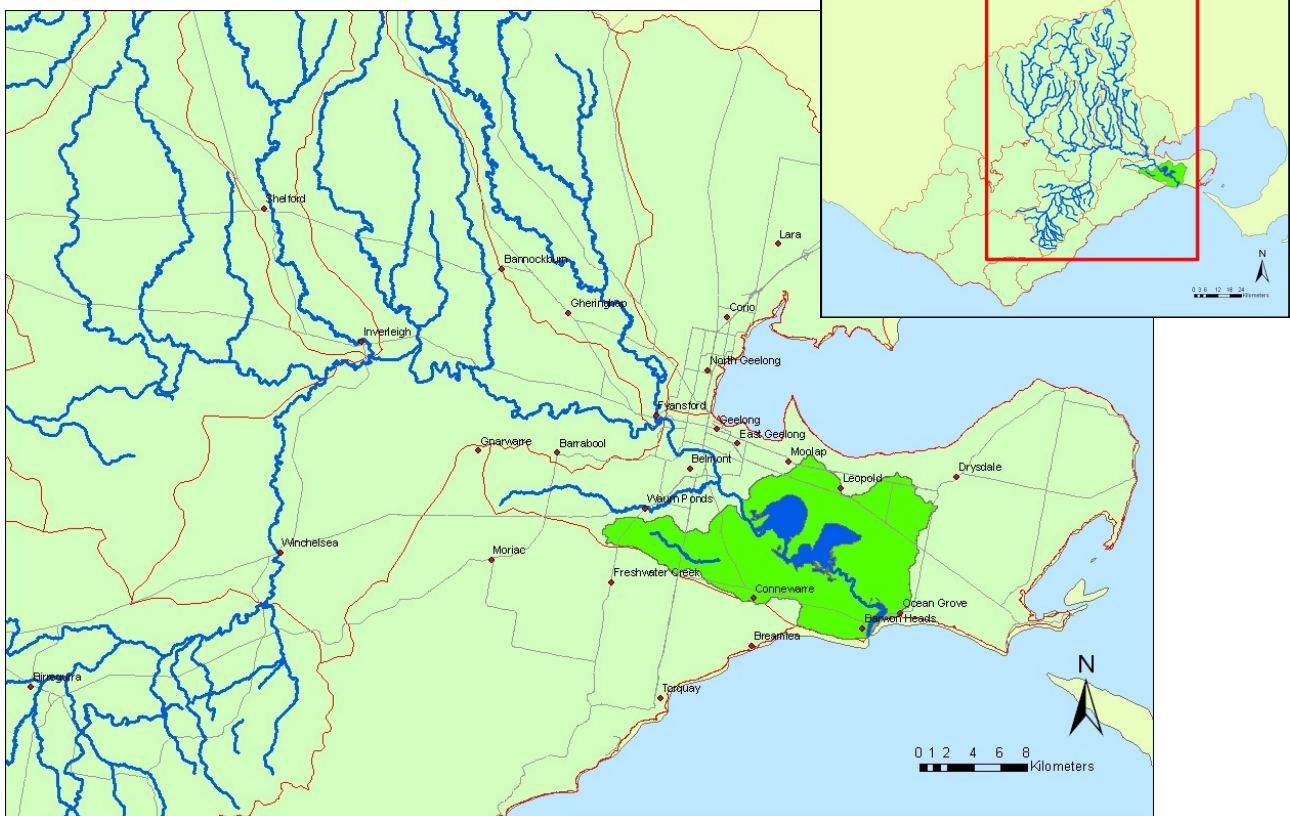
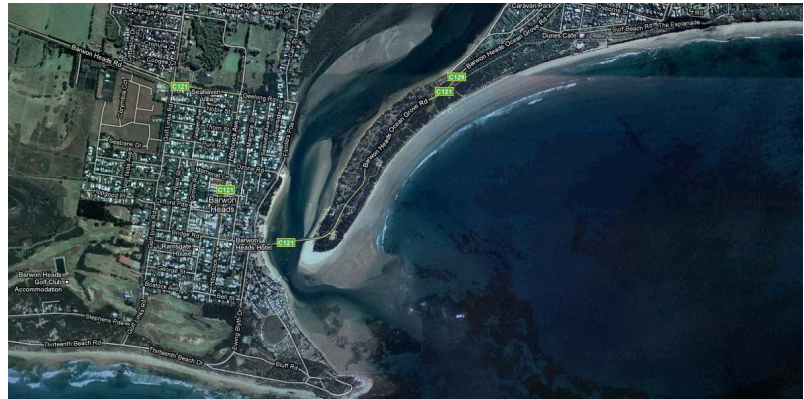


