

How bushfires impact water quality: figures 2–5

Figures 2–5 support the information found at www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/water/estuaries/estuaries-research/bushfire-affected-waterways/how-bushfires-impact-water-quality.

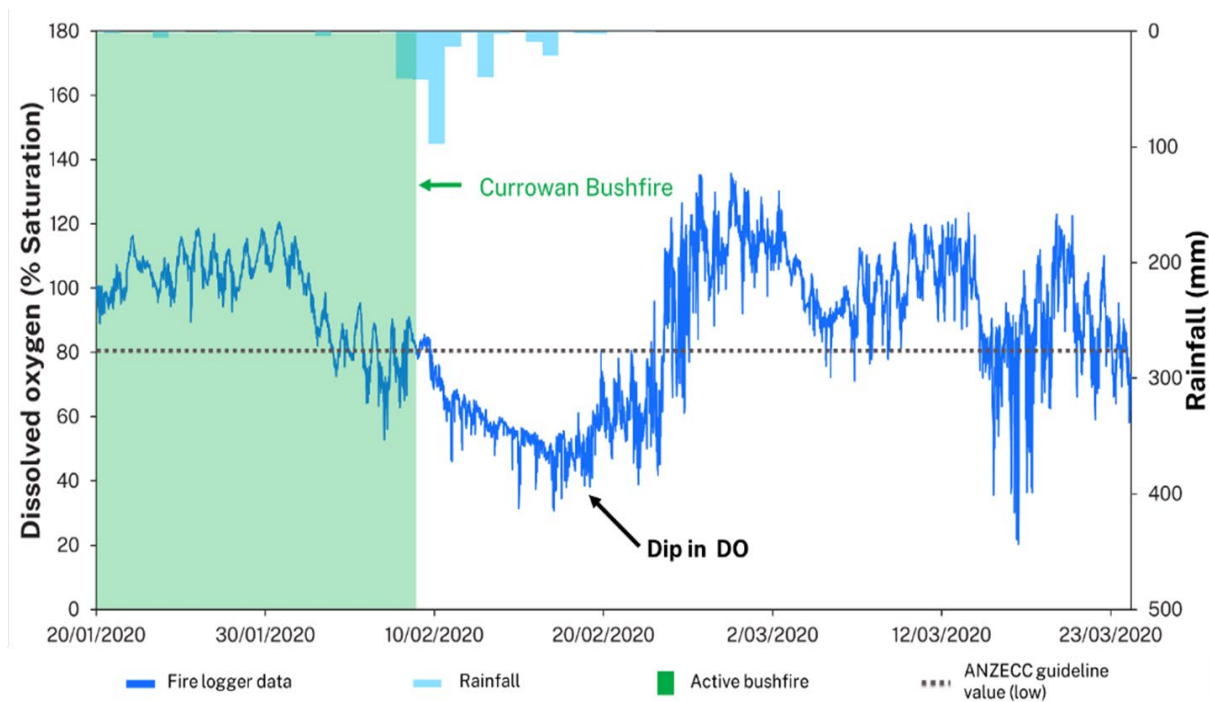


Figure 2 Levels of dissolved oxygen (DO) (blue line) in Lake Conjola during and after the 2019–20 Black Summer bushfires. The guideline value for DO (black dotted line) for south-east Australian estuaries is indicative of optimal estuary health (ANZECC, 2000). Rainfall data (blue bars) was measured at the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) station at Ulladulla.

