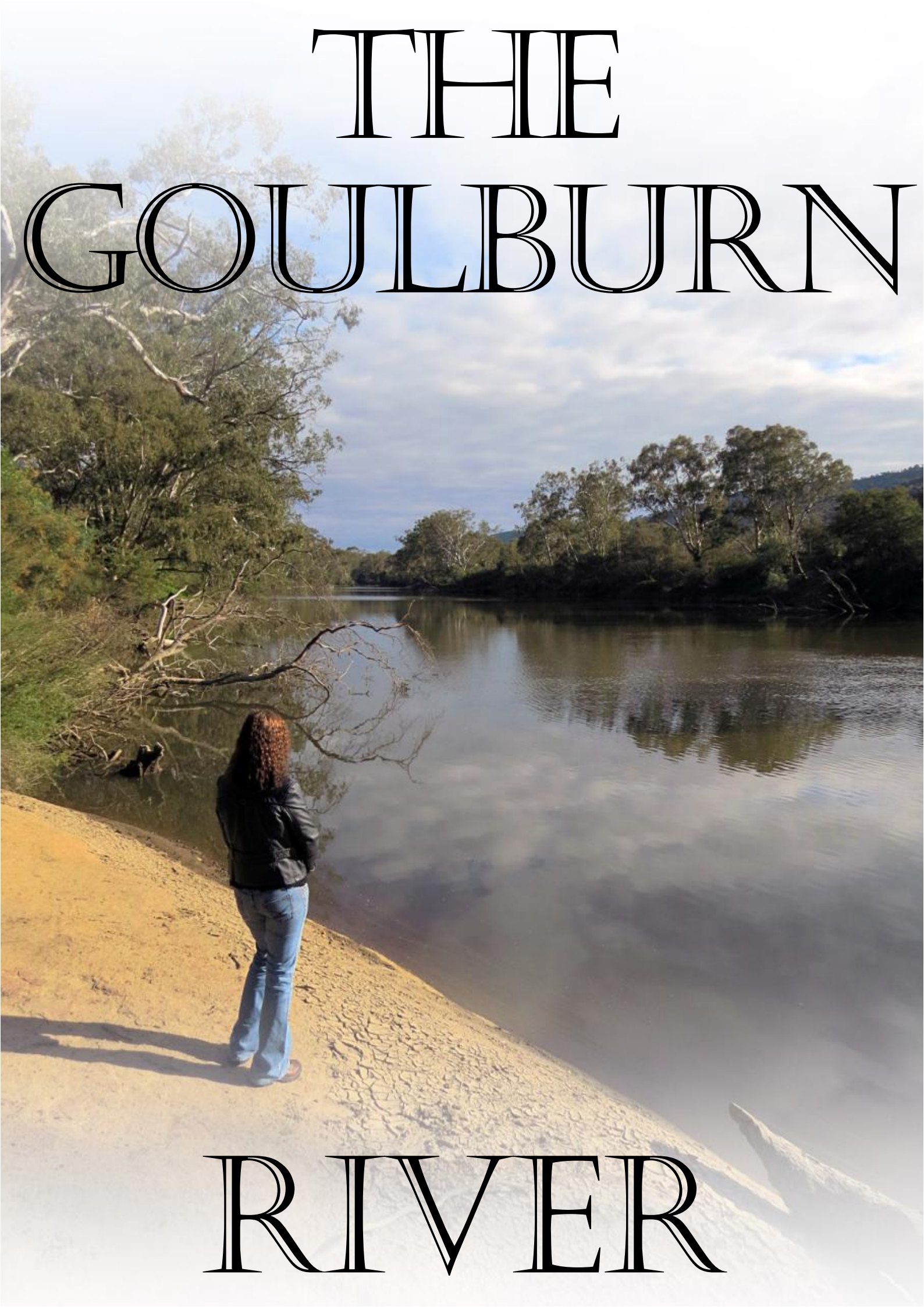
THE GOULBURN RIVER



NATURAL
WATERWAYS
SERIES

THE GOULBURN RIVER

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FACTSHEET #246
Saturday, 17 October 2020

CONTENTS

THE GOULBURN RIVER

Name:	**Goulburn River**
Location:	Inland Victoria
Length:	654 km
Size:	Largest river in Victoria
Discharge:	Annual mean - 3040 GL

The Goulburn River is Victoria's largest and longest river, and is responsible for irrigating a large section of the drier inland area of the state. Two major irrigation weirs exist along the Goulburn River.

The Goulburn River is Victoria's largest river with an outflow exceeding all other Victorian rivers. It is also Victoria's longest river at 654 km and one of 18 Victorian Rivers declared under Victoria's Heritage Rivers Act (1992). It finds its source just above Woods Point in the Great Dividing Range, from where it then winds its way through Central Victoria before meeting with the mighty Murray River near Echuca. The Goulburn water catchment area above the Eildon Weir is around 2,000 square kilometres, and around 6,000 square kilometres above the Goulburn Weir at Nagambie.

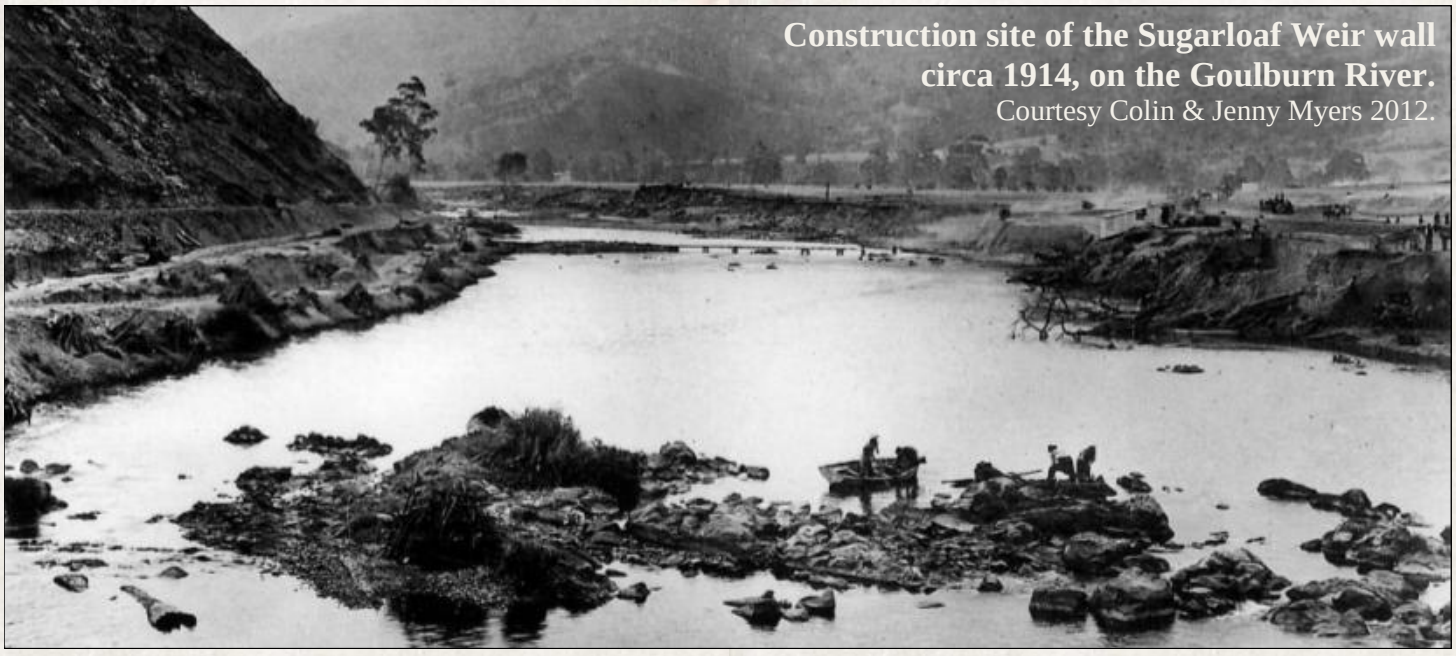
The Goulburn River passes through two weirs during its journey to the Murray River near Echuca (Eildon Weir and Goulburn Weir). Both weirs enable the management of large amounts of water for agricultural purposes. The total mean annual discharge of the river is just over 3,000 GL (gagalitres), being 13.7 percent of Victoria's total discharge. The Eildon Weir is the first and largest weir on the river, holding 3,334,000 ML (megalitres0 at full capacity. Downstream, the smaller Goulburn Weir acts to manage water in concert with the Eildon Weir and has a full capacity of 25,500 ML. The Goulburn Weir diverts water into three different gravity fed channels, whilst still maintaining a healthy river flow for the Goulburn River, as it heads north to where it meets with the mighty Murray River.

THE GOULBURN RIVER

From the Goulburn Weir, water is diverted east via the 'East Goulburn Murray Channel' and west via the 'Stuart Murray' and the 'Cattanach' Canals. Both western bound channels feed into Waranga Basin, a large shallow inland lake with a capacity of 411,000 megalitres, located between Murchison and Rushworth in Central Victoria. From there, water is channelled down the 'Waranga Western Main Channel' to Western Victoria. This gravity fed system of channels allows for an agricultural industry to flourish in areas that would otherwise be too desolate to support such industry.

Aborigines and European arrival:

Long before Europeans arrived in the area, large groups of Aborigines were living beside the Goulburn River and its tributaries. They managed the land and its resources, achieving a happy equilibrium with the bush. They fished the River, built bark canoes and travelled along it, and survived from the abundant flora and fauna that flourished near the river. The first Europeans to encounter the Goulburn River were inland explorers Hamilton Hume and William Hovell, who arrived at the Goulburn River from the north on 3rd December 1824 (near the present site of Molesworth in Central Victoria). The river was named by them after Colonial Secretary Frederick Goulburn. An attempt to have the river renamed after William Hovell in 1831, never gained sufficient momentum. On 8 October 1836, early explorer Sir Thomas Mitchell, the first whiteman to enter the Goulburn Valley, crossed the Goulburn River near current day Mitchellstown after taking a series of measurement, including the water temperature—which was 54^{o} Fahrenheit (12.2^{o} Celsius). He communicated with the local Aboriginal peoples via his Aboriginal guide John Piper and they informed him that the name of the river was 'Bayunga'.



Construction site of the Sugarloaf Weir wall circa 1914, on the Goulburn River.
Courtesy Colin & Jenny Myers 2012.

Tourism




From the time when white man first settled the districts surrounding the Goulburn River and its tributaries, we have been enjoying the many benefits the river provides. Whether a casual picnic with family and friends, painting a scene, taking a photo, fishing, sitting in the shade with a good book or enjoying water sports - the Goulburn Valley is the perfect spot to do so. Even before our time, the Aborigines that first possessed the land, managed the river's resources, lived from its fruits and also found time to enjoy its many benefits.

Today the Goulburn River is central to the tourism industries of the districts that surround it. The river passes through magnificent mountains, lush hills, beautiful flats, forests, bushlands, wetlands, woodlands and farming areas that stretch to the horizon and produce some of Australia's greatest produce and wines. These areas attract tens of thousands of visitors each year, as do highlights such as the Eildon and Goulburn Weirs, and historic areas like Woods Point, Jamieson and Rubicon.




Industry

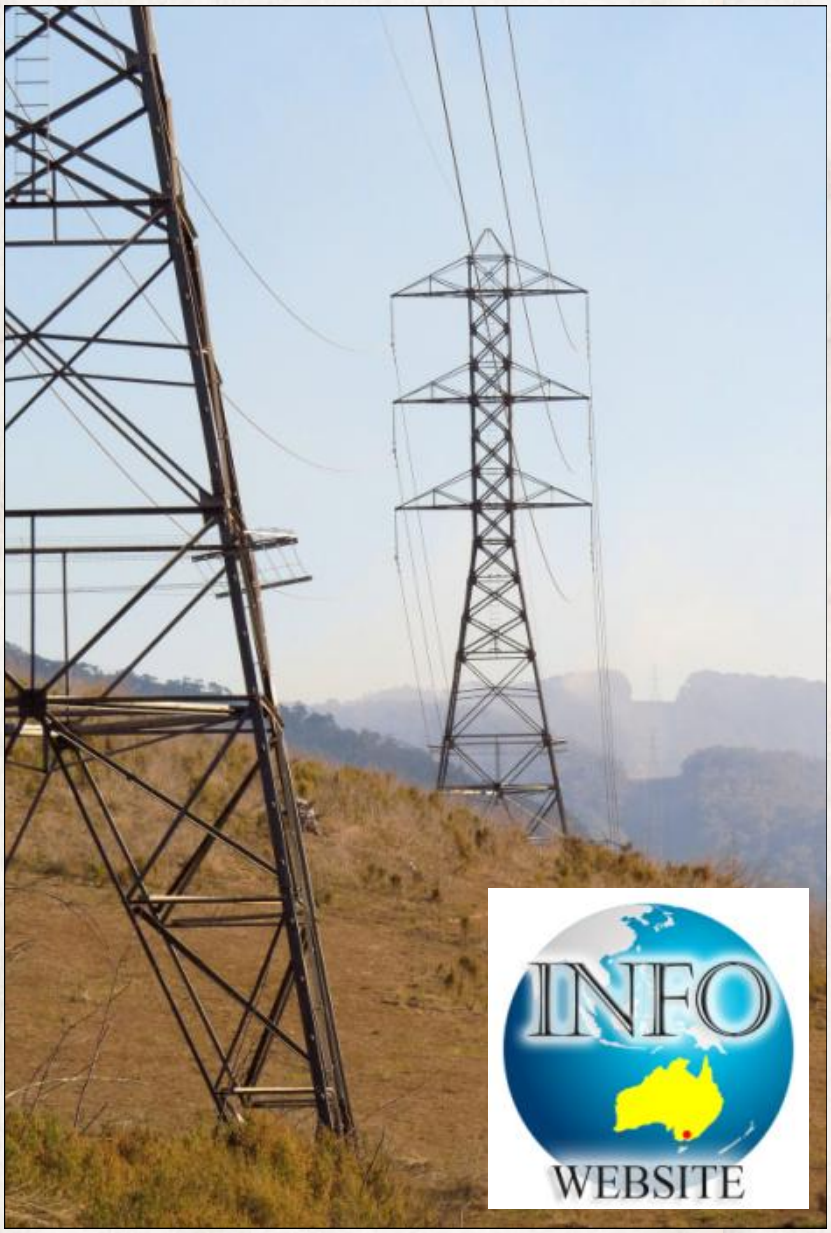
Fishing

Living off the land in the 1930s included fishing the Goulburn River.
Photographer J.P. Campbell. Courtesy Rod Falconer 2012.