Barwon River

Characteristics:

Type of Estuary:	River
Landscape Zone:	Bellarine
Catchment Area:	17,310 Ha
Estuary Area:	2,001 Ha
Estuary Length:	19.053 km
River Length:	156.583 km
Mouth Direction:	East facing
Mouth State:	Permanently open
Location:	144°29'51.384" E 38°17'3.9133" S
Distance from Geelong:	19.147 km South East



Supplementary Data:

Estuary Watch
(P-Chem Data / Physical Observations)
<http://www.estuarywatch.com.au/>

Geelong City Council
<http://www.geelongaustralia.com.au/>

Contact Information:

Geelong City Council:
Phone: 03 5272 5272
Website: www.geelongaustralia.com.au
Email: contactus@geelongcity.vic.gov.au

Barwon River

Special Attributes

Overlays

- Environmental significance
- Land subject to inundation
- Vegetation protection



Estuarine Vegetation

EVC Name	Area (Ha) (Approx.)	Geographic Occurrence	Conservation Status
Coastal Alkaline Scrub	253.46	Naturally Restricted	Endangered
Mangrove Shrubland	58.89	Minor	Vulnerable
Wetland Formation	4.60	N/A	Endangered
Coastal Saltmarsh / Mangrove Shrubland Mosaic	2,044.69	N/A	Endangered
Seasonally Inundated Sub-saline Herbland	52.15	Rare	Rare
Plains Brackish Sedge Wetland	28.75	Rare	Vulnerable
Grassy Woodland	350.64	Common	Endangered
Cane Grass-Lignum Halophytic Herbland	77.02	Rare	Vulnerable
Plains Freshwater Sedge Wetland	83.78	Rare	Vulnerable
Plains Grassy Woodland	43.15	Common	Endangered
Floodplain Riparian Woodland	114.13	Naturally Restricted	Endangered
Aquatic Herbland / Plains Sedgy Wetland Mosaic	7.71	N/A	Endangered
Plains Sedgy Wetland	11.81	Common	Endangered
Plains Grassland	151.08	Minor	Endangered
Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	12.49	Naturally Restricted	Vulnerable

Key Management Issues:

Lake Connewarre State Game Reserve: Consists of an extensive estuarine and saltmarsh system drained by the Barwon River.

Australian Grayling: The fish species with the greatest conservation need in the Otway region.

Significant Flora: Diverse, species-rich salt marsh and sub-saline marsh vegetation in the lower reaches of the Barwon estuary. 85% of the indigenous Victorian salt marsh flora is represented here. Westernmost occurrence of the White Mangrove.

Significant Fauna: Wading birds commonly include Greenshank, Eastern Golden Plover, Curlew Sandpiper and Red-necked Stint. Tidal flats and mangroves provide excellent habitat for egrets, spoonbills, gulls, terns, pelicans and cormorants.

Fish Migration: 10 species have been identified as migrating from freshwater to estuarine waters throughout their life cycle. Including, Australian Grayling, Australian Mudfish, Broad Finned Galaxias, Common Galaxias, Estuary Perch, Pouched Lamprey, Short Finned Eel, Short Headed Lamprey, Spotted Galaxias and Tupong.

Wetland Rarity: The estuarine reach of the Barwon River is considered rare in Victoria for its permanent saline flats and its semi-permanent saline salt flats.

Recreation: The Barwon estuary is a very popular recreational fishing water targeting Australian Salmon, sand mullet, yellow-eye mullet, flathead, trevally, black bream, whiting and mullooly. It is also very popular for water-based activities, particularly kayaking and motor boats. As well as this, camping at Barwon Heads is popular for tourists with a strong focus on the Barwon estuary and adjacent coastline. Swimming is also a popular Summer activity in the Barwon estuary at Barwon Heads just upstream from the Barwon Heads bridge.

Passive Recreation: A number of formal passive recreation areas have been developed along the Barwon estuary with shared pathways following the Barwon Heads side of the estuary.

European Heritage: The bridge over the Barwon River at Barwon Heads is listed on the State's heritage register

Flagship Species: Black bream are present in the Barwon Estuary.

Tourism: The river at Barwon Heads is a popular tourist destination and site for recreational fishing.