



SA Water

Mobilong and Toora Master Plan

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**Government of
South Australia**

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We acknowledge the Ngarrindjeri people, the Traditional Custodians of the land and surrounding waters of Pomeruk, which includes the areas of Mobilong and Toora.

We acknowledge their deep connection to country and pay our respects to them, their culture and contributions, and to Elders past, present and emerging.

SA Water acknowledges the valuable input of Ngarrindjeri community leaders, local residents, landholders, community members, the Rural City of Murray Bridge, and the many Government and non-government agencies in early discussions about their visions for SA Water's land at Mobilong and Toora.

This input has provided a foundation for the development of the Final Master Plan. The ongoing involvement and feedback of our stakeholders has been essential in refining the long-term vision for Mobilong and Toora.

This project is supported by SA Water, through funding from the Australian Government's Murray–Darling Healthy Rivers Program.

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by The University of Adelaide and contains independent scientific/technical advice to inform decision-making. The independent findings and recommendations of this report are subject to separate and further consideration and decision-making processes and do not necessarily represent the views of SA Water or the South Australian Government.

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Executive summary	4
1. Introduction	6
1.1 Background	6
1.2 The Master Plan	6
1.3 Regional History	7
1.4 Planning Context: Planning and Zoning	8
1.5 Key knowledge gaps	9
1.6 Stakeholder engagement	10
2. Challenges and opportunities	11
2.1 Past and current challenges	11
2.2 Addressing the challenges post-flood	12
2.3 Opportunities	13
3. The Master Plan	14
3.1 Overview	14
3.2 Scope	14
3.3 Assumptions	14
3.4 Vision	14
3.5 Master Planning principles	15
4. Landscape Overview	16
4.1 Revegetation, Biodiversity and Conservation	17
4.2 Recreation, Heritage and Education	20
4.3 Agricultural Lease Opportunities	28
5. Implementing the Master Plan	31

Executive summary

The Mobilong and Toora Irrigation Areas are located on the western banks of the Lower River Murray, north of Murray Bridge, and are part of the Lower Murray Reclaimed Irrigation Area (LMRIA).

SA Water owns and is responsible for managing land on both the Mobilong and Toora Irrigation Areas. Since the land was retired from farming in 2004, through a need to protect drinking water quality, the site has experienced several land management challenges, including flooding and soil impacts from the presence of acid sulfate soils.

In December 2022, both Mobilong and Toora were completely inundated due to breaches in the levees during a large River Murray flood event. With the flood waters now receded, there is an opportunity to consider a future pathway for Mobilong and Toora that enhances social, environmental, cultural and economic outcomes for the site.

Optimal uses for this land have been considered through the Master Planning process, including reestablishing vegetation, implementing low-impact agriculture, and offering passive recreational activities.

It is important to note that the proposals contained within the Master Plan are aspirational and not currently funded. Implementation will likely rely on partnerships with the community and other organisations to become fully realised.



Mobilong Irrigation Area

Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Principle 4	Principle 5
Minimise risk of unplanned flooding to Mobilong and Toora floodplain by maintaining levee banks to pre-flood condition.	Foster land use which is adaptive to changing climate and the maintenance of suitable drinking water source quality.	Maintain and enhance, where possible, the social and environmental value of Mobilong and Toora floodplain to the local community.	Work closely with the First Nations community to enhance, where possible, cultural heritage outcomes.	Plan for future use of the site recognising the shared goals of landholders and other interested stakeholders.



Figure 1: Mobilong and Toora Irrigation Areas showing SA Water land holdings

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Mobilong and Toora Irrigation Areas comprise 350 ha of land north of Murray Bridge. SA Water owns the Mobilong Irrigation Area and shares the Toora Irrigation Area with two private landholders. The land SA Water owns was retired from commercial dairy farming between 2003 and 2007, through a need to protect drinking water source quality.

Land management challenges have persisted since the acquisition of the land, encompassing issues such as salinisation due to inadequate watering and drainage infrastructure. Additionally, there are ongoing impacts from acid sulfate soil exposure during the Millennium Drought, and drainage problems as a result of extensive flooding in late 2022 and early 2023.

Prior to the flooding, SA Water was trialing options for the best use for this land involving a combination of options such as:

- revegetation with native species,
- re-establishing irrigation for environmental purposes under an Environmental Land Management Allocation (ELMA),
- implementing low-impact agriculture,
- limited recreational activities (e.g. walking access along levee banks).

Following the dewatering on Mobilong and Toora, there is an opportunity to consider how to restore the SA Water land in a way where it can be resilient to a changing climate whilst providing maximum social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits.

1.2 The Master Plan

Opportunities exist to optimise the future use of the Mobilong and Toora land areas, given their close proximity to Murray Bridge township, desires of the community for recreational activities, and the potential to support low-impact agricultural initiatives, while continuing to protect the quality of the drinking water offtakes and other critical infrastructure.

