

Murray-Darling Basin Royal Commission
Adelaide South Australia
Attention Carolyn Lee

“There was no River System Murray Darling” * Published 25yr study (author R Vincin)

Prior to a formal submission (based previous experiences as a serious full submission will consume serious time energy). I respectfully subscribe “reparation of historical flows-storage to greater catchment of soil water and element” demands a full comprehension of baselines!

I am to leave Australia again soon, to aid other Continent/ Nations to lower mass CO₂e into anthropogenic deserts become soil, soil-carbon, excite historical rain/element reparation \$\$\$\$!

Based on my study over 25yrs as registered reader at the Mitchell Library special edition of-

First European Explorers hand written Journals/diaries I submit;

Murray Darling River System History - Status. Synopsis, Robert Vincin

Problem, Cause, Effect, Solution, Best solution (to restore historical water equilibrium)

PROBLEM

“There was no River System Murray Darling prior Europeans^(a)” the status 2018

Eastern, Southern States Anthropogenic land, water, drainage-gully-system Murray Darling.

Nationally for too long this nation has attended to- the symptom and reacted to effects of the cause. (50+ years of “inquiries of the problem cause effect it worsens)

Surveyor General John Oxley witnessing the man-made denigration lobbied the government for years to have the watercourse and for 60miles either side declared “a common”. (Ref. Mitchell Library rare books A1191 CY 815, CY542, CY1488).

The Darling, Macquarie, Gwydir, Namoi, Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, Goulburn, Murray died in the plains. Watercourses were **surface flush** between trees and reed ponds. They reported the watercourses – “unlike any other” (River of UK Europe) “with a total **absence of water worn banks**”. The collapsible boats taking 2 days to assemble were launched onto the pond/lake vainly seeking flow. (Mitchell Library rare books TL Mitchell DGA6, DXPD719)

CAUSE

The English arriving in Australia noted there were no flowing rivers! A Captain **Cadell won the S.A Governor, Sir Henry Young, prize of 20,000 pound** in 1853 for reaching Albury and returning with wool and grain. He stated that with a man up the mast arriving at Swan Hill and “upon his instructions we cut a path from “billabong to billabong” often travelling 6 miles to achieve one mile up the direction of flow”. (Ref. Mitchell Library rare books CY877 and Sydney Morning Herald various 1853 records) These voyages were during the annual flows.

Cadell after a presentation to the NSW Government was granted 80,000 pounds to clear a “river up” the Murray. He developed a steam powered saw machine for cutting trees below the waterline. Evidence still exists (in back waters today) **of his damage**. He went on to clear (under contract) the Goulburn, Darling and other rivers. (Ref NSW Gazette 1856 to 1863 various) When floods occurred, new river courses were cut into the soft soil and clays miles from the prior “watercourses”, under cutting and dropping large stretches down several feet. (Many, many, metres today). He then returned to clear the river of these further obstructions.

EFFECT

The drainage system, Murray Darling

2018, Farmers progressively from Source to Mouth resigning from dry exhausted land!

Sadly 2018 from mouth to up “would be flow”!

2018; River levels often 10 metres below 1800 flow levels. Early explorers reported that "The Aboriginal people showed how and where to dig for water 60 miles+ (100k) from billabong or known watercourse".

2018 Unprecedented global, domestic, climatic events, add to demise of soils, water, food yield

SOLUTION

Australian Murray Darling

Efforts to repair the environs past 50yrs are in isolation, the cause was generated far away!

Best Solution (expert global hands on) advice

The first question MPs ask, "how much to apply" when they should state "this is a natural environmental issue, how would Nature address such"?

To deliver sustainable flow of water to Murray Mouth needs, perpetual flows, that needs 1780-1850 rains and indeed water levels! (Not impossible but demands dedicated know historical baselines repair cost and application)

- Rain demands dedicated transpiring vegetation coast to catchment!
- The dedicated transpiring vegetation demands perpetual Soils dedicated science not taught^(b)
- To have perpetual soils demands Global National Governments comprehension 2-4% of vegetation sequesters CO₂e in concert (not trees) to become growing soil soil-carbon-elements!

