2026-2036







WIMMERA WATERWAY STRATEGY

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

VICTORIA State Government Australia

Wimmera CMA



WEST WIMMERA

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West Wimmera local area - overview

About the West Wimmera local area

The West Wimmera local area, located roughly halfway between Melbourne and Adelaide along the Victoria–South Australia border, is the largest region within the Wimmera catchment spanning 710,600 hectares. It contains the majority of the catchment's wetlands, which are highly diverse in type, vegetation, wildlife and waterbird species.

The region is geographically divided by the Little Desert, creating distinct northern and southern landscapes. South of the Little Desert National Park receives higher rainfall - around 615 mm per year - while the north is considerably drier, averaging around 475 mm per year and supporting fewer seasonal wetlands.

Edenhope is the largest town in the West Wimmera municipality, followed by Kaniva (see Figure 7**Error! Reference source not found.**). West Wimmera has approximately 4,000 residents. [36]

Agriculture is the primary land use and economic activity. Farming enterprises use 44% of West Wimmera for cropping and 25% for grazing of modified pastures. South of the Little Desert, broadacre cropping and sheep farming are most common. Irrigated crops and pasture cover about 5.5% of land. Nature conservation makes up 15.5% of land use. [37]

The West Wimmera region has the greatest use of groundwater for irrigation compared to other regions of the Wimmera catchment. This allows for the addition of water-dependent agriculture, such as vegetable production, in addition to cereals grown throughout the catchment. However, this can impact waterways and wetlands relying on this groundwater.

Given the abundance of wetlands, remnant vegetation and associated wildlife across West Wimmera, the area holds strong cultural connections for First Nations Peoples.

Rivers and streams

The Strategy recognises many small streams in West Wimmera. These streams are small and only flow following high-volume runoff. These include Thompson, Yalla, Koijak, Mosquito, Morambro and Naracoorte creeks which transport water into South Australia. In the northern part of West Wimmera, waterways are less common; however, chains of wetlands occur, such as those near Lawloit Ridge. Small creeks connect these wetland systems and larger waterways such as Tatiara and Nalang creeks may also flow west into South Australia, though typically only during very wet years.

In the area's south-west, Mosquito Creek feeds into the Ramsar-listed Bool and Hacks Lagoons in South Australia, making it a priority for the district. This stream has supported growling grass frogs (*Litoria raniformis*) and native fish, including the carp gudgeon (*Hypseleotris spp*) and flathead gudgeon (*Philypnodon grandiceps*). Historically, it had a reliable base flow from groundwater available, however this is now rare, which threatens the creek's ability to support water-dependent species in the future.

Wetlands

The West Wimmera is unique due to the myriads of seasonal wetlands in its landscape. While many wetlands are protected in parks and reserves, thousands of smaller, more seasonal wetlands exist on private land.

The West Wimmera local area is home to about 66% of the Wimmera's wetlands - more than 2,100. Many are shallow seasonal wetlands that fill following winter and spring rainfall and dry out during summer and early autumn. There are more than 50 saline wetlands and numerous deep, more permanent open freshwater bodies.

There is a large amount of native vegetation remaining in and south of the Little Desert. This provides good habitat connectivity on a north–south axis, with an alternating dune-swale system supporting hydrologically connected chains of wetlands in the swales and many of the larger patches of native vegetation connected via the dunes.

Many of region's wetlands are important for providing unique habitat for diverse bird species. Many species are threatened, including the brolga *(Antigone rubicunda)* and freckled duck *(Stictonetta naevosa)*. However, most wetlands are isolated and within extensive agricultural land. This has led to compounding threats and varying levels of capability to support ecological function.



Figure 7. West Wimmera local area. Information boxes are colour-coded by feature type: blue for rivers and streams and teal for wetlands.

Mosquito Creek and Tributaries and other west-flowing streams

Stream Values

Environmental values

Mosquito Creek and its tributaries are of high environmental value because they historically provide inflows into the Bool and Hacks Lagoons Ramsar Site in South Australia. Threatened species including Yarra pygmy perch *(Nannoperca obscura),* southern bell frogs *(Rainoidea raniformis)* and dwarf galaxias *(Galaxiella pusilla)* have been recorded in Mosquito Creek. The vulnerable yellow-bellied glider (*Petaurus australis*) has also been recorded in the creek's riparian vegetation, in Meereek State Forest and farmland. However, Mosquito Creek no longer, or rarely, receives base flow which reduces its ability to support these environmental values as it historically did.

