

Warrego River

River description

The Warrego River has its source in the Buckland Tableland, Carnarvon National Park in South Western Queensland. The Warrego River is 993 km long and has a catchment area of 6,635 km². In conjunction with several other rivers in this region, the Warrego River forms a major component of the headwaters of the Murray Darling Basin.

The Warrego River has a total of 43 listed water barriers, of which only one, the Cunnamulla town weir at 4.5 m high, is on the main stem. The Warrego River remains largely un-impounded while the main river channel is characterised by natural pools. Pools typically have steep banks with overhanging vegetation, are deep and those included for study represent permanent water bodies. In flood the Warrego River can spread as wide as 20 km and include the main river channels of the Paroo and Neebine Rivers (Figure 66).

Surrounding land use is predominantly dedicated to grazing with none or very little irrigated cropping at the present time. Good bank side access and deep pools offered abundant sites suitable for sampling (Figure 67). Random site selection on the Warrego River resulted in a relatively even spread of sites downstream of Augathella to the New South Wales border.

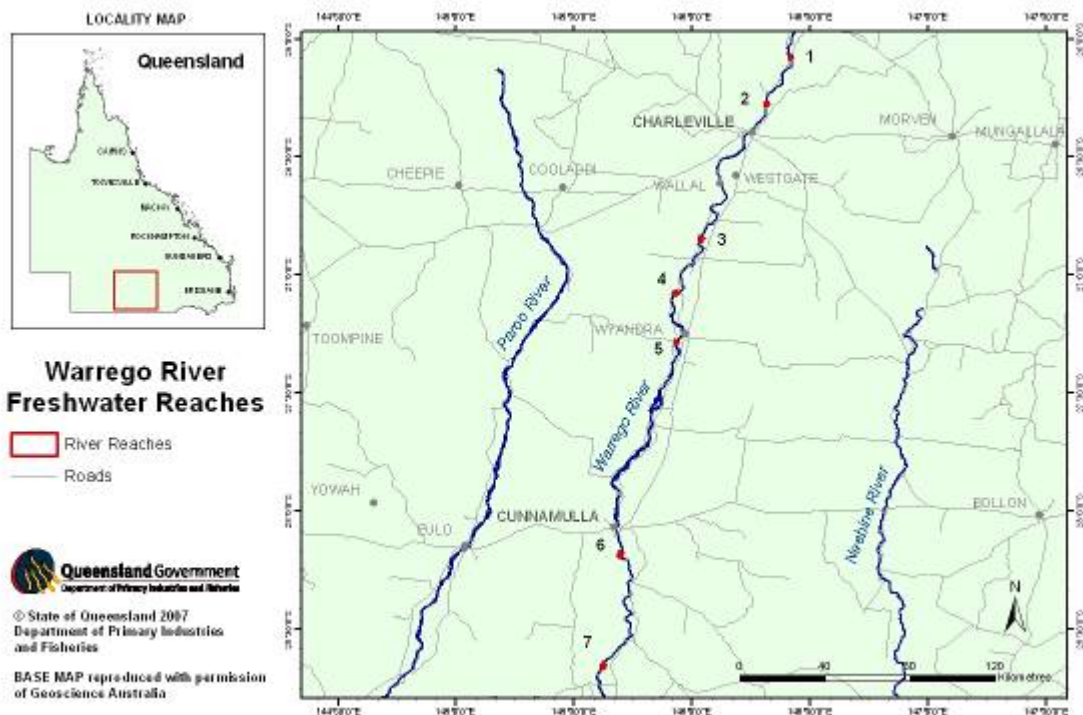


Figure 66. Location of the reaches sampled annually within the Warrego River.



Figure 67. Typical bank habitat sampled within the Warrego River.

Habitat

Riparian habitat of the Warrego River had an average of low to moderate disturbance ratings throughout the years of survey apart from 2004 where a high percent frequency rating of undisturbed was recorded (Figure 68). This high recording may not be a true reflection of stream bank disturbance but may be attributed to the qualitative technique used to assess habitat condition. Snag habitat is the most prominent in-stream habitat type within this system (Figure 69).