The Master Plan outlines the purpose, long term vision, and goals for the development and management of the Mobilong and Toora area. It also provides an overview of the current state of the site, the current challenges and knowledge gaps. Community and stakeholder engagement has played a pivotal role in the overall process. Valuable input has been sought from First Nations and Ngarrindjeri leaders, as well as from private landholders and waterholders with infrastructure at the site. Input has also been sought from immediate neighbors and various local and state government agencies. This collaborative engagement has shaped the potential opportunities and identified preferred pathways for future investment decisions.

The Master Plan sets out a number of aspirational land use recommendations to guide decision-makers, stakeholders, and the community toward a desired future state. It ensures that development is organised, efficient, and aligned with the needs and values of the Mobilong and Toora areas.

SA Water requires partnerships with community, government and other organisations to implement the proposed land use changes to Mobilong and Toora.

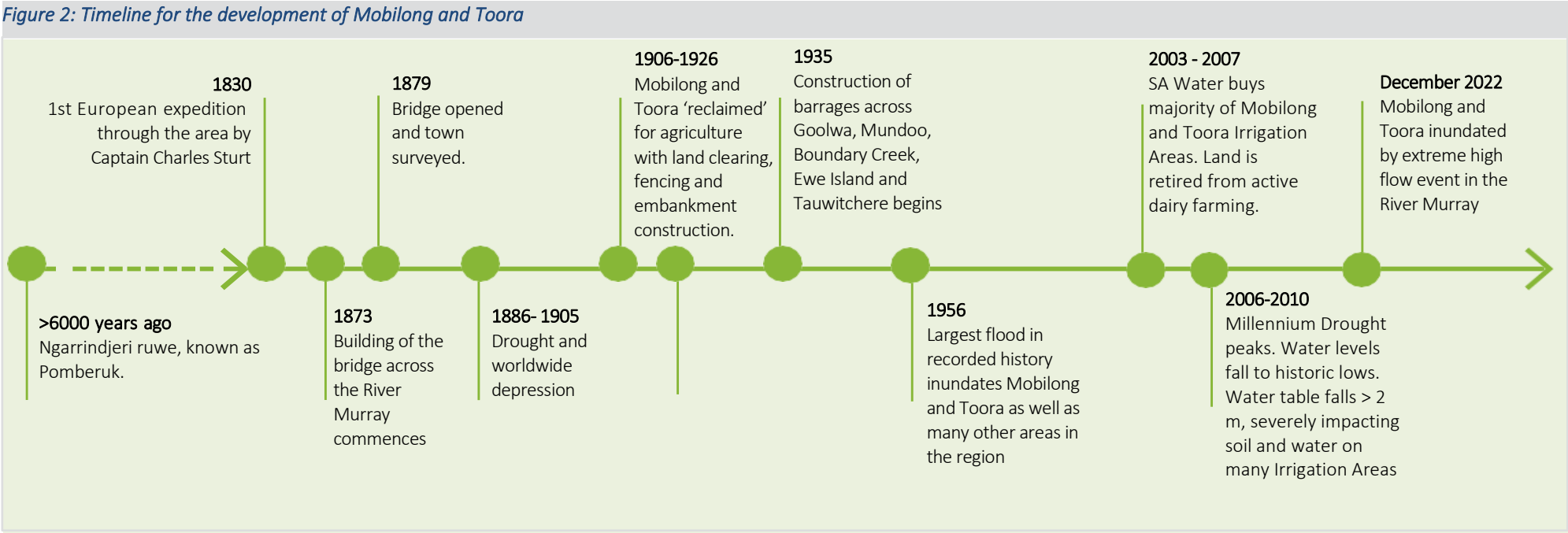


1.3 Regional History

The Lower River Murray and Lower Lakes region, known as *Yarlular-Ruwe*, are traditionally owned by the Ngarrindjeri people. Mobilong holds significant cultural importance, as indicated by the Ngarrindjeri name *Moopthalwangk*, meaning 'haven for the birds.' The presence of shell middens in the Pomberuk area, encompassing Mobilong and Toora Irrigation Areas, offers evidence of human occupation at the site for at least the past 6000 years (Wilson et al., 2012). Ngarrindjeri people have likely inhabited the Lower Murray and Lakes Ruwe region for approximately 18,000 years. Protecting the essential cultural heritage sites in Pomberuk is of utmost importance.

Captain Charles Sturt led the initial European expedition to the region in 1830. Construction of the first and longest bridge over the River Murray commenced in 1873, and it was officially opened in 1879, giving rise to the establishment of the 'Mobilong' township. In 1940, the town underwent a name change to Murray Bridge. Throughout the years, the region has experienced both extensive droughts and floods. The most notable floods occurred in 1956, followed by those in 1931, and the most recent flood spanned from December 2022 to February 2023. The Millennium Drought, recorded as the most severe drought in recorded history, persisted from 1997 to 2009.