The second questions trained Government asset management ask, "if we have skills how much".

- UNFCCC COP3 100year Nature Science protocol based and planned such via CO₂ offset trade perpetual **Self-funded**.
- Well Planned The reparation of the Murray Darling catchment water source demands expert 10yr plan

Reparation of CO₂ sink coast to catchment (self-funded), forward sell offsets global to the UNFCCC COP3 100year rule. Entice Qld. NSW. SA. Farmers to sequester CO₂ to become soil funded under UNFCCC COP3 100yr rule

Dedicate regions to Trees and like transpiring vegetation and others **Rest & Rotate** crops

Progressively "dam" section of rivers source to mouth lift water depth ultimately soil lateral moistures and eliminate any further decay of farm soils, to the sea.

The Royal Commission must evaluate 50 years of inquiries of the river/water demise and no reparation protocol but must highlighted associated impacting causes effects therefore the Commission should be instructed to deliver a protocol to "restore the life base Elements Soil-Water-Vegetation-Atmosphere to perpetual sustainability. Anything short is but addressing the symptoms! After 50 years the Commission must now reflect (1) "The Murray Darling prior to European Settlement clean water flowed surface flush. 2018 such waters are in drainage pond /gullies. (2) 50 years a contributing environmental issue- mass land stripping coast to catchments stalled any historical rainfall and indeed CO₂e sequestration to become soil. (3) Projected costs prohibited any repair as solution protocol was not known!

(3) 50 years of prior Murray Darling inquiries did not deliver a reparation plan so, based upon much proven reparation.

Facts, water courses dry (certainly not consistent flow- Farmers leaving (abandoning) land (once catchment)-historical annual rains coast to catchment fail- no plan or money to "fix".

The Bottomline

From South Australia across the Nation Australia could (should) be Global CO₂ sink

Nature Science papers attached -solutions therein applied offshore and globally awarded basically apply to Australia MDB reparation and indeed under UN rules forward selling CO₂ offsets and correct vegetation sinks perpetual funding 100years. We planned such National State master planning by 2025-30 Australia can become the food bowl for what will be a hungry world. Super bonus Potable H₂O (and annual share global CO₂ sinks offset sale!

* VINCIN- Australia can be the food bowl of the world. Australia will soon join South Africa no rain, no water, the Horn / ME. Desertification. Well planned Australia could be the CO2 sink of industrial world. A multi trillion-dollar annual business! River reparation part of solution!

(a) **There was no River System** Second Australian Stream Management Conference 8-11 February 1999 Adelaide, South Australia

(b) **Vincin The missing Sink** UNFCCC COP3 100yr Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC COP6 save Kyoto article 3.4 to become the Australian Clause

Robert Vincin

NSW

Robert VINCIN

PROFILE-deliverable Action

NSW Australia

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YbI8YZmBP8g>

Objective; Continue Lead Teach growing soils, elements nutrient in desert nations lowering mass CO2 meeting cornerstone UNFCCC COP3 100year rule hence self-funding operations Teaching historical Farmer/landholder to yield sustainable food fodder forestry educate healthy young