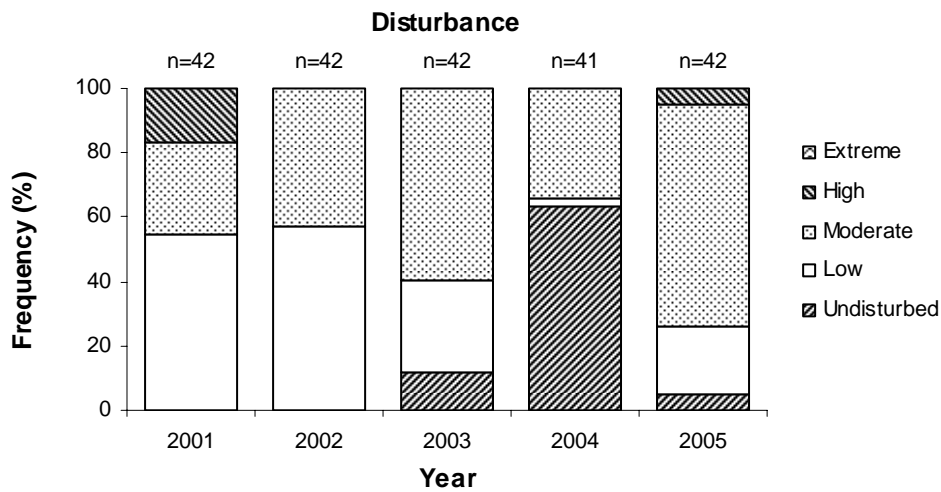


Figure 68. Stream bank disturbance ratings for the Warrego River between 2001 and 2005. The number of shot samples (n) are shown for each year.

