

Surface water status reports

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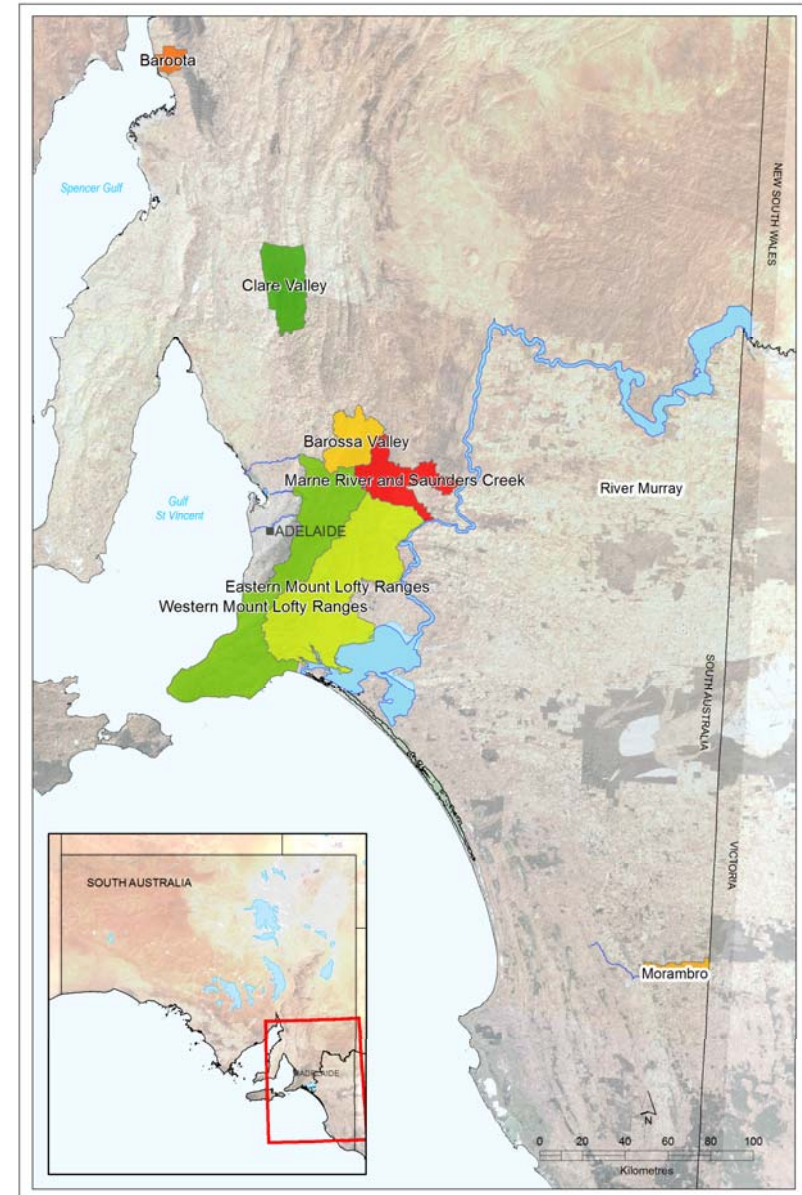
Government of South Australia

Department of Environment,
Water and Natural Resources



Surface Water Status Reports

- Designed to fulfil DEWNR's commitment to increase the regularity of reporting on the status of water resources
- Published annually
- Review of prescribed surface water resources, particularly in response to changing climatic influences and consumptive demands
- 8 prescribed surface water resources in South Australia
- Resources assigned a status in the form of a 'traffic light' for streamflow



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2015 Summary



watercourse draining to the west. Many permanent surface water resources are highly dependent on rain. Average winter rainfall results in a reduction in increased irrigation extractions, and these two elements available to dilute salts. Conversely, increased rainfall with potential decline or stabilisation of salinity.

Rainfall summary

The Angaston rainfall station (M023300) is located 306 mm during the 2014–15 water-use year, third lowest of the past 38 years of rainfall records period of available streamflow data). During the 12 months above average rainfall, while the late winter and early the last three consecutive years. A similar trend of moisture experienced at the Tanunda (M023318) and William reaches of the Barossa PWRAs respectively. The spatial long-term average across the Barossa PWRAs, with a (Fig. 4, 2nd panel). By comparison, the spatial distribution to the long-term average across the entire PWRAs.