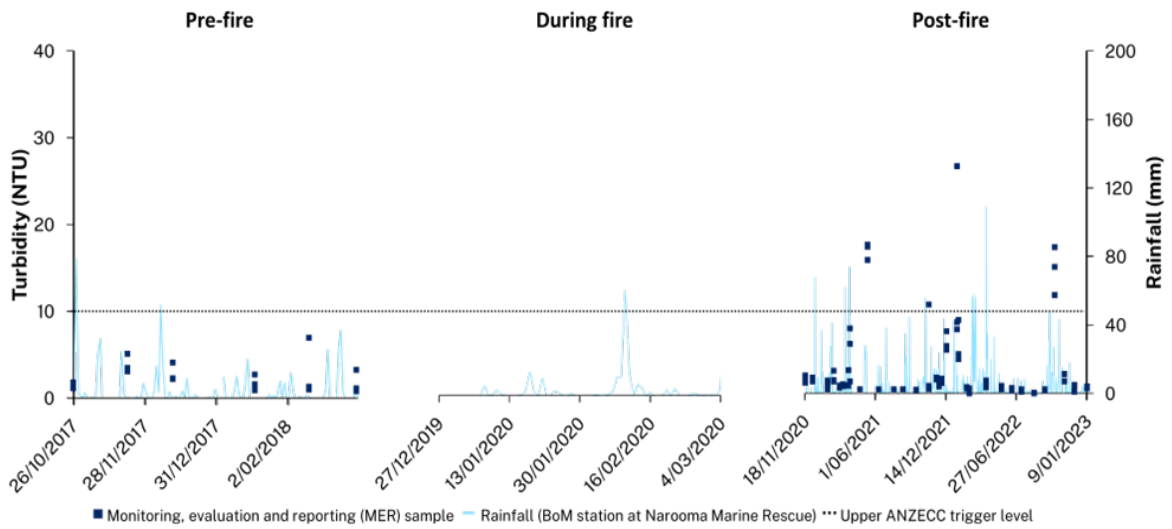


Figure 3 Turbidity levels prior to, during, and after the 2019–20 Black Summer bushfires for Wallaga Lake (coastal lake). Rainfall data was measured at the BoM station at Narooma Marine Rescue. The maximum ANZECC (2000) guideline value for turbidity for south-east Australian estuaries (presented) is indicative of optimal estuary health conditions.