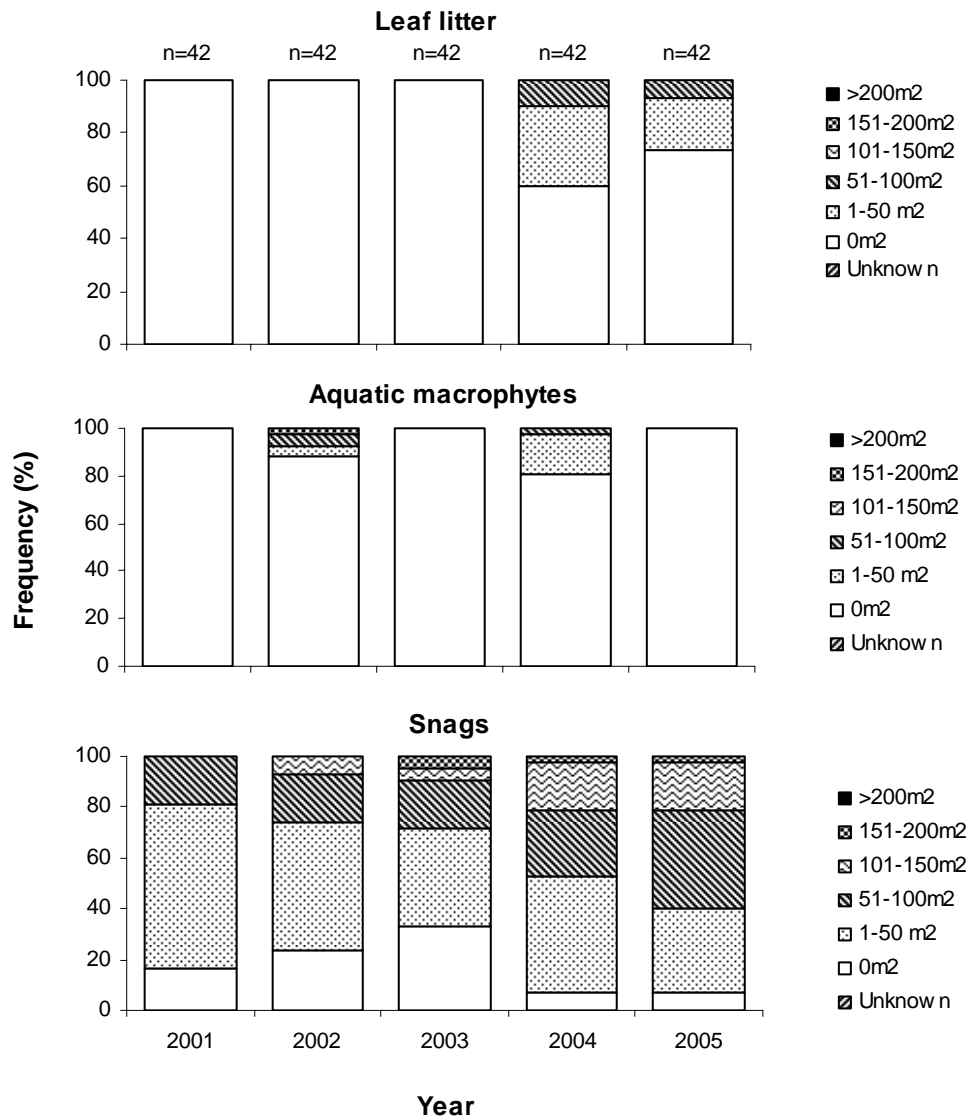


Figure 69. In-stream habitat parameters for the Warrego River, including leaf litter, aquatic macrophytes and snag coverage. The number of shot samples (n) are provided for each year.

Water quality

Visibility in the Warrego River was poor with a mean visibility of 4.6 cm in 2002 (Figure 70). This may have had some influence on total catch for abundant species but does not seem to have influenced total species count observed using the boat mounted electrofishing apparatus. The large variation in Secchi depth in 2004 was the result of good visibility from 30 to 50 cm depth in reaches 1 and 2 compared with poor visibility of up to 10 cm in downstream reaches. The high conductivity reading in 2004 can possibly be attributed to low flows experienced in this catchment (Figure 70).