Streamflow summary

Four long-term streamflow gauging stations are located along the North Para River, with flows draining the Barossa PWRAs. The Tanunda Creek sub-catchment, with its confluence with the North Para recorded annual streamflow of 10 454 ML in the 2014 streamflow of 12 964 ML and ranks in the 25th–50th percentile only one month (7644 ML in July 2014) had above average or no streamflow during the 2014–15 water volume recorded at the Yaldara gauging station from being observed at the Penrice and Mt McKenzie gauging a slight increase in the long-term rainfall recorded at

Water use summary

Surface water use in the Barossa PWRAs includes license demand from non-licensed farm dams (generally stock a latter brings treated water from the River Murray by SA Water), with the previous year's total being 8427 ML. Water with the previous year's total being 1390 ML. Existing stock volume taken from them is not limited to an allocated volume on non-licensed water demand. Estimated non-licensed volume of the existing stock and domestic dam capacity. Recorded gauging station), with approximately 2761 ML (sum of extracted. As such, of the 13 215 ML (10 454 plus 2761 ML) from farm dams), it is estimated that 21% was extracted for

Salinity summary

Despite gaps with no recorded information, the Yaldara Tanunda Creek gauging station at Bethany provide a good Barossa PWRAs (Fig. 5). A clear pattern of increasing salinity and winter months is shown in Figure 5, highlighting the of salinity data is less than 1000 mg/L at both the Yaldara salinities in the PWRAs with 34 % of data recorded being Tanunda Creek gauging station were comparatively less

Status summary

To determine the status of the Barossa PWRAs for 2015, the (2014–15) is expressed as a percentile by comparing it to (1977–78 to 2014–15). The percentile value indicates the streamflow. For example, if the 90th percentile annual streamflow values over the entire period or record were equal to or below which means 46% of the annual streamflow values during annual streamflow. Status is defined based on which percentile within (shown in the image below). This is a new approach. Please visit the [Frequently Asked Questions](#) on the Water current method of evaluating the status of surface water

2015 Status



The Barossa at a whole PWRAs scale is assigned an amber status for 2015 based on the status of streamflow at the Yaldara 'Annual streamflow was between the 25th–50th percentile record'

This status report does not seek to evaluate the sustainability resource, nor does it make any recommendations on monitoring of the resource. These actions are important, separate processes such as prescription and water allocation

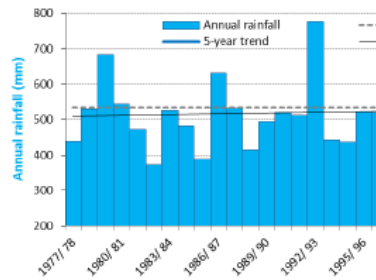


Figure 1. Annual rainfall (mm) for the 1977–78 to 2014–15 water long-term average annual rainfall, and the short-term station (M023300)

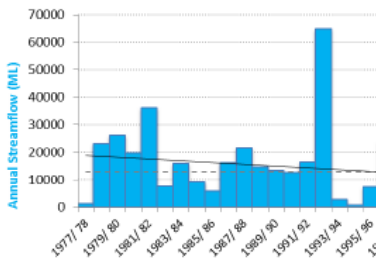


Figure 2. Annual streamflow (ML) for the 1977–78 to 2014–15 long-term average annual streamflow, and the short gauging station (A5050502)

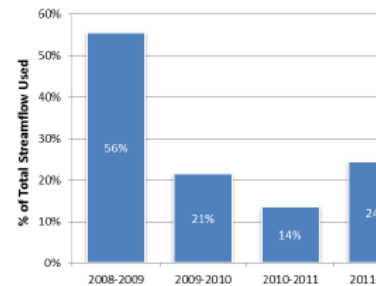


Figure 3. Surface water use as a percentage of total resource years for the Barossa PWRAs