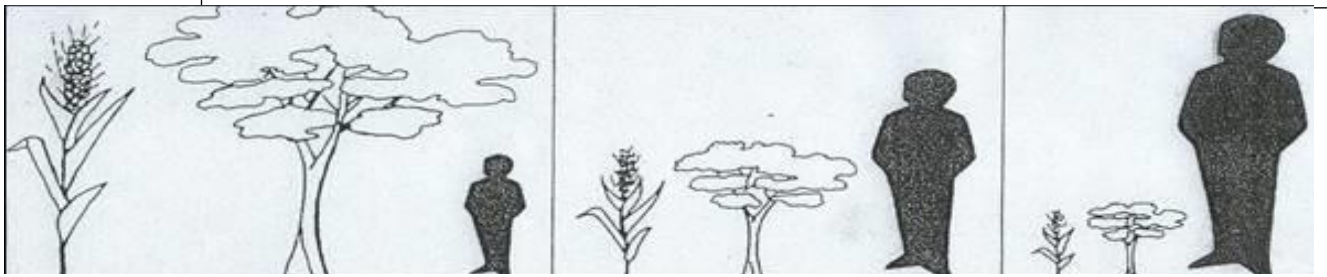
Soil from Sand



at 14 months



No soil dry catchment. Soils @14 months. Vegetation @ year3. Soil Food Forestry Year 5 Note Tree Background. See Tree Background. Serious growing soils and excited rains



1888 UN Report; Earth status 1980-----Earth 2000-----Earth 2020



The Hon Maurice Strong & Vincin Beijing 2005-11 founder UNEP



Vincin with Head of World Expo and Chief CCTV9 China; Vincin interview 2008 Beijing



Vincin & President of Women's Bank PRC (Tibetan Princes) 2007



Vincin Guest of Honour Governor Ningxia dinner signing desert reversal sink contract 2008

*UN USG invited me 96-98 to join the panel that prepared science Kyoto Protocol. Member Earth Council. Travelled the globe to meetings side toured to desert/poverty regions.

*Vincin; Former Branch Secretary to Hon John Howard 96-98!

*Wrote Direct Action for Tony Abbott (Adelaide Review June 96) he PM 2013-

*1995 Paper There was no River Murray Darling Workshop ANU Canberra Preserve water courses

*1997-2000 KPMG consultant attending Global Offices sitting on Earth Council panel prepare COP3

*2000 Paper tabled UNFCCC COP6 "The Missing Sink" detailed 2-4% of Earths vegetation was and must again be such sink CO2 (Condon/Vincin) Tabled by Hon Robert Hill. Article 3.4 Known as Australian clause

*2005-Invited Foreign Expert PRC Central Government advising 7 Ministers, 9 Governors, teach Law, Science, Agriculture, Forestry at Peking et al Universities. Leading in field physical growing soil soil-carbon food fodder forestry funded by UNFCCC CO3 offset trading to UNFCCC 100year rule! PRC

*2008 JV UNDP PRC Forestry Plant out C4 CO2 over 9 Provinces & by 2020 lower8Bn T CO2 pa.

*Recipient Genghis Kahn Peace medal 2008 teaching growing soil roof of the world.

*October 2016 Invited by Global Energy Award Foundation to submit to 2017 award!

*Invited UNCCD 2017 Land for Life Award

*Invited UNFCCC Moment of Change Awards See Facebook Google Twitter

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YbI8YZmBP8g>

THERE WAS NO RIVER SYSTEM?

A Millennium Project

Robert Vincin

“There was no River System is 22 years of study of the first Explorers original journals and surveyors’ reports. Explorers Oxley, Sturt, Mitchell, Hume, Leichhardt, and botanists John and Allan Cunningham (brothers) all repeatedly reported that watercourses ceased in reed barrier ponds (billabongs). (Rare books Mitchell Library Collection FM4/3578 FM 4/3089 CY815 CY5452).

The Darling, Macquarie, Gwydir, Namoi, Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, Goulburn, Murray died in the plains (2) Watercourses were surface flush between trees and reed ponds. They reported the watercourses – “unlike any other” (River of UK Europe) “with a total absence of water worn banks”. The collapsible boats taking 2 days to assemble were launched onto the pond/lake vainly seeking flow. (Mitchell Library rare books TL Mitchell DGA6, DXPD719)

The Aborigines showed how and where to dig for water 60 miles from the billabong or known watercourse. The billabongs, lakes, watercourse and soils were charged once a year from the north (monsoon) and the alps (snow) with occasional regional downpour. (See Fig. 1 & 2) (Sketches by TL Mitchell, Mitchell Library rare books CY560, DGA6, DXPD719).