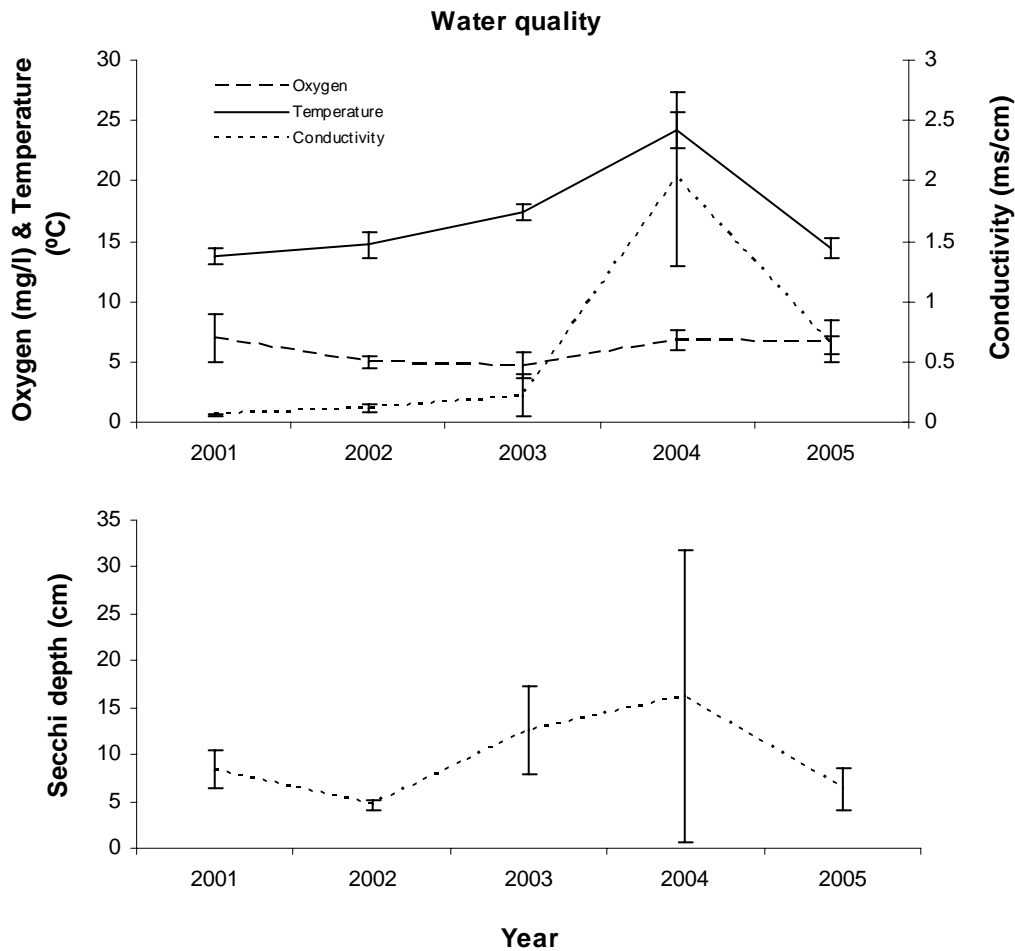
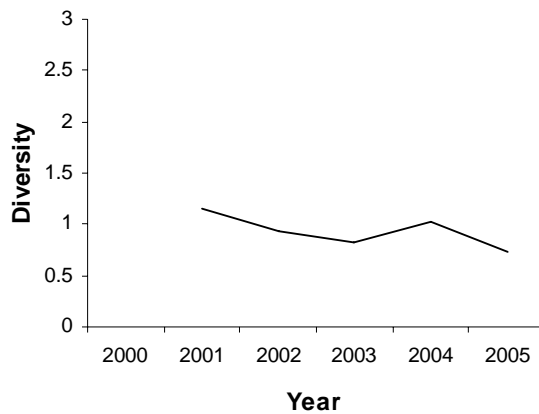


Figure 70. Water quality parameters for the Warrego River, including temperature, oxygen and conductivity (top) and Secchi depth measurements (bottom) between 2001 and 2005. Ninety-five percent confidence intervals are shown.

Fish fauna

Golden perch had the highest catch rate of any species, possibly an indication of fish stocking practices (Table 12). The catch rate of European carp was high, reflecting the high abundance of this introduced species. The introduced species goldfish had a high catch rate in 2001 and subsequent very low catch rates in the following years, indicating that this species may be highly susceptible to drought conditions within this catchment (Table 12). Species diversity is



low in the Warrego River (Figure 71). Three of the 16 species encountered are introduced species.

Table 12. Fish catch rates (CPUE) in the Warrego River. Target species are highlighted in bold.

Scientific name	Common name	Year				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	silver perch	0.14			0.28	0.29
<i>Carassius auratus</i>	goldfish	9.32	0.86	0.14	0.14	0.29
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	European carp	12.05	8.02	5.72	7.69	6.03
<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	Eastern gambusia		0.14	0.14	1.28	0.14
<i>Hypseleotris galii</i>	firetail gudgeon	0.29				
<i>Hypseleotris klunzingeri</i>	Western carp gudgeon		0.72	2.15	1.71	0.57
<i>Hypseleotris</i> sp.1 [in Allen <i>et al.</i> , 2002]	Midgley's carp gudgeon	0.72	0.86	3.58	1.57	
<i>Hypseleotris</i> spp	a gudgeon			0.14		0.57
<i>Leiopotherapon unicolor</i>	spangled perch	5.59	0.14	3.58	13.81	1.01
<i>Maccullochella peeli peeli</i>	Murray cod	0.14		0.14	0.14	0.14
<i>Macquaria ambigua</i>	golden perch	12.62	12.17	8.58	6.27	11.78
<i>Melanotaenia fluviatilis</i>	Murray River rainbowfish	0.57	1.00	1.86	2.71	0.29
<i>Nematalosa erebi</i>	bony bream	6.02	5.87	5.15	5.84	6.03
<i>Retropinna semoni</i>	Australian smelt	2.58	2.43	2.15	1.14	2.73
<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	freshwater catfish	2.15	1.15	0.43	0.57	0.14