Figure 2 provides a general timeline of important events in the development of Mobilong and Toora.



1.4 Planning Context: Planning and Zoning

The Mobilong and Toora areas are located in the Rural City of Murray Bridge (RCMB) Local Government Area (LGA). These areas comprise multiple land parcels which is zoned as "Conservation" in the *South Australian Planning and Design Code* with several planning overlays including *Environment and Food Production Area*, *Hazards (Bushfire - General)*, *Hazards (Flooding)*, *Murray-Darling Basin*, *Native Vegetation*, *Prescribed Water Resources Area*, *River Murray Flood Plain Protection Area*, and *Water Resources*.

The desired outcome (DO) for a conservation zone:

DO1 *The conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and natural ecological processes for their ability to reduce the effects of climate change, for their historic, scientific, landscape, habitat, biodiversity, carbon storage and cultural values and provision of opportunities for the public to experience these through low-impact recreational and tourism development.*

The desired outcomes for the River Murray Flood Plain Protection Area Overlay:

DO 1 *Conservation and protection of water quality and the riverine environment, provision for environmental water flows, the protection of life and property against flood risk, and recognition of the riverine environment as an important ecological, tourist and recreational resource.*

DO 2 *Development for the purpose of recreation (e.g. landings, jetties, houseboat moorings), water extraction, wetland management and irrigation management (e.g. channel, pumping stand, flood gate).*

Several development restrictions (e.g. relating to buildings and wastewater infrastructure) exist on the land as it is located below the 1956 River Murray flood level. The land is also within the River Murray Protection Area defined in the *River Murray Act 2003*, the River Murray Water Protection Area defined in the *Environment Protection Act 2003*.

The development restrictions and Desired Outcomes in the South Australian Planning and Design Codes have guided the vision and design of the land uses in Mobilong and Toora.

1.5 Key knowledge gaps

There are some key knowledge gaps that have been identified which may influence on the future land uses identified as part of the Master Planning process:

- Inundation levels:
Understanding how the flood plains will be affected by different river flow regimes, considering different scenarios for the levee banks.
- Infrastructure and levee reinstatement:
Assessing how changes in levee structures will impact SA Water's ability to maintain, operate, and develop critical infrastructure including drinking water offtakes, roads and power infrastructure.
- Land use suitability and capability:
Evaluating the opportunities and risks associated with different land uses and determining their suitability under different levee scenarios (e.g., revegetation, agriculture, and recreational options).
- Regulatory compliance:
Ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and statutory requirements.
- Cost analysis:
Evaluating the immediate and continuous expenses linked to the adoption of various land uses, encompassing installation, upkeep, and adherence to compliance requirements.
- Community benefits:
Evaluating the prospective social, environmental, cultural, and economic advantages of various options for the broader community, extending beyond the benefits specific to SA Water.



Crops on Toora Irrigation Area

1.6 Stakeholder engagement

Active engagement and involvement of stakeholders has been vital throughout the Master Planning process, ensuring the development of a well-informed plan capable of meeting the needs and aspirations of the community.

In Stage 1, over 60 stakeholders were engaged, including adjoining landholders, neighbours, Toora Irrigation Trust, SA Power Networks, Electranet, Rural City of Murray Bridge, Ngarrindjeri leaders, and pertinent State Government entities. During Stage 2, feedback on the Draft Master Plan was gathered from more than 70 individuals, and this valuable input has been integrated into the final Master Plan.

SA Water will continue to work closely with stakeholders to progress the implementation of the Master Plan and the long-term cultural, economic and environmental sustainability of the Mobilong and Toora area.

Key messages from all engagement:

- Consideration of Ngarrindjeri environment, culture, water employment opportunities, wellbeing, education, sharing/connection to country

- Provision for passive recreation – such as walking trails, cultural experiences, fishing and canoeing/kayaking.
- Improved land management and aesthetic at both Mobilong and Toora, including pest and weed management.
- Prioritisation of salinity and acid sulfate soil management.
- Need for enhanced connection with Pomberuk/Hume Reserve.
- Retention of some low input farming activities.
- Improved environmental outcomes through revegetation and/or wetlands.
- Access and clearance for infrastructure maintenance and emergency vehicles.
- Traffic management along access roads.
- Identifying partnership opportunities between SA Water and stakeholders for project implementation.
- No impact on adjoining landowners and their land uses.

STAKEHOLDER TIMELINE



2. Challenges and opportunities

2.1 Past and current challenges

Land at Mobilong and Toora was bought by SA Water and retired from active dairy farming between 2003 and 2007 to protect the drinking water supply off-take (located between the two areas) from water quality risks arising from discharges associated with grazing land uses (Sims 2013).

