

Albert River Catchment

Fact Sheet

www.logan.qld.gov.au/riverrecovery

Quick Facts

- The Albert River flows into the Logan River and has a catchment of 786 km², about one sixth lies within Logan City's boundaries.
- Collins, Clutha, Windaroo, Flagstone and Dunn Creek are the largest of the 15 creeks in Logan City that flow into the Albert River.
- Australian bass, bream, flathead, grunter and sea mullet are among the species of fish regularly caught in the river.
- Keep an eye out for the following:
 - Important animals: the Richmond birdwing butterfly; Powerful owl; Glossy black-cockatoo; Black-necked stork; Grey goshawk; and the Koala.
 - Important vegetation: Swamp Tea Tree; Native Jute; Plunkett Mallee; Macadamia Nut and the Bahrs Scrub Croton

Places to visit

- [Eagleby Wetlands](#), Eagleby
- [Albert River Park](#), Eagleby
- Mt Warren Oval Park, Mount Warren park
- [Alberta Park](#), Wolffdene
- Plunkett Conservation Park, Cedar Creek
- Carter Park, Bannockburn



Albert River, Albert River Park, Eagleby

Where did the name come from?

Albert River was named after Prince Albert (1819-61), the consort of Queen Victoria by surveyor Robert Dixon. He published the first accurate map of the Logan-Albert in 1842.

Indigenous History

Aboriginal Pathways and sites exist throughout the catchment. The indigenous people of the Albert catchment spoke the Yugumbah language. The major clan of this language group for the Albert River Catchment is Wangerriburras or Albert River people.

The Albert River Catchment contains many caves and ceremonial grounds, amongst them is a three-ring bora ring. There are no other known sites of bora rings, where three rings are used for the ceremony.



Albert River, Chardon Bridge Park, Cedar Creek

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Land Use

The Albert River has its headwaters in Lamington National Park. For most of its length the Albert sustains rural land use. The three hard rock extractive industries that operate near the Albert River are located in the upper and mid catchment.

Agriculture is the primary land use activity within the catchment consisting of beef, pork, dairy and a variety of field crops. The lower catchment area supports several cane farms and aquaculture ventures (prawns, eels and barramundi farms), which supply their products locally and overseas. In fact the Logan/Albert Catchment has the highest density of aquaculture farms of any catchment in Australia.

Landforms and Waterways

The Albert River catchment covers 786 km² and is the largest tributary of the Logan River. The Albert River originates in the World Heritage Rainforest of Lamington National Park in the Border Ranges (the McPherson Ranges) in Scenic Rim Regional Council.

Shortly thereafter the upper catchments narrow and steep ridges form a rugged landscape with waterfalls and deep gorges.

The tributaries in the upper catchment include Cedar and Sandy Creek. They originate in the protected, heavily forested mountains and they contribute relatively pristine, clear waters to the Alberts estuarine flow. The mid-stream flows mainly through rural areas including cropping, cattle grazing and turf farming before entering the Logan River at Eagleby.



Albert River, Carter Park, Bannockburn

The Low-lying floodplains of the Albert River, Canungra Creek and other associated creeks are home to a number of permanent and ephemeral waterholes and wetlands. During floods, basalt sediments are carried down onto the floodplains from the surrounding mountains. These sediments enrich the soils of the riparian zones, providing nutrients for remnant gallery and dry rainforests.

Flora and Fauna

The "Scenic Rim" where the catchment begins, is considered the second most diverse area in Queensland, and contains rainforest areas, while the isolated peaks are rich in dry rainforest, dry vine scrubs and areas of montane heath. Wet, Dry & Alluvial Eucalypt Forests are found throughout the catchment. Melaleuca forests (fresh water wetlands) are located in isolated pockets within the catchment.



Eagleby Wetlands, Eagleby

The wetlands and tributaries of the Albert River support habitat for many vulnerable, threatened and endangered flora and fauna species. Including the following Swamp Tea Tree; Native Jute; Plunkett Mallee; Macadamia Nut; Bahrs Scrub Croton, Richmond birdwing butterfly; Powerful owl; Glossy black-cockatoo; Black-necked stork; Grey goshawk; the Grey-headed flying fox and the Koala.

What you can do for our waterways

Here are some things we can all do to keep our waterways healthy so we can all enjoy them:

- Don't dump rubbish, weeds or invasive species such as your pet fish in wetlands, local creeks or down the drain
- Whilst visiting these areas with your pet keep them on a leash & pick up after them
- Go and explore your local waterway by walking, riding and bird watching
- Find a local waterway on a map and see how it fits in with the landscape, which catchment and how its connected to other parks
- Join a local bushcare group that cares for waterways, if there isn't one in your area you may even be able to start a group on Council land near you
- If you have a waterway on your property, you can play an important role in protecting and caring for it by learning how they work and how to manage them
- Join Logan's Conservation Incentive Program, where Council helps landholders to achieve their property environmental management goals by providing technical advice, workshops, newsletters and access to funding opportunities