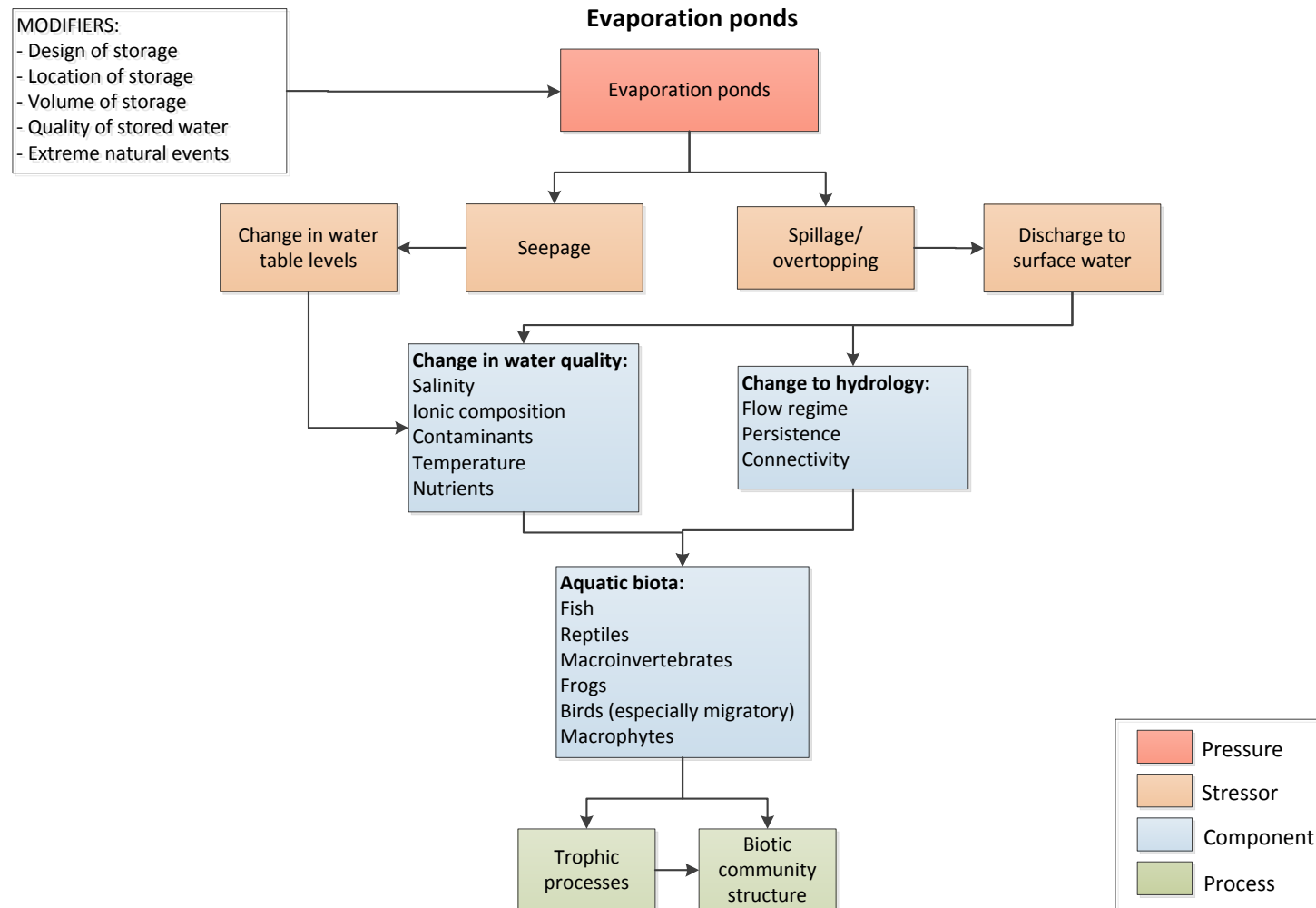


Figure 22: Generic PS flow chart for evaporation ponds in the Lake Eyre Basin

2.7. TAILINGS DAMS