Approximately nine hectares of land was strategically revegetated with native species based on land condition surveys conducted by Rural Solutions SA in 2008. The trial intended to test which native species could tolerate the local conditions. SA Water has retained its Environmental Land Management Allocation (ELMA) and has invested significant funds over recent years to reinstate and upgrade infrastructure to support ELMA delivery. Along with the revegetation, land management activities such as weed control, paddock slashing, and track maintenance have been implemented both during and since the drought. Strategic discharges of drainage water

have also been conducted to alleviate flooding of access roads.

Applying irrigation water is a key requirement to manage the naturally highly saline regional groundwater (which discharges in the Irrigation Areas) and to prevent the salinisation of the site. Sampling in 2014 (Philcox 2014) and in 2022 (Leyden et al. 2023) has confirmed that continued and enhanced application of ELMA will be required to prevent further deterioration. Trials have shown salt and sodicity affected land can be restored with irrigation (Mosley et al. 2017).

During the severe and sustained Millennium Drought which peaked from 2006-2010, the River Murray and water table levels in the region dropped up to two metres. The alluvial clay and sub-soils dried and cracked in many of the Lower Murray Reclaimed Irrigation Areas, including Mobilong and Toora. Many of the region's soils contained acid sulfate soils below 80 cm depth, which had built up over the last 100

years under stable water level regimes (i.e. after river regulation). The drying and cracking of subsoils led to the oxidation of these acid sulfate soils. Once the water table was restored following drought breaking rain in 2010 acidity and metals were mobilised to drains (Mosley et al. 2014, Fitzpatrick et al. 2017). Acid sulfate soils remain highly acidic ($\text{pH} < 4$) at depth in Mobilong and Toora, and drain levels must be maintained at an appropriate depth to prevent pulses of acidity and heavy metals from the sub soils (Leyden et al. 2023).

In December 2022 and early 2023, Mobilong and Toora experienced extensive flooding when levee banks were breached during an exceptionally high flow event on the River Murray. Soil sampling following inundation showed a reduction in surface soil salinity in some areas but remains high at depth (Leyden et al. 2023).

2.2 Addressing the challenges post-flood

The flooding of Mobilong and Toora not only affected SA Water assets but also had a considerable impact on other landowners and neighbouring properties.

Toora Road, which abuts Mobilong and Toora, plays a crucial role for local traffic. The inundation of the flood plain has impacted access in this area. SA Water is collaborating with the Rural City of Murray Bridge to ensure that future plans prioritise continuous access which meets the needs of the community.

There are also critical electricity assets that traverse Toora floodplain. Through the Toora Trust and Master Planning work, SA Water will closely coordinate with Electranet and other relevant stakeholders to drive a comprehensive long-term plan for the Toora levee and floodplain, ensuring the integrity of the interconnector assets are maintained.

SA Water is committed to addressing any identified safety risks on SA Water land and work with the Toora Trust, landholders, neighbours, Department for Environment and Water, Rural City of Murray Bridge and Electranet. The dewatering has now concluded.



Southern end of Toora Irrigation Area looking towards Mobilong during flood. The SA Water drinking water supply offtake is shown on the left of the picture with the road to this infrastructure inundated along with the public road in the foreground

2.3 Opportunities

The recent flood and its related consequences offer an opportunity to contemplate a long-term vision and strategy for the site which would aim to improve social, environmental, cultural, and economic outcomes for Mobilong and Toora. It is important to note that future opportunities for SA Water land exclude livestock or intensive horticulture to ensure the continued protection of water quality near the pipeline offtakes.

SA Water has invested significantly in recent years to upgrade ELMA infrastructure, including installation of a discharge pump and underground pipeline at Mobilong and a siphon at Toora. Following the dewatering, the underground pipeline at Mobilong was completed in December 2023, with an additional siphon at Toora completed in early 2024.

In addition, Mobilong and Toora exhibit elevated levels of soil organic carbon in comparison to the national average and many of the soils retain high phosphorus levels. This indicates the site will be adaptive to revegetation, which also has been shown previously with the establishment of trees following the drought.

Future land uses that have been considered include:

- Continuing current land use and land management (maintain status quo)
- Implementing revegetation efforts, including carbon plantings to offset emissions
- Low-intensity agriculture, such as hay-cutting and research trials
- Establishing wetlands and associated vegetation
- Installing water infrastructure for drinking water and/or agriculture
- Development of recreational infrastructure, such as trails and picnic areas
- Exploring any other potential commercial, cultural or community land uses
- A combination of different options to suit individual land parcels
- Exploring alternative water supply options for Mobilong/Toora water offtake holders. If feasible, this would reduce the requirement for infrastructure across the floodplain/levees



Mobilong Irrigation Area

3. The Master Plan

3.1 Overview

The Master Plan is an aspirational document outlining preferred land uses. The recommended actions set out in Section 4 are currently unfunded and elements will likely require a longer-term approach to implementation and rely on the establishment of partnerships with other organisations including Government departments and non-government bodies.