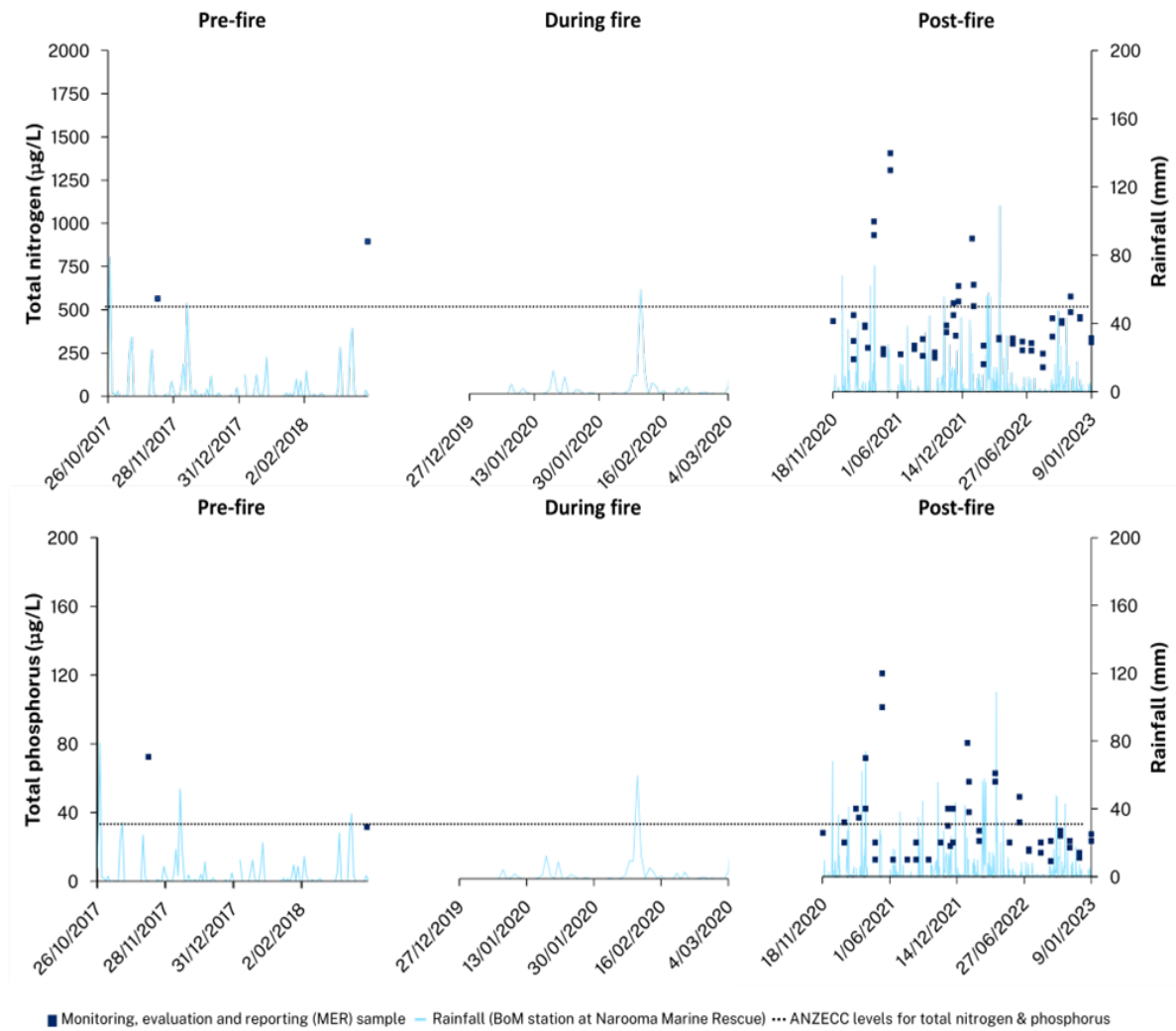


Figure 4 Levels for total nitrogen and phosphorus (µg/L) before and after the 2019–20 Black Summer bushfires in Wallaga Lake (coastal lake). Rainfall data obtained from the BoM station at Narooma Marine Rescue. ANZECC (2000) guideline values for total nitrogen and phosphorus are indicative of optimal estuary health conditions.

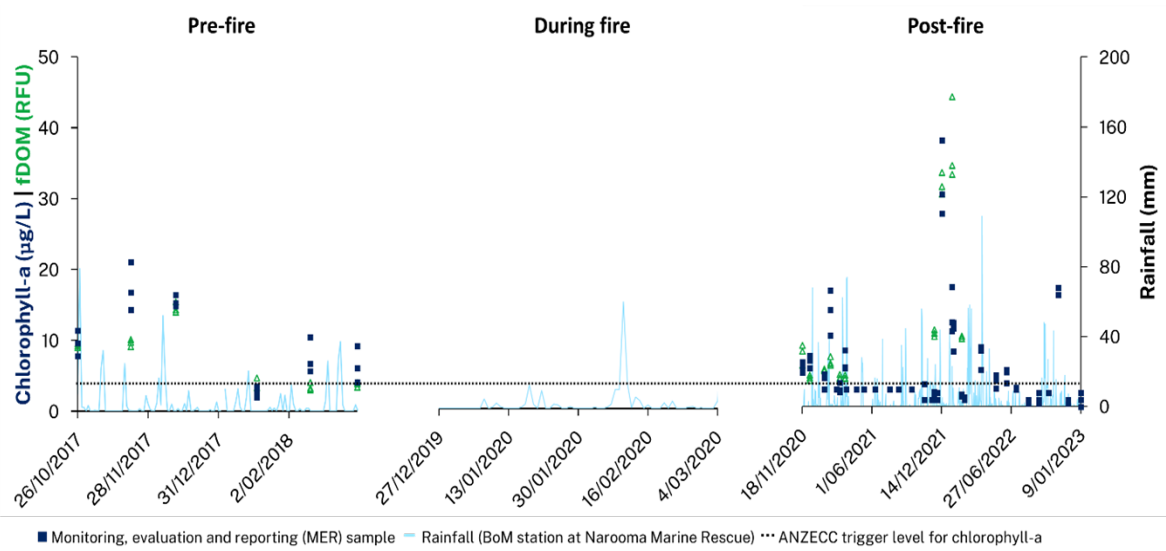


Figure 5 Chlorophyll-a and fluorescent dissolved organic matter (fDOM) levels prior to, during and after the 2019–20 Black Summer bushfires in Wallaga Lake. Rainfall data obtained from the BoM at Narooma Marine Rescue. The ANZECC (2000) guideline value for chlorophyll-a is indicative of optimal estuary health conditions.