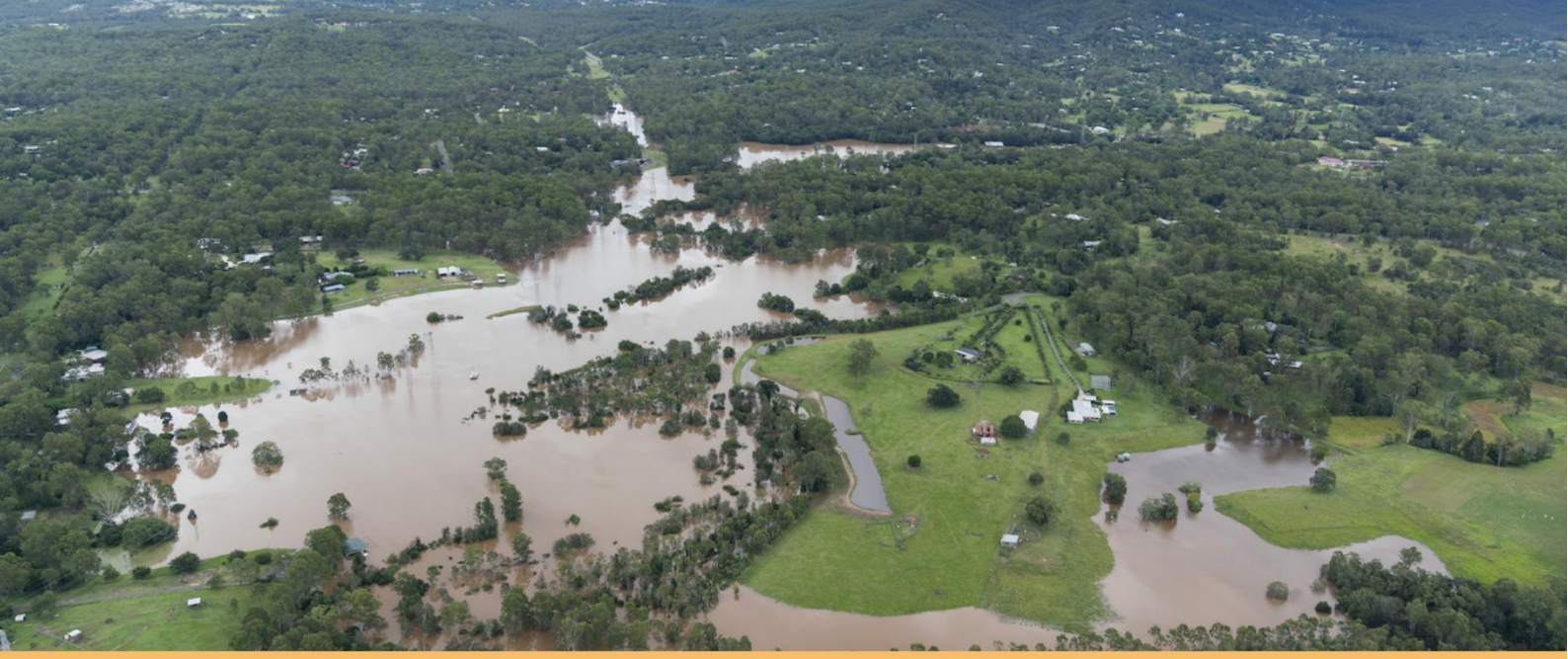

Sedimentation impacts in Moreton Bay: a priority knowledge synthesis

IMPACTS:

Catchment Management and Regulation

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THE MORETON BAY FOUNDATION

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This impact statement is drawn from

Sedimentation Impacts in Moreton Bay, a priority knowledge-synthesis

The report was commissioned by The Moreton Bay Foundation in 2025 to summarise key evidence on how sedimentation affects Moreton Bay's coastal and marine ecosystems, and the ecological and cultural values they support. The report brings together published and grey literature, conceptual models, and expert review to provide a clear, high-level understanding of sedimentation pressures, their impacts, and remaining knowledge gaps.