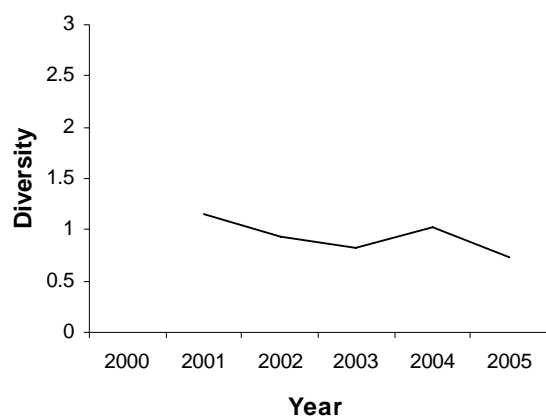


Figure 71. Species diversity in the Warrego River.

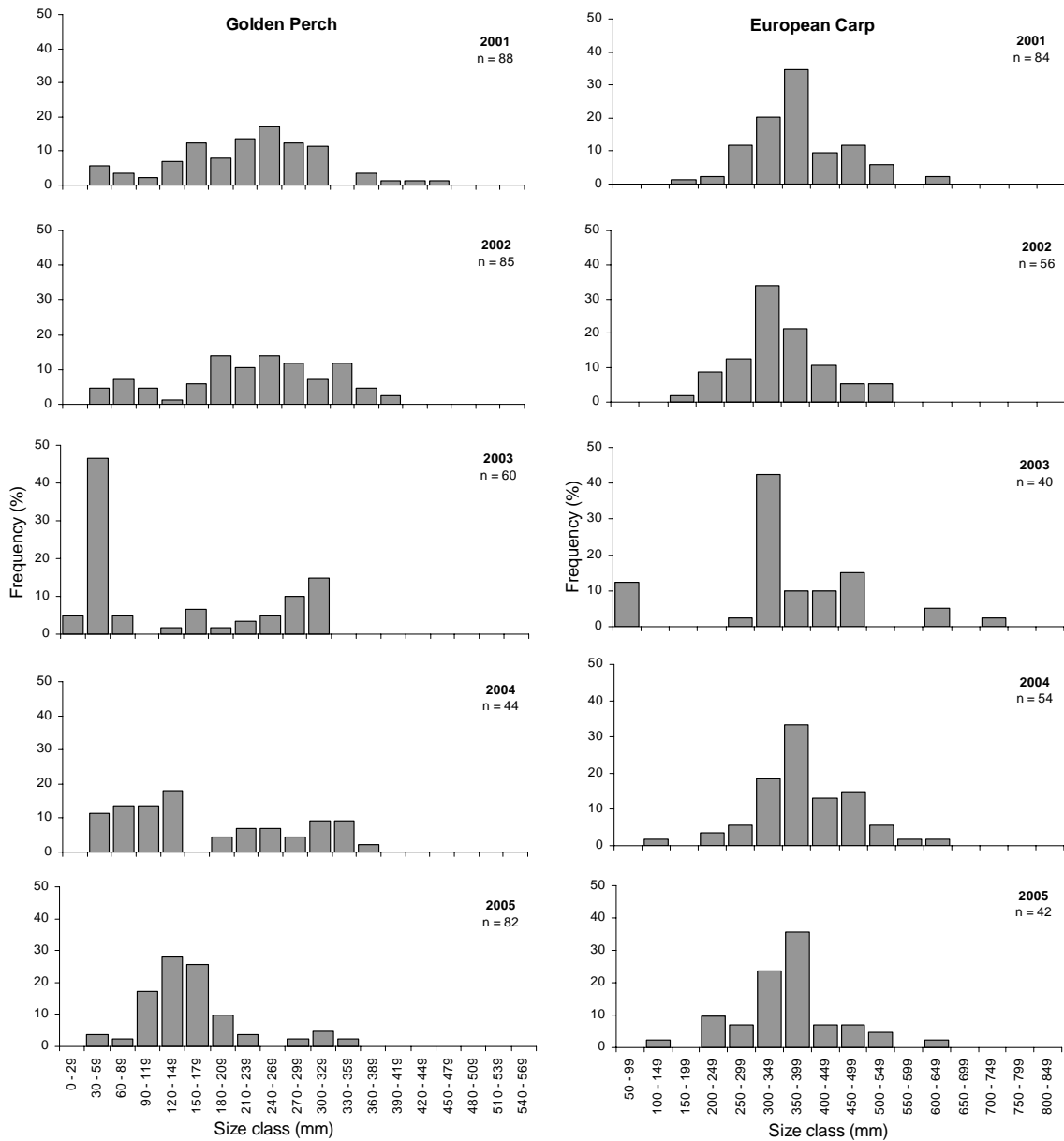


Figure 72. Length frequency distribution of golden perch and European carp in the Warrego River between 2001 and 2005.

Conclusions

The six years of sampling has been successful in obtaining a baseline dataset of fish resources for the ten rivers monitored under the freshwater component of the LTMP.

Species diversity in most rivers has remained fairly stable throughout the period of the study. Species diversity was notably lower in inland rivers west of the Great Dividing Range as opposed to the rivers of the east coast and Gulf of Carpentaria. The occurrence of marine vagrant fish species that are captured within the downstream reaches of the eastern and gulf drainages contribute significantly to the species diversity of these river systems.

Sampling efficiency of the electrofishing equipment was reduced in bodies of water where there were high readings of conductivity. Salt wedges in tidal reaches, higher concentration of ions in periods of low flow or drought, or naturally high conductivity due to the geomorphology of the region are some of the contributing factors to higher conductivity readings. The reduced efficiency of the equipment, smaller effective electric field, results in fewer fish being drawn to the anodes for capture. This however tends only to affect the total number of fishes being captured and not the species diversity.

Six exotic fish species have been encountered with goldfish, European carp and tilapia being of major concern to state agencies. The occurrence of exotic fish species will continue to be monitored, as the potential for the introduction of species such as tilapia into new catchments poses a significant threat to the stability of native ecosystems.

A review of the LTMP freshwater sampling program is being undertaken by the University of the Sunshine Coast to assess the data for their effectiveness to identify changes within populations and the relevance of collected data.

