

Logan River Catchment

Fact Sheet

www.logan.qld.gov.au/riverrecovery

Quick Facts

- The Logan River is one of the dominant waterways in South East Queensland, with a catchment covering 3,076 km², about one fifth lies within Logan City's boundaries.
- The majority of Logan City's land – approximately 70% - flows into the Logan River.
- Scrubby, Quinzeh, Chambers, Slacks and Undullah creeks are the largest of the 61 creeks in Logan City that flow into the Logan 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: Powerful owl; Brush-tailed rock wallaby; Spotted-tailed quoll; Glossy black-cockatoo; & Tusked frog.
 - Important vegetation: Swamp Tea-tree; Native Jute; Boonah Tuckeroo; Shiny-leaved Coonoo & the Angle-stemmed Myrtle

Places to visit

- [Skinners Park](#), Carbrook
- [Logan River Parklands](#), Beenleigh
- [Alexander Clark Park](#), Loganholme
- [Riverdale Park](#), Meadowbrook
- [Larry Storey Park](#), Waterford
- Lions Riverside Park, Jimboomba



Scrubby Creek, Gould Adams Park, Kingston

Where did the name come from?

Captain Patrick Logan explored the river in 1826 and described it as "running through the finest tract of land he had seen in this or any other country". He named it the Darling River in honour of Governor Darling. However the Governor returned the compliment by renaming it the Logan River, in recognition of Logan's "enthusiasm and efficiency"

Indigenous History

To the local Yugambeh, the Logan River was known as Dugulumba. Aboriginal pathways and sites exist throughout the catchment. There were originally three core indigenous language groups based in the catchment – the Yugambeh, Turrbal and Jaggera people. A number of permanent camps were established and the family groups moved from camp to camp throughout the year as the seasons changed and as new food sources became available.



Logan River, Lawrence Park, Eagleby

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Land Use

Land in the upper reaches of the catchment has been largely cleared for grazing, dairying, thoroughbred horse spelling and some irrigated agriculture. In the mid reaches, chicken farms, turf farms and beef cattle prevail, while in the lower estuarine reaches, there is a mixture of residential, rural residential, sugarcane, and prawn farming activities.

Landforms and Waterways

The 3,076 km² Logan River catchment incorporates some of the most species rich areas of Australia and connects regionally significant wildlife corridors like the Flinders-Karawatha Corridor.

The Logan River begins its journey in the ancient, World Heritage-listed Gondwana rainforest of Mt. Barney National Park (Scenic Rim Regional Council). The River then flows down through fertile valleys out to productive floodplains, supporting critical fresh and estuarine wetland habitats before meeting up with the Albert River near Eagleby. Ending its journey into the southern part of the World Heritage-listed Moreton Bay.



Logan River, Cochrane's Bridge Park, Woodhill

The largest Logan River tributaries are Teviot Brook and the Burnett, Running and Christmas creeks. The headwaters of the Teviot Brook rise from Queensland's third highest peak Mt. Superbus (elevation 1,375m) and join the river at Cedar Pocket.

Other significant tributaries include Cannon, Knapps and Allen creeks which originate in the Teviot/Dugandan Range. These catchments flow through mid-catchment floodplains transporting large amounts of weathered sand from the Marburg sandstones and sodic soils of the hilly country into the Logan River.

The estuarine reaches of the Logan River begin just downstream of the Maclean Bridge and are the most urbanised of the whole river. Despite this, the fringing mangrove forests are still largely intact all the way to the river mouth.



Logan River, Lawrence Park, Eagleby

Flora and Fauna

Originally the catchment would have been a combination of rainforest ecology at its headwaters leading down into significant open woodland forests and out into extensive flooded gum floodplains. Over time these areas have been heavily cleared and now the catchment consists of isolated patches of important areas of remnant bushland, with particular value placed on vine forest remnants.

The headwaters of the catchment are nested in the nationally recognised biodiversity hotspot area of the Border Ranges. This area is considered the second most diverse area in Queensland and contains many rainforest areas, while the isolated peaks are rich in dry rainforest, dry vine scrubs and areas of montane heath.

Wet, Dry and Alluvial Eucalypt Forests are found throughout the catchment. Melaleuca forests (fresh water wetlands) are located in isolated pockets within the catchment.

The lower tidal sections of the Logan basin support substantial mangrove communities, which have conservation significance for their habitat values and ability to stabilise banks.

The wetlands and tributaries of the Logan River support habitat for many vulnerable, threatened and endangered flora and fauna species. Including the following Swamp Tea-tree; Native Jute; Boonah Tuckeroo; Shiny-leaved Coondoo, the Angle-stemmed Myrtle, the Powerful owl; Brush-tailed rock wallaby; Koala, Grey-headed flying fox; Spotted-tailed quoll; Grey goshawk; Glossy black-cockatoo; and the Tusked frog.

For more information on Logan's Rivers & Wetlands please visit www.logan.qld.gov.au/waterways or email environment@logan.qld.gov.au.