



# Achieving Conservation Outcomes in Temporary Wetlands in Eastern Australia

## Maintaining condition of key habitats during the dry phase

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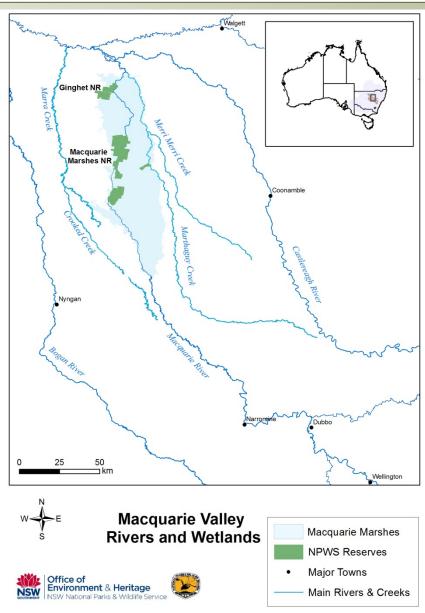












Image by Josh Smith







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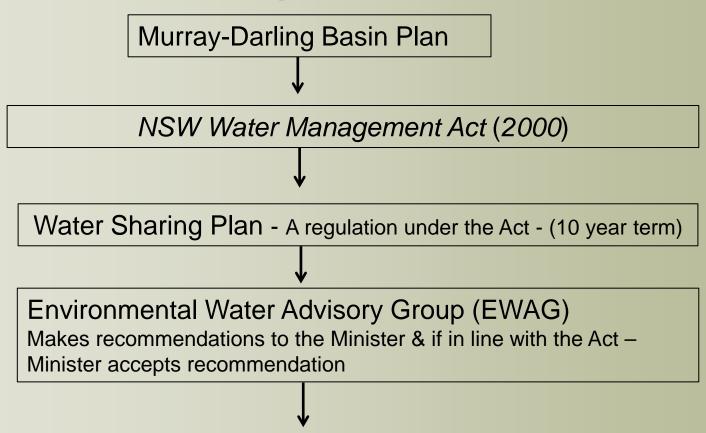
### Impacts of water resource development on wetlands in the northern Murray-Darling Basin

- Reduced frequency and duration of small to medium flows
- Reduced spatial extent of inundation in all but the largest flows
- Deterioration in condition of key wetland plant communities e.g. river red gums
- Increasing abundance of terrestrial taxa in wetland plant communities





#### The Water Management Framework



Environmental Water Manager – NSW Office of Environment and Heritage





#### **Environmental Water Delivery Planning**

- Long-term environmental watering plans identify assets to target
- Annual environmental watering plans match water availability with specific targets and their water requirements usually vegetation communities
  - example targets include reed beds, water couch meadows, red gum woodlands and lignum shrublands
- Event delivery management monitoring flows to ensure limited offtarget impacts and that there are no impediments limiting flows to target sites





#### Objectives for environmental water use

- Very dry avoid deleterious changes to key environmental assets
- Dry protect and ensure capacity for recovery of key assets
- Median Maintain ecological health and resilience across key and secondary assets
- Wet improve ecological health and resilience of all assets in wetlands





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#### **Future Challenges**

- Monitoring is undertaken to determine flow volumes delivered and the biotic responses achieved
- Limited water available and the challenge remains for increased efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of environmental water
- Where are the thresholds for condition change?