This standalone document can be found in the full report. Where references are made to other sections, these are indicated by this symbol: †. A full list of external citations, data sources, and methods used in this document is included in the complete report, available at **moretonbayfoundation.org**

David Brewer Consulting (DBC) has prepared this report for The Moreton Bay Foundation under the contract titled 'TMBF Priority Knowledge Synthesis: Sedimentation Impacts in Moreton Bay'. Information about the Moreton Bay Foundation can be found at: https://moretonbayfoundation.org/

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Catchment Management and Regulation: Sedimentation Impact Statement

Brisbane River from above Photo credit: Gary Cranitch, © Queensland Museum

Summary

Regulations influencing sediment management in South East Queensland (SEQ) and the Moreton Bay catchment are structured as a shared responsibility between federal, state and local governments. This involves a suite of acts, regulations, codes, plans, policies, and guidelines to direct stakeholders involved in land management or land use change activities, including developers, businesses, landholders, agricultural practitioners, and suitably qualified and/or experienced professionals in erosion and sediment control.

There is some differentiation between sedimentation-related legislation and its application at the catchment-wide scale compared to the scale of development or construction sites. In general, overarching environmental legislation, along with planning policies and initiatives, applies at the catchment-wide scale. In comparison, specific erosion and sediment control (ESC) rules are applied to development and construction sites, set by the state government and enforced by local councils.

Catchment-wide scale

There is no explicit legislation regulating the causes of erosion (such as channel erosion) in rural parts of the catchment. Channel erosion is the dominant source of sediment (>90%) in SEQ waterways and a primary source of sediment for the Bay (Grinham *et al*., 2024). At a catchment-wide scale, the non-statutory *SEQ Natural Resource Management Plan 2009-2031* has set a regional target for soil erosion that 'By 2031, the extent of erosion from hill slopes and gullies will be reduced by 50% from the 2008 baseline'. The Council of Mayors (SEQ) 'Resilient Rivers Initiative' (RRI) has also been established to better coordinate and address catchment-wide sedimentation issues (Council of Mayors (SEQ) *et al.,* 2015).

However, no net improvement in turbidity levels has occurred in the Caboolture, Brisbane, and Logan Rivers over the 18-year monitoring period from 2000 to 2018 (Saeck *et al*., 2019a).

Development or construction site scale

At the development or construction site scale, local planning policies and regulations require developers to submit erosion and sediment control plans for land-disturbing activities, especially for large sites. These plans must demonstrate proactive strategies before ground-disturbing works begin, including minimising site disturbance. However, there has been limited success in reducing sediment loads entering Moreton Bay (Saeck *et al*., 2019b).

At this scale, a major issue is the lack of compliance. Healthy Land & Water (2024b) estimates that only about 15% of construction sites are fully compliant with sediment control rules, less than half (40%) of sites are partially compliant, and around 50,000 dump trucks worth of sediments enter SEQ waterways each year. This has a significant impact on Moreton Bay and downstream marine environments. A lack of enforcement of existing sedimentation control requirements at construction sites has also been identified by councils and state government representatives as a key gap (Ecofutures, 2024).

Regulations governing sediment management in SEQ

Regulations governing sediment management in SEQ and the Moreton Bay catchment are structured as a shared responsibility between state and local governments. A summary of the legislation relevant to Moreton Bay, and the links to regulations, plans, policies and guidelines that sit below them, is described and summarised in Ecofutures' (2024) *A Blueprint for a Sustainable Moreton Bay (2025-2035)*—the TMBF Blueprint.

Both state and local policies frequently reference the *International Erosion Control Association Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control* document (International Erosion Control Association, 2008) as an industry standard for designing, implementing and maintaining erosion sediment control measures (Queensland Government, 2020a, b; Queensland Government, 2021; Healthy Land & Water, 2024a).

The legislation and policy framework relevant to erosion and sediment control is briefly summarised below.

1. General legislative and policy framework:

State legislation and role

The Queensland Government sets the overarching rules and policy direction for erosion and sediment control (Council of Mayors (SEQ) *et al.*, 2018). The *Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)* (EP Act) is the primary legislation. The EP Act establishes a general environmental duty to prevent or minimise environmental harm and sets legal requirements for controlling sediment release and protecting water quality (Queensland Government, 1994).

