

Threatened Plants of Logan



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Logan City council acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land, pays respect to Elders past and present, and extends that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the City of Logan.

CONTENTS

Image credits	2	Reference and advice	32
Key to conservation status icons	3	Further reading	33
Introduction	3	Useful websites and apps	34
 Water plants	5	Council programs	35
 Herbs	6		
 Vines	10		
 Shrubs	12		
 Trees	18		

IMAGE CREDITS

Thanks to the following contributors for providing their images for this community resource:

Cover: Glenn Leiper

P5 Maundia (main image), Graham Prichard

P26 *Gossia hillii* plant photographs, Greg Tasney

P30 *Melaleuca irbyana* flowers and all remaining plant photographs: Glenn Leiper

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All native plants are special to Logan, but some standout species need our attention. This brochure highlights significant plant species found in Logan. 27 native plants are recorded as near threatened, vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered under Queensland's *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA 1992). Fifteen of these are also listed under the Australian Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). These laws provide a framework to protect and manage significant plants and animals. The plants in this booklet are significant as few remain in the wild, facing various threats to their survival, including:

- loss of habitat through clearing for agriculture and development
- degradation of habitat through weed invasion and disturbance/overuse
- waterway and wetland modification, clearing, degradation and pollution
- competition with introduced weeds
- changes in fire regimes
- grazing and trampling by domestic stock
- harvesting of seeds or fruit from the wild
- misuse of herbicides.

KEY TO CONSERVATION STATUS ICONS

The following icons are used throughout this guide to show the conservation status of the various species.



Australian Legislation
*Environment Protection and
Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*



Logan City Council
Priority species as identified in
the City of Logan Priority Species
Framework



Queensland Legislation
Nature Conservation Act 1992

THREATENED STATUS				
AUSTRALIA				
	Critically endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	
QUEENSLAND				
	Critically endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near threatened
				Special least concern

Disclaimer: Please note that these species conservation status' are up to date as of March 2025. Readers should check the Queensland and Australian government website for the most up to date species conservation status' hereafter.