White pioneer settlers followed Hume and Hovell, and they quickly came to rely on the Goulburn River as a major source of food. This was of great benefit to the pioneer men and women, who often struggled to find enough food to feed themselves and their growing families. Recreation also became a major source of income for communities along the length of the river, and this is still the case today. Fish such as Brown Trout, Rainbow Trout, Redfin Perch, Golden Perch, Roach, Trench and the European Carp can all be found in the Goulburn River and its tributaries.

Murray Cod, which were once caught in large quantities and sizes along the entire length of the Goulburn, have now gone from the river upstream of Yea. After Eildon Weir was constructed in the 1950s, much of the water flowing from the lake into the Goulburn River, was taken from the bottom of the lake via a large intake tower located above the Power Station. This resulted in much cooler water temperatures along the length of the river, which was detrimental to the Murray Cod which required a warmer water temperature to survive. Today, Murray Cod are released annually into the Goulburn River below Yea and above Nagambie, where the river temperature is warmer and able to better sustain these amazing and often very large fish.

Electricity



Since the construction of the Sugarloaf Reservoir at Eildon in 1927, the Goulburn River has been used for electricity generation.

The original Sugarloaf Power Station was in use until 1951, when work on the larger dam wall with a higher capacity power station commenced. Today a modern four turbo generator hydroelectric power plant operates below the main wall of Eildon Weir. A smaller generation plant operates at the Lower Pondage spillway at the head of the Goulburn River.

The electricity generation potential at Eildon is around 150 megawatts when operating at full potential. Although once state owned, the power plants are now privately owned and sell power back to the power grid.

Agriculture

At its very essence, agriculture is considered to be the science of farming, and includes the cultivation of soil for crops and the processes of raising livestock (animals) for meat, wool and other products.

The Goulburn River has been used for agricultural farming from when farming first started in Victoria. In the early 1900s, the Victorian Government built weirs for the holding and management of water for irrigation purposes. Along the Goulburn River these weirs were the 'Sugarloaf Weir', 'Big Eildon' Weir and 'Goulburn Weir'. The Sugarloaf Weir was replaced by the Big Eildon Weir in the mid 1950s. The other two weirs continue to be used as a part of the Goulburn River irrigation system.

Today, agricultural farming includes: dairy farming, the raising of livestock for meat, crops such as grapes for wine production, wheat, barley, canola, oats, lentils, chickpeas, cereal rye, green tea, and even the production of large sheets of lawn grass for sale to those wishing to establish quickly grassed areas, or for sporting venues to re-establish ovals.

Irrigation

Irrigation channel management near Waranga Basin.

Irrigation is a support industry built around the Agricultural Industry. The Goulburn River has been used for irrigation of the State's Northern Central and Northern Country since Europeans first settled the drier and often arid areas.

Today, farmers buy water rights for allocations of water for agricultural purposes, such as: dairy farming, the meat industry, as well as for crops such as wheat, barley, canola, etc.

Water allocations are purchased annually from the Goulburn-Murray Water Catchment Authority. Allocations are subject to the water catchment's ability to supply water. During drought for instance, Goulburn-Murray Water may only be able to supply 50 percent of the allocation, so a farmer who has purchased water from the Authority, would then only be authorised to take 50 percent of his allotment.

Eildon Weir holds water caught from the catchment area of the Goulburn River and re-releases it back onto the River at Eildon. The Goulburn Weir holds back water, releasing it at prescribed times into three channels, as well as back into the Goulburn River, which then weaves its way to the Murray River.

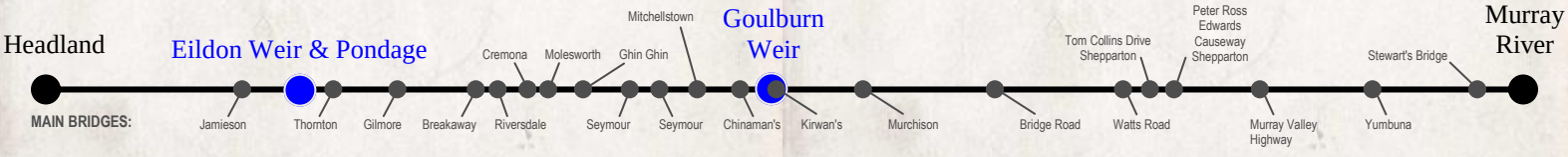
BRINGING ART TO LIFE

BY CREATING, SHARING AND INSPIRING

ARTWORKZ

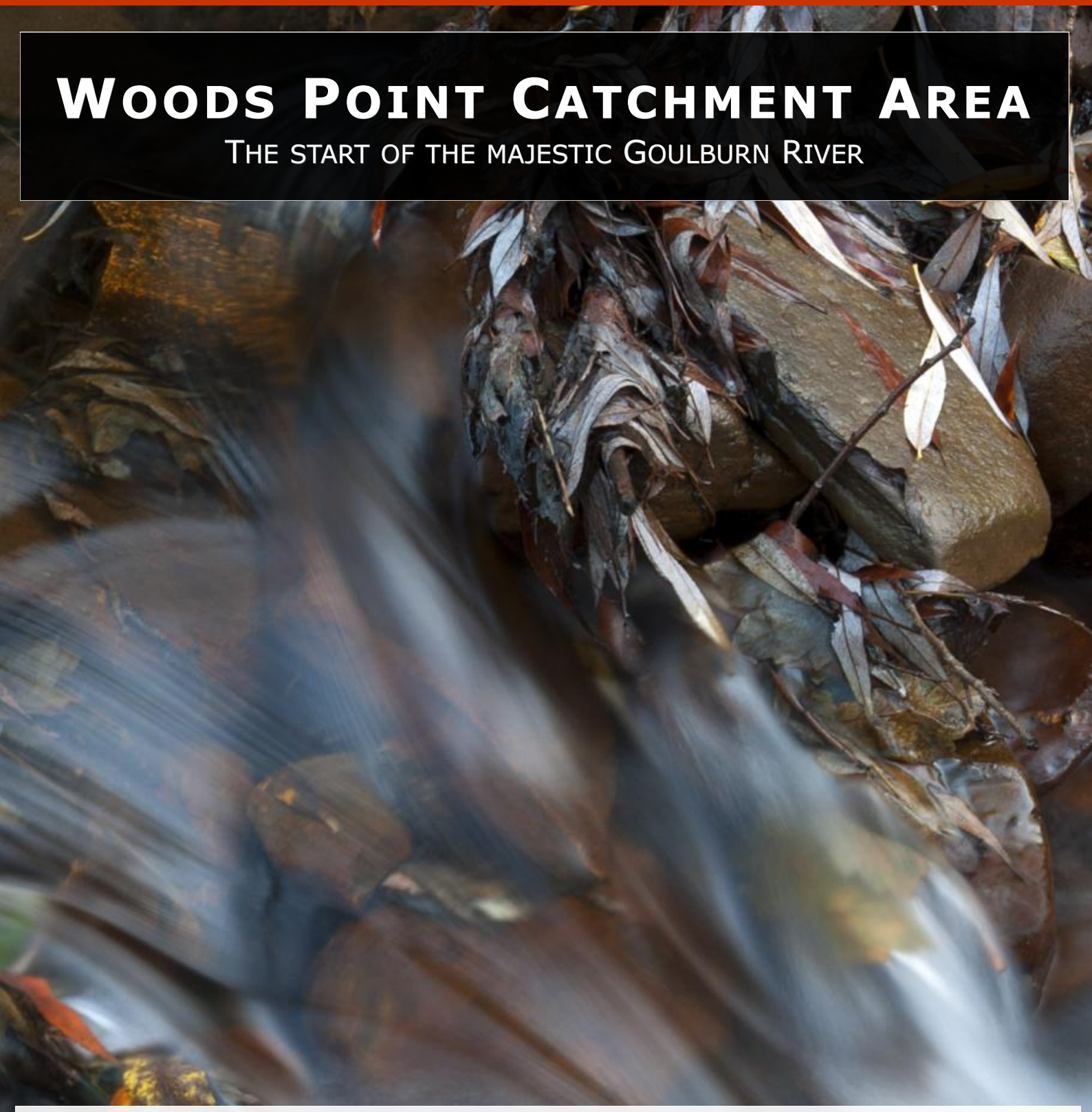
Goulburn River

UPPER CATCHMENT AREA



Woods Point Catchment Area

The start of the majestic Goulburn River



Beginnings of the majestic Goulburn River.

The Goulburn River begins in the Woods Point Catchment Area, where small tributaries combine to create the Goulburn River's initial flow. Here the Goulburn River is pictured at the township of Woods Point.

Woods Point is an old mining township, located in the Great Dividing Range 56 km past Jamieson, on the Mansfield Woods Point Road. Much of this road is unsealed and takes you through many of our earlier historic mining districts such as A1, Gaffney's Creek and Kevington.

The Goulburn River at Woods Point in 2007.

The Goulburn River at Woods Point.

Early water wheels near Woods Point, used water from tributaries to the Goulburn River.

The Goulburn River at Woods Point 2004.

The Goulburn River at Woods Point 2007.

An old petrol staton on the banks of the Goulburn River at Woods Point 2007.

A hermit's old bus in an unused quarry near the Goulburn River below Woods Point in 2004.

Mining relics on the banks of the Goulburn River below Woods Point.

The Goulburn River at Skipworth Reserve near Jamieson.

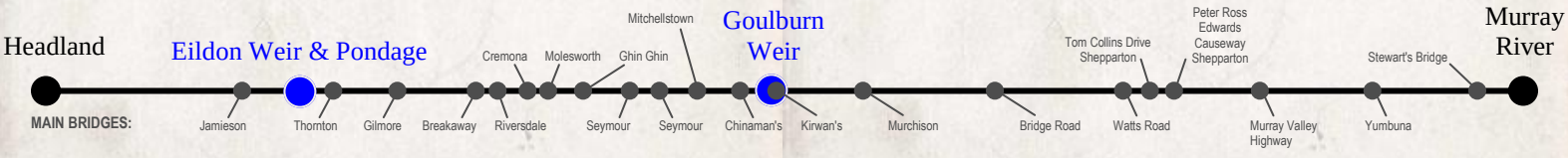
The Goulburn River near Jamieson.

The Jamieson River just upstream of where it meets the Goulburn River.

The Goulburn River enters Eildon Weir at Jamieson.

STORAGE:

EILDON WEIR



The huge Eildon Weir

The first and largest dam on the Goulburn River

Victoria's water management scheme.

Eildon Weir is also known as Lake Eildon and holds more water than Sydney Harbour when operating at full capacity.

The retaining wall on Eildon Weir at Eildon.

- Eildon Weir from Mount Pinniger -

Eildon Dam Wall, built below the intersection of the Goulburn & Delatite Rivers.

- Eildon Weir from Estate Spur -

Looking over Eildon Weir from above Fraser National Park.

- Water sports at Bonnie Doon -

Bonnie Doon is located on Eildon Weir, also known as Lake Eildon.

- Bonnie Doon Rail Bridge -

The road bridge built at Bonnie Doon in the mid 1950s to span the rising Eildon Weir.

- Bonnie Doon Road Bridge -

The road bridge built at Bonnie Doon in the mid 1950s to span the rising Eildon Weir.

- Eildon Weir Inlet Tower, Eildon -

The inlet tower on Eildon Weir at Eildon.

- Eildon Weir Spillway, Eildon -

The back of the spillway on Eildon Weir at Eildon.

- Eildon Weir Spillway, Eildon -

The spillway on Eildon Weir at Eildon.

- Eildon Weir Spillway, Eildon -

Looking down the spillway from Eildon Weir at Eildon.

- Eildon Weir Spillway, Eildon -

Fishing below the Eildon Weir Spillway.

- Eildon Power Station, Eildon -

The Power Station below the retaining wall on Eildon Weir at Eildon.

The Eildon Pondage Bridge.

- Eildon Weir and Pondage, Eildon -

The view over Eildon from Morris Lookout.