Upper Mosquito Creek's riparian vegetation consists of Endangered Creekline Sedgy Woodland and Plains Woodland. Into the lower stretches, it transitions to Vulnerable Riparian Woodland with fragments of Plains Woodland and Endangered Creekline Grassy Woodland along its tributaries. Endangered Drainage-line Woodland and Escarpment Shrubland also exists along streams in the north towards the Little Desert National Park.

Cultural values

Connections between First Nations Peoples and Country are reflected in many ways including artefacts, scar trees and creation stories featured around wetlands, remnant vegetation and associated wildlife of the West Wimmera local area. Protection and respectful management of cultural values associated with West Wimmera local area sites is a focus of ongoing collaboration.

Social and recreational values

Seasonal duck hunting is permitted along specific sections of waterbodies and on public land in accordance with Game Management Authority guidelines.

Given the ephemeral nature of the West Wimmera's streams, social and economic values are limited. Local residents value the streams in their local areas.

Economic values

West Wimmera's streams struggle to receive sufficient water because of a combination of land modification, climate change and reduced groundwater. This limits their economic value due to their reduced ability to reliably support water supply for stock and domestic purposes and provide an outlet for tourism and recreation.

Stream condition

The 2010 Index of Stream Condition regarded West Wimmera local area rivers and streams as having insufficient data to gather accurate condition scores. Only one stream received a score, with the longest reach of the Mosquito Creek being in 'moderate' condition.

Threats and drivers of change

Hydrology - Climate change and dry conditions

Reports indicate Mosquito Creek previously had a consistent base flow supported by groundwater inflows. However, due to the increased demand for groundwater for irrigation, stock and domestic purposes and forestry in the region, along with reduced recharge, the water table has lowered beyond the creek's reach. This means Mosquito Creek flows intermittently, following sufficient rainfall generating runoff.

Weeds and pest animals

The Wimmera Invasive Plant and Animal Strategy identifies that the control of bridal creeper *(Asparagus asparagoides)*, other weeds and rabbits will improve the quality of remnant-threatened vegetation communities. [22]

South-west Wimmera and Northern Wimmera Plains (western section) Wetlands

Wetland Values

Environmental values

The substantial number of wetlands in the West Wimmera are of very high value. Long chains of wetlands provide connectivity for frogs, birds and native vegetation.

Many waterbirds, including threatened species such as brolgas (*Antigone rubicunda*) and freckled ducks (*Stictonetta naevosa)*, rely on these wetlands for habitat and breeding locations.

Saline lakes of the 'Natimuk-Douglas Chain of Lakes' provide unique habitat to support internationally significant numbers of bird species including banded stilts (*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus)*, red-capped plovers (*Charadrius ruficapillus)* and red-kneed doteralls (*Erythrogonys cinctus*). [38] These lakes also provide habitat for many migratory species including the 'endangered' common greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*), 'near-threatened' red-necked stint (*Calidris ruficollis),* 'vulnerable' sharp-tailed sandpiper *(Calidris acuminata*) and 'critically endangered' curlew sandpiper *(Calidris ferruginea)*. [39] These species are listed in international migratory bird agreements including Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement and the Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement.

The region contains threatened Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains, listed as critically endangered under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.*

Extensive endangered Plains Woodland Ecological Vegetation Class interacts with most West Wimmera wetlands. There are also scattered depleted Brackish Lake Aggregates and Heathy Herb-rich Woodlands. [6]

Cultural values

Given the abundance of wetlands, remnant native vegetation and associated wildlife that remains across the West Wimmera there continues to be a strong connection between Country and First Nations Peoples. Lakes including Lake Ratzcastle are associated with significant Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

Social and recreational values

The West Wimmera is renowned for its wetlands and the filling of lakes after a season of heavy rain provides a spark for regional confidence, activity and tourism. Larger wetlands, including lakes Wallace, Charlegrark, Ratzcastle and Bringalbert, have significant regional recreational and social value.

