Supplement to BRIDGING no. 16, Letter from a Friend





Above: Map of Lakes Alexandrina and Albert showing the River Murray entering downstream of Wellington and exiting at the Murray Mouth. Map: Kerri Muller.

Right: Lake Alexandrina water levels during the Millennium Drought dropped to unprecedented lows ~50 cm above the modelled widespread acidification tipping point. Normal pool level fluctuates around +0.75 mAHD. Graph: Kerri Muller.

Bibliography and notes

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- ⁸ Sim T. and Muller K.L. (2005) A fresh history of the lakes: Wellington to barrages, 1800s to 1935. River Murray Catchment Water Management Board, Berri, South Australia.
- ⁹ Pumping water from Lake Alexandrina to Lake Albert to stay above its tipping point prevented widespread acidification. Muller (2011) also considered stopping pumping to Lake Albert.
- ¹⁰ Muller K.L. (2008) Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed temporary weir at Pomanda Island. South Australian Department of Environment and Heritage.
- ¹¹ Muller K.L. (2011) Ecological consequences of managing water levels to prevent acidification in Lakes Alexandrina and Albert: Technical Report. Report to the Department for Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide, South Australia.
- ¹² MDBA (2014) Drought Emergency Framework for Lakes Alexandrina and Albert, Commonwealth of Australia.
- ¹³ For review see: Balston J.M., Billington K., Brodhurst O., Kosturjak A., Milne T., Muller K.L., Rebbeck M. and Trevithick M. (2012) Gap identification of the climate change impacts on the Murray-Darling Basin region of South Australia. South Australian Murray-Darling Basin Natural Resource Management Board, Strathalbyn, South Australia.
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- ¹⁵ Objective of 2 million tonnes of salt from the River Murray System into the Southern Ocean each water accounting period. S9.09, Basin Plan (2012).