Gossia gonoclada flowers

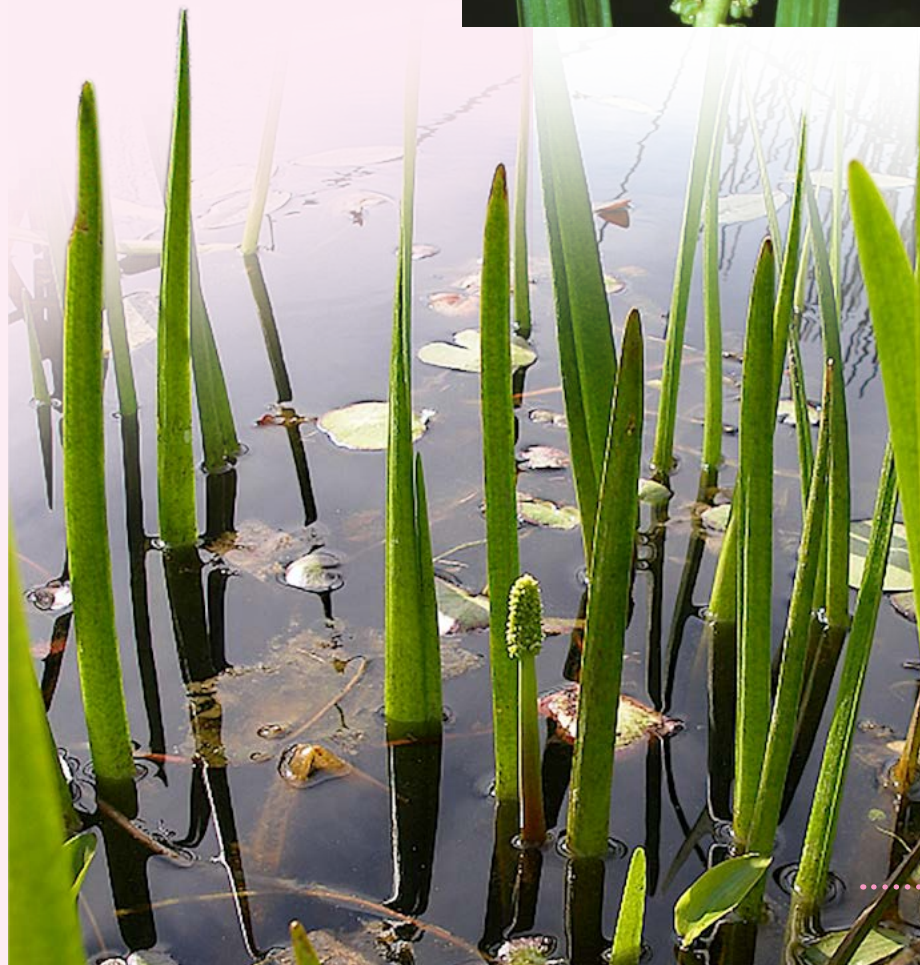
MAUNDIA

Maundia triglochinoides



Description and habitat: Creeping waterplant of shallow freshwater swamps, with thick white underground rhizomes. Spongy leaves to 75 cm x 20 mm, triangular in cross section. Fruit clusters to 10 mm.

Specific threats: Modification of wetlands and changed flow regimes.



BAHRS SCRUB DEVIL'S NEEDLES

Solanum mentiens



Description and habitat: Prostrate plant with scrambling stems to 2 m, in drier rainforests mainly of the Beenleigh region. Sparsely prickly stems and leaves. Leaves alternate to 8 cm, whitish below but dark green on the top side. Flowers in spring with mauve or white flowers to 25 mm. Red spherical fruits to 12 mm.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Poor land management. Misidentification as a weed.



HAIRY PLECTRANTHUS

Coleus habrophyllus



Description and habitat: Hairy, woody, square-stemmed herb growing to 60 cm on rocky areas. Opposite fleshy velvety leaves, serrate, to 7 cm, sticky and aromatic when crushed. Purple 5 mm flowers in spikes throughout the year.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Misidentification as a weed.



LONG-LEAVED BOTTLED DAISY

Lagenophora fimbriata



Description and habitat:

Small rosetted perennial herb in undergrowth and mainly *Melaleuca irbyana* forests. Leaves hairy, slightly sticky when crushed and toothed to 20 cm x 25 mm, white to pale pink flowers, 15 mm diameter, on thin singular flower stalk to about 40 cm, between spring and summer.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Misidentification as a weed. Weed invasion.



TALL KNOTWEED

Persicaria elatior



Description and habitat: Erect herb to 1.5 m tall, found in wetland areas. Stems finely and densely hairy. Leaves alternate, hairy, to 18 cm x 6 cm. 3 mm pink flowers in narrow spikes to 10 cm, summer and autumn. Distinctive leaf base wraps around stem.

Specific threats: Increased nutrient and sediment in runoff. Misidentification as a weed. Wetland degradation.



CLEAR MILKVINE

Leichhardtia longiloba



Description and habitat: Slender twining vine with hairy stems and clear sap. Leaves opposite, 12cm x 5.5 cm, tapering to fine tip, with 5–6 very small basal glands. Clusters of small white 5-petalled star-shaped flowers to 12 mm produced in summer, followed by long, narrow seed-capsules that split to release many seeds with tufts of long silky hair.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat.



SLENDER MILKVINE

Leichhardtia coronata



Description and habitat: Slender twining vine to 3 m, growing mostly in eucalypt dominated open forest. Can also be seen in dry rainforest margins. Opposite leaves, growing to 6 cm x 2 cm, rounded at the base and pointed at the tip. Flowering in summer with 4 mm, 5-petalled pale yellow or greenish-yellow flowers. Seed pods to 5 cm, ripen summer to winter, splitting to reveal dark seeds with long silky hairs. Sap milky.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat.



BAHRS SCRUB CROTON

Croton mamillatus



Description and habitat: Narrow spindly shrub often with multiple trunks to 4 m tall, found in drier rainforests predominantly at Bahrs Scrub. Alternate glossy leaves, 9 cm x 3.5 cm, drawn out to a fine point with white colouration below. 2 tiny glands at leaf base. Flowers in spring to summer with 5 mm creamy-white flowers and hairy three-lobed green to brownish fruit to 10 mm long.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Poor land management.