Abundance of tall oat-grasses on rich soil plains were “unable to accommodate the wagon wheels or beast (oxen horses)” (Mitchell). In greater abundance was *Atriplex* (3) in such density often around salt pond and stream regions it took on occasion’s days to bypass. The animals relished the *Atriplex nummularia* but were peculiarly selective in their choice of plant disregarding 10 or more before devouring one and perhaps returning again the following day to the same bush. (Mitchell Library rare books TL Mitchell three expeditions into the interior eg page 53 and 54, the first naming of salt-bush). (Also see 1998 the Producers Gazette and Settlers Record Perth V5 part 1 January 1898, NSW Royal Society Vol XIV 1880, NSW Gazette April 1900 630.5/6 Gov. Botanist). Cod and other species of fish lived in the cool reed barrier ponds and were observed moving up the catchment in times of flood.

It was disturbing to the Surveyor’s Generals returning after some years to their original routes to find settlers squatters had burnt reeds for their cattle and sheep and cleared areas adjacent to water-courses and rapid flowing “in deep trenches” cutting new courses, often miles from the original path. (See Mitchell Library rare books and original sketches John Oxley A1191 CY 815 TL Mitchell the Macquarie River 3 ft wide in thick bush DG A6 DX, PD719, DGA7, PXA3, CY1560, CY1099, 981-6A1 Maps: MT4/805, 1827 50/1, ZM2, 806 1 847/1, 98/6A1, CY695, CY419, CY811). The prior streams and billabongs were draining to the new lowered rivers.

Captain Light reported to Governor Hindmarsh after viewing the storm-tidal entrance to Lake Alexandrina and the deep trench behind the western headland (now an island) that no water flowed from the lake. (Ref. Mitchell Library rare books A381).

Captain Cadell won the S.A Governor, Sir Henry Young, prize of 20,000 pound in 1853 for reaching Albury and returning with wool and grain. He stated that with a man up the mast arriving at Swan Hill and “upon his instructions we cut a path from billabong to billabong often travelling 6 miles to achieve one mile up the direction of flow”. (Ref. Mitchell Library rare books CY877 and Sydney Morning Herald various 1853 records) This voyage was during the annual flow.

The Clearing of Watercourses and Creating Flow

Cadell after a presentation to the NSW Government was granted 80,000 pounds to clear a “river up” the Murray. He developed a steam powered saw machine for cutting trees below the waterline. Evidence still exists (in back waters today) of his damage. He went on to clear (under contract) the Goulburn, Darling and other rivers. (Ref NSW Gazette 1856 to 1863 various) When floods occurred new river courses were cut into the soft soil and clays miles from the prior watercourses, under cutting and dropping large stretches down several feet. He then returned to clear the river of these further obstructions.

Robert Vincin
Emission Traders International p/l

NSW Australia

A TASK

At this most important assembly you represent Australia's very best water, land, vegetation scientists and are charged with the responsibility to fix degradation. For over 150 years Premiers, Governments, Scientists have written "someone had better do something soon". (Mitchell Library rare books photo No 47684 Deniliquin 1902 showing the Mayor of Deniliquin and Councilors viewing the new deep river and loss of homes).

The World is a bank, a bank of resources! Man has, from time immemorial, withdrawn from that bank, never depositing, not even rolling over, those resources. Now, the management of those resources, Nature, is calling for the account to be addressed, failure to do so will see the receivers brought in.

For too long this nation has attended to the symptom and reacted to effects of the cause. Surveyor General John Oxley witnessing the man-made denigration lobbied the government for years to have the watercourse and for miles either side declared "a common". (Ref. Mitchell Library rare books A1191 CY 815, CY542, CY1488).

