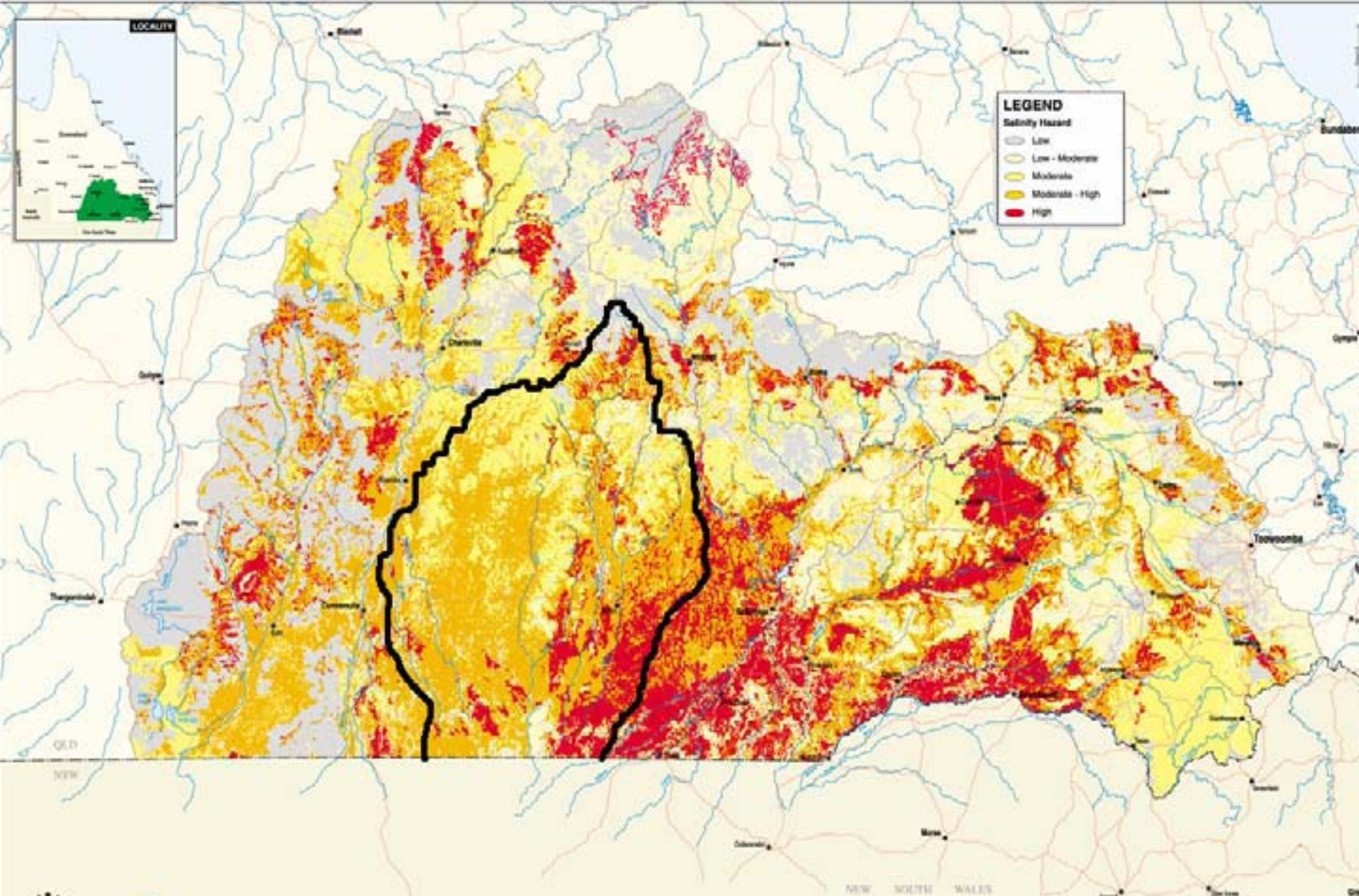


# Improved Salinity Management for the Nebine / Mungallala / Wallam catchment

Queensland Government Social  
and Economic State-level  
Investment Project (SE05)

# Project Background

- Identification of Nebine / Mungallala / Wallam catchment as priority NAPSWQ region
- Perception that salinity is not a threat so inertia to adopt salinity management is high
- Community distrust toward activities linked to vegetation management legislation
- Lack of scientific data and evidence related to groundwater and dryland salinity



**LEGEND**  
**Salinity Hazard**

- Low
- Low - Moderate
- Moderate
- Moderate - High
- High



Data sets used in production of this map:  
 1:250k (AUSLIS)  
 1:250k (average) (MRA)  
 Soil attributes (SoilGrids) (2014)  
 National & Queensland Air Photo (2010/12)  
 Derived data sets used in production of this map:  
 Ground Water Flow Systems (GWS) - Queensland, Salt Store  
 Salt Affected Surface - Drainage Permeability, Salt Content  
 Topographic Wetness Index (TWI)  
 National Elevation (2014 SRTM30 PLUS)  
 National Elevation (2014 SRTM30 PLUS)

National Action Plan on Salinity and Water Quality  
**Murray - Darling Basin**  
**Salinity Hazard**

Salinity hazard is not risk assessment, it is an indication of potential for salinity.

This Salinity Hazard Map provides an assessment of the potential for salinity problems to arise in the landscape shown on the map. It is an indication of the vulnerability of the landscape to salinity due to the inherent characteristics of the landscape. However, this map is not intended to replace on the ground, local and site specific environmental impact assessments and should not be used in relation to an individual property.

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1:100,000 Scale  
 Project: State Gov Queensland  
 2014 - 2014

Printed: 11/08/2014 10:00 AM  
 Project: State Gov Queensland  
 2014 - 2014

# Objectives

- Establish incentives with sufficient public benefit to warrant NAPSWQ investment
- Gauge community understanding
- Education and awareness
- Encourage landholders to assess salinity
- Inform subsequent scientific investigation

# Process

- Literature review
- Structured stakeholder dialogue
- Creation and testing of decision support kit
- Landholder survey
- Field days
- Trial of incentive
- Integration into South West NRM programs



# outcomes & outputs

- Projects with multiple outcomes identified to provide initial direction for investment
- Increased regional body capacity
- Salinity handbook and tools for community to assess and monitor salinity
- PLANSCAPES salinity module



# Conclusions

- Investment in dryland salinity mitigation is inherently risky and even more so without knowledge and data of key factors
- Reducing impacts of scalds and GAB water is not cost-effective on its own
- Unknown how land use changes affect deep drainage in the Mulga Lands
- RCT's and monitoring sites are required to give direction for investment