This program also has linkages with other monitoring programs. Surveys of the Condamine-Balonne and the Warrego Rivers parallel broader ecosystem health monitoring of freshwater fish being undertaken for the Murray Darling Basin Commission's Sustainable Rivers Audit. The tagging data collected during these monitoring surveys informs various stocking programs and survey data has also been included in fish biodiversity assessments (e.g. Hogan and Vallance 2005).

References

- Allen, G.R., Midgley, S.H., and Allen, A. (2002). *Field Guide to The Freshwater Fishes Of Australia*. (Western Australian Museum: Perth).
- Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (2006). *Fisheries Long Term Monitoring Program Sampling Protocol – Freshwater: (2000 onwards) Section 1*. Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, Brisbane, Australia.
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999*, Act No 91 of 1999, <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/>, Australian Government
- Herbert, B., and Peters, J. (1995). *Freshwater Fishes of Far North Queensland*. Department of Primary Industries, Queensland.
- Hogan, A. E., and Vallance, T.D. (2005). *Rapid assessment of fish biodiversity in southern Gulf of Carpentaria catchments*. Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, Walkamin, Australia.
- Johnson, J. (2000). *Freshwater and Upper Estuarine Fishes*. In 'Wildlife of Tropical North Queensland'. (Eds M. Ryan and C. Burwell) pp. 134-169. (Queensland Museum: Brisbane)
- McDowall, R. (1996). *Freshwater fishes of south-eastern Australia*. (Reed Books: Sydney)
- Pusey, B., Kennard, M., and Arthington, A. (2004). *Freshwater Fishes of North-Eastern Australia*. (CSIRO Publishing: Melbourne)
- Russell, D.J., McDougal, A.J., and Kistle, S.E. (1998). *Fish Resources and Stream Habitat of the Daintree, Saltwater, Mossman and Mowbray Catchments*. Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, Australia.
- Whitehouse, F. (1947). *Gulf Country Report*. Unpublished reports 1942-47. Geological Library, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia.
- Zar, J.H. (1984). *'Biostatistical Analysis' 2nd Edn*. (Prentice-Hall inc.: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey)