The EP Act is underpinned by the *Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019*, which defines environmental values and water quality objectives for Moreton Bay and its catchments that all developments must meet (Queensland Government, 2019b). This policy supports the *Planning Act 2016 (Qld)* (Planning Act), which regulates land use planning and development approvals, requiring sediment control as part of development conditions (Queensland Government, 2016).

The *State Planning Policy 2017* (SPP) articulates state interests in land use planning and development, with a focus on protecting and enhancing water quality (Queensland Government, 2017; Council of Mayors (SEQ) *et al.*, 2018; Seqwater, 2024).

S*hapingSEQ 2023* is the Queensland Government's regional plan for SEQ. It serves as a statutory spatial growth strategy under the Planning Act, setting a regional framework

for managing growth, land use, and development, and promoting the protection of water resource catchments (Queensland Government, 2023; Seqwater, 2024).

These instruments and policies have an effect at both the catchment and site levels.

Local government role

Local government planning schemes are crucial for implementing state policies, as they are required to integrate and align with the SPP and *Shaping SEQ 2023* (Queensland Government, 2023; Seqwater, 2024). Local councils are responsible for enforcing state rules and developing their own specific policies (Dennis, 2024; Brisbane City Council, 2014). Local government planning schemes and guidance are specifically relevant at the development or construction site level.

Matters such as environmental nuisance and water contamination are devolved to local governments for administration and enforcement within their respective regions (Queensland Government, 2020a, b). For instance, the Moreton Bay Regional Council's *Planning Scheme and Stormwater Management Policy* (Moreton Bay Regional Council, 2017) mandates the submission of Erosion and Sediment Control Plans that comply with technical specifications such as the *Pine Rivers Standard Specifications – C211* (Pine Rivers Shire Council, 2003). The Redland City Council manages waterways on both public and private land through a combination of legislative and non-legislative measures, including education programs (Redland City Council, 2021).

2. What the regulations require

The regulations governing sediment management in SEQ and the Moreton Bay catchment establish clear requirements for stakeholders involved in land-disturbing activities within the Moreton Bay catchment to prevent sediment loss into Moreton Bay. This includes developers, landholders, agricultural practitioners, and sediment managers (see below, 'Requirements for professionals in erosion and sediment control (ESC)', for more information on sediment managers).

These stakeholders are subject to a framework of regulations and policies designed to manage and reduce sediment delivery into waterways. The requirements are structured through a combination of state legislation, local government planning instruments, and technical guidelines.

The key requirements for stakeholders to manage sedimentation are summarised below.

General environmental duty

Stakeholders have a general environmental duty to prevent or minimise environmental harm. This includes preventing the unlawful deposit of earth buildup and other prescribed water contaminants into waterways, roadside gutters, or stormwater drainage, as stipulated by the EP Act (Queensland Government, 1994).

Compliance with local government requirements

Stakeholders and applicants undertaking land-disturbing activities must account for and comply with the relevant Council's specific requirements for erosion and sediment

control. These requirements are usually detailed in local planning scheme policies, such as Section 7.11 of the *Infrastructure Design Planning Scheme Policy* in Schedule 6 of the *Brisbane City Plan 2014* (Brisbane City Council, 2024).

Erosion and sediment control plans

For land-disturbing activities, especially sites with expected soil disturbance exceeding 1000 m^2 (Brisbane City Council, 2024), all local governments in SEQ are expected to have, or are actively working towards, consistent implementation of erosion and sediment control (ESC) requirements and plans as part of their planning and development frameworks (Brisbane City Council, 2024; Queensland Government, 2020a, b; Queensland Government, 2023; Seqwater, 2024; Healthy Land & Water, 2024a). Erosion and sediment control plans must demonstrate proactive strategies before ground-disturbing works begin, including minimising site disturbance and protecting existing vegetation (Queensland Government 1994, 2019a, 2025; Pine Rivers Shire Council, 2003).

3. Requirements for professionals in erosion and sediment control (ESC)

Professionals involved in managing soil erosion and sediment control are expected to have at least two years of verifiable experience. They should understand soil properties (e.g. pH, sodic, dispersive, saline), be able to conduct soil sampling, interpret results, and design appropriate management strategies (Queensland Government, 2021; Healthy Land & Water, 2024a; Brisbane City Council, 2024). An understanding of best practice erosion, drainage, and sediment controls in Australia, including their correct installation, operation and maintenance, is also required. Tools like the Healthy Land & Water's *Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Toolkit* are available to support best practice (Healthy Land & Water, 2024a).