Successive governments federal and states have extended engineering "bypass surgery" on the lifeblood arteries and flesh of the body of the nations. The same governments report that at least 20% of farms are unsustainable and should leave the land (no doubt supporting Oxley). (Ref. NSW Government publication soil conservation 1988)

The Official Receivers

If you were the official receivers to the failed production company Australia Food bowl Inc (AFI) and today was the decision makers meeting to salvage or let it collapse, I suggest you would look at the original company books and ask; (a) if it was No 1 what went wrong? (b) What changed? (c) Can it be salvaged? (d) Where to begin? (e) What will it cost (f) should we shut it down like the manufacturing division and nett import (g) is there a potential growing world market for AFI to recapitalizing back to sustainability are there any other "new products" that can be added to AFI range, (I) who are the stakeholders who want in and who will take cents in the dollar and get out?

The data process salvage or liquidate?

(a) What went wrong?

The changes that ran the AFI into unsustainability were mostly governments catering to the loudest lobby of the day as well recorded, ignoring the future results of their decisions.

(b) What changed?

The success of 1958-62 was actually a rally due principally to new chemical stimulants. Unsustainability of AFI can be traced back to the later 1800's.

Therefore hard evidence from historical records can establish; how the land successfully self irrigated; how some regions were best suited to oat/wheat

grass and others so marginal even then they should be left to reed pond, *Atriplex*, vegetation and trees as the natural nutrient generators.

Addressing (c) **Can it be salvaged?** the decision has to be made that we must restore the business AFI as there is no other business opportunities. If we fail, there are others who will take it over as their food production process is overloaded. (d) **Where to begin?** Assuming capital beyond the Telstra "down-payment" is available.

Flood water gains speed and depth when it runs off hills and slopes taking with it the remaining fertile soils and nutrients. Begin in a series of locations plant out eroded hillslopes. Evaluate location for some billabongs recharge areas. Determine flow paths for watercourses and flood effected zones. Decide which land and landholders are unsustainable in the short term/long term and are returned to "common". Such landholders offered land/sharefarms elsewhere or role in supervision of Work for the Dole (W.F.D) reparation workers. Engineering firms that formally built canals, elevated rail, road and drainage routes, report on affects of such construction and natural catchment flow and offer alternate proposals to re-establish flow. Also to report on the best sustainable solution such as dam walls or forestry around towns on the flood plains waste effluent and waste water purification processes and costs.

(e) What will it cost? and (f) Should we shut it down?

Cost of do nothing – continue engineering short fixes- each unstaible leading to total bankruptcy or, utilise all resources such as Work for the Dole (as so ably achieved by Roosevelt's T.V.A – Peace Corp and Israel Kabutz initiatives). By offering recognition for diligence, effort, leadership etc to be first to return to the business workforce, their worthiness like those so well documented in each of the above programmes will also be a lifetime achievement.

(g) is there a potential growing world market for AFI to recapitalising back to sustainability and are there any other "new products" that can be added to AFI range. Who are the stakeholders who want in and who will take cents in the dollar and get out? Rapid population growth to the north of Australia and their exhausted soils, water and pollution could mean that they also look elsewhere for food production lands. Such nations either become customers or, by necessity stakeholders in AFI in one form or another.

A SOLUTION

As a member of various United Nations committees on global climate change/emission trading I am acutely aware that Australia stands poised to offer, technology transfer to the World via C.D.M., Clean Development Mechanism, T.T., Technology Transfer. J.I., Joint Implementation and sequestration of CO₂. The above references are part of the United Nations Conference of the Parties (COP) known as the COP3 Kyoto Protocol. A further Conference COP4 in Buenos Aires

Argentina expanded upon these subjects. This Conference needs to seriously consider much of the conclusions of these United Nations global agreements (Australia is a signature). Vegetation can be either a sequester of CO₂ which is a greenhouse gas or together with soil disturbance an emitter of CO₂. Australian Greenhouse Office on behalf of Australia as claimed a target of 8% above Australia's 1990 Greenhouse Gas Emission. The rest of the World has agreed to 5.2% below their 1990 levels. This target is to be achieved by 2012. Land management including the effects of erosion, revegetation, deforestation form part of Australia's 1990 baseline. If this Conference sets a path of stream reparation and forms a master plan including planting of native vegetation and trees in definable auditable areas then the following financial benefits will flow to the State, the Shire, the stakeholders of the repaired region. This acquired knowledge could then be transferable to developing countries through the above-mentioned T.T., C.D.M., and J.I., UNITED NATIONS Initiatives.