<i>Gerres</i> spp			x x x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x		x	x x x x		
<i>Girella tricuspidata</i>							x			
<i>Giurus margaritacea</i>			x x x x x	x	x x					
<i>Glossamia aprion</i>	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x		x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x				
<i>Glossogobius aureus</i>	x x x									
<i>Glossogobius bicirrhosus</i>				x x						
<i>Glossogobius circumspectus</i>				x						
<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	x x x		x x	x x	x x x x x	x		x x x		
<i>Glossogobius</i> sp.1 [in Allen,1991]		x x	x	x x x	x x x	x				
<i>Glossogobius</i> sp.1 [in Allen et al., 2002]				x x		x				
<i>Glossogobius</i> sp.C [in Allen,1988]				x						
<i>Glossogobius</i> spp	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x				
Gobiidae - undifferentiated	x	x	x	x x x	x x	x				
<i>Gobiomorphus australis</i>							x	x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x
<i>Gymnothorax polyuranodon</i>				x						
Hemiramphidae - undifferentiated		x	x			x		x x		
<i>Hemiramphus regularis ardelio</i>				x						
<i>Hephaestus carbo</i>	x x x x x x	x x								
<i>Hephaestus fuliginosus</i>	x x x x	x x x x x x x	x		x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x				
<i>Hephaestus</i> spp			x		x					
<i>Hephaestus tulliensis</i>			x x x	x	x x x x x	x				
<i>Herklotsichthys castelnaui</i>				x	x x	x		x x x x	x x x	
<i>Hippichthys heptagonus</i>				x x		x				
<i>Hyporhamphus</i> spp				x x x						
<i>Hypseleotris compressa</i>			x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x	
<i>Hypseleotris galii</i>							x x x x x x x	x x x x x		x x
<i>Hypseleotris klunzingeri</i>							x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x
<i>Hypseleotris</i> sp. 1 [in Allen et al., 2002]						x x x	x	x x x x x x x	x	x x x x x x x
<i>Hypseleotris</i> spp						x x		x x x x x x x	x x x	x x x x x
<i>Kuhlia marginata</i>			x		x x					
<i>Kuhlia rupestris</i>			x x x		x x x x x x					
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	x x x x x x x	x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x				
Leiognathidae - undifferentiated					x	x				
<i>Leiognathus equulus</i>			x x x x		x x x	x x				
<i>Leiognathus splendens</i>					x					
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp			x x x x		x x					
<i>Leiopotherapon unicolor</i>	x x x x x	x x x x x x x				x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x
<i>Liza argentea</i>								x x	x	
<i>Liza vaigiensis</i>										
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>			x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x			x		
<i>Maccullochella peeli mariensis</i>									x	
<i>Maccullochella peeli peeli</i>								x x		
<i>Macquaria ambigua</i>									x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x
<i>Macquaria novemaculeata</i>								x x x x x x x	x x x x x	
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>		x	x x x x x			x		x x		
<i>Melanotaenia duboulayi</i>								x x x x x x x	x x x	
<i>Melanotaenia fluviatilis</i>		x								x x x x x x x
<i>Melanotaenia inornata</i>	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x								
<i>Melanotaenia splendida</i>		x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x				