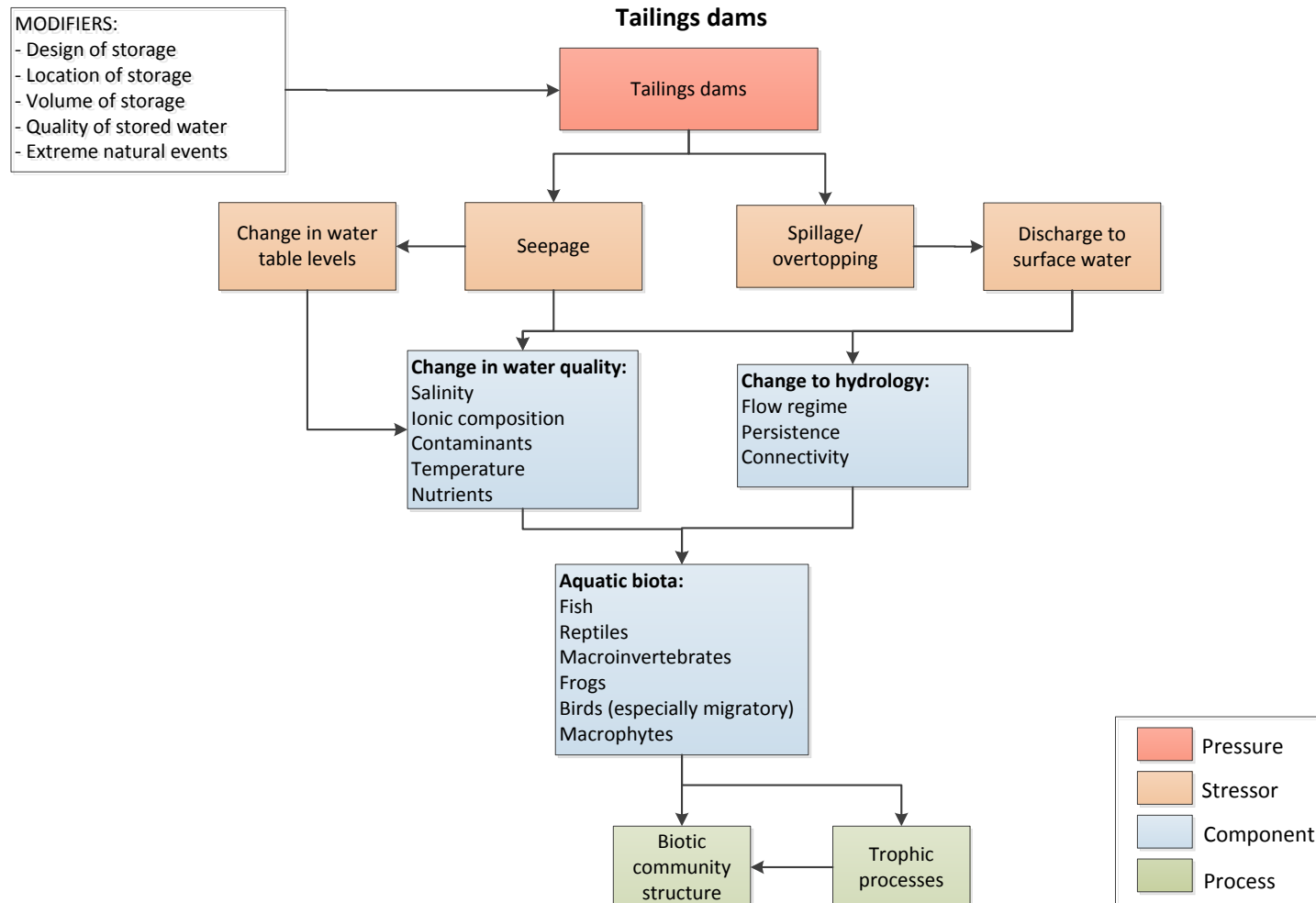


Figure 23: Generic PS flow chart for tailings dams in the Lake Eyre Basin

2.8. OVERBURDEN MANAGEMENT

