



How much do you know
about Lake Wollumboola?

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Birds

Lake Wollumboola is:

- a) One of the most important drought refuges for Black Swan in eastern Australia.
- b) Recognised as a Key Biodiversity Area particularly for supporting more than 1% of the world population of Black Swan and Chestnut Teal.
- c) An important bird habitat – more than 100 bird species recorded, and more than 20 of those listed as threatened under legislation.
- d) All of the above.



Geomorphology

How is Lake Wollumboola classified?

a) as an estuary

b) an ICOLL (intermittently closed or open lake or lagoon)

c) a back-dune lagoon

d) all of the above.





Entrance

If only opening naturally how often would the lake's entrance open?

a) every time we get more than 50 mm of rain

b) on average every five to six years

c) coinciding with the highest spring tides (or king tides).



Salinity

Is the lake generally:

- a) mostly marine
- b) mostly freshwater
- c) brackish – somewhere between freshwater and marine
- d) saltier than seawater.



Tidal flushing

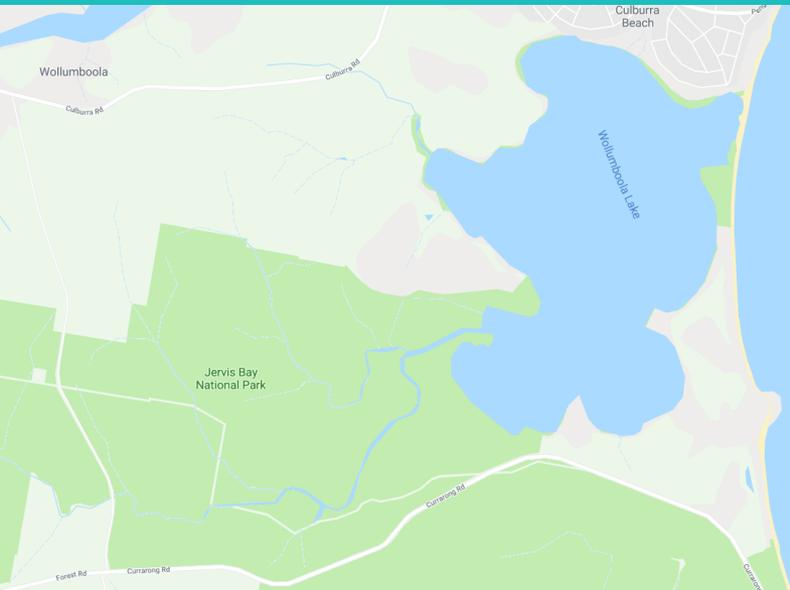
If the entrance of Lake Wollumboola was open, how long would it take for ocean waters to reach the tidal limit?

a) more than a year

b) six months

c) a month

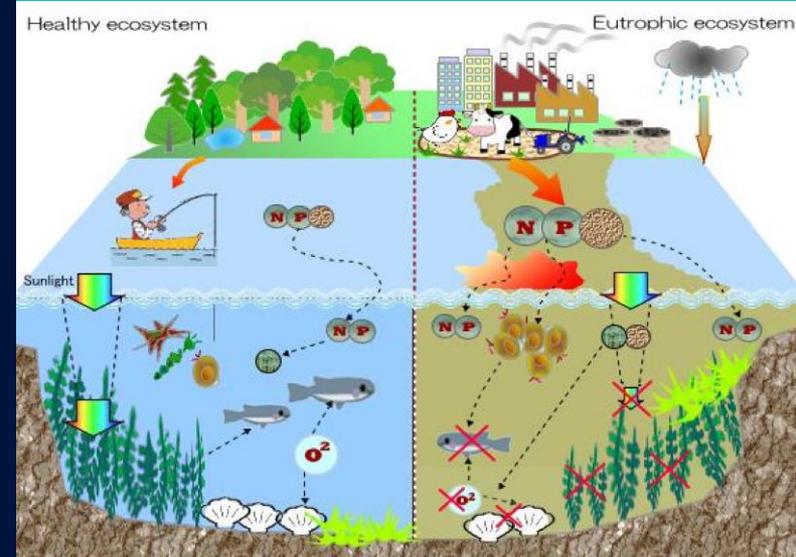
d) a week.



Water quality and eutrophication

What is eutrophication?

- a) a system's thermal energy per unit temperature that is unavailable for use
- b) a positive form of stress on health
- c) excess of nitrogen and phosphorous, due to agricultural or urban run-off, or sewage that causes algal blooms
- d) none of the above.





Charophytes & macrophytes

Why are charophytes and macrophytes so important?

- a) they play a large part in maintaining the water quality of the lake
- b) they contribute to, and help control, the lake's oxygen rich surface waters and oxygen poorer bottom waters mixing
- c) they provide a food source for birds including black swans
- d) all of the above.

Ground & surface water

Does groundwater contribute to water volumes and water quality in Lake Wollumboola?

a) no

b) yes.



So many other processes:

Oxygen cycling

Sulphur and hydrogen sulphide cycle

Iron cycling

Bacteria and cycling of organic matter

Insects and sea grass/algae wrack

Saltmarsh (cycling of nutrients,
breeding grounds, water quality etc.)

and so many more ...