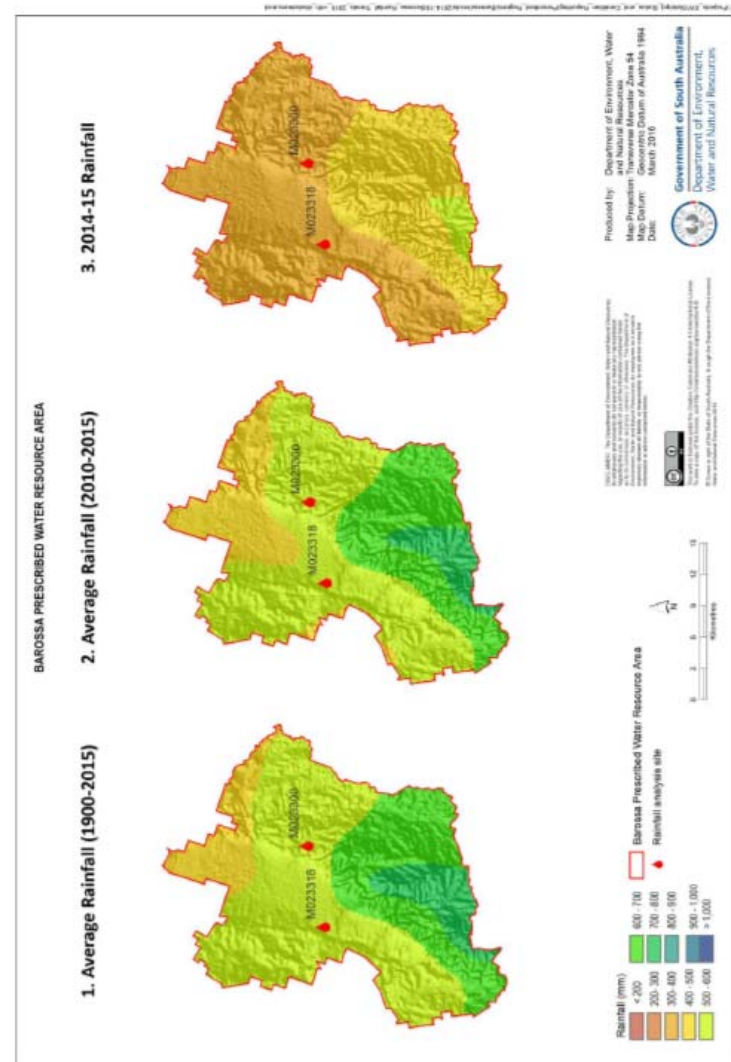


Figure 4. (1) Long-term and (2) five-year average annual rainfall and (3) annual rainfall for the 2014–15 water-use year in the Barossa PWRAs



Benefits

- help identify
 - emerging trends
 - risks to water supplies
 - whether further monitoring is needed
- inform:
 - water allocation plans
 - water allocation plan implementation
 - demand and supply statements
 - NRM report cards
 - NRM regions
 - the public



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Home » Data Systems » Water Resource Assessments

Water Resource Assessments

Water Resource Assessments

Regular reporting on the status of the state's water resources is one of the key functions of the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources. Reports are produced for both prescribed areas and non-prescribed regions of the State for groundwater and surface water resources. Simplified hydro-stratigraphic 3D models are also available for some regions. See the 3D Models Fact Sheet.

See also:

- Prescribed Area Assessments
- Non-prescribed Region Assessments
- Water Resource Status Symbols
- Frequently Ask Questions

To use this map:

- Mouse over the area of interest to see the related reporting area(s) highlighted in the list at (right).
- Click an area to see a pop up box listing the related reports. Select a report to view.
- Mouse over the list to see the corresponding areas highlighted on the map.
- Click an area in the list to see the available reporting years. Click a year to view the report.

The map displays Australia with a focus on South Australia. A legend on the right lists various water resource assessment regions and their reporting years. The map includes navigation controls such as a compass, a person icon, and zoom in/out buttons. The Google logo is visible in the bottom left corner.

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- Alinytjara Wilurara NRM Region
- Angas Bremer PWA
- Baroota PWRA
- Barossa PWRA
- Booborowie Valley
- Central Adelaide PWA
- Clare Valley PWRA
 - 2009-10
 - 2010-11 Surface Water
 - 2011
 - 2012 Fractured Rock Aquifer
 - 2013 Fractured Rock Aquifer
 - 2014 fractured rock aquifer
- Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges PWRA
- Far North PWA
- Kangaroo Flat Region of the Northern Adelaide Plains PWA
- Kangaroo Island NRM Region
- Lower Limestone Coast PWA
- Mallee PWA
- Marne Saunders PWRA
- McLaren Vale PWA
- Morambro Creek PSWA
- Musgrave PWA
- Northern & Yorke NRM Region
- Northern Adelaide Plains PWA
- Padthaway PWA
- Peake, Roby and Sherlock PWA
- River Murray PWC
- SA Murray Basin
- South Australian Arid Lands NRM Region
- South East PWAs



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