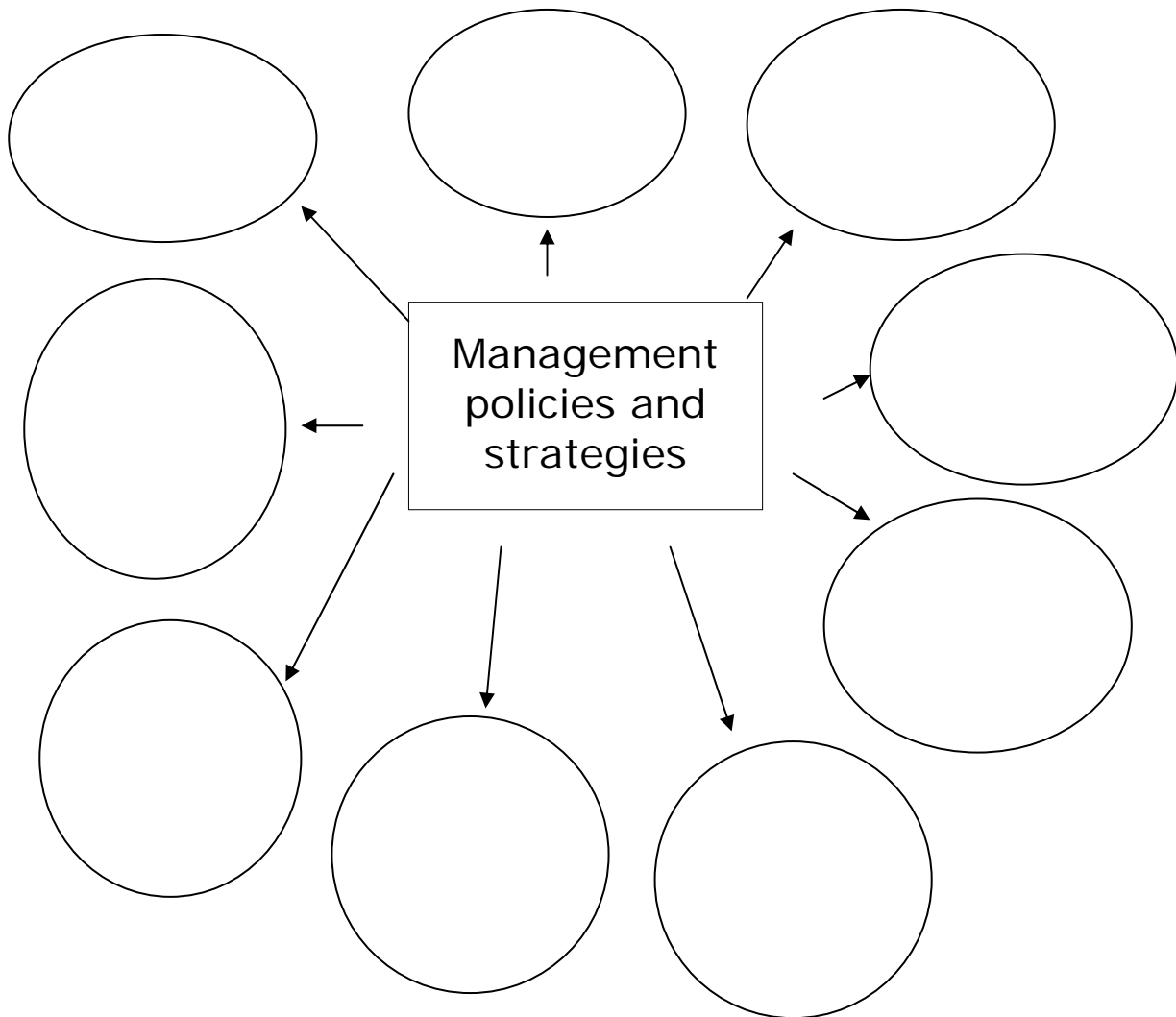


Sustainable, effective, practicable = Sustainable Management

Management policy =

Management strategy =

FEATP → Sustainability



How can water be used more efficiently in the Murray Darling Basin?

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Murray-Darling Basin Management Policies and Strategies.

Policy Name	Policy Aim	Management strategies	Location/Case Studies	Effectiveness
Murray-Darling Basin Initiative 1992	To promote and co-ordinate effecting planning of equitable and sustainable use of water and environmental resources.	Govts & communities work together to respond to environmental and economic threats. Link with & complement existing state strategies (eg National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality)		
National Water Initiative 2004	To pay farmers to encourage return of water to the rivers for environmental purposes.	Farmers given property rights over water. 3% returned would be 200,000megalitres		
Integrated Catchment Management	To develop sustainable use of each local basin and the whole basin.	Minimum targets of water quality, ecosystem health.		
The Basin Salinity Management strategy 2001 2015	To help govt and communities to control salinity. To maintain river salinity at Morgan at less than 800EC for 95% of the time. To remove 55,000 megalitres of saline water and 550,000 tonnes of salt	Targets for salinity level set at the end of each tributary. Landcare and Saltcare groups preventing increased salinity at local scale. Salt interception Schemes. More efficient irrigation techniques: computer controlled pumps, micro sprinklers, and trickle		

	a year.	irrigation, furrow irrigation. Lasers to level ground.		
The Living Murray Initiative. 2002	To protect the values of the Murray River: prosperity, irrigation, clean water and healthy river ecosystems	Improve six ecological sites: Barmah-Millewa Forest, Murray Mouth, Coorong and Lakes Albert and Alexandra, Murray River channel.		
The Cap 1994	To ensure long term health of the rivers by returning more water to the rivers.	Introduce limit or cap on diversions from each river catchment within the MDB. 11,000 gegalitres per year.		
Trading Water Allocations 1994	To make the best possible use of water. Trading in water means this water can be moved to locations where it can be more profitable.	Users allocated a licence that limits their amount of water that can be withdrawn from the river system. Water licence may be worth more than a planted crop or the land.		
			Environmental flows	
			Agroforestry	
			Salt interception scheme	
			Banrock Station Restored wetland	
			Some Victorian dairy farmers (flood irrigators) have	

