



## Wingecarribee River

The Wingecarribee River subcatchment is bounded by the Wollondilly subcatchment to the west, the Upper Nepean to the east, and the Nattai to the north. The Wingecarribee River is impounded at Wingecarribee Dam and is a critical link in the complex chain that is Sydney's water supply. Water from the Shoalhaven catchment is pumped to Wingecarribee Reservoir and the river channel is used for transport of bulk water from the Reservoir to Warragamba Dam. There are three other weirs on the river between the Wingecarribee Dam and the township of Berrima.

Over half of the subcatchment has agriculture as the major land use, most of which is confined to the upper reaches where water extraction and farm dams are common. Some sections of the lower reaches are in reserved lands and there is also a small area of reserved land, the Cecil Hoskins Nature Reserve, which contains an artificially created wetland that is a popular destination for bird-watching. The main urban development is at Moss Vale and Bowral.

Wingecarribee Swamp, located above the Reservoir, is the oldest and largest high-altitude peat forming swamp in Australia and has been mined heavily for peat in the past. The swamp and catchment of the Reservoir is actively managed by Sydney Catchment Authority in partnership with private landholders. Wingecarribee Swamp is listed on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia.

## Reach Management Recommendations – Wingecarribee River Subcatchment

Reach Name	Reach Description	Riparian Land Management Category	Reach Values	Reach Threats	Reach management recommendations (Planning, Education, Works, Monitoring, Institutional)
Wingecarribee R1	From Wingecarribee Reservoir wall to approx 1 km downstream of Main Southern Railway bridge across river.	Revegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wetland of regional or state significance – Cecil Hoskins wetland – reach affected by weir pool. Wingecarribee Swamp above reach.</li> <li>Rare or threatened river category (Meandering Lateral and Chain of Ponds in this reach)</li> <li>Popular recreational fishing</li> <li>Popular non-motor boating</li> <li>Identified flagship species (Platypus and bird life associated with Cecil Hoskins “wetland”)</li> <li>Significant irrigation water supply</li> <li>Significant community environment activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Damaging access (stock)</li> <li>Barriers to ecosystem functioning</li> <li>Flow regulation</li> <li>Flow extraction</li> <li>Water quality</li> <li>STP discharges from Bowral and Robertson come into this reach</li> <li>Stormwater from urban areas</li> </ul> <p>Action Triggers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rare river category – Meandering Lateral and Chain of Ponds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revegetation with indigenous riparian vegetation (W)</li> <li>Management of stock impacts on waterways (W)</li> <li>Encourage adoption of sustainable land management practices in riparian lands (E)</li> <li>Water quantity / flow management (I)</li> <li>Riparian wetland management</li> <li>Water quantity / nutrient management (I)</li> <li>Maintain existing community based environment activity (E,P)</li> </ul>
Wingecarribee R2	Short section (approx 5km) from just below Main Southern Railway crossing to junction with Cordeaux Creek. Wingecarribee R2 Bedrock confined channel; crown land and steep land reducing access.	Assisted Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good riparian vegetation</li> <li>Popular recreational fishing</li> <li>Identified flagship species (Platypus)</li> <li>Significant irrigation water supply</li> <li>Significant community based environment activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aquatic weed outbreaks (Ludwigia)</li> <li>Damaging access (human access at public recreation points)</li> <li>Flow regulation</li> <li>Flow extraction</li> <li>Water quality</li> </ul> <p>Action Triggers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe downstream impact – Pussy Willow and other willow invasion source</li> <li>Severe immediate threat – weeds degrading this reach and reaches downstream. High priority for management. Privet, Willow, Gorse, Broom, Gleditsia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of aquatic weeds (I,W)</li> <li>Removal/replacement of exotic riparian vegetation (W)</li> <li>Manage human impacts at public recreation river access points and along foreshores (E,W)</li> <li>Water management – quality and quantity (I)</li> <li>Maintain existing community based environment activity (E,P)</li> </ul>

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Reach Name	Reach Description	Riparian Land Management Category	Reach Values	Reach Threats	Reach management recommendations (Planning, Education, Works, Monitoring, Institutional)
Wingecarribee R3	From Wingecarribee R2 – from confluence with Cordeaux Ck (downstream of Berrima township) to Wingecarribee / Wollondilly Rivers confluence.	Assisted Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good riparian vegetation</li> <li>• Wetland of Local Significance</li> <li>• Good river condition</li> <li>• Wollondilly Nature Reserve and Bangadilly NP</li> <li>• Significant vegetation community (Wollondilly / Shoalhaven Gorge Woodland)</li> <li>• Popular recreational fishing</li> <li>• Popular non-motor boating</li> <li>• Identified flagship species (Brush Tailed Rock Wallaby; Glossy Black Cockatoo)</li> <li>• Significant irrigation water supply</li> <li>• Significant community based environment activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaging access (stock)</li> <li>• Pest animals (Goats and Feral Cattle)</li> <li>• Barriers to ecosystem functioning</li> <li>• Flow regulation</li> <li>• Flow extraction</li> </ul> <p>Action Triggers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe immediate threat (weeds)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of stock impacts on waterways (W)</li> <li>• Encourage adoption of sustainable land use practices in riparian lands (P,E)</li> <li>• Riparian wetland management (P,W)</li> <li>• Pest animal management in riparian zone (P,W)</li> <li>• Water quantity / flow management (I)</li> <li>• Aquatic habitat condition and connectivity improvement (P,W)</li> <li>• Removal/replacement of exotic riparian vegetation (W)</li> <li>• Maintain existing community based environment activity (E,P)</li> <li>• Develop conservation management agreements to protect remnant riparian vegetation (P)</li> </ul>