

# Murray Darling Basin – water quality and dissolved oxygen results

Multiple agencies are undertaking water quality monitoring to review dissolved oxygen conditions across NSW, identify potential risks to ecological communities, implement mitigating measures and respond to the mass fish death event in the Darling River. This update provides a summary of information collected up to 23 August 2023.

Monitoring is showing dissolved oxygen levels in the Darling River at Menindee are remaining above the critical thresholds for fish health. In addition to the release of oxygenated water from lakes Pamamaroo and Menindee, the cooler water temperatures have provided an opportunity for dissolved oxygen levels to recover.

There are still large numbers of Bony Herring and Carp in the reach of Darling River downstream of Lake Pamamaroo. When water temperatures start to warm up again as we move toward Spring and Summer, there is a risk of further fish deaths in the Darling River at Menindee as fish in an already stressed condition may succumb to any decrease in dissolved oxygen and increased competition for depleting foodweb resources. This is particularly the case for Bony Herring, which boomed during the recent floods and many may now be in poor condition and more susceptible to environmental stresses.

In response to high algal growth in the Darling River, releases from Lake Pamamaroo are being increased to provide a short pulse of water through the Weir 32 weir pool. This pulse of water will assist in flushing algae from the weir pool and the higher water velocity will provide conditions that are less favourable for algal bloom formation. The release of water from Lake Menindee is continuing.

To report any incidents of dead fish, fish struggling or starting to gasp at the water surface, or crayfish exiting the water, please call the NSW Department of Primary Industries Fisheries' Fishers Watch Phonenumber 1800 043 536 or fill in a fish kill protocol and report form at: [www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/habitat/threats/fish-kills-2019-2020/info-sheet](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/habitat/threats/fish-kills-2019-2020/info-sheet)

## Dissolved oxygen levels – Darling River at Menindee

Figure 1 is a Google Earth image showing the location and results from the survey of dissolved oxygen levels down the Darling River on 17 August from Lake Pamamaroo, through Menindee town and down past the junction with the inflow from Lake Menindee. The results show that dissolved oxygen levels were well above critical levels for fish health with the lowest result of 7.71 mg/L recorded between Menindee town and the junction of the Darling River and Menindee Creek. As a

general guide, native fish and other large aquatic organisms require at least 2 mg/L of dissolved oxygen to survive but may begin to suffer if levels are below 4 to 5 mg/L for prolonged periods.



Figure 1: Google Earth image showing dissolved oxygen results (mg/L) from the Lake Pamamaroo outlet to downstream of the Darling River-Menindee Creek junction on 17 August 2023

Frequent longitudinal surveys of dissolved oxygen have been undertaken by WaterNSW down this reach of the Darling River. Since the initial survey on 25 March, dissolved oxygen levels have improved and are now remaining above the critical threshold for fish health of 4 mg/L (Figure 2). The most recent survey undertaken on 17 August shows oxygen levels are slightly lower than in June and July. This may be due to showers and overcast conditions on the day the sampling was done. There was not the same amount of fluctuation in dissolved oxygen results down the Darling River in August compared to the results from July.