WAR FEARED BETV CHINA AND RUSSIA.—Page 3

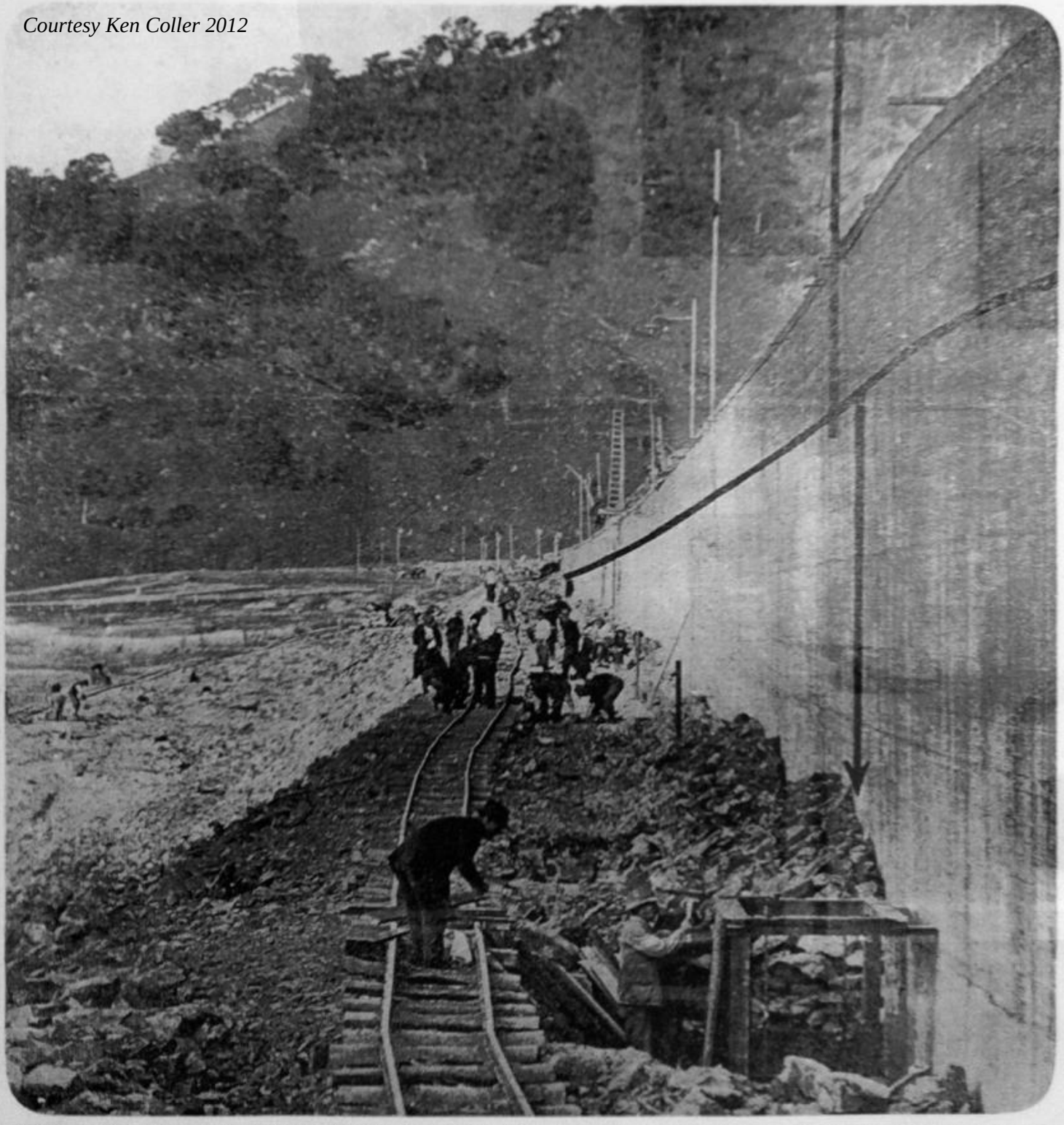
WEATHER FORECAST: Showery; W. winds.

The Sun
DAILY AT DAWN
NEWS ~ PICTORIAL
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
THE MORNING POST

No. 2137 Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1929. (44 Pages) 1½d.

£300,000 Repair Job Begun At The Eildon Weir

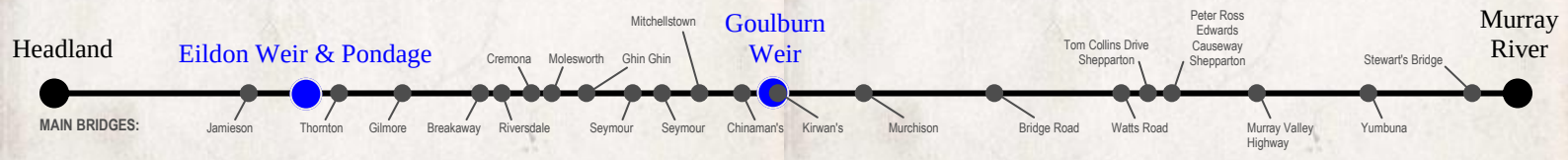
Courtesy Ken Coller 2012



YESTERDAY 300 MEN WERE ENGAGED IN THE COLOSSAL TASK of righting the damage caused at Eildon Weir by the subsidence of clay used to protect the inner side of the great concrete core wall. The extent of the subsidence is indicated by the black line in this picture. In two shifts the workers are using the output of two quarries to strengthen the exposed core wall with solid rock filling. The Premier (Sir William McPherson) gave a rough estimate of £250,000 as the probable cost of the repair job, but experts say this may be exceeded by £50,000. The full program of safety measures contemplated will require two years' work to complete.

STORAGE:

EILDON PONDAGE



The Lower Pondage Spillway

The head of the higher capacity Goulburn River

Victoria's water management scheme.

The Lower Pondage Spillway marks the start of the Goulburn River again, after leaving the Eildon Weir water management system.

Crossing the Pondage Spillway.

- Eildon Pondage Spillway -

Looking up the Goulburn River towards the Eildon Pondage Spillway.

- Eildon Pondage Spillway -

Looking across at the Eildon Pondage Spillway.

The Eildon Pondage at full release circa 1958. This spillway marks the start of the Goulburn River as a managed resource.

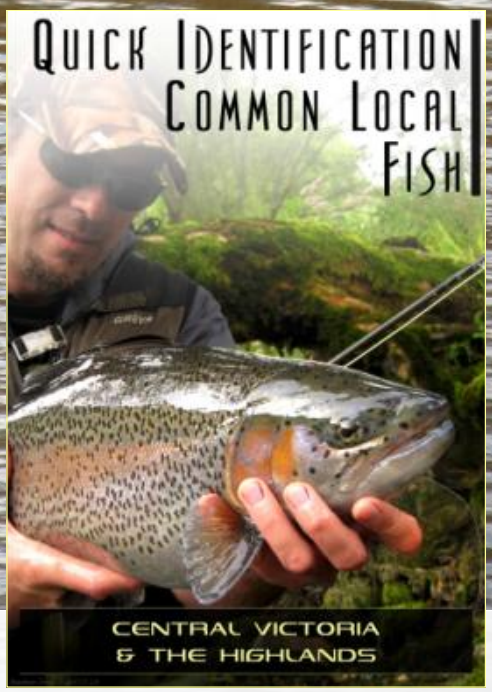
Courtesy Ted & Val Hall

Snobs Creek flows into the Goulburn River at the small township of Snobs Creek.

The Rubicon River joins with the Royston River before flowing into the Goulburn River.

The Mighty Goulburn River

Victoria's Longest Waterway



Fishing the Goulburn River.

Fishing is the most popular recreational sport on the Goulburn River and has helped support families and communities along its entire length.

Seasonal fishing is a major recreational sport along the length of the river.

Agriculture near Thornton.

- Acheron Breakaway Bridge 2011 -

INFO FACTSHEET

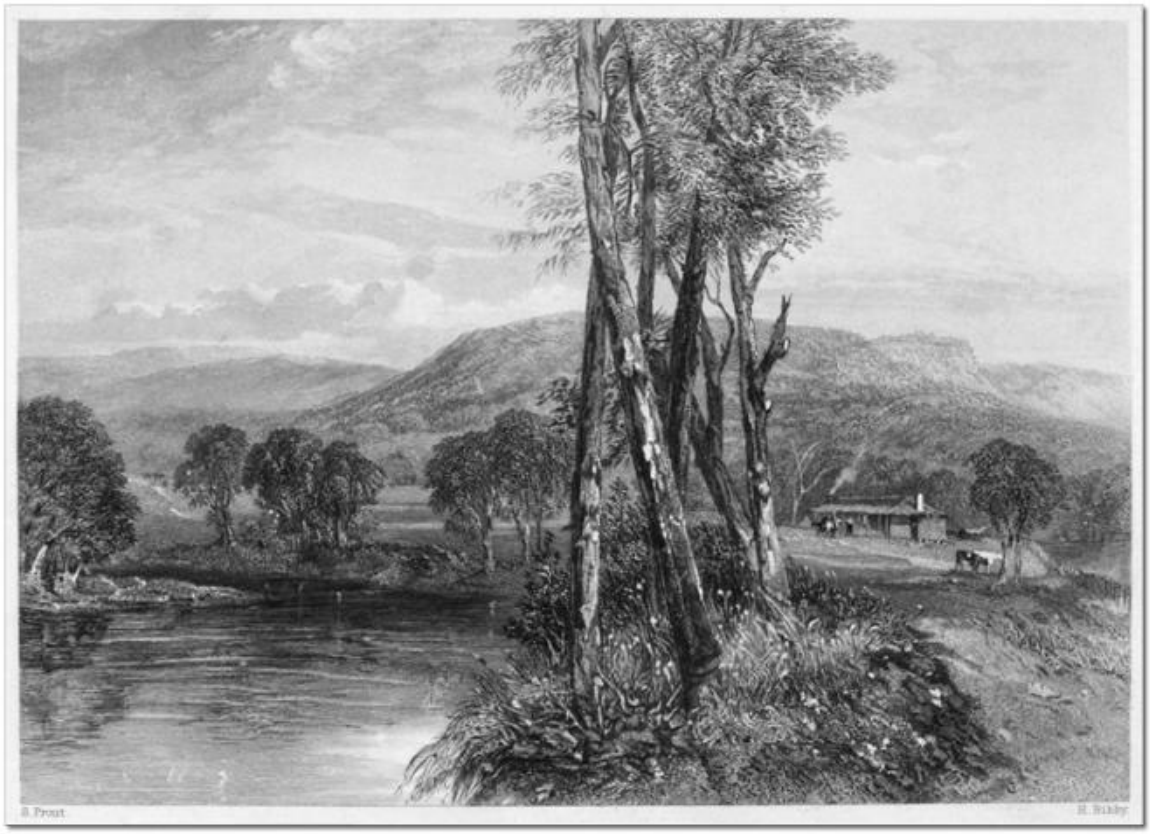
Acheron Breakaway Bridge before it was refurbished in 2013.

- Goulburn River at Acheron -

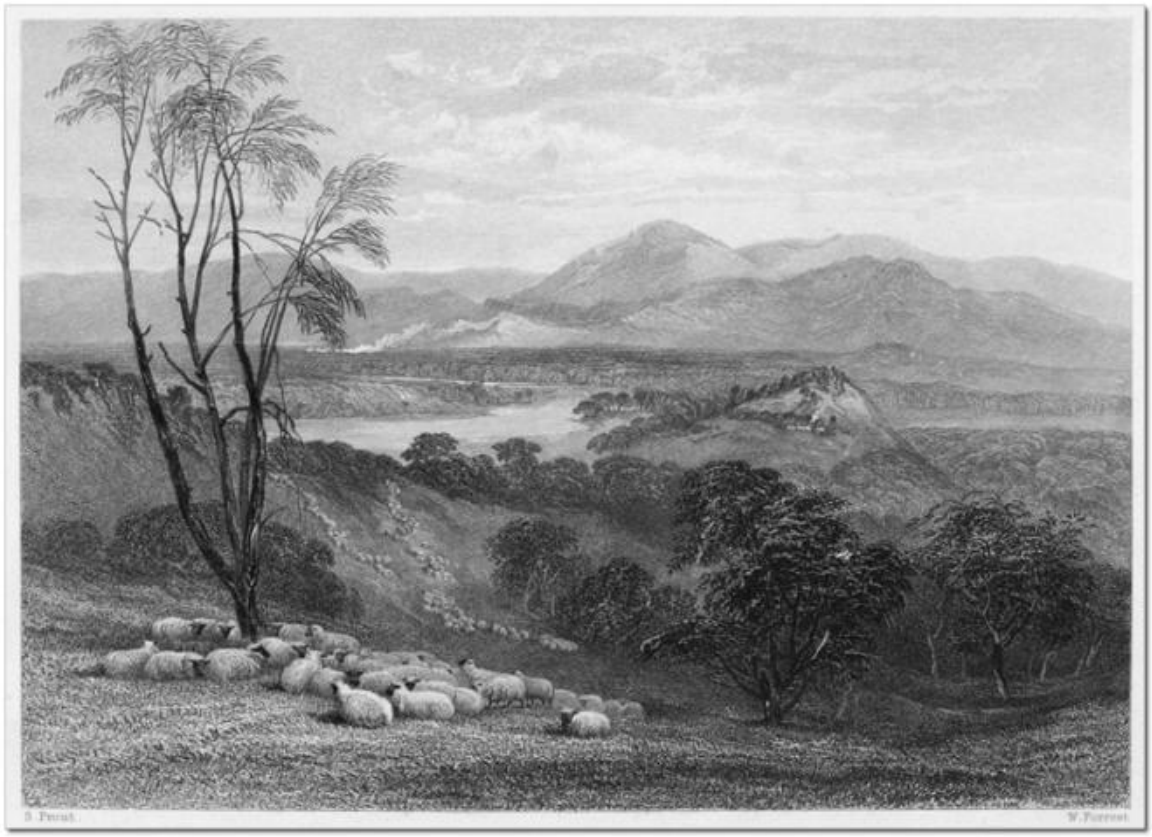
The Goulburn River with the setting sun in the background.

- Goulburn River at Acheron -

The Goulburn River with the setting sun in the background.



On the Goulburn River. S. Prout.