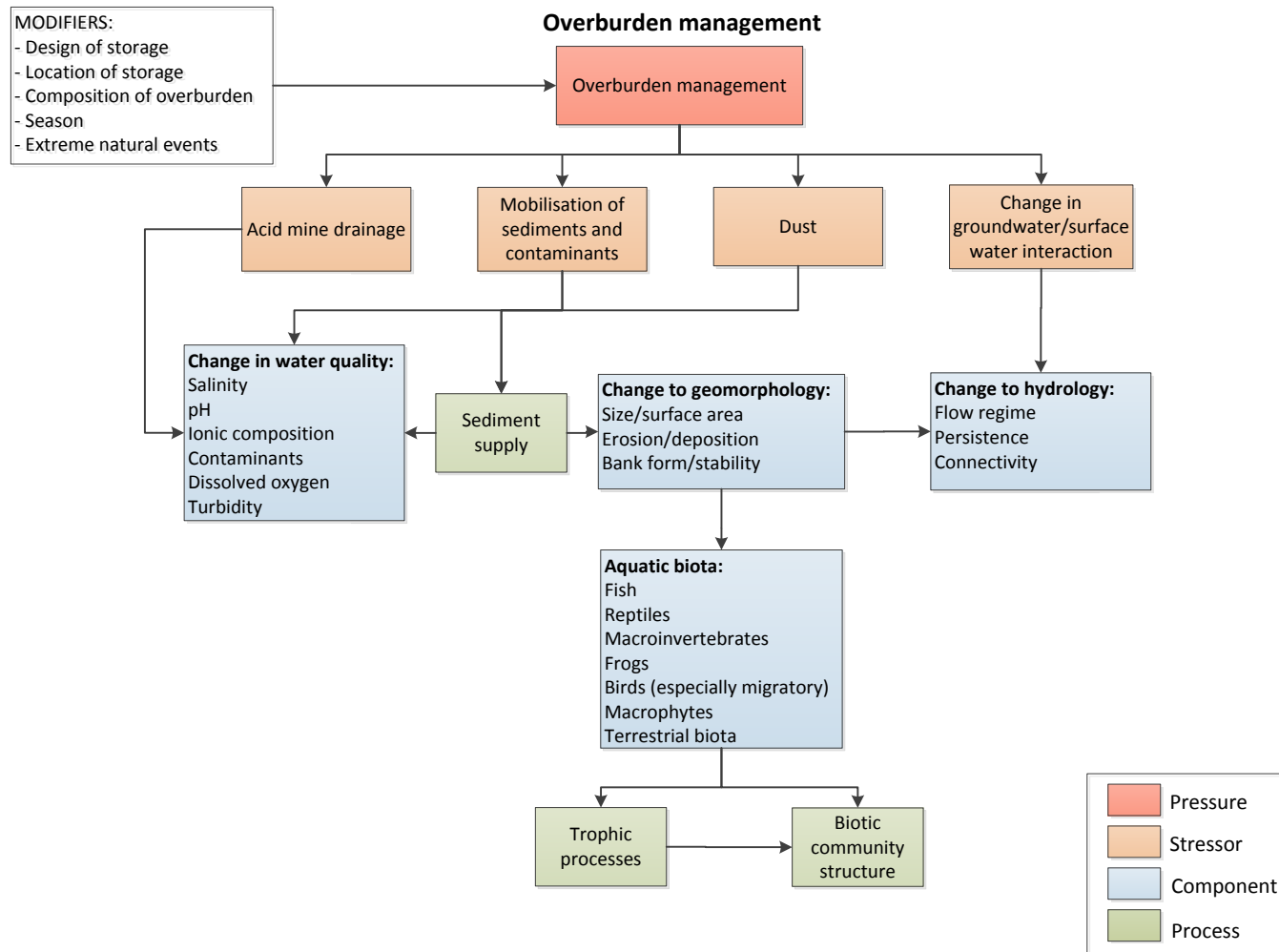


Figure 24: Generic PS flow chart for overburden management in the Lake Eyre Basin