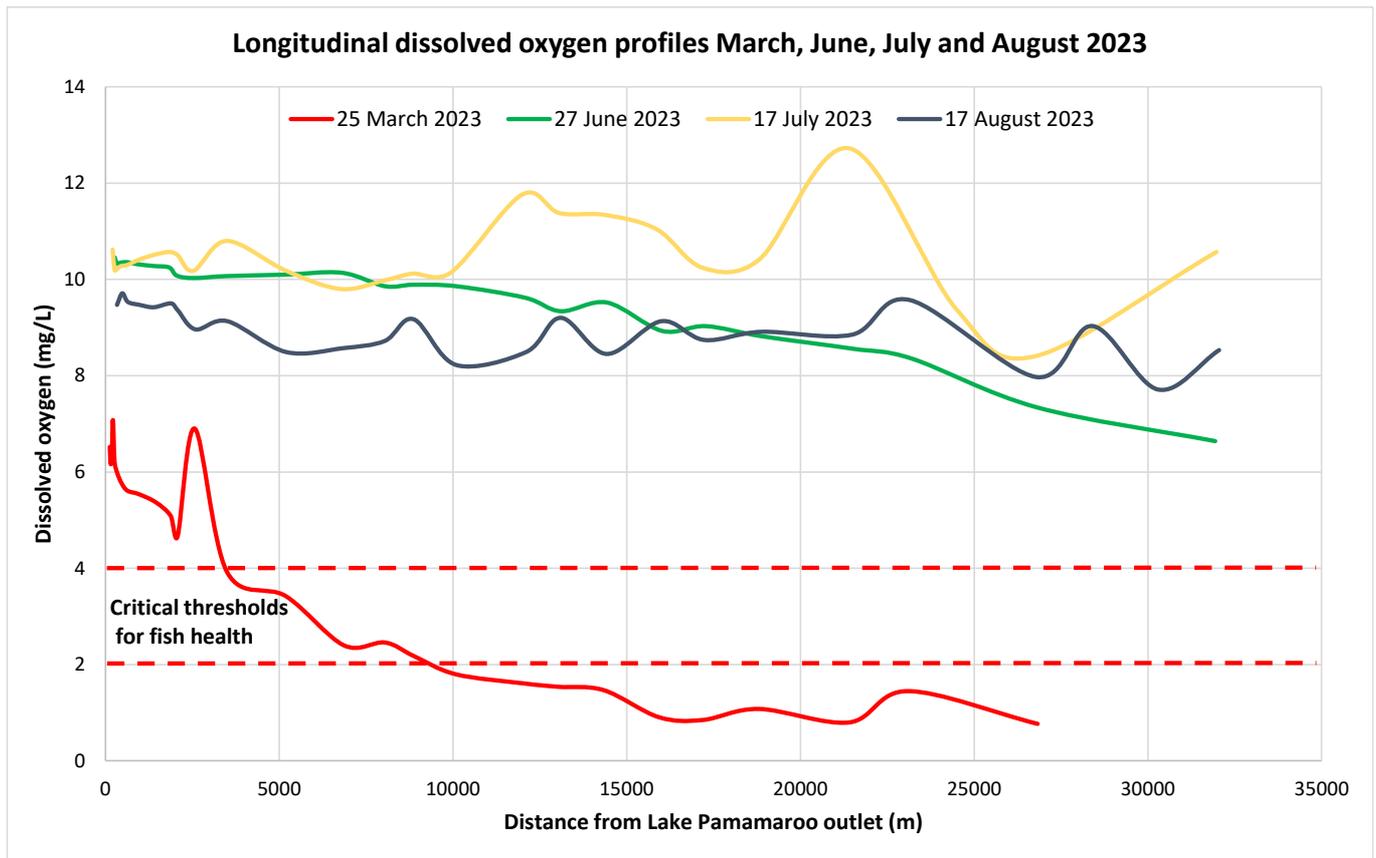


Figure 2: Comparison of dissolved oxygen results (mg/L) from the Lake Pamamaroo outlet to Menindee town on 25 March and to upstream of the Darling River-Menindee Creek junction on 27 June, 17 July and 17 August 2023

Data from WaterNSW dissolved oxygen sensors downstream of Lake Wetherell Main Weir, Menindee pump station, Menindee town, and further downstream at Weir 32, are shown in Figure 3. These sensors are set at various depths so may not always reflect the readings taken at the water surface. The temporary sensor installed downstream of Lake Wetherell Main Weir is showing the water being released from Lake Pamamaroo is well oxygenated and in the safe range for fish health. Oxygen levels at the downstream of Main Weir site have been improving since the commencement of the flow pulse on 19 August. Dissolved oxygen levels at the two sites near Menindee (Menindee pump station and Menindee town) and further downstream at Weir 32 have been fluctuating from day-to-day, but remaining above the fish health threshold of 4 mg/L. Oxygen levels at the Menindee pump station have also started to improve as the flow pulse makes its way downstream.