Lake Wallace, at Edenhope, has annual events including the Edenhope Fishing Competition and the 'Henley on Lake Wallace' festival. Being a central focus of Edenhope, with 70 houses and many other facilities with lakeside views, it directly affects the amenity, tourism and liveability of the area. In 2022-23 total recreational water facility users totalled 16,100. [9]

Lake Charlegrark has only dried twice in recorded history - 1870-1877 and 2005-2009. It therefore provides a reliable outlet for recreation, particularly boating and angling. There are camping and water-activity facilities including powered camping and self-contained cottages. [9] The lake also hosts annual events including the Lake Charlegrark Country Music Marathon.

Lakes Bringalbert and Ratzcastle have less water reliability with fewer camping facilities compared to the other large lakes and receive lower numbers of recreational participants. But they too generate a district community 'buzz' for people keen to soak up social as well as environmental benefits that water provides.

Economic values

Lake Wallace makes the greatest economic contribution of West Wimmera lakes with a total contribution of $293,700 to the local economy. Lake Charlegrark follows with $174,600, then lakes Ratzcastle and Bringalbert with $30,600 and $49,000 respectively.

These lakes are a drawcard for tourism with over 70% of recreational users not living in the West Wimmera local area. [9]

Wetland condition

Native vegetation

Native vegetation in the region's many shallow seasonal wetlands is highly diverse, with water-dependent species booming during wet years. Most West Wimmera wetlands are located on agricultural land and where riparian native vegetation is highly fragmented.

Wetland monitoring shows that wetland vegetation conditions vary considerably, depending on the history of land use and management. Wetland vegetation on public land is typically in good to excellent condition, but varies more broadly on private land, with many grazed wetlands exhibiting good condition and diversity when wet, while cropped wetlands are in poor condition.

The presence of hollows in large trees including river red gums surrounding many lakes and wetlands provide nesting opportunities for arboreal mammals and hollow-nesting bird species such as the Critically Endangered South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne*) and some waterbirds.

Habitat in the west of the region is known to support the vulnerable growling grass frog (*Litoria raniformmis*), with sightings increasing during wet years. (40)

Extensive endangered Plains Woodland Ecological Vegetation Class interacts with most West Wimmera wetlands. There are also scattered rare depleted Brackish Lake Aggregates and Heathy Herb-rich Woodlands. (6)

Threats and drivers of change

Climate change and dry conditions

In a drying and unpredictable climate with increasing water extraction, reduced water availability threatens water quality and its ability to support priority values.

The recreational opportunities provided by wetlands in the West Wimmera are strongly influenced by climate and land use. Many local wetlands, particularly those with small catchments, do not contain water for as long as they once did. For example, Lake Wallace at Edenhope has shown to be at risk of a changed hydrologic regime due to climate change and improved agricultural practices to retain soil moisture.(15)

Increased rainfall is also expected which risks excess nutrients from agricultural runoff entering wetlands promoting algal blooms. This can affect the recreational use of larger lakes. Lakes Wallace, Ratzcastle, Charlegrark and Bringalbert are the most popular lakes for recreation which have all been impacted by blue-green algae. The economic benefits from the lakes are affected by water levels and water quality.

Weeds and pest animals.

The Wimmera Invasive Plant and Animal Strategy identifies that control of bridal creeper, other weeds and rabbits will improve the quality of remnant threatened vegetation communities. (22) Landcare group members have observed deer populations growing and expanding into new areas, potentially impacting on waterways.

Ribbon weed affected the usability of Lake Wallace for recreation, impacting boat access.

Modifications

There are 2,174 wetlands in the West Wimmera and 610 of these have no modification. In 2017, 514 wetlands were cropped compared to 235 in 2004. Dams in wetlands increased from 786 to 963 between 2004 and 2017. The Victoria Land Cover Time Series indicates that between 1985 and 2019 seasonal wetlands reduced in area from 22,000 to 18,000 hectares.(25) This indicates there was a continued impact on wetlands natural processes during this period.

The cropping or modification of wetlands reduces their ability to provide environmental benefits. This is most evident in the West Wimmera's shallow seasonal wetlands. (41)

Impacts of recreation

Managing community access to waterways so that it is safe and does not impact on biodiversity, water quality and amenity of natural areas has been a focus for Wimmera CMA, councils and community groups.