2.9. SITE ESTABLISHMENT AND TRAFFIC

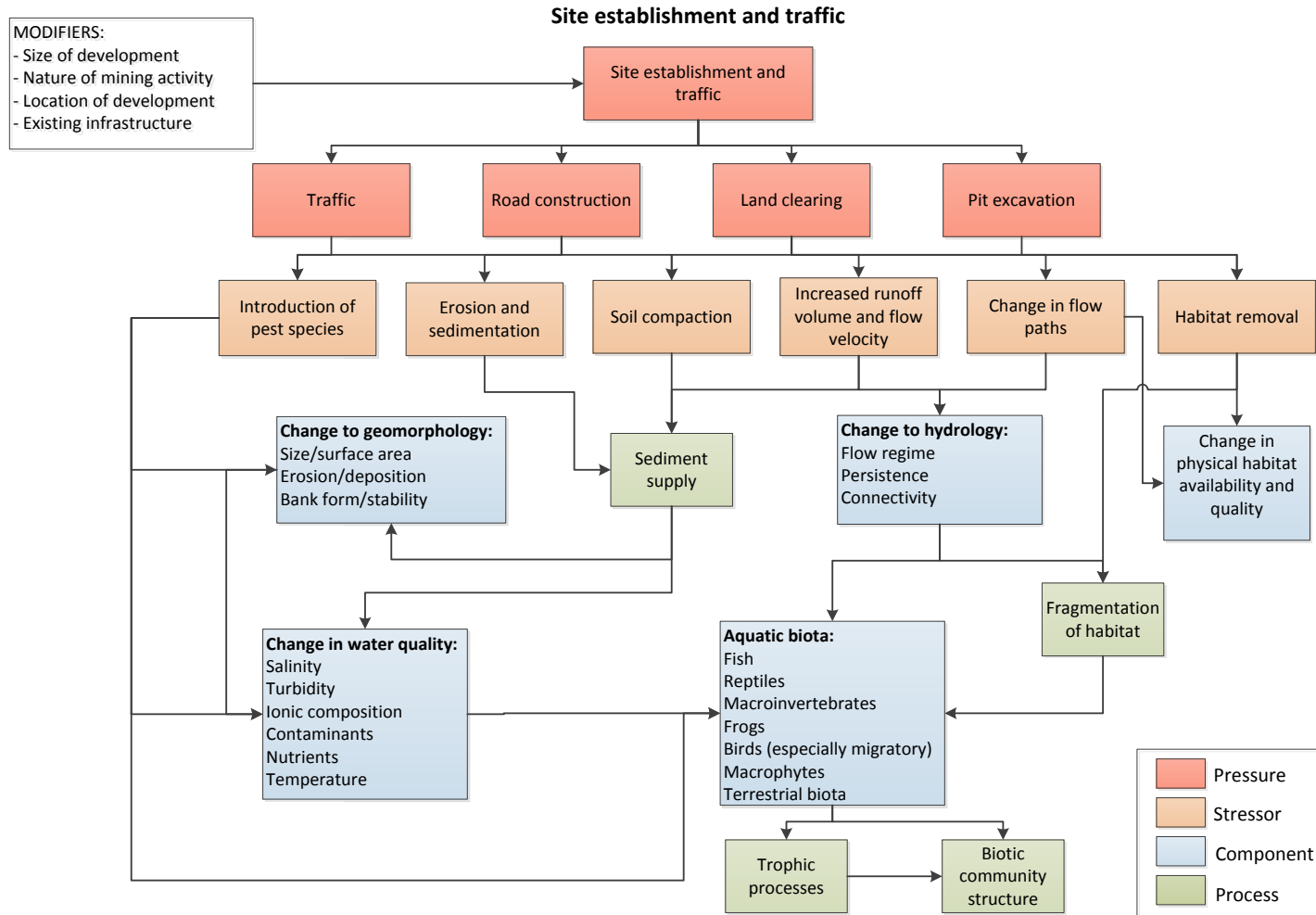


Figure 25: Generic PS flow chart for site establishment in the Lake Eyre Basin

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