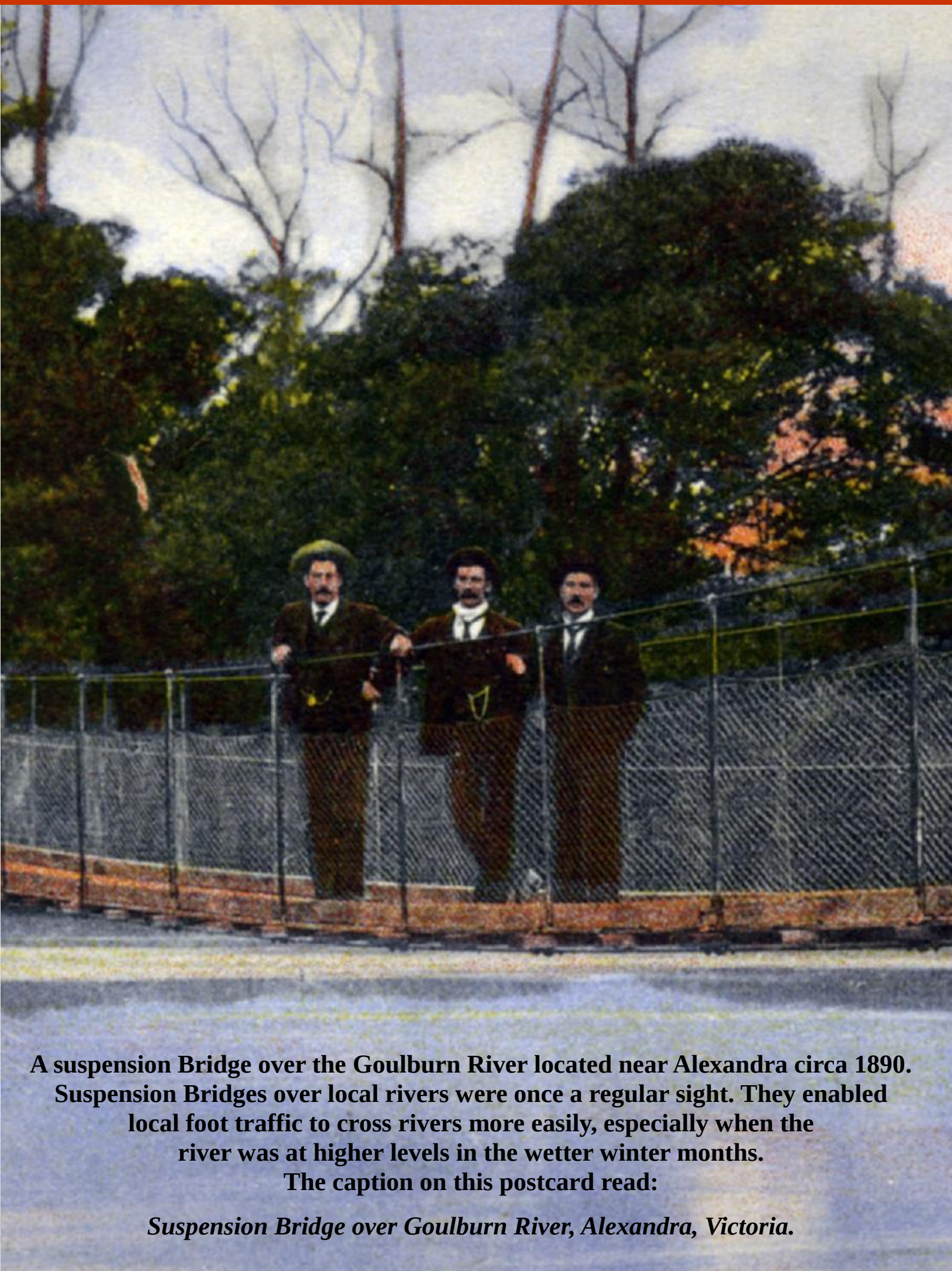
Upper Goulburn. S. Prout.

Lithographs of the Upper Goulburn circa 1880 by John Skinner Prout.

Courtesy National Library Australia.

The Acheron River just before it flows into the Goulburn River at Acheron.

- Alexandra Suspension Bridge -

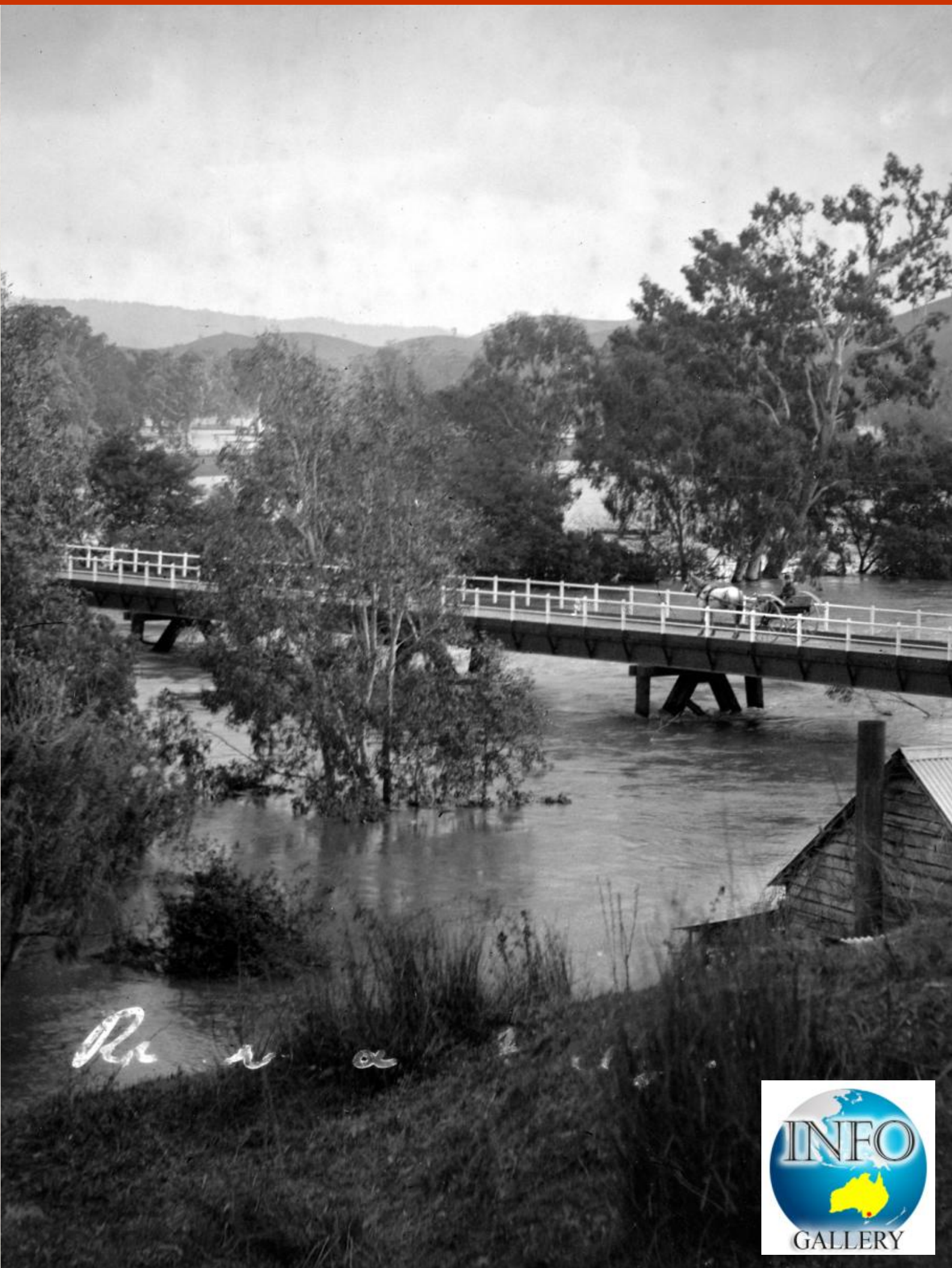


A suspension Bridge over the Goulburn River located near Alexandra circa 1890. Suspension Bridges over local rivers were once a regular sight. They enabled local foot traffic to cross rivers more easily, especially when the river was at higher levels in the wetter winter months. The caption on this postcard read:

Suspension Bridge over Goulburn River, Alexandra, Victoria.

Photograph courtesy Lawrence Hood 2010.

- Riversdale Bridge, Alexandra -



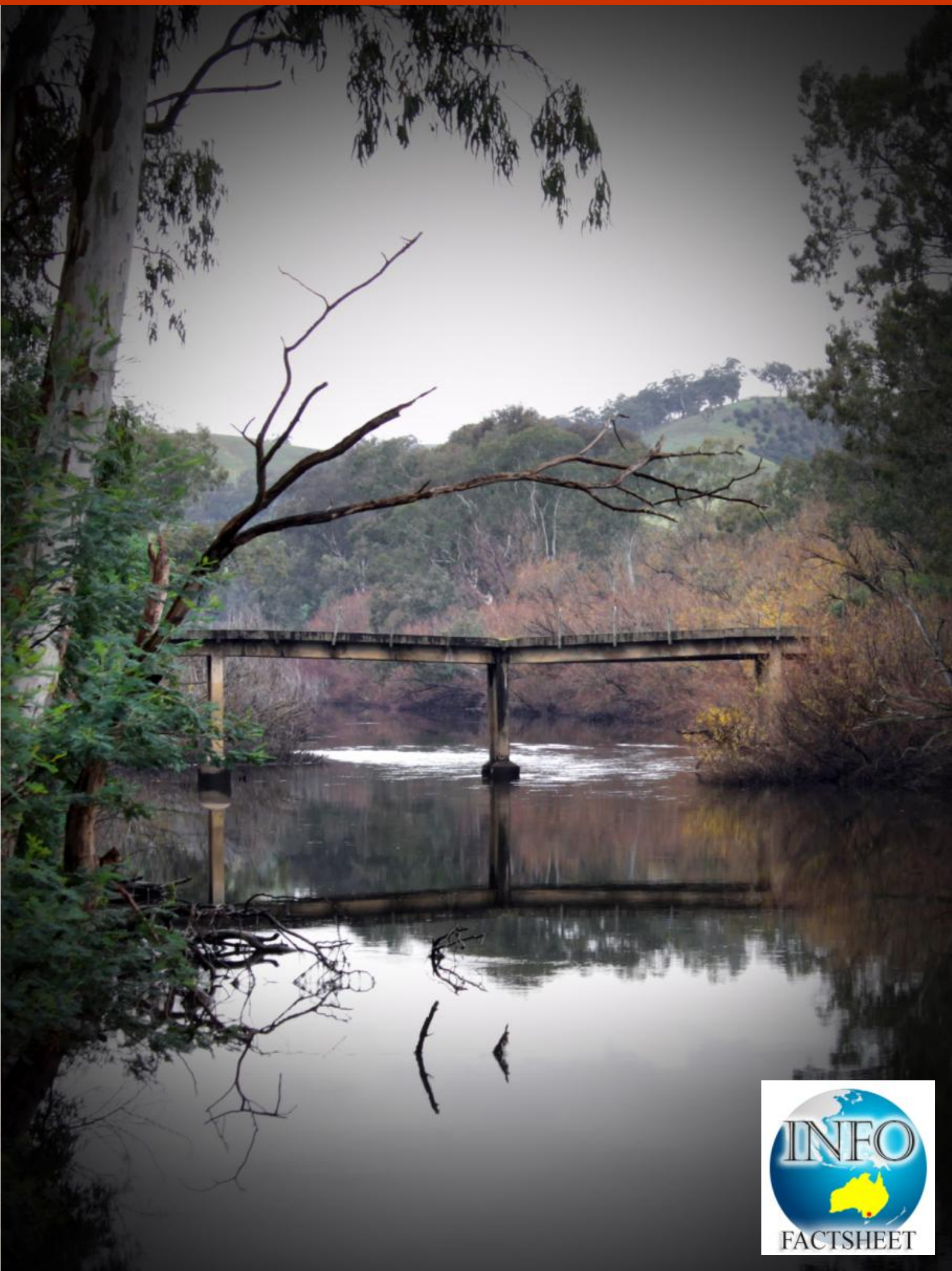
Riversdale Bridge in Flood circa 1910. Courtesy Sandra Cumming & State Library Victoria.

- Riversdale Bridge, Alexandra -

This steel and concrete structure replaced the Riversdale Wooden Trestle Bridge.

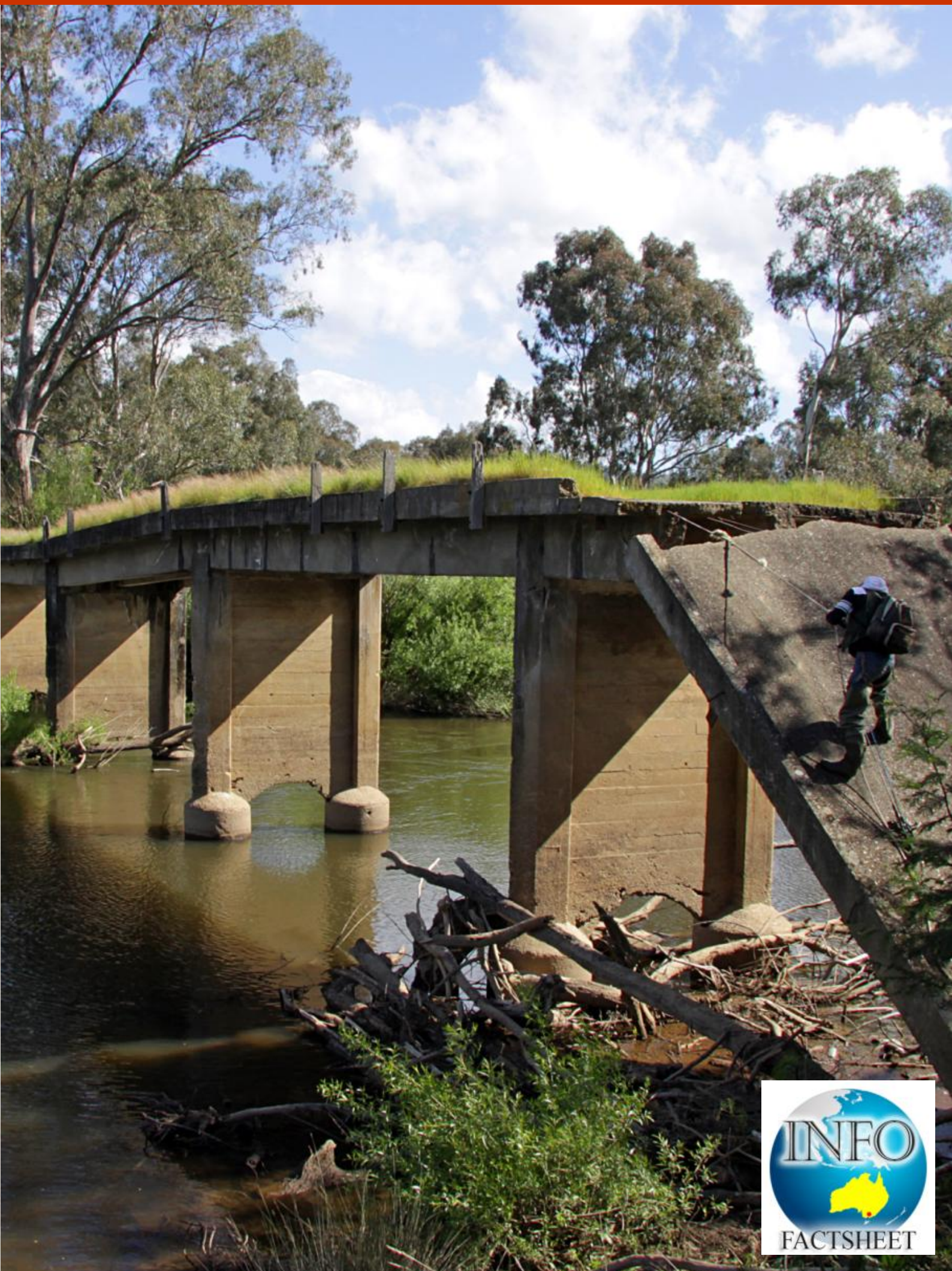
Farming properties located beside the Goulburn River are very common.