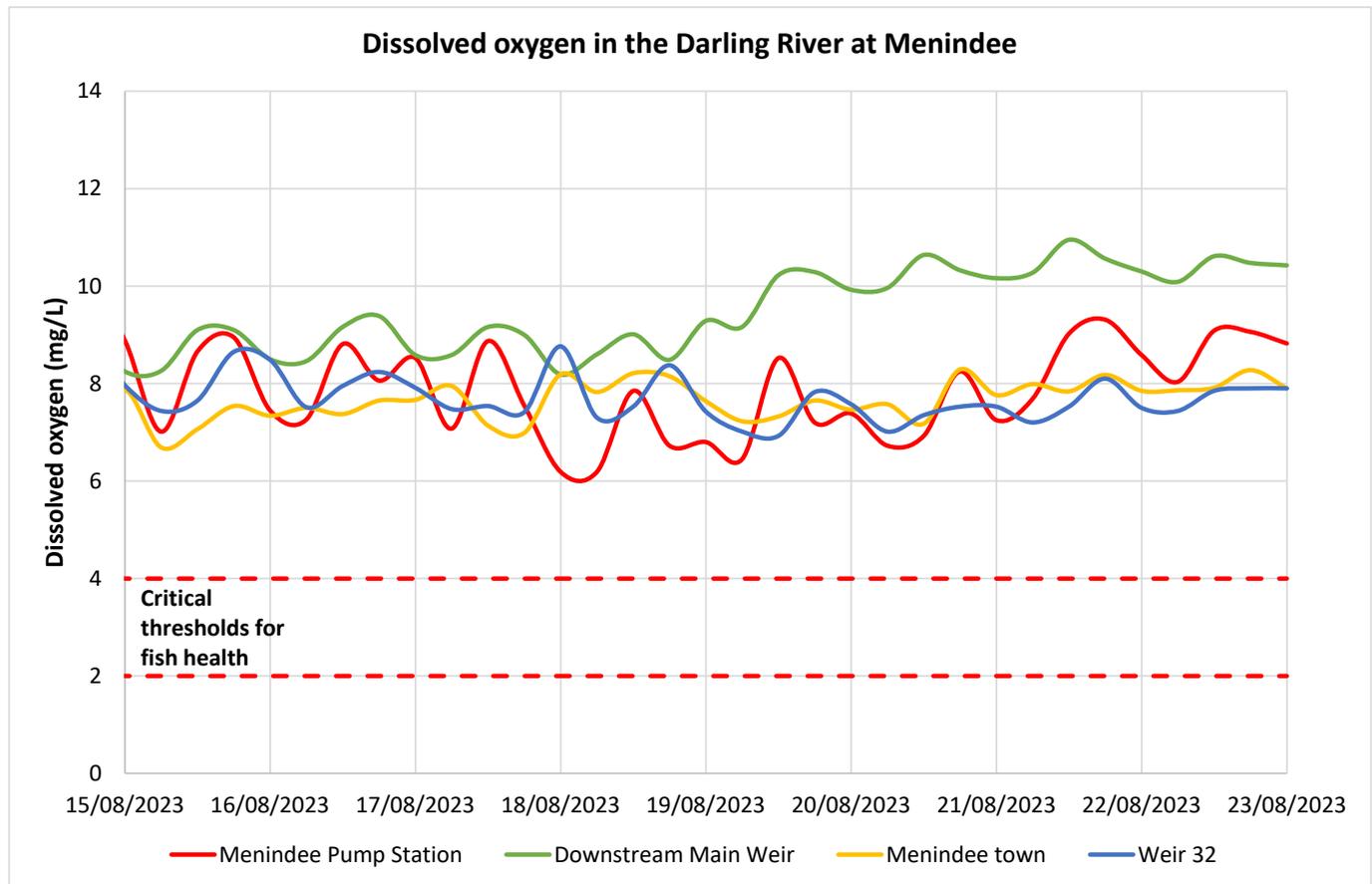


Figure 3: Dissolved oxygen (mg/L) in the Darling River at Menindee: Menindee pump station, Menindee town and Weir 32 – 15 to 23 August 2023

Monitoring is showing dissolved oxygen levels in the Darling River at Menindee have improved since the fish deaths in March. In addition to the release of oxygenated water from lakes Pamamaroo and Menindee, water temperatures have been low. The amount of dissolved oxygen water can hold increases with decreasing water temperature. The process of bacteria breaking down organic material in the river slows down as water temperature decreases, which uses up less oxygen. The combination of these two processes is providing an opportunity for dissolved oxygen levels to recover.

Releases from lakes Pamamaroo and Menindee are continuing. NSW and Commonwealth agencies will continue to work together and monitor dissolved oxygen levels in this area and advise the best operational measures to mitigate risks to aquatic life as much as possible. This can involve adjusting the timing, size and location of releases from the lakes into the lower Darling River to maintain the quality of the water in the river. Releases from both Lake Pamamaroo and Lake Menindee continue to be managed to minimise the risk of further hypoxia-related fish deaths in the Darling River at Menindee.

### Hypoxia-related fish death summary

In the past 10 months, NSW DPI Fisheries has received reports of fish deaths, fish struggling and crustaceans leaving the water across many areas in the Murray-Darling Basin, including in the

Darling, Murray, Kolety/Edward, Wakool, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Gwydir, Barwon, Namoi and Macquarie rivers and Yanco-Billabong Creek system.