This multi-tiered regulatory environment managing sedimentation in SEQ is complex. The Blueprint points out that 'Currently, not all activities undertaken that have the risk of causing environmental harm require development approval and not all development approvals have adequate or specific provisions regulating the management of erosion and sediment controls' (EcoFutures, 2024).

Other catchment-wide (non-regulatory) sediment management

The Blueprint also identifies that there is 'no explicit legislation regulating the causes of erosion in the rural parts of the catchment', which is a primary source of sediment (EcoFutures, 2024).

In SEQ, Healthy Land & Water, a non-statutory Natural Resource Management (NRM) group, facilitates the development of the regional NRM Plan, which guides the community in managing regional priorities. Given the large contribution of sediment from diffuse sources that is currently largely unregulated in SEQ, NRM plans and Healthy Land & Water play a key role in mitigating catchment-wide sediment impacts on water quality.

Healthy Land & Water has multiple programs that address catchment-derived sediment, including: the *Sustainable Agriculture Program* that promotes farm management practices that include sediment management, land condition and soil health; the *Healthy Catchments Program* targeting water quality impacts with a focus on sediment reduction; and targeted riparian stabilisation and improvement activities in the Brisbane, Lockyer, Bremer, Logan and Caboolture catchments. These activities target high sediment-producing sub-catchments to maximise efficiency and outcomes. Healthy Land & Water is actively pursuing additional investment to scale up these activities and achieve a regional impact. The organisation is working closely with aligned organisations and programs, such as the RRI, to achieve this goal.

The RRI is a collaboration between local and state governments, water utilities and key non-government organisations to improve the health and resilience of SEQ's catchments, rivers and Moreton Bay. One of the four goals set out in the *South East Queensland Resilient Rivers Initiative: Regional Strategy 2015-2025* (Council of Mayors (SEQ) *et al.*, 2015) is to 'Keep soil on our land and out of our waterways'. The 2023 *South East Queensland City Deal* (*SEQ City Deal*) provides further investment in the RRI, as part of the 2023 *RRI*: *SEQ Waterways and Wetlands Investment Strategy* (Council of Mayors (SEQ), 2023). The *SEQ City Deal* commits $40 million over the next five years (until 2028) to fund works to improve the health and resilience of the region's rivers and waterways. However, the adequacy, timeliness, and efficacy of the investment needed to achieve impact at a scale that addresses regional priorities, including the health of internationally important wetlands in Moreton Bay, have yet to be assessed.

Queensland's *Fish Habitat Management Operational Policy (FHMOP 001)* (Couchman and Beumer, 2007), outlines some initiatives and policies aimed at managing processes that contribute to sedimentation and habitat loss, such as erosion and land filling. The policy's central initiative is the strict protection and management of marine plants (including mangroves, seagrass, and saltmarsh). However, revetment works for erosion protection are not supported unless there is substantiated accelerated erosion threatening infrastructure or buildings. Furthermore, aspects of sedimentation management, such as preventing further land-clearing or reducing nutrient and sediment flows into fish habitats, are only offered as suggested climate change offsets.

Current status of sedimentation in Moreton Bay

Land use change since European colonisation has had a significant impact on rates of erosion and sediment transport in the catchment. Ongoing pressures mean Moreton Bay and its catchments face substantial challenges regarding sediment management, despite existing efforts and legislation.

Moreton Bay has experienced a dramatic increase in fine sediment deposition (Lockington *et al.*, 2017; Saeck *et al.*, 2019a; Grinham *et al.*, 2024). A recent study found that nearly 100% of the once-sandy sea floor in Moreton Bay, where the Brisbane River meets the sea, is now covered in mud (Grinham *et al.*, 2024). Over the last 50 years, the surface area of clean sand within Moreton Bay has been reduced from 442 km^2 to

30 km^2 (Grinham *et al.*, 2024). Muddy sediments now cover an estimated area of over 860 km^2, more than double what was recorded in 1970, and represent over 50% of the total surface sediment area (Lockington *et al.*, 2017). This has led to a change in benthic habitat, with muddy bottom habitats increasing from approximately 30% in 1998 to 70% in 2011 (Saeck *et al.*, 2019a).