- Cremona Bridge, Cathkin -



The broken Cremona Bridge stands as a testimony to times past.

- Cremona Bridge, Cathkin -



Built by Sir John Monash in 1913, Cremona Bridge only survived 21 years.

- River Vegetaion -

The Goulburn River supports a huge variety of plant life, including River Red Gums.

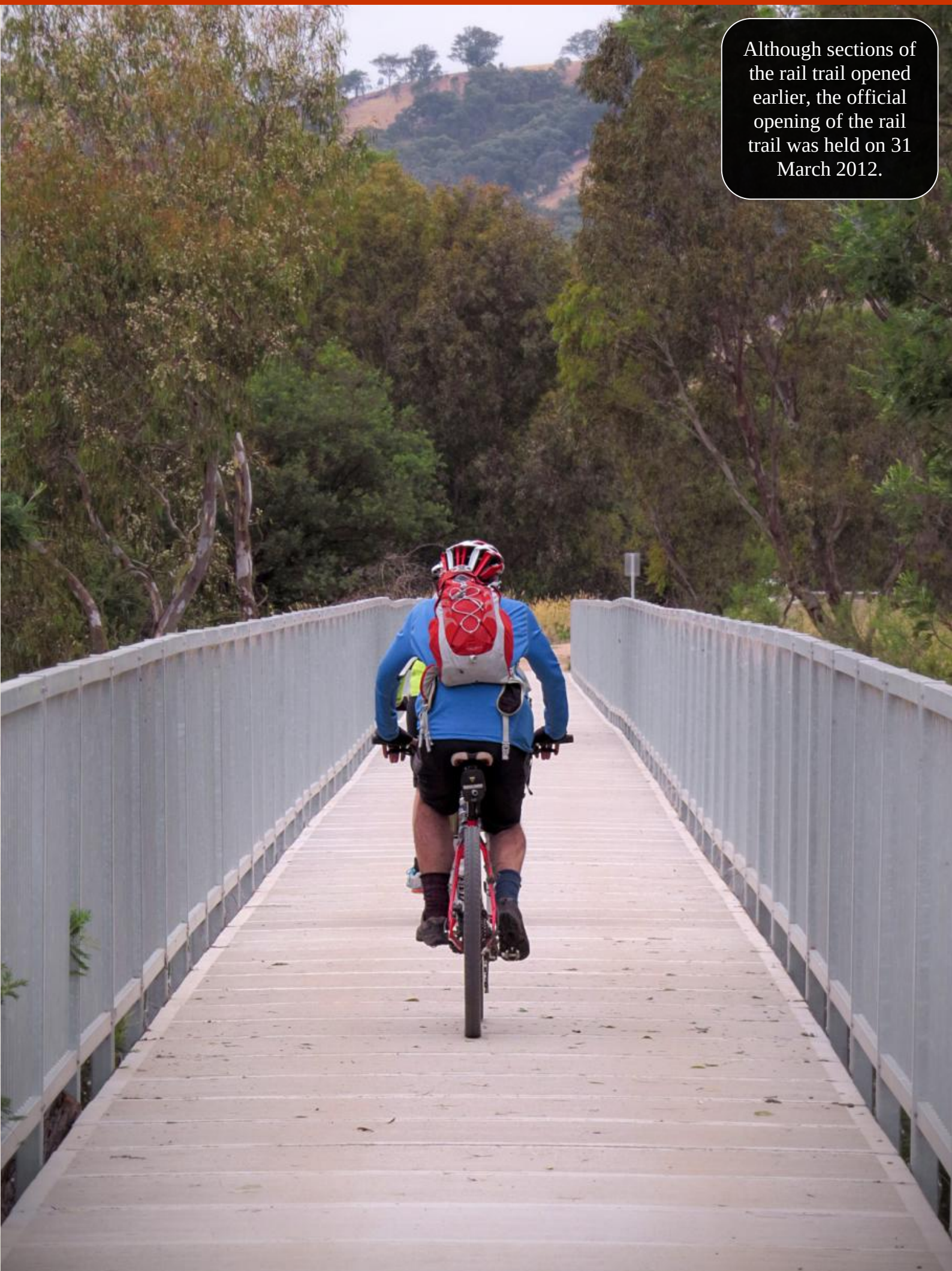
- River in Flood near Molesworth -

A T-Model Ford makes its way through floodwaters circa 1934.

- Molesworth Bridge -

The Goulburn Valley Highway bridge over the Goulburn River at Molesworth.

- Molesworth Rail Trail Bridge -



Although sections of the rail trail opened earlier, the official opening of the rail trail was held on 31 March 2012.

The only rail trail bridge that crosses the Goulburn River.

This eBook introduces many of the bird species that the Goulburn River supports.

The Yea River flows into the Goulburn River just above the Ghin Ghin bridge.

- The historic Ghin Ghin Bridge near Yea -

The Ghin Ghin Bridge is due to be replaced in the next few years.

- Goulburn River near Trawool -

The Goulburn River flowing past Trawool.

King Parrot Creek flows into the Goulburn River between Yea and Trawool.

- Seymour Bridge near Seymour -

The Goulburn River flowing under the Seymour Bridge.

- Warragul Rocks near the Reservoir -

Warragul Rocks view looking up the Goulburn River Valley towards Yea.

- Warragul Rocks near the Reservoir -

A 180 degrees panorama of the Goulburn Valley above Seymour.

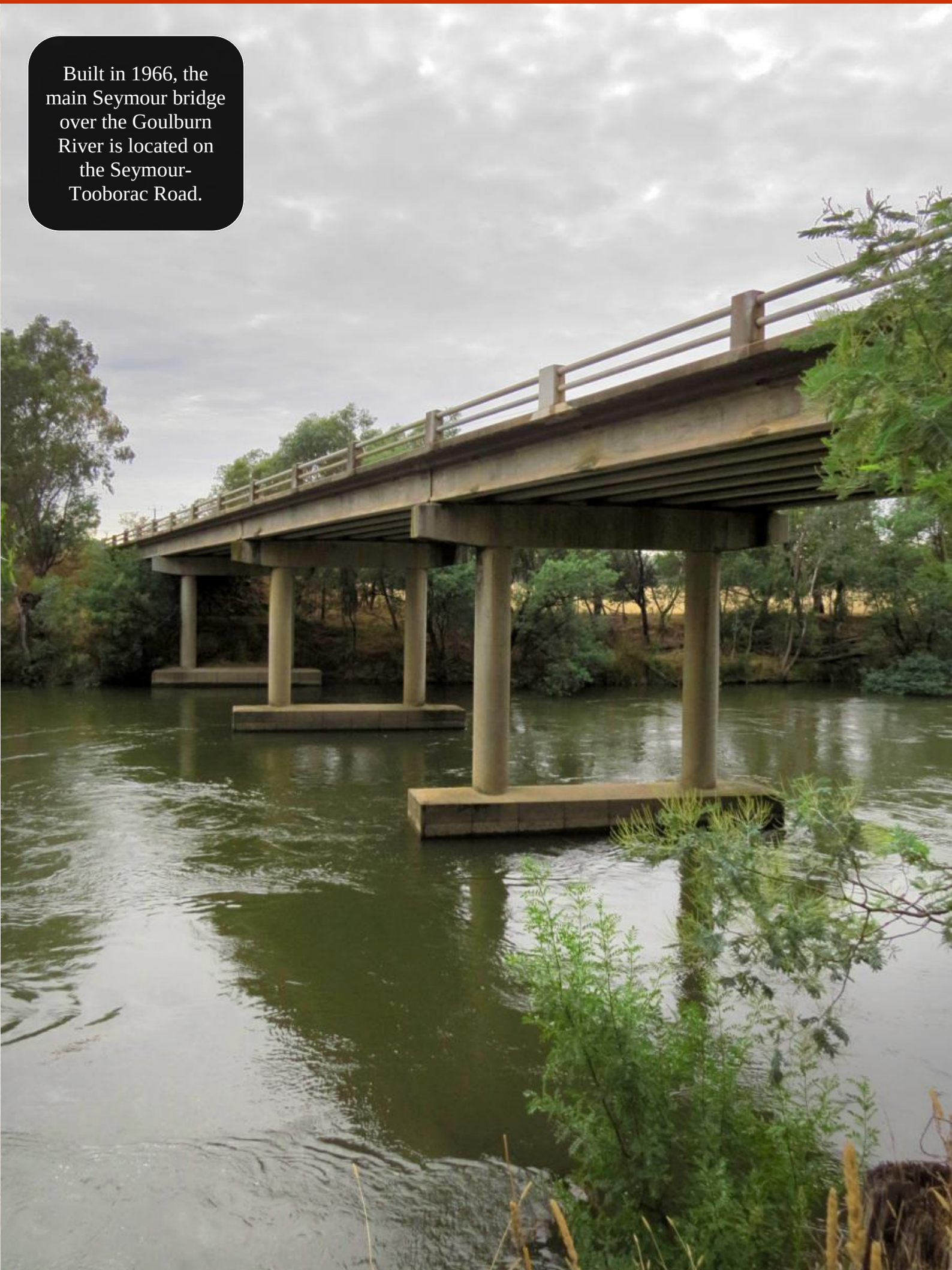
The view from Warragul Rocks looking down the Goulburn River Valley towards Seymour.

- Goulburn Rail Bridges at Seymour -

Twin rail bridges accessible by boat and located near the Seymour Quarry.

- Old Goulburn Bridge at Seymour -

Built in 1966, the main Seymour bridge over the Goulburn River is located on the Seymour-Tooborac Road.



The main Seymour road bridge, located near the Hume Highway entry ramp.

- Old Goulburn Bridge at Seymour -

Erected circa 1892, this bridge carried all of the Hume Highway traffic until 1967. It replaced the lower level toll bridge erected 20 metres upstream circa 1862. It was built low so flood debris could pass over it. It replaced the river punt which also required a toll to be paid.

A viewing helps visitors to appreciate this historic wooden trestle bridge.

- Goulburn Bridge at Mitchellstown -

The newer concrete and steel bridge at Mitchellstown.

- Goulburn Bridge at Mitchellstown -

The old wooden bridge at Mitchellstown.

- Mitchelton Winery -

One of the larger wineries supported by the Goulburn River.

- Goulburn River near Nagambie -

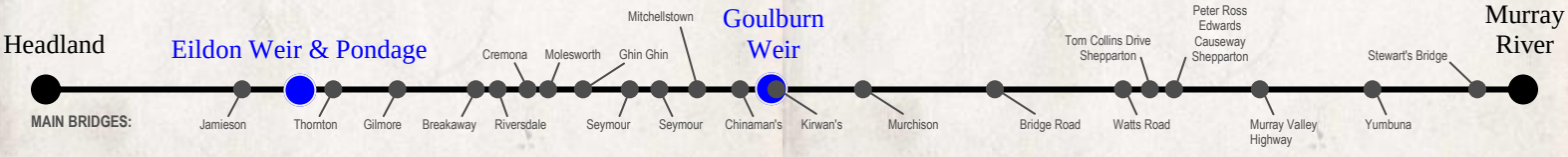
Nagambie is home to the horse stud where Black Cavier came from.

- Chinaman's Bridge near Nagambie -

Chinaman's Bridge was replaced with a large steel and concrete bridge (inset).

STORAGE:

GOULBURN WEIR



The Goulburn Weir

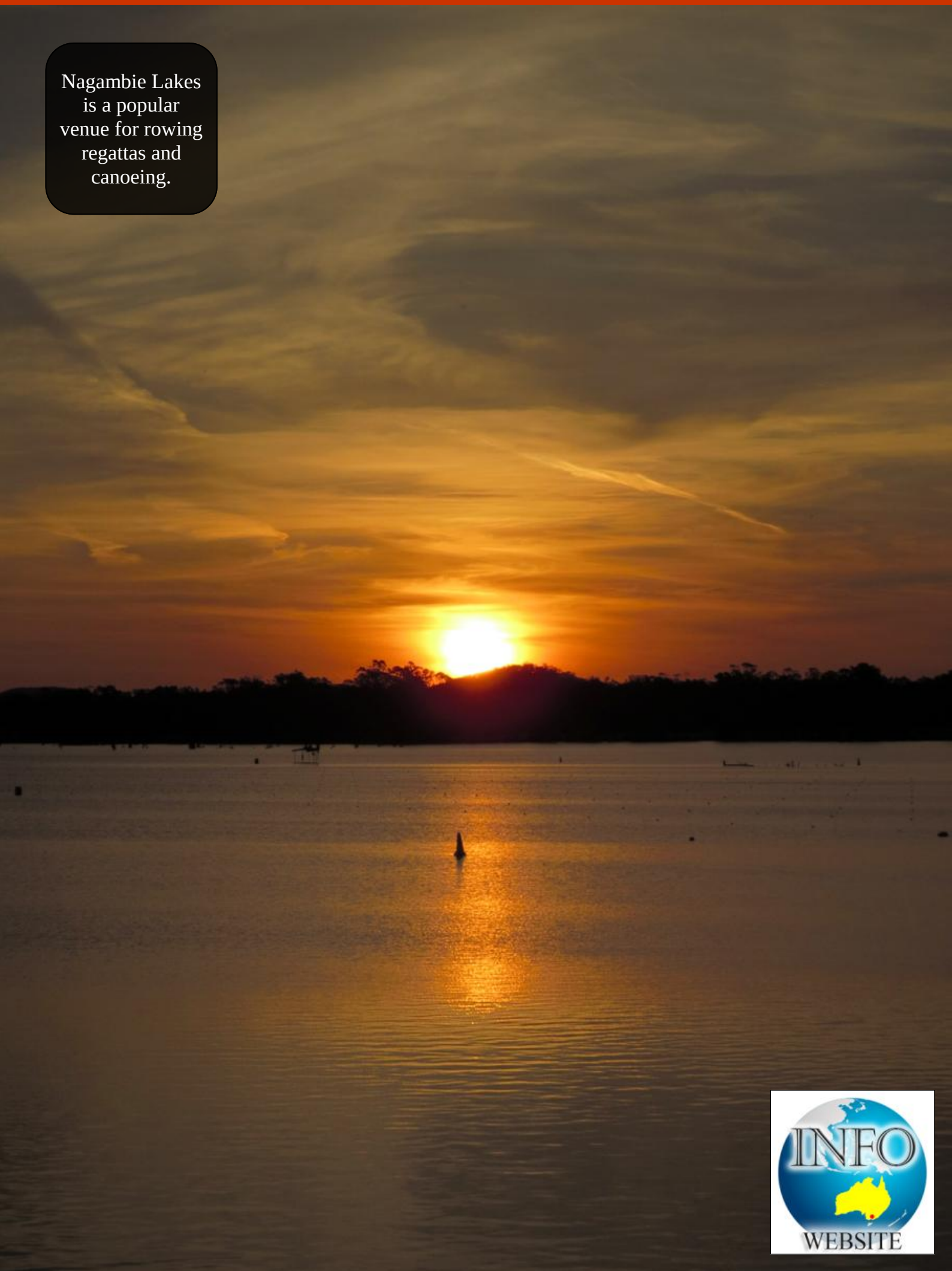
Managing the Goulburn Weir

Goulburn Weir near Nagambie.

