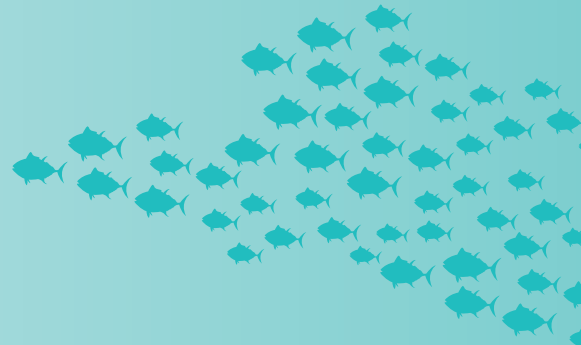


BOWEN BROKEN BOGIE WATER QUALITY PROGRAM



The Bowen Broken Bogie Water Quality Program aims to prevent 330,000 tonnes of fine sediment entering the Reef every year

The Burdekin River Basin is the highest priority for reducing fine sediment entering the Great Barrier Reef under the Reef 2050 Plan. Within the basin, the Bowen, Broken and Bogie (BBB) catchments are the main sources of fine sediment and particulate nitrogen.

The BBB catchment covers an area of 11,718 square kilometres and contributes approximately 43% of the regional sediment load. The dominant land use is grazing. Designated conservation areas, including a National Park and State Forest, exist in the southern ridges of the Broken sub-catchment and significant open-cut coal mining around Collinsville.

The four-year, \$25.9 million program is coordinated by NQ Dry Tropics and focusses on activities to restore the landscape and mitigate fine sediment losses from the BBB. Improving the natural function of the landscape results in enhanced soil water storage, better biomass production, and increased biodiversity and ground cover.



PROJECTS

Accelerated Grazing Support in the BBB



NQ Dry Tropics is delivering a range of activities to achieve a reduction in fine sediments of approximately 48,200 tonnes per year to improve the quality of water flowing from the region. Extension support and property management planning identify opportunities for improved management practices, gully remediation and landscape rehydration activities that will contribute to a reduction of fine sediment.

BBB Gully Remediation



Greening Australia is delivering a reduction in fine sediments of approximately 2,350 tonnes per year in the Bowen Broken Bogie region through stabilisation works on large alluvial gullies on Kirknie Station and the implementation of improved grazing management practices.

Landholders Driving Change



NQ Dry Tropics is delivering significant cost-effective water quality outcomes to achieve sediment savings of approximately 54,550 tonnes per year. Activities include grazing services resulting in grazing land management practice change; landscape remediation including interventions in gully and streambank erosion; and support for land managers resulting in interventions in non-grazing land uses. Program activities include grazing land management support, strategic high-yielding gully remediation, and influencing non-grazing stakeholders to adopt management practices that reduce their contribution to the overall sediment loads.

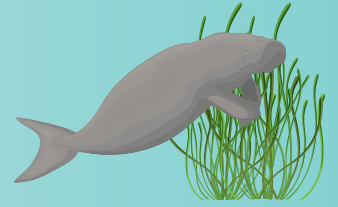


The Bowen Broken Bogie Water Quality Program is funded by the partnership between the Australian Government's Reef Trust and the Great Barrier Reef Foundation.

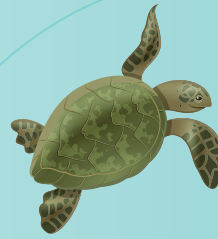
BOWEN BROKEN BOGIE WATER QUALITY PROGRAM



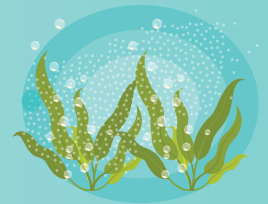
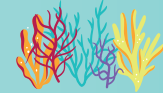
Reducing sediment also reduces phosphorous and dissolved inorganic nitrogen, other pollutants that harm Reef ecosystems



Seagrass meadows are important feeding grounds for turtles and dugongs, native to the region

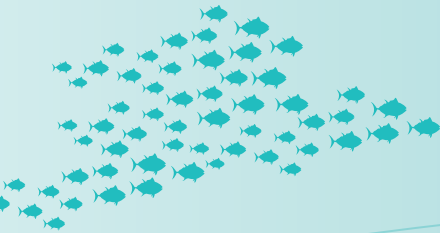


There are important turtle breeding sites on the beaches and coral reefs around Bowen

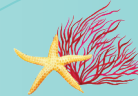


Shallow seagrass meadows and soft coral gardens near the coast make the region's marine ecosystems particularly vulnerable to high sediment loads

The BBB Water Quality Program builds on years of work by graziers and the community to increase groundcover and reduce sediment losses



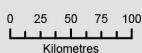
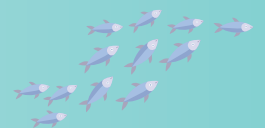
Factors such as geology and soil type, landscape gradient and climate are all important drivers of erosion



Fine sediment smothers corals and seagrasses, affects filter feeding organisms and hinders coral recruitment



Grazing occurs on 92% of land in the BBB region and gully erosion causes approximately 65% of the fine sediment load from the BBB



Great Barrier Reef Foundation

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