It is hypothesised that the Bay is now receiving sediment at a rate that exceeds its natural capacity to move material offshore, suggesting that the adverse effects of sediment are likely to increase, and the need for managing sediment loads is urgent (Saeck *et al.*, 2019a). The infilling of deeper channels with fine sediments has reduced the Bay's capacity to store sediments, leading to more frequent resuspension events and long-term changes in water clarity (Saeck *et al.*, 2019a).

The primary sources of this sediment are:

1. *Channel erosion*

Research consistently supports that channel (gully and bank) erosion is the dominant source, accounting for over 90% of sediment in SEQ waterways (Leigh *et al.*, 2013; Lockington *et al.*, 2017; Saeck *et al.*, 2019a). Channel erosion dominates the supply of sediment in the Lockyer (99%), Brisbane (99%), Stanley (67%), Kobble (74%), Emu (99%), Cressbrook (99%) and North Pine (99%) sub catchments (Olley *et al.*, 2013). This is exacerbated by the loss of riparian vegetation, which can increase sediment export by up to 200 times compared to intact catchments (Olley *et al.*, 2015; Olley *et al.*, 2017; Saeck *et al.*, 2019a).

2. *Urbanisation and land clearing*

The existing urban footprint and greenfield projects are responsible for approximately one-third of the fine sediment (Dennis, 2024). Since European settlement, extensive clearing, cultivation on floodplains, over-grazing, and urban development have led to significant increases in sediment export, with current rates estimated to be approximately 100 times greater than pre-European rates (Tibbetts *et al.*, 1998; Lockington *et al.*, 2017; Saeck *et al.*, 2019a). Urban development poses a high risk of sediment export per hectare, with losses from recently cleared urban land during rainfall events potentially 1000 times greater than before disturbance (Saeck *et al.*, 2019a).

3. *Major flood events*

These events significantly impact coastal receiving environments by facilitating direct smothering with sediment and nutrient loading (Lockington *et al.*, 2017; Grinham *et al.*, 2024). Over 20 million tonnes of sediment were deposited in Moreton Bay during the 2011 and 2013 flood events (Steven *et al.*, 2014; Saeck *et al.*, 2019a, b). Fine silt and clay fractions dominate the suspended particle size distribution during floods, suggesting that a large portion of the fine sediments in Moreton Bay are catchment-borne and delivered during these events (Steven *et al.*, 2014; Lockington *et al.*, 2017).

Management actions

The following section summarises management actions for developers, landholders, agricultural practitioners and ESC professionals.

Initiatives like *Water by Design*, led by Healthy Land & Water and commissioned by the Queensland Government, develop standard erosion and sediment control (ESC) decision support tools and courses to improve the consistency of implementation and enforcement across local governments in Queensland (Healthy Land & Water, 2024a). These tools provide a best practice approach for agricultural practitioners and landholders to manage erosion and sediment control.

Key management actions are listed below:

Catchment-wide scale

1. Focus on channel network stability
   Given that channel erosion is the dominant source of sediment (>90%) in SEQ waterways, management actions need to focus on stabilising the channel network (Gilby *et al.*, 2016; Grinham *et al.*, 2024; Saeck *et al.*, 2019a). Measures include:
   i. **Maintaining existing remnant vegetation**: Existing catchment and riparian forest cover is crucial for protecting rivers. It traps sediments and nutrients, stabilises stream channels (Leigh *et al.*, 2013), and reduces sedimentation and pollutant runoff (Simmonds *et al.*, 2022). Conservation efforts should prioritise protecting areas with relatively good riparian cover and maintaining current levels of remnant vegetation (Leigh *et al.*, 2013; Gilby *et al.*, 2016; Redland City Council, 2021). Retention of natural and semi-natural terrestrial vegetation, particularly riparian vegetation, is essential for freshwater quality maintenance, including the reduction of sedimentation and pollutant runoff. Development guidelines also stipulate minimum separation distances for vegetation clearing from streams (e.g. 25m for stream order 1–3, 50m for stream order four or greater) to protect water sources (Seqwater, 2024).
   ii. **Revegetating bare banks:** This action helps to trap sediments, nutrients, and other contaminants from the surrounding catchment, buffering streams and other water bodies (Tibbetts *et al.*, 1998; Redland City Council, 2021). The degradation of riparian forest has been a significant factor influencing channel stability, and more vigorous growth and recovery of vegetation in subtropical regions aids bank stability (Kemp *et al.*, 2019).
   iii. **Promoting groundcover**: Hillslope erosion, a source of sediment, is best managed by promoting groundcover and maintaining soil structure (Olley *et al.*, 2006). Sustainable land management practices emphasise maximising groundcover to reduce exposed soil and erosion and halt sediment flow into waterways (Tibbetts *et al.*, 1998; Queensland Government, 2020b; Healthy Land & Water, 2024a). Targeted investment in riparian revegetation and increased ground cover in upper catchments is expected to boost infiltration and reduce sediment runoff (Saeck *et al.*, 2019a).