The Goulburn Weir is a Goulburn-Murray Water asset that diverts water from the river to three irrigation channels. These are primarily for irrigation and township water supply in Central Victoria.

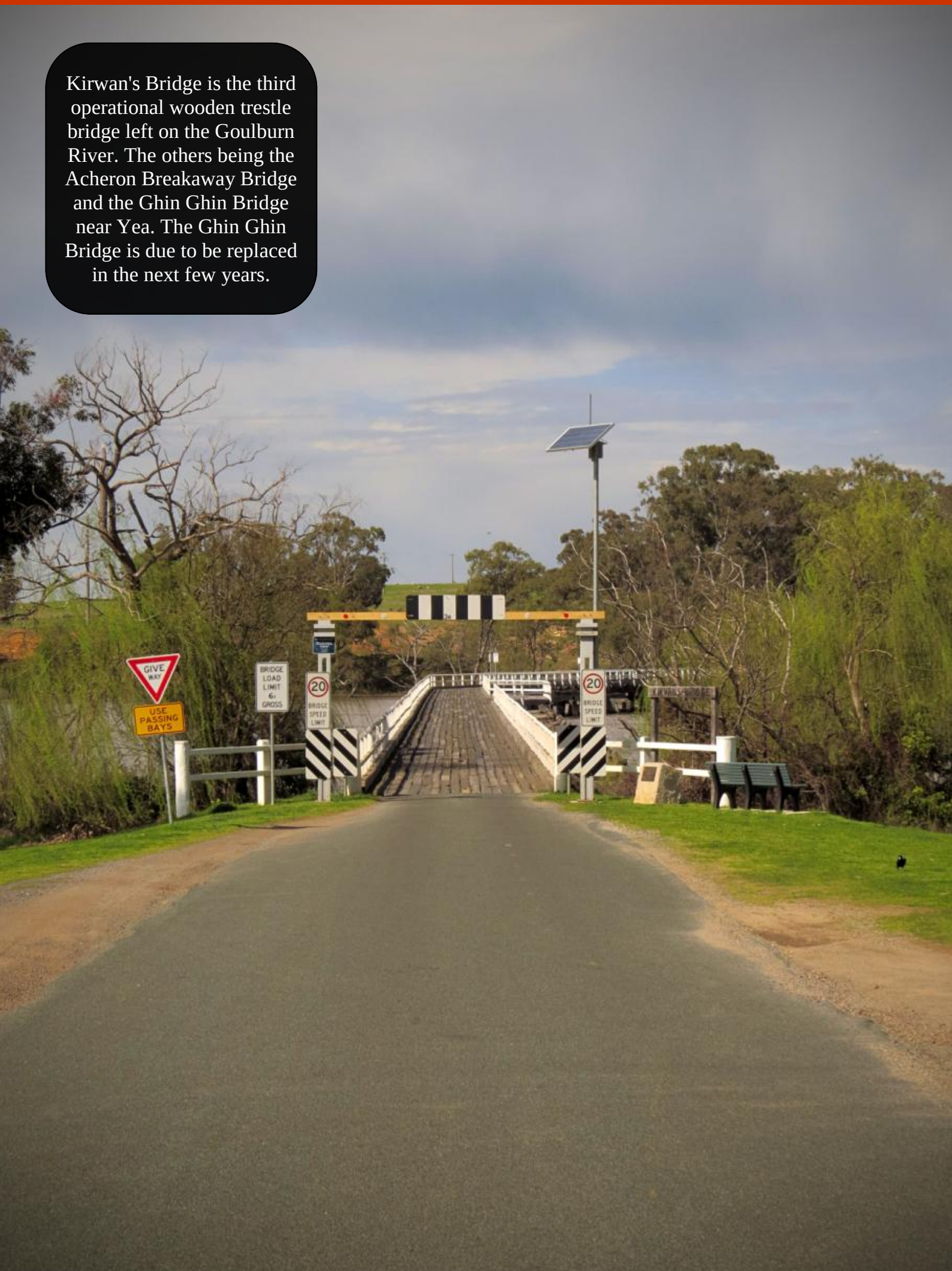
Goulburn River entering Goulburn Weir (Nagambie Lake) near Chinaman's Bridge.

- Sunset over Nagambie Lake -



Nagambie Lake is a part of the Goulburn Weir and supplied by the Goulburn River.

Kirwan's Bridge is the third operational wooden trestle bridge left on the Goulburn River. The others being the Acheron Breakaway Bridge and the Ghin Ghin Bridge near Yea. The Ghin Ghin Bridge is due to be replaced in the next few years.



Kirwan's Bridge over the Goulburn River on the Goulburn Weir (Nagambie Lake).

- Goulburn Weir, Nagambie -

INFO WEBSITE

The newer 1987 upgrade is visible here. Nineteen of the 21 original cast and wrought iron were replaced. Two were retained for historical reasons and are visible on the right.

The dam wall was upgraded in 1987. These two gates and the turbine house (below) were retained and represent the only remaining remnants of the original 1891 dam wall. The original wall cost 113,500 pound to build.

The Goulburn Weir was the first major diversion dam built in Australia. When completed in 1891, it was so highly regarded that an illustration of the dam wall was printed on the Australian half sovereign and ten shilling bank notes (1913 to 1933). The wall is 209 metres long and 16 metres high. In October 2017 it was recognised when listed as a World Heritage Irrigation Structure by the International Commission on Irrigation (ICID).

Water leaves the Goulburn Weir and flows back into the Goulburn River.

- Goulburn Weir Granite Quarry Site -

Granite blocks were transported three miles form the sandstone quarry (to the north) and 20 miles from the Mount Black Quarry Bluestone Quarry (to the west) to the dam site. Blocks were transported by horse and cart. Any that fell off during transportation would were not recovered and some are still visible today.

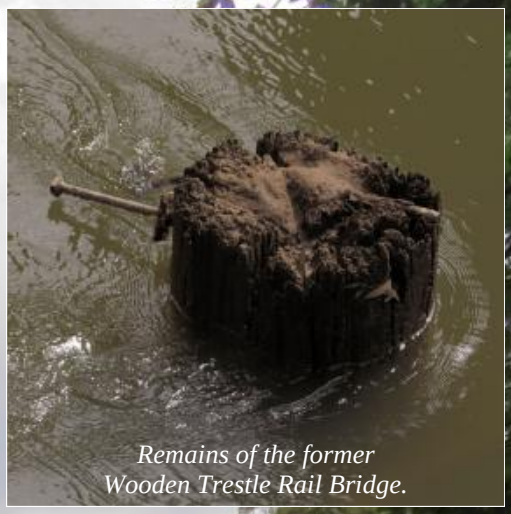
Granite to build the Goulburn Weir was sourced locally from the Mount Black Quarry.

- Goulburn Weir, Nagambie -

Water leaves the Goulburn Weir via the Goulburn River

Agriculture beside the Goulburn River near Murchison.

- Murchison Rail Bridge -



Remains of the former Wooden Trestle Rail Bridge.

An old disused rail bridge located near Station Road, Murchison.

Built in 1937, the steel and concrete bridge at Murchison stands as a testimony to early bridge building. Gold was discovered at Waranga near Murchison in 1853, and a punt was established at this site soon afterwards. The punt was replaced by the first Murchison bridge in 1871.

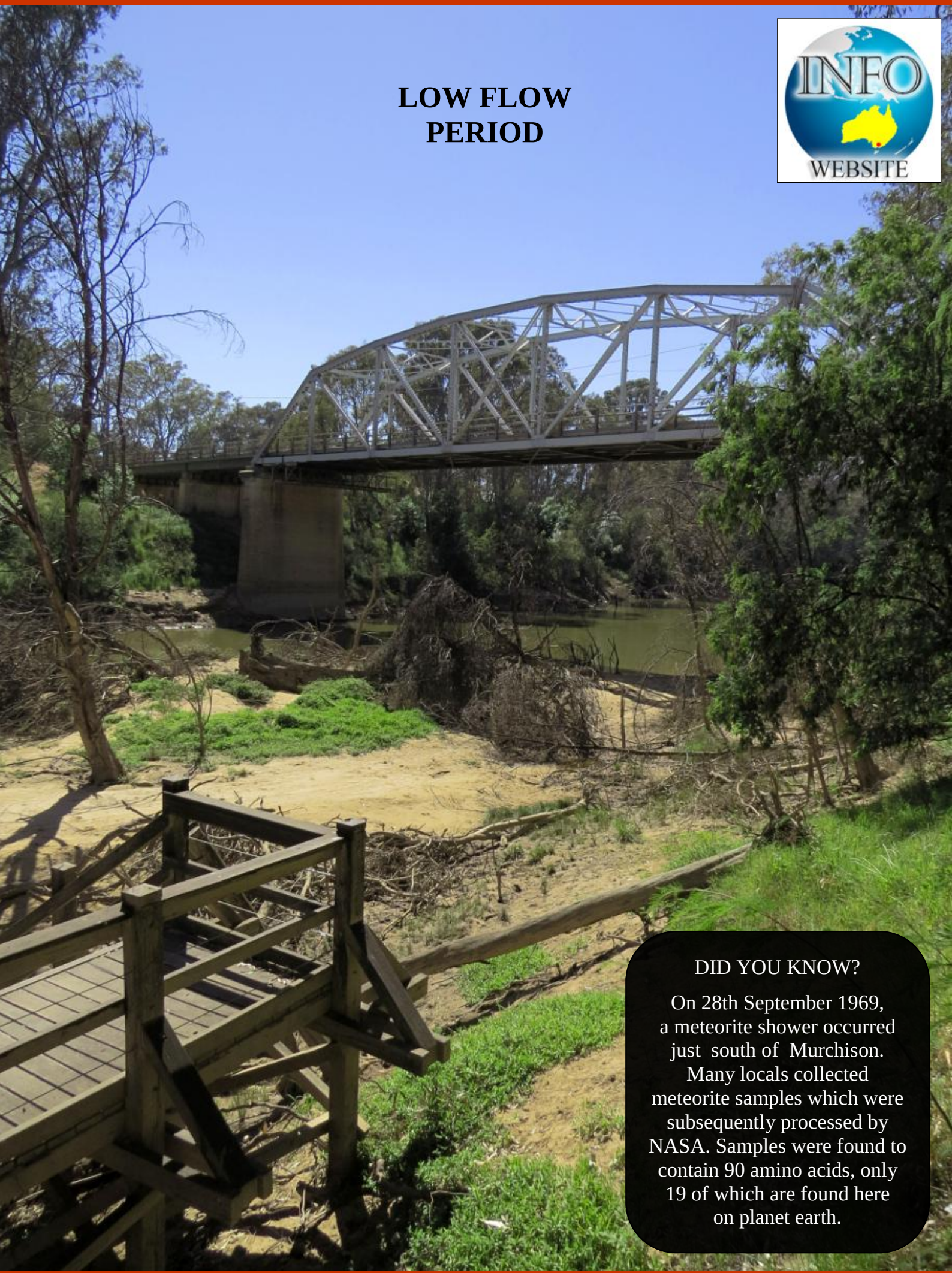
HIGH FLOW PERIOD

INFO WEBSITE

Murchison's first bridge circa 1900.

The Goulburn River at Murchison during a period of high water flow.

LOW FLOW PERIOD



DID YOU KNOW?

On 28th September 1969, a meteorite shower occurred just south of Murchison. Many locals collected meteorite samples which were subsequently processed by NASA. Samples were found to contain 90 amino acids, only 19 of which are found here on planet earth.

The Goulburn River at Murchison during a reduced water flow period.

Agriculture near Toolamba.

- Rail Bridge, Toolamba -

Train crossing the Toolamba Bridge in 1893.
Courtesy Public Records Office

DID YOU KNOW?

On one of the brick pylons pictured below in 2013, is black graffiti dated 1916. This is some of the districts oldest remaining graffiti. The old brick bridge was opened on January 13th 1880 and was the only brick bridge ever built over the Goulburn River. It was replaced in 1963 when the new concrete and steel bridge was opened.