3.2 Scope

The Master Plan relates only to SA Water managed land at Mobilong and Toora. SA Water does not seek to influence or change the land-uses adjoining its tenure.

3.3 Assumptions

In implementing the Master Plan, SA Water intends to retain land ownership but is open to the prospect of entering agreements with third parties for ongoing management (e.g. lease/licence agreement).

3.4 Vision

New opportunities are supported at Mobilong and Toora which improve climate resilience whilst protecting drinking water supplies, and enhancing the economic, environmental and social outcomes for SA Water and the local community.

3.5 Master Planning principles

The following principles are applied to guide the implementation of the Master Plan.

3.5.1 Principle 1: Minimise risk of unplanned flooding to Mobilong and Toora floodplain by maintaining levee banks to pre-flood condition

SA Water will seek to undertake the following actions now dewatering has concluded;

- Liaise with the Toora Trust and landholders to manage any immediate risk of flooding through damaged sections of the levee
- Facilitate any access required by Electranet and others to maintain and monitor electrical assets
- Manage any identified safety risks on SA Water land on both Mobilong and Toora
- Liaise with DEW (as the custodian of the Mobilong levee) to enable safe and ongoing access to pipeline infrastructure

3.5.2 Principle 2: Foster land use which is adaptive to a changing climate and the maintenance of suitable drinking water source quality.

In the upcoming decades, the probability of experiencing severe droughts and floods is expected to rise due to climate change. Currently, there exists an opportunity to enhance the adaptability of future planning for the Mobilong and Toora site in anticipation of changing climatic conditions.

3.5.3 Principle 3: Maintain and enhance, where possible, the social and environmental value of Mobilong and Toora floodplain to the local community

The Mobilong and Toora site is a high visibility site. The Master Planning process provides an opportunity to enhance, where possible, the social and environmental value of the site to the local community.

3.5.4 Principle 4: Work closely with the First Nations community to maximise, where possible, cultural heritage outcomes.

The Ngarrindjeri people hold traditional ownership of the Lower River Murray and Lakes Ruwe, and the cultural heritage significance of the Pomberuk area is acknowledged. Collaborating with the First Nations community will be a crucial aspect of stakeholder engagement.

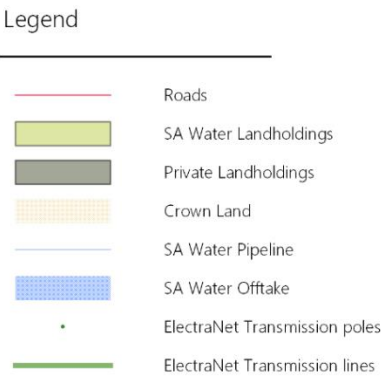
3.5.5 Principle 5: Plan for future use of the site in conjunction with the shared goals of landholders and other interested stakeholders.

Private landholders, the Toora Trust, neighbours, Department for Environment and Water, Local Council and Electranet are important stakeholders in the Master Plan process. SA Water will seek input on preferred pathways and potential opportunities from these stakeholders and to inform future investment decisions

4. Landscape Overview



Map 1: Landholdings, Roads and Infrastructure



4.1 Revegetation, Biodiversity and Conservation

Several land parcels at Mobilong and Toora provide possibilities for revegetation and the restoration of biodiversity. Conservation of biodiversity is an important priority for SA Water and may include re-establishing a diverse mix of native trees, shrubs, sedges, saltbush and grasses. This revegetation effort aims to re-create habitats and contributes to conservation objectives. The design for reforestation will take into account local amenity and undergo additional community consultations, including engagement with the Ngarrindjeri people. Revegetation will likely occur in a staged approach, with land potentially used for agricultural lease opportunities during revegetation planning phase.