The community has a strong desire to access public areas for recreation, particularly waterways. This access contributes to liveability and opportunities to improve the economy through tourism and recreation. For example, West Wimmera Shire Council and partner organisations developed a management plan for Lake Wallace to ensure the lake is developed and used in a way that sustains its values. (41)

Stakeholder and community feedback

Wimmera CMA invited stakeholders and community members to contribute to Strategy development. Stakeholders in the West Wimmera local area highlighted the following waterways as important:

- Mosquito Creek
- Tatiara Creek
- Lake Wallace
- Lake Charlegrark
- Lake Bringalbert
- Lake Ratzcastle
- Miga Lake

Stakeholders provided several suggestions to guide future waterway management across the local area. Key themes included:

- **Exploring alternative water supply options:** Some stakeholders supported investigating groundwater, pipeline connections and other integrated water management approaches to help improve water security for wetlands and reduce pressure on existing water sources.
- **Improving water quality and managing blue-green algae risks:** Stakeholders highlighted the need to reduce the occurrence and impacts of blue-green algae outbreaks in recreational lakes to protect environmental values, public health and recreational opportunities.
- **Protecting priority wetlands**: Some stakeholders supported identifying and protecting high-value wetlands, including shallow wetlands on private land, to maintain biodiversity, habitat values and ecological function.
- **Supporting landholder stewardship**: Stakeholders highlighted the importance of providing incentives, advice and engagement opportunities to encourage landholders to protect waterways and wetlands, including reducing stock access and limiting activities like cropping that degrade aquatic and riparian environments.
- **Managing invasive species:** Participants identified the ongoing management of pest plants and animals as a priority, with a focus on preventing the establishment and spread of invasive species that threaten environmental values.
- **Supporting recreational lake management:** Stakeholders expressed support for implementing and contributing to management plans for priority recreational lakes and facilities and infrastructure to balance environmental, recreational and community objectives. Participants highlighted the need for strategies that encourage appropriate recreational use of wetlands and reserves while minimising impacts on environmental and cultural values.

Priority areas for management

The Strategy identified the West Wimmera's priority areas for management:

- Wetlands with high environmental value
- Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains
- Mosquito Creek and tributaries
- Tatiara Creek and tributaries
- Wetlands with high social and economic value, including:
    - Lake Wallace
    - Lake Charlegrark
    - Lake Ratzcastle
    - Lake Bringalbert

Together, these areas hold the highest ecological, cultural and recreational value and face the greatest management needs. Details of the prioritisation process are described in a supporting document to the Strategy.

West Wimmera local area - Implementation plan

The following tables outline management actions for the Mosquito Creek and tributaries and other west-flowing streams and wetlands in the south-west Wimmera and the western section of the Northern Wimmera Plains.

These actions are intended to be implemented over the ten-year period from 2026 to 2036 to help achieve desired environmental, cultural, social and recreational outcomes for the West Wimmera local area.

Management actions are shaded green for high priority and orange for medium priority. Actions with no shading are low priority. Unless otherwise specified, actions are currently funded through the Environmental Contribution Levy and other funding sources until 2028. For the purposes of the Strategy, funding is assumed to continue at current levels through to 2036.

This Plan is a living document that will be updated over time to reflect changes in funding, resources and other factors influencing catchment condition and management.



Native herb, spike centaury (Schenkia australis), at Lake Wallace.

Implementation plan - Mosquito Creek and tributaries and other west-flowing streams

This Implementation Plan maintaining and improving where possible the ecological values of the Mosquito Creek and tributaries and other west-flowing streams, especially Tatiara Creek. A key focus is enhancing riparian habitat, strengthening landscape connectivity and improving ecosystem resilience through targeted on-ground works and long-term stewardship.

Management actions are grouped in this Plan according to management themes:

Management theme	Table number
Enhancing riparian habitat, landscape connectivity and resilience.	Table 25

Appendix 1 contains the logic framework outlining the medium-term outcomes, values, threats and management actions that underpin this Plan. The key values supported and threats addressed by the Plan are summarised below.

Key values supported by this implementation plan
Catchment area feeding the Bool and Hacks Lagoons Ramsar Site in South Australia.
Threatened species, including Yarra pygmy perch, southern bell frogs and dwarf galaxias.
Threatened native vegetation communities.
Strong community connection to waterways.

Key threats addressed by this implementation plan
Reduced flows from climate change, drought and altered water regimes.
Grazing by stock.
Invasive plants and pest animals.