iv. **Maintaining soil structure**: Changes to soil structure and density, such as those caused by European livestock grazing, can lead to increased runoff and erosion (Kemp *et al*., 2019), underscoring the importance of maintaining original soil structure.

v. **Preventing stock access to streams:** Channel erosion can be managed effectively by preventing European livestock from accessing streams (Olley *et al*., 2006). This can involve installing fencing to keep livestock out of creeks (Tibbetts *et al*., 1998; Nasplezes *et al*., 2019).

vi. **Reducing runoff and slowing water movement:** Management should aim to increase infiltration and slow water movement throughout the catchment, which is contrary to historical practices of increasing drainage efficiency (Olley *et al*., 2006). This can be achieved by installing barriers, encouraging vegetation and spreading the flow both spatially and temporally (Olley *et al*., 2006).

Development or construction site scale

2. Implement effective sediment control measures:
   A sediment basin is usually required by a local council if the disturbed area exceeds 1 hectare, or if disturbed soils are dispersive, or if there is a high priority for turbidity control in the local waterway management plan (Brisbane City Council, 2024). The Council may also require a sediment basin, even for disturbed areas less than 1 hectare, depending on the soil type or site location (Brisbane City Council, 2024). Sediment basins must be designed, implemented, and maintained to meet specific performance criteria. They must achieve at least 80% hydrological effectiveness (treating 80% of the average annual runoff volume of the contributing catchment) to discharge water with 50 mg/L total suspended solids or less, and a pH in the range of 6.5 – 8.5 (Healthy land & water, 2024a).

   Use of sediment traps, sediment fences, diversion drains, and stabilisation of disturbed areas is required to minimise loss of sediment from the site (Queensland Government, 2020b; Pine Rivers Shire Council, 2003; Healthy Land & Water, 2024a).

3. Undertake ongoing maintenance and monitoring
   Controls must be installed *before* works commence and remain in place, with regular maintenance and monitoring mandated throughout construction until the site is permanently stabilised against erosion (Queensland Government, 1994).

Sediment management status and issues

ShapingSEQ (Queensland Government, 2023) includes a vision that 'SEQ's catchments will be the best managed in the world…'. It sets out strategies to 'Protect and sustainably manage the region's catchments…' (Strategy 5.1) and to 'Ensure urban land development and its construction avoids impacts on the natural hydrological function, quality and quantity of water in our waterways, aquifers, wetlands, estuaries, Moreton Bay and oceans…' (Strategy 5.2).

While there has been progress in reducing nitrogen and phosphorus loads, there has been limited success in reducing the sediment load entering Moreton Bay (Saeck *et al.*, 2019a). For example, turbidity in the Caboolture, Brisbane, and Logan Rivers showed no net improvement between 2000 and 2018 (Saeck *et al.*, 2019a). Proof-of-concept work by Healthy Land & Water demonstrated that a 50 per cent reduction in sediment at a sub-catchment scale was possible using a suite of sediment reduction strategies. However, the investment needed to implement these strategies across all catchments in SEQ has yet to be secured.

Compared to point source pollution (such as sewage treatment plants), there has been underinvestment in mitigating diffuse source pollution and complex riparian remediation works (Grinham *et al.*, 2024).