Assume the following model; say a region of 1,000,000 Hectares of Watercourses gully erosion drained former grazing land and original forested land 1860's. The land and watercourses can sustain large scale planting if the funds were available. The planting will not happen through normal funding channels.

Global Corporations, World Governments whose industries and citizens are dependant upon fossil fuels, and have no technology or land to sequester CO₂ through vegetation planting They are seeking emission-trading companies to find emission reduction opportunities. Say a corporation needed to find 10 million tonne of CO₂, P.A. as offsets for their assigned U.N. target reduction. If they don't find offsets for their emission between 1990 and 2012 a heavy fine penalty is proposed.

Say the collective 2nd stream Management Committee marked out the land selected, the vegetation that collectively sequester 40 tonne of CO₂ per hectare per annum, say the N.P.V. of a tonne of CO₂ is worth \$20 tonne, the value to the landholder is \$800.00 pa, per hectare, until at least 2012. At present value a Hectare of revegetated land at \$200.00 per annum over next say only 10 years, will yield a return of \$4000.00 It would be necessary to deduct the cost of planting, annual audit to verify the "CO₂ sequestration vegetation remained in-situ".

One does not have to be an accountant to realise that, by coordinating the goals of the 2nd stream Management Conference with the business and scientific sectors efforts to reduce global climate change through vegetation sequestration all sectors will contribute to stream-soil vegetation reparation.

Through this man developed atmospheric denigration lies the opportunity for Australia to repatriate land, water, vegetation, unemployment and, global debt.

Under strict scientific guideline coupled with, UN/COP (United Nations Conference Trade and Development) 4, UNCTAD Emission Trading rules and regulations Australia, known as reliable responsible suppliers of commodities and services can assist the World's Nations and Corporations to reduce their Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG).

By offering appropriate Australian technologies and equipment, some global GHG emissions can be reduced. The most significant reduction will come from non-pollutant energies. If such technologies were introduced today it would be 12 to 25 years before such initiatives were in widespread use.

OPPORTUNITY

Therefore, a brief window (perhaps doorway) of opportunity exists for Australia to aid Northern Hemisphere and Asian Countries to meet their Kyoto commitments through sequestration of CO₂.

In each of the above headings (a) through to (g) it would be of significant importance that this Conference consider and put forward as a finding that; Reparation of streams, flora, fauna and fertility can be achieved and funded through Australia being the sequester of Global CO₂; provided it moves cohesively as a single-minded unit; taking the best scientists, administrators, marketers and planners working as one.

For 150years we have sought to find the monies and the will to repair the widespread cancerous decay. Failure to heed the receivers warning at this Conference with its collective influence and the offer of the funds is not an option and a direct failure of judicial duty knowing the facts present and past.

As Brazil was once the lungs of the World, Australia through vegetation (and trees) can take up part of that role.

A significant underwriting in surgery of stream reparation of AFI is needed concurrently with such plantings.

There are hundreds of leadership roles in performing "total environment reparation".

It will be years again before such a collection of scientific and engineering skills can be assembled.

CONCLUSION

I am currently working with developed and developing nations to reduce their Greenhouse Gas Emissions through both technical means and planting out of vegetation to soak-up CO₂ through c sequestration into biomass roots and soil including plantings in deserts and high salt regions.

Nations and their fossil fuel dependant corporations under the U.N. Protocol must invest in these offsets.

