Target	Objectives	E-water Source	Timing & Duration of Inundation	Est. Volume Delivered	Delivery Rate	Est. Area Inundated (ha)	Outcomes	Comment
Lake Tarwong	Provide secondary watering to increase system resilience; Refill Lake Tarwong and prolong inundation; Merrowie Creek riparian watering	OEH & CEWH	Jun–Oct 2011; Inundated since Dec 2010	18,702 at Gonowlia Weir	~ 140 ML/d at 130 days at Gonowlia Weir	Approx. 75 (TBC)	Good vegetative response with small-scale water bird breeding; Prolonged inundation of Murphy's Lake, supporting White-bellied Sea-Eagle, cormorant and darter breeding	There was increased system connectivity through the inundation of the full length of Merrowie Creek, as well as inundation of Box Creek to its confluence with Merrimajeel Creek
Murrumbidgil Swamp	Provide secondary watering to increase system resilience; Refill Murrumbidgil Swamp and prolong inundation; Merrimajeel Creek riparian watering	OEH & CEWH	Jun–Sep 2011; >12 months	7070 at Torriganny Weir	~80 ML/d at 85 days at Torriganny Weir	Approx. 110 (TBC)	Good vegetative response with small-scale water bird breeding: particularly cormorants	A small volume of water (approx. 10 ML) flowed into Lake Merrimajeel from overflows from Murrumbidgil Swamp
Muggabah Creek	Muggabah Creek riparian watering	OEH & CEWH	Aug–Oct 2011	5275 at Torriganny Weir	~95 ML/d at 55 days at Torriganny Weir		Good response from aquatic and floodplain vegetation; connection between Muggabah and Merrimajeel creeks	Dry conditions resulted in reduced flow rates into the Lignum channels in the lower Muggabah on Litle Lake and hindered the delivery of water to Lower Gum Swamp
Lake Brewster	Protect breeding pelican colony; Support the establishment of aquatic vegetation in outflow wetland	LBAEW*	>12 months	At Brewster Inlet Channel		NA	Pelicans continued to breed throughout the winter on outflow banks	Aquatic vegetation in outflow wetlands noted but restricted to shallow, less turbid areas