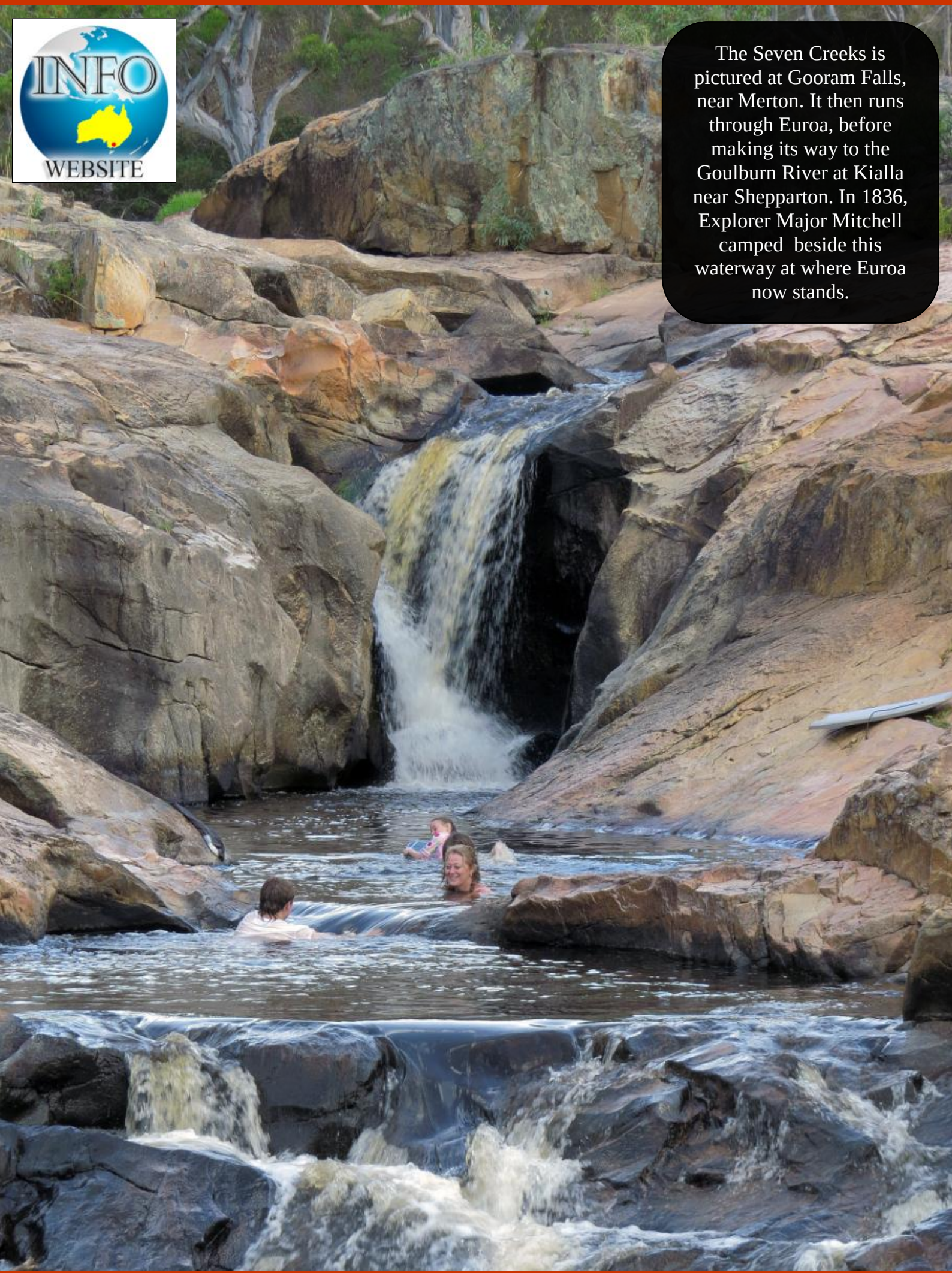
The modern rail bridge (left) beside the historic bridge pylons built of standard bricks.

Agriculture near Shepparton.

- Wooden Trestle Bridge, Toolamba -

One of just a few Wooden Trestle Bridges still operational over the Goulburn River in 2013.

Agriculture near Murchison.



The Seven Creeks is pictured at Gooram Falls, near Merton. It then runs through Euroa, before making its way to the Goulburn River at Kialla near Shepparton. In 1836, Explorer Major Mitchell camped beside this waterway at where Euroa now stands.

The Seven Creeks waterway enters the Goulburn River at Kialla near Shepparton.

The Broken River fills Benalla Lake at Benalla before heading to Shepparton. The river runs 225 km from near Mansfield to Shepparton.

The Broken River enters the Goulburn River at Shepparton.

- Suspension Bridge, Shepparton -

This suspension bridge is now the only suspension bridge over the Goulburn River. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, there were numerous wooden suspension bridges spanning the Goulburn River.

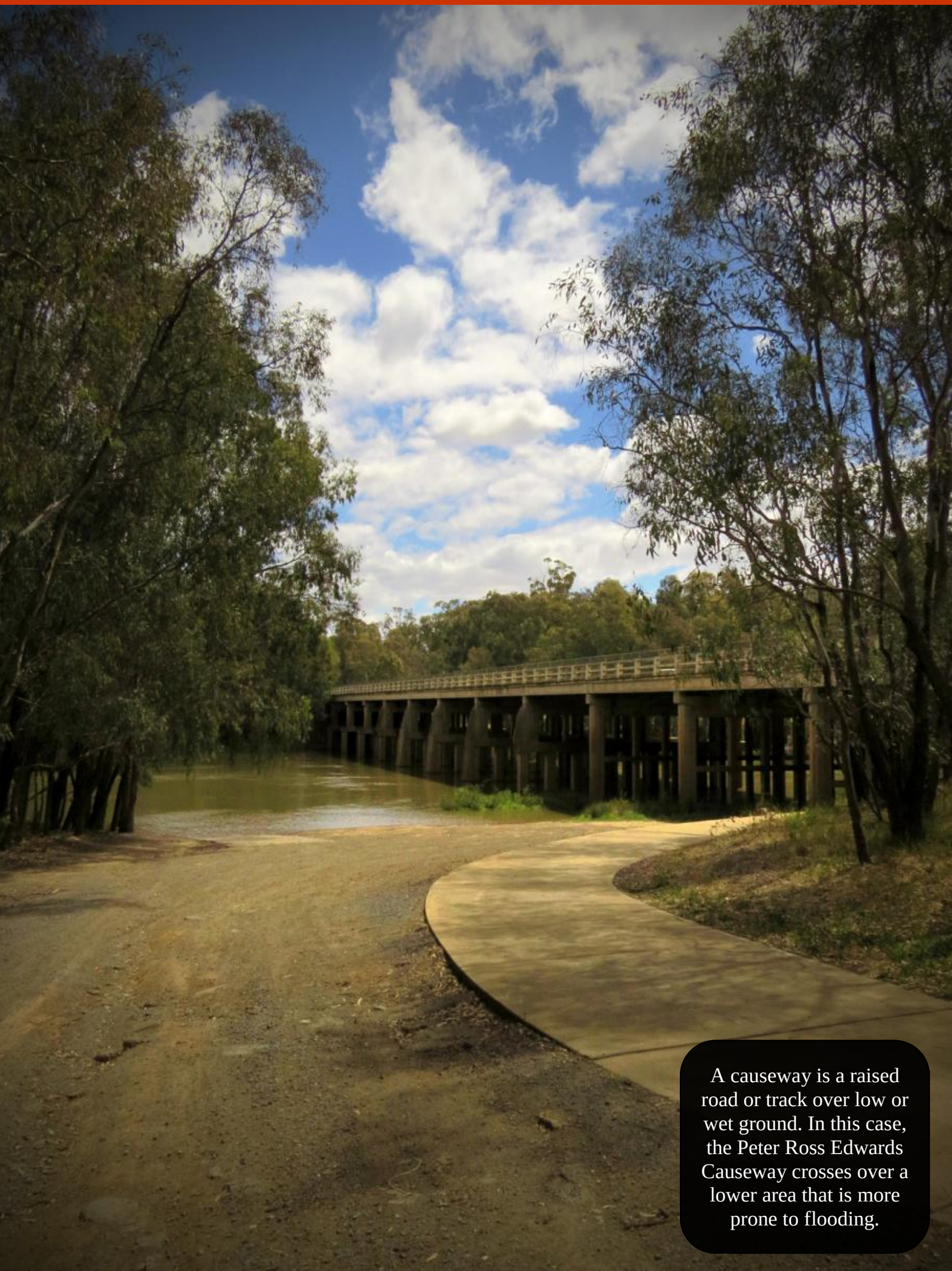
The amazing Suspension Bridge over the Goulburn River at Shepparton.

- Suspension Bridge, Shepparton -

The Goulburn River is photographed at Shepparton during a period of high water flow.

The Goulburn River at Shepparton as viewed from the Shepparton Suspension Bridge.

- Peter Ross Edwards Causeway, Shepparton -



A causeway is a raised road or track over low or wet ground. In this case, the Peter Ross Edwards Causeway crosses over a lower area that is more prone to flooding.

The Midland Highway crossing over the Goulburn River at Shepparton..

- Murray Valley Highway Bridge -

The last major bridge over the Goulburn River.

- Mouth of the Goulburn River -

The mouth of the Goulburn River (left) as it enters the Murray River (right) near Echuca.

- Mouth of the Goulburn River -

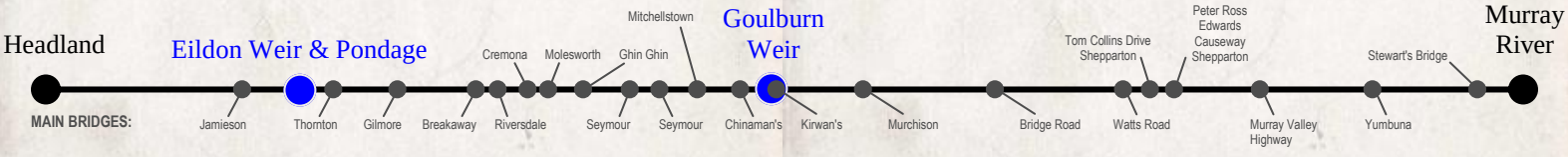
The mouth of the Goulburn River (right) as it enters the Murray River (left) near Echuca.

Water Skiing on the Murray at the mouth of the Goulburn River.

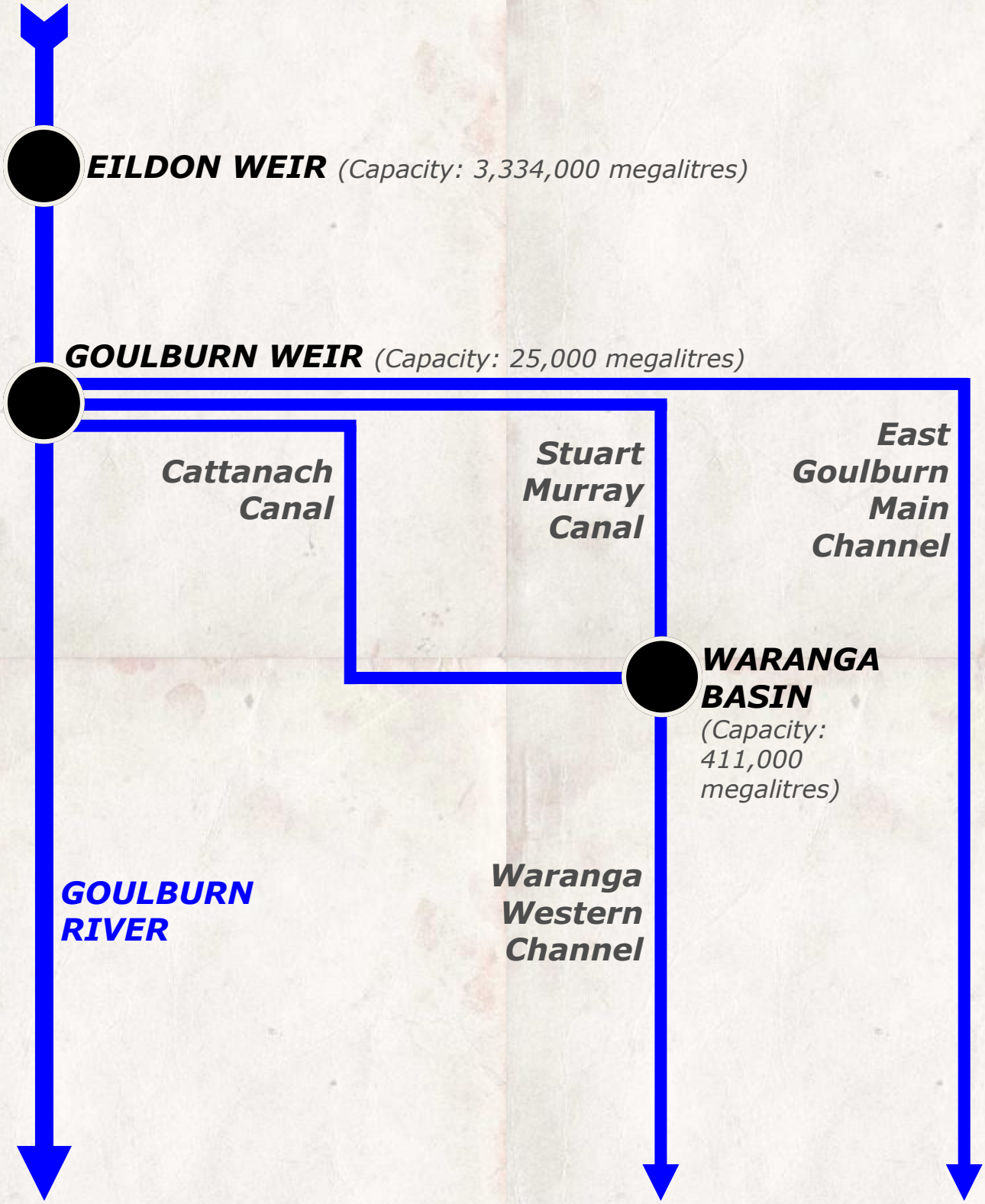
- Mouth of the Goulburn River -

Looking up the Goulburn River from its mouth at the Murray River.

IRRIGATION CHANNELS



Flow Storage & Diversion



Goulburn Weir Channel Outlets.

The Goulburn River is separated into four smaller flows at the Goulburn Weir (three channels and the ongoing Goulburn River).

The Stuart Murray Channel leaving the Goulburn Weir on its way to Waranga Basin.

Water in the Stuart Murray Irrigation Channel on its way to Waranga Basin.

Water in the Stuart Murray Irrigation Channel near Waranga Basin.