Sequestration of Global CO₂ emissions is big serious business. Australia is the last to recognise this.

This responsible Assembly has the power to bring to Australia multi billions of dollars of investment into vegetation.

Simply Australia is respected as a responsible supplier of services and commodities. Aiding the world to absorb its CO₂ emissions is servicing a need. Planting vegetation as part of a long-term stream soil reparation is the means to meet the global CO₂ reduction and the goal of this Conference.

Australian States and Federal Governments will never find the monies to address 1/1000th of the denigration.

Serving the world through sequestration of CO₂ is the doorway of opportunity that is open soon to be a window then a crack. Few nations are so well placed as Australia and it's great photosynthesis blessing. Delay is not an option.

Form an Executive Board set out regions of reparation that will also act as a signified CO₂ sink as a member of various global bodies working in this area I can assist. If this great gathering could agree on a total environmental reparation initiative (a Millennium Project); set a Management Committee; sub groups; master target and benchmark critical path before leaving; major stream rehabilitation along with, vegetation and fertility, employing 100,000 plus people, ongoing funded by a Corporate World interested in atmospheric rehabilitation then you could achieve all that our ancestors have failed to do.

You have the knowledge, the tools and the will. The significant funds are available for a very short time frame, delaying the decision is not an option.

Incorporation between historical sustained conditions and meeting practical sustainable reparation of land, water, vegetation and atmospheric is, the necessity of a Millennium Project and Australia's future.

REFERENCES

1. Robert Vincin's paper to AGSO Conference on the Murray Darling 1995.
2. "Died in the plain" an aboriginal expression on the disappearance of watercourses. (Mitchell Library rare books Surveyors General John Oxley CY542, CY1488, Captain Charles Sturt Q346-911/N, Major (Sir) TL Mitchell DGA6 PXA3, Allan Cunningham Colony Botanist FM4/3578, FM4 3089, CY815).
3. *Atriplex* Saltbush all but eliminated through clearing and repetitive reduction as part of "the long paddock" drought grazing. A high carbon and salt take-up plant. (Mitchell Library rare books Oxley CY542 Mitchell Three Expeditions into the Interior pages 53, 54).
4. Vincin, members of UNCTAD (Geneva) Emission Trading Forum, Committee, founding member International Emission Trading Association.
5. UN Conference of the Parties COP4 Buenos Aires November 98. COP3 was Kyoto.

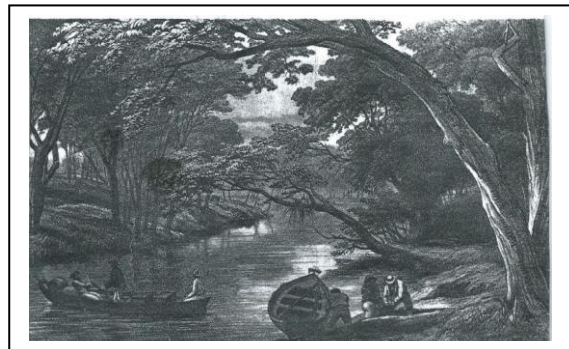


Fig.1 Macquarie in flood 8pm 1844

Both figures are copies of Major TL Mitchell's own sketches (Ref: Tropical Australia DG A6 DX PD 719). (CY 1560) The sketch shaded 1848 in London.

Vincin Holder Mitchell Library Special Collection Card since 1975

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YbI8YZmBP8g>

Growing soil in Deserts



100MM Rain no soil see tree background



14 months note soil under & see Tree.



Protein Carbohydrate at year 3



Farmer generated **8 jobs** in food chain



Forestry stalled Growth



Dedicated undergrowth

Soil convert sand to rich organic SOIL Model 15 months .See deep roots

Robert Vincin See Google

6metres 7months



Sand Sand soil--Active soil Element mineral return with-in 3 years

Emission Traders International P/L established 1997. See WWW emissiontraders.com.au