In the past week to 23 August, there has been a report of fish deaths in the Darling River near the Lake Pamamaroo outlet, with tens of dead Carp observed. These fish likely succumbed as a result of reduced health and condition from a lack of foodweb resources, and additional stress from reduced temperatures. There was also a report last week of two dead Murray Cod downstream of the Main Weir. The dissolved oxygen levels at the time were above the thresholds for fish health so the cause of death for these two Cod is unclear and an isolated incident.

There remains a risk of further fish deaths in the Menindee area as fish (particularly Bony Herring) may be in poor condition from previous low oxygen conditions and may be more susceptible at reduced flow rates. There is also the future risk to fish health when water temperatures start to warm up again as we move toward Spring and Summer.

### What is being done?

The release of oxygenated water from the Menindee Lakes into the Darling River through Menindee is continuing. This is to maintain flow between the Lake Pamamaroo outlet and Weir 32 with the aim of reducing the risk of further fish deaths. These releases had been gradually reduced over recent months to preserve the water storage resource in the upper lakes. In response to increasing algal growth in the Darling River, a pulse of water was released from Lake Pamamaroo, commencing on 19 August. The peak discharge of 1,350 megalitres (ML)/day will assist in flushing algae from the weir pool. Flows will then be reduced, but maintained above minimum release requirements where the increase in water velocity will make conditions less favourable for algal growth by disrupting thermal stratification. The flow pulse will be debited from the Lower Darling Environmental Water Allowance. Ongoing dissolved oxygen monitoring will identify if the operations continue to achieve the desired result of improved dissolved oxygen levels and water quality and will be used to inform future operational decisions.

Programs to benefit native fish, such as improving fish passage and habitat restoration to provide conditions conducive to fish breeding and population growth, are ongoing. These works are vital and provide an environment where fish populations can bounce back from low oxygen events.

### Blue-green algae

WaterNSW undertake routine blue-green algae monitoring in Menindee Lakes and in the Darling River. Alert warnings are declared where algal cell numbers exceed the triggers identified in the Guidelines for Managing Risk in Recreational Waters (2008).

The most recent results indicate a red alert warning for recreational use in Talyawalka Creek at the Menindee-Pooncarie Road and the Darling River at Tolarno, Pooncarie and Burtundy with algal numbers at most sites in the Menindee Lakes area remaining in the amber alert range for recreational use ([Algae Alerts NSW map - WaterNSW](#)). When a red alert warning is in place, people should avoid recreational activities that brings them into contact with the water and drinking untreated water. At the amber alert warning level, blue-green algae may be multiplying in numbers,

but remains suitable for recreational use. The water may have a green tinge and musty or organic odour.

The water should be considered unsuitable for potable use and alternative supplies or prior treatment of raw water for domestic purposes should be considered. The water may also be unsuitable for stock watering. Water users should use caution and avoid water where signs of blue-green algae are present.

## Weather outlook

Refer to the [Bureau of Meteorology website](#) for the latest forecasts.

## Additional information

To notify the NSW Department of Planning and Environment – Water of potential blackwater events email: [waterqualitydata@dpie.nsw.gov.au](mailto:waterqualitydata@dpie.nsw.gov.au)

To report dead fish, fish struggling or gasping at the water surface, or crayfish leaving the water please call the NSW DPI Fisheries Phoneline 1800 043 536 or fill in a fish kill protocol and report form at: [www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/habitat/threats/fish-kills-2019-2020/info-sheet](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/habitat/threats/fish-kills-2019-2020/info-sheet)

Information on recent fish deaths is available at: [Fish kills in NSW](#). When reporting, please include the name of the river/waterbody, location and date of your observation. If possible, please also record what species are affected and an estimate of number of each species observed.

Further information on blackwater events can be found at the DPE Water website at: [www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/allocations-availability/droughts-floods/drought-update/managing-drought-recovery/blackwater](http://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/allocations-availability/droughts-floods/drought-update/managing-drought-recovery/blackwater)

Additional information is also available on the Murray-Darling Basin Authority website at: [www.mdba.gov.au/publications/mdba-reports/water-management-101-factsheets](http://www.mdba.gov.au/publications/mdba-reports/water-management-101-factsheets)

Operational updates are available at: [WaterInsights - WaterNSW](#)

Flood updates can be found on the Environment Protection Authority web page at: [www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/news/2022/nsw-storm-and-flood-updates-2022](http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/news/2022/nsw-storm-and-flood-updates-2022)

To report suspected algal blooms see the [WaterNSW website](#).