Artist Impression of revegetation at Mobilong (looking north-east)

Map 2: Revegetation, Biodiversity and Conservation

Key

- ① Revegetation area - tree, mid-story plant and groundcover species to be matched to local soil conditions
- ② Saltbush Revegetation - Anameka Saltbush
- ③ Wetland or revegetation area adjacent SA Water offtake
- ④ Buffer zone to be established around ElectraNet infrastructure
- ⑤ Fire road buffer

Legend

- Revegetation area
- Saltbush revegetation
- Buffer/revegetation area
- Roads
- Private Landholdings
- Crown Land
- SA Water Offtake
- ElectraNet Transmission lines
- ElectraNet Transmission poles





(Above) Current land use at Toora. (Below) Artist Impression of saltbush revegetation at Toora (looking north)

4.2 Recreation, Heritage and Education

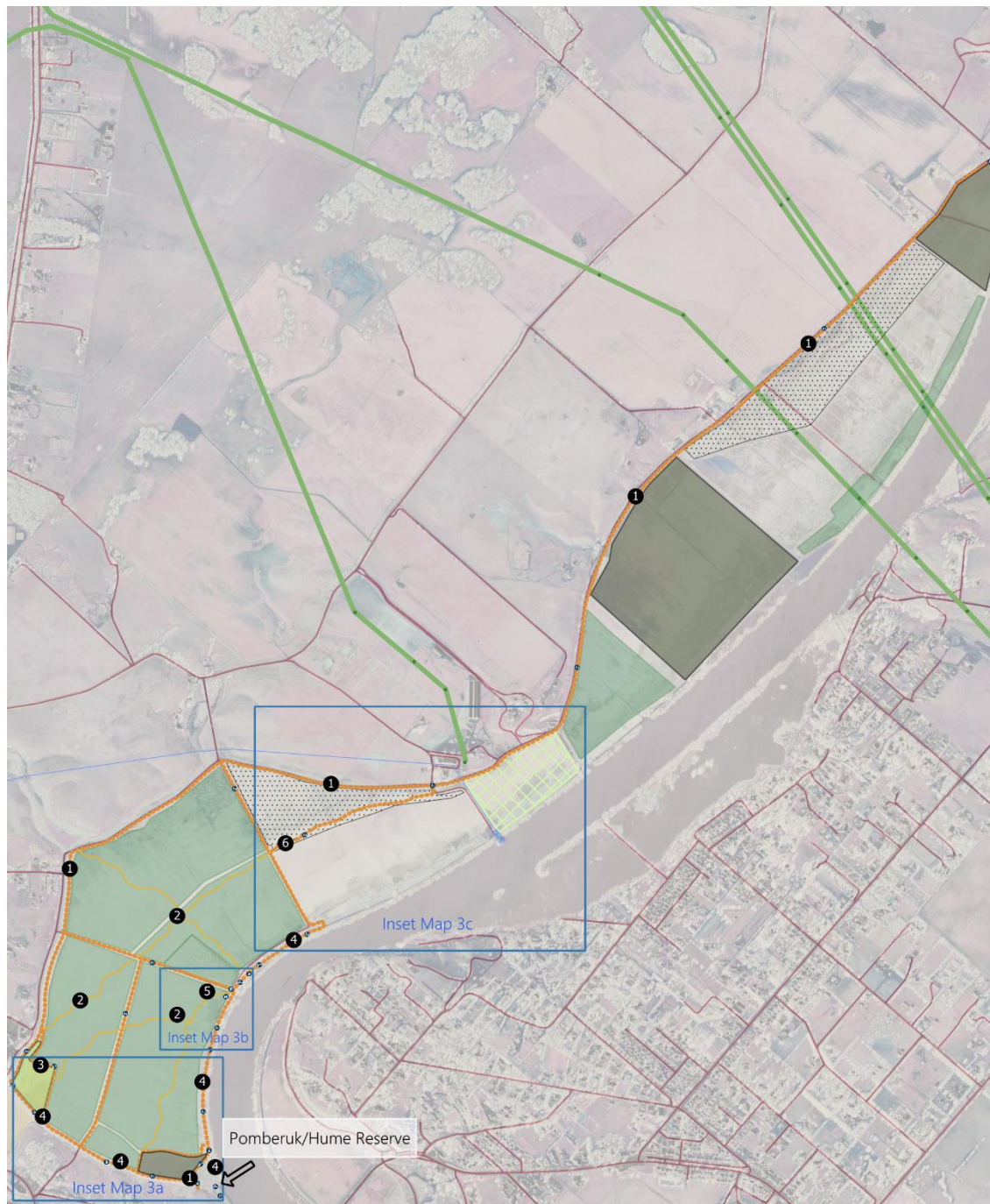
SA Water will explore opportunities with local landowners, the Ngarrindjeri community, Department for Environment and Water and the Rural City of Murray Bridge to upgrade the existing trail network around Mobilong and Toora and consider the connection through to Pomberuk/Hume Reserve.

It is acknowledged that the establishment of a trail along the Toora levee will require careful coordination and collaboration with key stakeholders, including the rehabilitation of the levee structure. Similarly, it is understood that the establishment of trails adjacent to public roads will need to be considered carefully to ensure pedestrian and traffic safety risks are well managed. In this regard, exploring potential road closures could provide an opportunity to enhance the safe recreational use of these areas.