Enhancing riparian habitat, landscape connectivity and resilience

Table 25. Management actions associated with maintaining or improving riparian areas.

Priority area	Medium-term outcomes (MO)	Contribution to the medium-term outcomes (What the management action seeks to influence to achieve the outcome).	Management action	Amount by 2036	Responsible parties (Lead organisations are **bold**).	Connection with other plans or strategies	Status
Mosquito Creek and tributaries. Tatiara Creek and tributaries.	**MO2.** Priority areas have improved management to enhance habitat, landscape connectivity and resilience. **MO7.** Healthier waterways enable more On Country activities for First Nations Peoples. **MO10.** Stewardship increases, with more people taking action to care for waterways.	Riparian habitat extent and the condition of river red gum communities are maintained or improved. The connectivity of riparian habitat is maintained or improved, enabling the movement and dispersal of terrestrial species.	Support private landholders to protect and manage riparian areas on their properties by managing stock access and controlling weeds, foxes and rabbits.	10 km. 50 ha.	**Wimmera CMA.** Private landholders. Trust for Nature.	*Wimmera Proportion of Waterways Protected – Stage 2 (2024).* *Wimmera Invasive Plant and Animal Management Strategy (2019).* *Trust for Nature Statewide Conservation Plan 2021-2030.*	Continuation of work under the previous regional waterway strategy.
			Reduce the impact of problem invasive fauna on riparian vegetation by controlling rabbits.	50 ha (annually) of pest animal control.	**Wimmera CMA.** Public land managers. Agriculture Victoria. Landcare groups. Private landholders.		
			Reduce the impact of weeds on riparian vegetation by controlling problem weeds.	50 ha (annually) weed control (woody and non-woody).			

Implementation plan - South-west Wimmera and Northern Wimmera Plains Wetlands

This Implementation Plan focuses on maintaining and improving where possible the ecological values of wetlands in the south-west Wimmera and the western section of the Northern Wimmera Plains. Management actions such as invasive species control, habitat restoration, community partnerships and riparian vegetation and buffer zone maintenance and improvement will address key threats and improve long-term resilience.

Management actions are grouped in this Plan according to management themes:

Management theme	Table number
Reducing threats to wetlands and maintaining values.	Table 26
Supporting recreational access in balance with environmental and cultural values	Table 27

Appendix 1 contains the logic framework outlining the medium-term outcomes, values, threats and management actions that underpin this Plan. The key values supported and threats addressed by the Plan are summarised below.

Key values supported by this implementation plan

High concentration and diversity of wetland types and associated plants and animals, forming a major wetland complex.

Critically endangered wetland community, Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains.

Support high biodiversity, particularly wetland plants, frogs, birds and invertebrates.

Support threatened plants and animals, including nationally threatened growling grass frogs, and provide breeding habitat for threatened brolgas.

Frequently co-located with **endangered buloke vegetation communities**.

Strong cultural connections and values for Wotjobaluk Nations Peoples.

Community values and stewardship, including active community groups.

Recreational opportunities including walking, fishing, yabbying, camping, bird watching, water sports and duck hunting.

Economic values, including water supply, tourism and community events centred around wetlands.

Key threats addressed by this implementation plan

Reduced flows and inundation from climate change, drought and altered water regimes.

Changes to hydrology such as channels, drains and dams in the wetland basin and surrounds.

Cropping of the wetland basin and riparian zone.

Invasive plants and pest animals.

Habitat degradation, including overgrazing and recreation impacts.

Introduction of nutrients from cropping practices in or beside the wetland.

Lack of connectivity, with narrow buffer areas generally surrounded by agricultural land.

Reducing threats to wetlands and maintaining values.

Table 26. Management actions associated with reducing threats to wetlands with high environmental value and maintaining environmental and other values.