Modelling suggests that applying all currently available management techniques (full investment scenario) across urban and rural areas of the whole catchment could lead to substantial reductions in sediment loads compared to a business-as-usual scenario (Saeck *et al.*, 2019a). However, this also highlights that without these comprehensive actions, sediment loads will continue to be a significant problem.

'A lack of enforcement of construction sites' has also been identified by councils and state government representatives as a key gap (Ecofutures, 2024). A recent audit by Healthy Land & Water found that only 15% of development sites were substantially compliant with erosion sediment control measures (Dennis, 2024). This indicates a significant gap between intended measures and on-ground implementation

Recommendations

To better manage sediment loads into Moreton Bay, key experts recommend a multi-faceted approach focusing on reducing overall sediment input and improving land management practices across the catchments. Key recommendations include:

Catchment-wide scale

1. Achieve a 50% reduction in sediment loads to maintain the Bay's current condition and improve ecosystem health (e.g. Olley *et al.*, 2006; Leigh *et al.*, 2013).
2. Stabilise the channel network by protecting and replanting streambank vegetation and undertaking riparian and in-stream rehabilitation (Gilby *et al.*, 2016; Grinham *et al.*, 2024; Saeck *et al.*, 2019a; Council of Mayors (SEQ), 2018). This includes rehabilitating 6,350 km of riparian land (Gilby *et al.*, 2016) and focusing on areas like the Upper Lockyer Catchment (Saeck *et al.*, 2019b).

   Channel erosion management actions need to focus on, and prioritise:

   a. Improving riparian vegetation condition and extent by:
      i. Maintaining existing remnant vegetation
      ii. Addressing threatening processes to native vegetation, such as weed impacts
      iii. Targeted stabilisation of actively eroding channels where appropriate

   iv. Supporting regeneration of complex channel bank and overbank vegetation communities
   v. Managing stock access to streams

b. Improving the surrounding catchment condition by:
   vi. Achieving improvements in land condition (ground cover and species mix) and soil health
   vii. Addressing key sediment sources, including actively eroding gullies
   viii. Planning farming activities to minimise erosion risk, including tillage minimisation; row direction; crop stage during high-risk periods; cover cropping and interrow management; and overland flow planning.

3. Implement best management practices (see item 2, above) throughout the catchment to increase water infiltration and slow its movement, maximise groundcover, reduce exposed soil and erosion, and halt sediment flow into waterways (Leigh *et al.*, 2013; Olley *et al.*, 2006; Saeck *et al.*, 2019a).

Development or construction site scale

4. Improve management of stormwater and construction sites by innovative stormwater management designs (Gilby *et al.*, 2016, 15; Saeck *et al.*, 2019a). For exposed areas larger than 2,500 m^2, sediment controls must be designed for 80% hydrological effectiveness and treat runoff to 50 mg/L total suspended solids or less, with a pH in the range of 6.5–8.5 (Healthy land & water, 2024a; SPP, 2017). High efficiency sediment basins are considered the most effective way to meet these standards (Healthy Land & Water, 2024a; Council of Mayors (SEQ), 2018). These controls must be properly operated and maintained, with accumulated sediment removed without offsite conveyance, and any coagulants/flocculants used must be carefully managed to prevent harm to receiving waters (Queensland Government, 2021).

Expert review

Mr Ross Bigwood (Healthy Land & Water Catchments) kindly provided an expert review of the Catchment Management and Regulation: Sedimentation Impact Statement.

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This impact statement is drawn from

Sedimentation Impacts in Moreton Bay, a priority knowledge-synthesis

The report was commissioned by The Moreton Bay Foundation in 2025 to summarise key evidence on how sedimentation affects Moreton Bay's coastal and marine ecosystems, and the ecological and cultural values they support. The report brings together published and grey literature, conceptual models, and expert review to provide a clear, high-level understanding of sedimentation pressures, their impacts, and remaining knowledge gaps.

This standalone document corresponds to **Section 5.17** of the full report. A full list of external citations, data sources, and methods used in this document is included in the complete report, available at

moretonbayfoundation.org

Cover Images:
(Top) Raw.Exposed, photographer. (2022). Aerial view of flooding north-west over Bellbowrie, February 2022. In Aerial view of flooding north-west over Bellbowrie, February 2022. John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland.
(Bottom) Photo credit: Marla Julien (via Pixabay)

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