Working together with the Ngarrindjeri community, it is envisioned that educational signage could be displayed along the trails. SA Water will also assess the value of adding additional walking trails on Mobilong once revegetation is established. Enhancements such as bench seating, picnic tables, toilets and opportunities for passive recreation (birdwatching, fishing, biking and canoeing/kayaking launches) could serve as features within these areas.



Mobilong levee bank walking trail



Map 3: Recreation, Heritage and Education

Key

- ① Trail network and signage to be upgraded in partnership with the Rural City of Murray Bridge
- ② Meandering walking trails to be instated once revegetation established
- ③ Creation of wetland bird habitat and sanctuary - increased waterflow to low lying land through pipeline from SA Water channels
- ④ Trail upgrade, educational signage in partnership with Ngarrindjeri community, birdwatching
- ⑤ Picnic tables and toilets (to be instated once revegetation established)
- ⑥ New walking trail adjacent saltbush revegetation

Legend

- Walking trail upgrade
- Walking trail post revegetation
- Wetland
- Roads
- Private Landholdings
- ElectraNet Transmission lines
- SA Water Offtake
- Buffer/revegetation area
- Revegetation area
- Saltbush revegetation



Inset Map 3a Recreation, Heritage and Education: Mobilong

Key

- 1 Trail network, signage and seating to be upgraded in partnership with RCMB
- 2 Ngarrindjeri heritage signage
- 3 New walking trail around wetland - birdwatching and seating
- 4 Passive recreation: walking, fishing, birdwatching, biking
- 5 Walking trail along existing road
- 6 Meandering walking trails to be instated once revegetation established

Legend

- Walking trail upgrade
- Walking trail post revegetation
- Wetland
- Wetland pipeline
- Revegetation area
- 👤 Birdwatching
- 🚣 Canoe Kayak launch
- 👤 Ngarrindjeri heritage signage
- 🚶 Walking Trail
- Private Landholdings



(Above) Current land use at Mobilong near Hume Reserve/Pomberuk. (Below) Artist Impression of recreation node at Mobilong.



Inset Map 3b

Recreation, Heritage and Education: Moblong

Key

- 1 Walking trail/kayak launch parking
- 2 Ngarrindjeri heritage signage
- 3 Picnic tables and toilets once revegetation established
- 4 Passive recreation: walking, fishing, birdwatching, biking, kayaking
- 5 Walking trail along existing road
- 6 Meandering walking trails to be instated once revegetation established

Legend

- Walking trail upgrade 
- Walking trail post revegetation 
- Revegetation area 
- Ngarrindjeri heritage signage 
- Walking Trail 
- Canoe Kayak launch 
- Picnic Tables 
- Toilets 
- Parking 



(Above) Current land use on Mobilong near levee. (Below) Artist Impression of recreation node at Mobilong.



Inset Map 3c Recreation, Heritage and Education: Mobilong

Key

- ① Walking trail
- ② New walking trail adjacent saltbush revegetation
- ③ Gate (for restricted access)
- ⑤ Walking trail along existing road
- ⑥ Meandering walking trails to be instated once revegetation established

Legend

- Walking trail upgrade
- Walking trail post revegetation
- Birdwatching
- Gate
- Walking Trail
- Revegetation area
- Buffer/revegetation area
- Saltbush revegetation
- Agricultural lease
- SA Water Offtake
- SA Water Pipeline
- ElectraNet Transmission lines