Priority area	Medium-term outcomes (MO)	Contribution to the medium-term outcomes What the management action seeks to influence to achieve the outcome.	Management action	Amount by 2036	Responsible parties (Lead organisations are **bold**).	Connection with other plans or strategies	Status
Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains. Wetlands with high environmental value.	**MO3.** Wetland modification, loss and deterioration of condition occurs at a declining rate. **MO10.** Stewardship increases, with more people taking action to care for waterways.	The rate of wetlands impacted by modifications including drainage changes, dam construction, cropping and new land development slows or stabilises over time. Wetland buffers, wetland vegetation communities and wetland physical form are maintained or improved on private and public land.	Implement community education activities to increase awareness of cropping, grazing and drainage impacts on wetlands, the values of wetlands and appropriate conservation management techniques.	To be determined based on funding.	**Wimmera CMA.** Landcare. Trust for Nature.	*Wimmera Wetland Asset Strategy.*	Continuation of work under the previous regional waterway strategy.
			Support private landholders to protect and manage wetlands on their properties by controlling stock access, reducing the impact of weeds and pest animals, and maintaining natural hydrology.	80 ha (annually). 10 permanent conservation covenants.	**Wimmera CMA.** Trust for Nature. Private landholders.	*Trust for Nature's Statewide Conservation Plan 2021-2030.* *Wimmera Wetland Asset Strategy.*	Continuation of work under the previous regional waterway strategy.
Public wetlands.	**MO3.** Wetland modification, loss and deterioration of condition occurs at a declining rate. **MO7.** Healthier waterways enable more On Country activities for First Nations Peoples. **MO10.** Stewardship increases, with more people taking action to care for waterways.	Wetland buffers, wetland vegetation communities and wetland physical form are maintained or improved on private and public land.	Control pest animals in priority areas to reduce their impact on key wetland values.	50 ha (annually).	**Wimmera CMA.** **Parks Victoria.** **DEECA – Public land management.** **Barengi Gadjin Land Council.** Landcare.	*Wimmera Invasive Plant and Animal Management Strategy 2019.*	Continuation of work under the previous regional waterway strategy.
			Control weeds in priority areas to reduce their impact on key wetland values.	50 ha (annually).			
			Monitor for new incursions and spread of pest plants and animals. Treat problem populations to prevent new or greater establishment, where feasible.	1 partnership per year in collaboration with land managers.	**Wimmera CMA.** **Parks Victoria.** **Barengi Gadjin Land Council.** **Local Government.** Landcare.		

Supporting recreational access in balance with environmental and cultural values

Table 27. Management actions associated with supporting recreational access and amenity while minimising impacts on environmental and cultural values.

Priority area	Medium-term outcomes (MO)	Contribution to the medium-term outcomes (What the management action seeks to influence to achieve the outcome).	Management action	Amount by 2036	Responsible parties (Lead organisations are **bold**).	Connection with other plans or strategies	Status
Large public wetlands including: Lake Wallace. Lake Charlegrark. Lake Ratzcastle. Lake Bringalbert.	**MO6.** Waterways identified as high priority for recreation and amenity provide enhanced recreational opportunities and community benefits, while minimising impacts on their environmental values.	High-priority recreational waterways provide safe, inclusive and well-maintained access that supports a range of recreational activities. Visitor impacts are effectively managed through infrastructure, site design and access controls that prevent environmental damage. Community members increasingly use and enjoy waterways for recreation, relaxation, cultural activities and connection with nature.	Improve infrastructure and sustainable management of recreational lakes.	To be determined.	**West Wimmera Shire Council.** **Committees of Management.** **Public land managers.** Wimmera CMA.	*Conservation Action Plan for parks and reserves managed by Parks Victoria – Wimmera.* *Lake Wallace Strategic Plan 2022-2032.*	New action.
			Increase recreational user awareness of low impact recreation at wetlands.	To be determined.	**Wimmera CMA.** **DEECA.** **Parks Victoria.** Landcare.		New action.
Lake Wallace.			Manage ribbon weed to enable boating access for recreational fishing.	As required. 1 partnership.	**West Wimmera Shire Council.** Wimmera CMA.	*Lake Wallace Strategic Plan 2022-2032.*	Continuation of existing work.
Lake Charlegrark.			Develop a management plan for Lake Charlegrark to support sustainable social, economic, cultural and environmental outcomes.	1 management plan.	**Lake Charlegrark Foreshore Committee.** **Parks Victoria.** West Wimmera Shire Council. Wimmera CMA.		New action.
Lake Bringalbert.			Develop a management plan for Lake Bringalbert to support sustainable social, economic, cultural and environmental outcomes.	1 management plan.	**Bringalbert Foreshore Committee.** **Friends of Lake Bringalbert.** **Parks Victoria.** West Wimmera Shire Council. Wimmera CMA.		New action.