Water in the Stuart Murray Irrigation Channel entering Waranga Basin.

Water leaving Waranga Basin via the larger channel outlet.

Water leaving Waranga Basin via a channel outlet.

Water channel management after leaving Waranga Basin.

- Channels -

A government initiative to help reduce water loss by lining channels with plastic.

BASIC TIMELINE

1891	Goulburn Weir was constructed at a cost of 113.500 pounds. The weir managed water and diverted it via channels into some of the drier areas of Victoria. Sandstone was obtained from a quarry site located around three kilometres north of the site and granite was obtained from Mount Black, 20km south west of the site.
1925	A powerhouse was built at the Sugarloaf Weir to generate electricity for Victoria's power grid. At the time of construction, the electricity offered a great boost to Victoria's quickly growing power consumption needs.
1927	The Sugarloaf Weir at Eildon in Central Victoria was officially opened, with a holding capacity of 377,000 Megalitres. The weir covered the old township of Darlingford. The wall was constructed just below where the Delatite River met the Goulburn River.
1929-1931	The Sugarloaf Weir wall failed, taking two years to repair. No water was lost, though the wall's concrete core was substantially damaged. The official cause was a subsidence.
1935	A proposal to enlarge the capacity of the Eildon Weir did not eventuate. It had been proposed to increase the weir's capacity to 1,130,000 Megalitres via new wall works.
1956	The 'Big Eildon' Weir was officially opened with a holding capacity of 3,300,000 Megalitres. The weir covered the old township of Bonnie Doon.
1980 - 1987	The Goulburn Weir superstructure was reconstructed.
2004 - 2005	Upgrade works were conducted on the Eildon Weir Wall between April 2004 and September 2005. The new embankment height was 84.5 metres and the new spillway discharge capacity was 420,000 ML/d.

BASIC TIMELINE

May 2009

Water from the Goulburn River began flowing to the western regional city of Ballarat via the 180 million dollar Goldfields Superpipe. The pipeline was opened by Premier John Brumby and has a capacity of 18 GL per annum. The pipeline is a continuation of the pipeline from the Waranga Western Channel and Bendigo which has an annual capacity of up to 38 GL per annum (including the Ballarat allocation). At the time of opening, Ballarat's water supply was at just 7.4 percent.

2013

Artworkz commenced work on this factsheet as well as a photographic river walk. It was first published in December 2013 through the free Artworkz eSplash magazine. When released, it represented the first attempt at a comprehensive photographic journey from the headland to the mouth of the Goulburn River.

TRIBUTARIES

A tributary is a river, stream or other waterway that flows into a larger waterway or lake.

The Goulburn River is a tributary to the Murray River (which makes up a part of the Murray-Darling Basin).

Major tributaries to the Goulburn River:

Jamieson River

Howqua River

Delatite River

Broken River

Seven Creeks

Castle Creek

Big River

Rubicon River

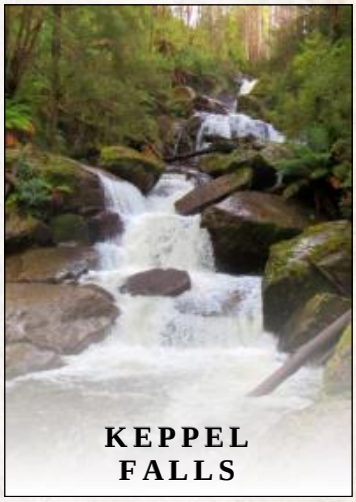
Acheron River

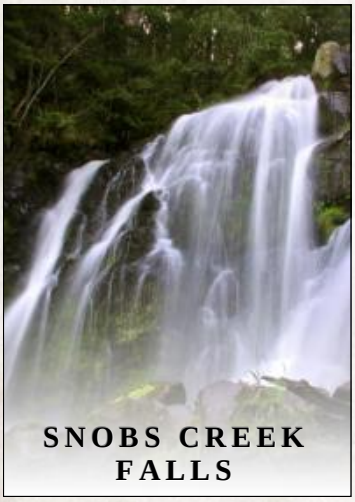
Yea River

Sunday Creek

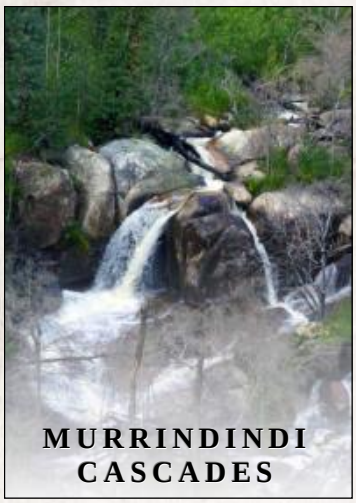
TRIBUTARY WATERFALLS

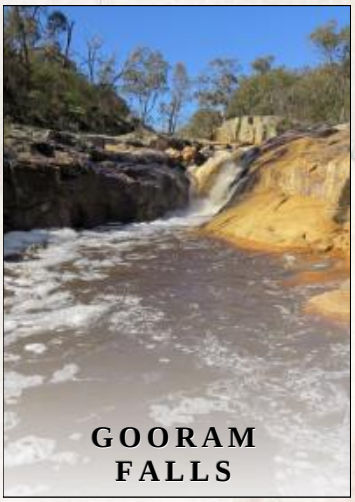

STEAVENSON FALLS

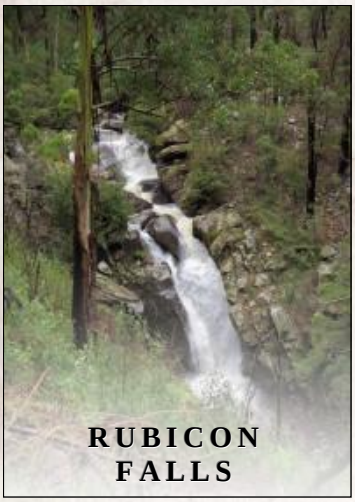

KEPPEL FALLS

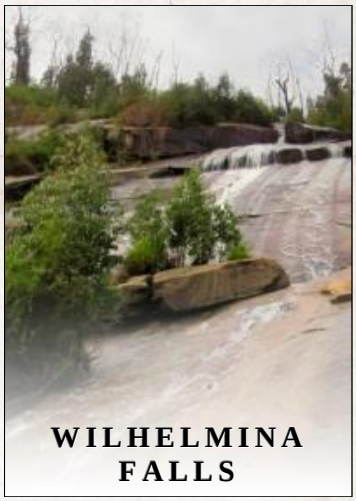

SNOBS CREEK FALLS


STRATH CREEK FALLS

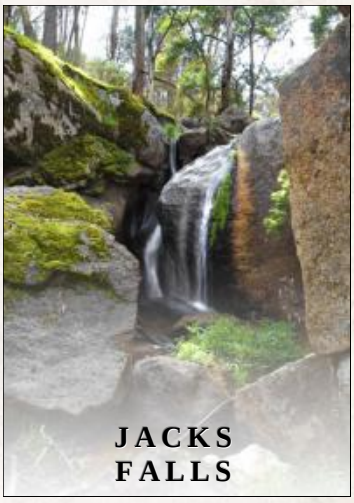

MURRINDINDI CASCADES

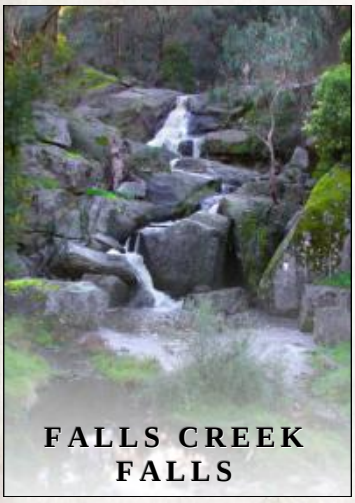

GOORAM FALLS


RUBICON FALLS


WILHELMINA FALLS


PHANTOM FALLS


JACKS FALLS


FALLS CREEK FALLS

Shown in rough order of annual mean water flow.

This non-comprehensive listing shows most of the waterfalls that can be found on the tributaries of the Goulburn River. Waterfalls are important for the Tourism Industry, with thousands of people visiting them each year.

BRIDGES OF THE GOULBURN RIVER

Multiple smaller bridges from Woods Point to Jamieson
Culvert (near Kevington)
Jamieson Bridge (Eildon Jamieson Road, Near Jamieson Brewery)

----- NEAR EILDON -----

Eildon Bridge (Eildon)
Upper Thornton Bridge (all remains of this concrete bridge have gone)
Thornton Bridge (Back Eildon Road, Thornton)
Gilmores Bridge (Goulburn Valley Highway, Thornton)
Acheron Breakaway Bridge

----- NEAR ALEXANDRA -----

Alexandra (Riversdale Bridge)
Cremona (Concrete ruins still spanning the river)
Molesworth Bridge (Molesworth)

----- NEAR YEA -----

Ghin Ghin Bridge (near Yea)
King Parrot Creek (Upstream a few kilometres - Off Goulburn Valley Highway)

----- NEAR SEYMOUR -----

Goulburn Valley Highway (Near Tallarook Turnoff)
Rail Bridge (Duel) (Seymour, Gordon Crescent)
Hume Freeway (near Seymour before Goulburn Valley Highway)
Old Bridge (Between Northwood Road & Emily St, Seymour)
Mitchellstown Road (Off Goulburn Valley Highway near Tabilk)

----- NEAR GOULBURN WEIR, NAGAMBIE -----

Chinaman's Bridge
Chinaman's Bridge (old)
- Kirwan's Bridge (Nagambie)

----- NEAR MURCHISON -----

Old tall rail bridge (Station St Murchison)
- Murchison Bridge
Old brick pylon and new rail bridges (Near corner Bitcon and Rutherford Rd, near Toolamba)
Wooden Trestle Bridge Road (East of Toolamba - access via Goulburn Valley Highway)

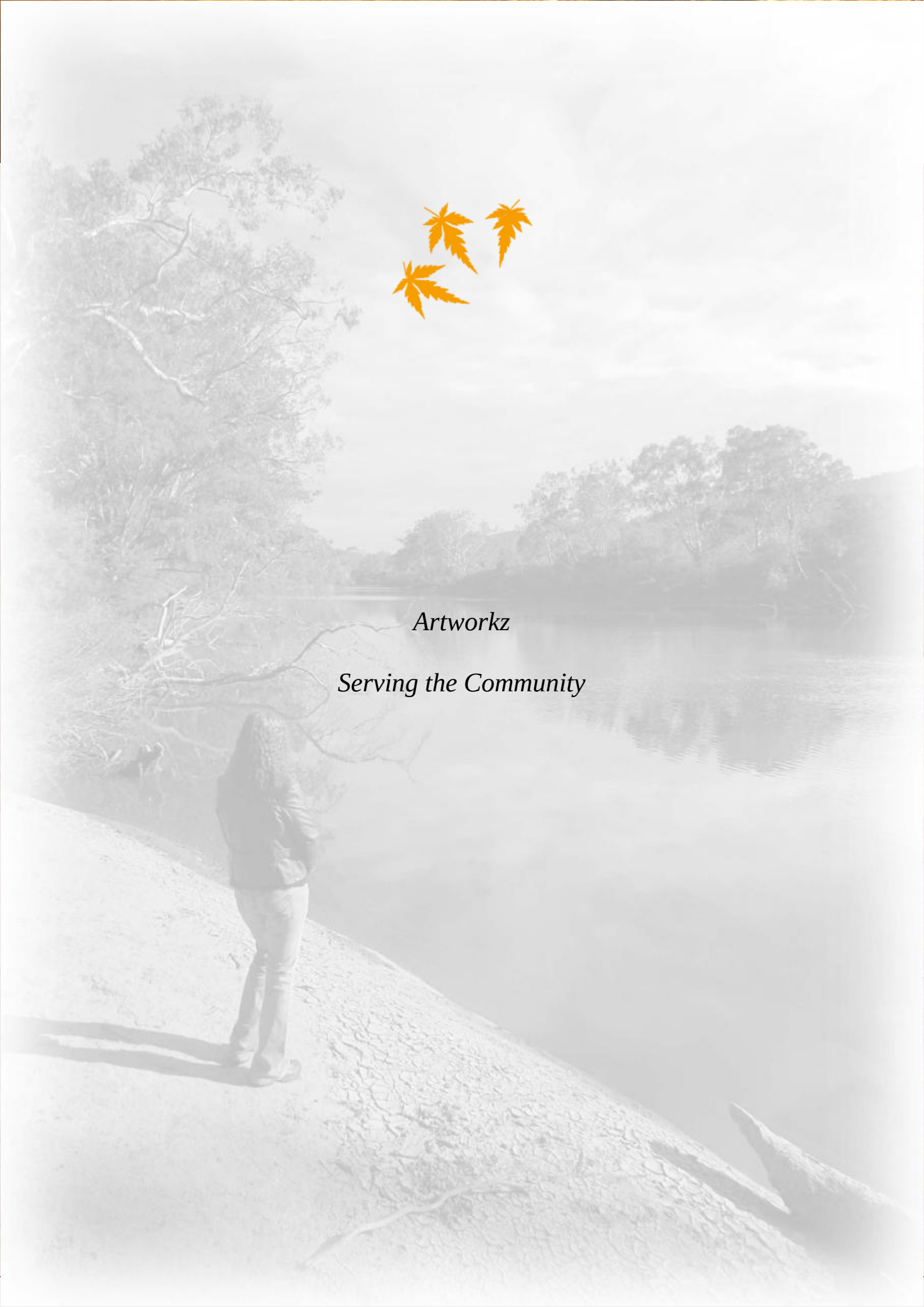
----- NEAR SHEPPARTON -----

Near Mooroopna Railway Station (Access via Kaieltheban Park - Archer St)
Watts Road (Shepparton)
Back of Lake Victoria (Walking Bridge) (Tom Collins Drive)
Peter Ross Edwards Causeway (Shepparton)

----- NEAR YAMBUNA -----

Murray Valley Highway
Yambuna Bridge Road
Stewarts Bridge Road (Enters the Murray - near Echuca)

----- ENTERS MURRAY RIVER NEAR ECHUCA -----



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