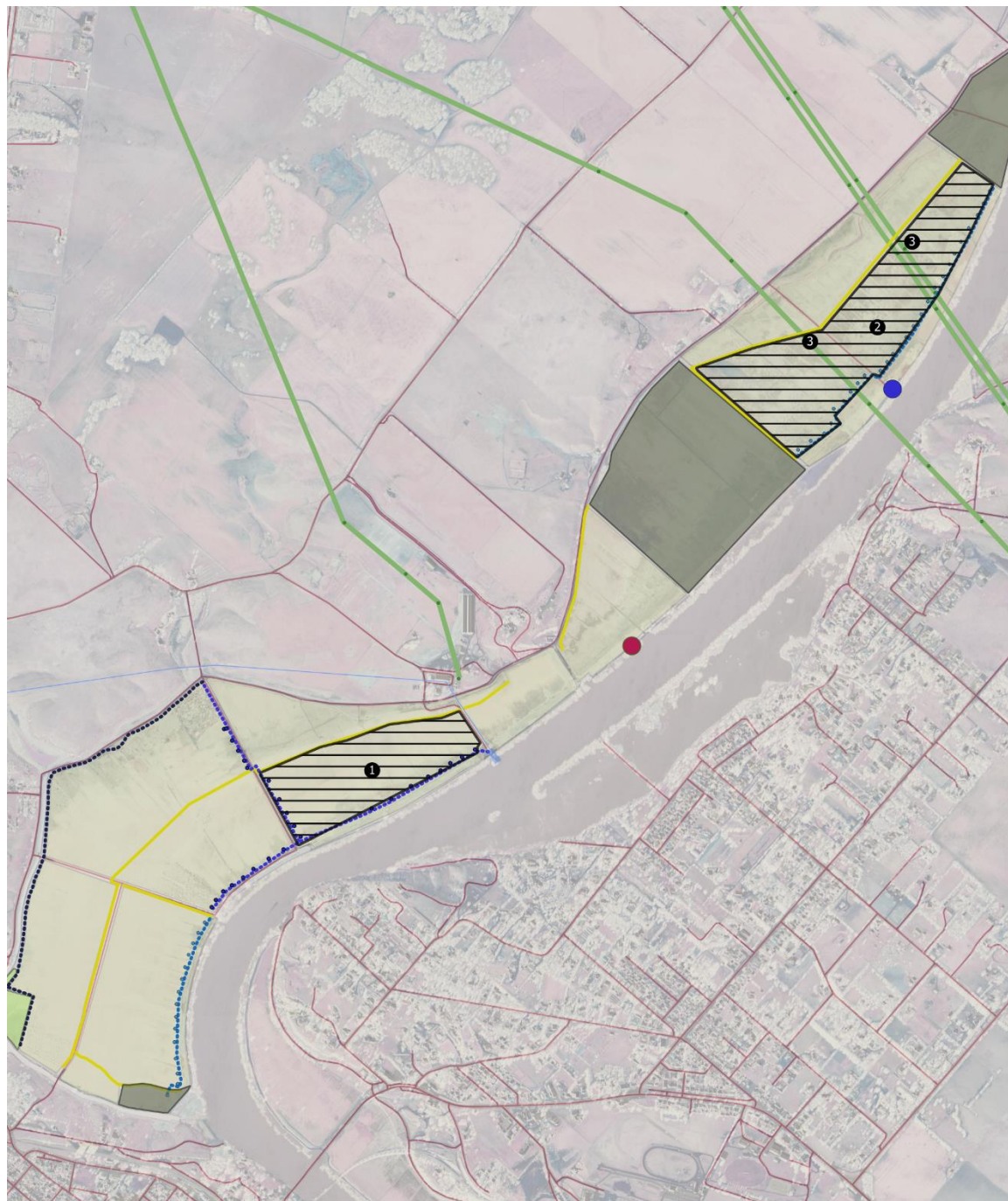
(Above) Current land use on near SA Water offtake. (Below) Artist Impression of revegetation near SA Water offtake

4.3 Agricultural Lease Opportunities

There is potential for some parcels of land on Mobilong and Toora (currently owner by SA Water) to be retained for low input agriculture, such as hay and fodder production. These areas also offer possibilities for conducting agronomy trials or other agricultural-orientated programs, and likely opportunities for short term leases whilst other areas planned for revegetation (See Map 2) are being costed and initiated. It is anticipated that any partnerships will be developed via an open expression of interest, with any subsequent activity managed through a license agreement with SA Water.



(Above) Current land use at Toora. (Below) Artist Impression of agricultural lease opportunities and revegetation at Toora



Map 4: Agricultural Lease Opportunities

Key

- ① Low input agricultural lease or potential research trials
- ② Low input agricultural lease
- ③ Buffer zone to be established around ElectraNet infrastructure

Legend

-  Agricultural lease
-  SA Water Landholdings
-  Private Landholdings
-  Irrigation pipeline -future
-  Irrigation pipeline -future
-  Irrigation points - current
-  Irrigation points - future
-  Irrigation channel
-  Current Toora siphon
-  Future Toora siphon
-  Salt Drains (operational)
-  ElectraNet Transmission lines
-  ElectraNet Transmission poles
-  SA Water Pipeline
-  SA Water Offtake



(Above) Current land use at Mobilong. (Below) Artist Impression of agricultural lease opportunities and revegetation at Mobilong

5. Implementing the Master Plan

The Mobilong and Toora Master Plan provides a high-level, long-term vision for the future of SA Water's land at Mobilong and Toora.

After an extensive consultation process that engaged more than 70 stakeholders including adjoining landowners, local residents, community leaders, the Ngarrindjeri community as well as Government and non-government organisations, the Master Plan has now been finalised. The finalised plan will serve as the foundation for the site's future management.

Projects to deliver the Master Plan, including the establishment of trails and recreation infrastructure, revegetation and other site works, are as yet unfunded.

Future implementation works will be dependent on a number of factors including further engagement and partnerships with stakeholders, business case analysis, and securing funding commitments.

SA Water will continue to engage with stakeholders through the implementation phase. If you would like to stay involved or have any queries, please contact SA Water via customercare@sawater.com.au or ring 1300729283.



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