CURLY BEARDHEATH

Styphelia recurvisepala



Description and habitat: Erect to spreading shrub with woolly branchlets growing to 1 m tall, occurring on sandstone hills in closed heathland to woodland communities. Leaves alternating, stiff, rough, linear-oblong to narrowly triangular, 8 mm long x 2 mm wide, pointed tips. Flowers white, up to 4 mm, with elongated hairs in the throat, in short, clustered spikes (summer to autumn). Fruit ellipsoid, 2.8–3.2 mm, ribbed, hairless, rich brown.



Specific threats:

Modified fire regimes.



FLINDERS PEAK STINK BUSH

Zieria scopulus



Description and habitat: Open shrub to about 1 m with wiry branches. Found on rocky outcrops only at Mt Elliot and Flinders Peak (Ipswich). Leaves are opposite, trifoliate, with each leaflet measuring to 23 mm x 9 mm. Leaves are paler below and slightly glandular with margins often recurved. White or pinkish 4-petalled flowers to 6 mm, mainly in winter.

Specific threats: Endemicity – small populations due to it only being known to occur in two locations.



NATIVE JUTE

Corchorus cunninghamii



Description and habitat: Small herbaceous shrub growing to 1.5 m in moist eucalyptus forests. Alternate toothed 8 cm x 5 cm leaves. Bright yellow 15 mm flowers usually from November to May, but may be seen all year. Black pointed oblong seed capsules to 30 mm long.

Specific threats: Invasion of habitat by lantana. Modified fire regimes. Clearing of habitat. Grazing by cattle.



RIB-FRUITED MALLETWOOD

Rhodamnia dumicola



Description and habitat: Shrub or small tree to 8 m found in dry rainforest. Leaves are tough, simple, opposite, up to 8 cm x 4 cm, green glossy above and paler below. 4-petalled flowers up to 8 mm in clusters in summer. Fruit up to 13 mm changing from green to red to black as they ripen.

Specific threats: Myrtle rust.



SCRUB SOPHORA

Sophora fraseri



Description and habitat: Sparsely branched shrub to 2 m, found on rainforest margins. Leaves alternate, pinnate, with 21 to 39 leaflets, each to 25 mm x 10 mm, often greyish-green. 10 mm yellow pea flowers in racemes to 10 cm long in spring to autumn. Pods cylindrical to 10 cm x 8 mm.



Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Modified fire regimes. Grazing. Misidentification as a weed.



ANGLE-STEMMED MYRTLE

Gossia gonoclada



Description and habitat: Medium sized tree with pale brown flaky-scaly bark and a dark green canopy, growing to 18 m tall in riverine scrub. Opposite glossy leaves to 5 cm. Flowering in November-December with small, white, 4 to 5-petalled, slightly fragrant flowers. The fruit is a glossy berry that turns black when ripe. A distinctive characteristic of this species is the 4 raised corners on the angled branchlets.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Misidentification. Weed invasion. Grazing. Fire.



BAILEY'S CYPRESS

Callitris baileyi



Description and habitat: Slender tree with rough grey bark, growing up to 15 m in eucalypt forests and dry rainforests predominantly in the Veresdale district. Triangular branchlets with tiny (5 mm) needle-like leaves which grow in whorls of 3. Woody seed capsules, with differently shaped male and female flowers throughout the year.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Misidentification. Weed invasion. Grazing. Fire. Cutting down of young specimens as Christmas trees.



BOONAH TUCKEROO

Cupaniopsis tomentella



Description and habitat: Small tree growing to 10 m in dry rainforest areas. New growth with dense brown hairs. Leaves alternate, pinnate, with 6 to 10 often toothed leaflets, each to 9 cm. Leaves paler and densely hairy below. Greenish-white flowers to 6 mm, in panicles during spring. Three-lobed, orange-yellow densely hairy seed capsules to 25 mm, splitting to reveal 3 black seeds. Recorded in the Undullah area.



Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Fire. Weed invasion, particularly climbing vines and lantana.



HAIRY HAZELWOOD

Symplocos harroldii



Description and habitat: Small tree to 8 m generally found in dry rainforest. Alternate, clustered, finely toothed leaves, to 7 cm. Small white flowers (10 mm) on short spikes, during summer. Red to black egg-shaped fruit, to 9 mm long.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Grazing. Fire. Weed invasion. Misidentification.



LLOYD'S NATIVE OLIVE

Notelaea lloydii



Description and habitat: Open shrub with twiggy branches, to 4 m on well-drained slopes in western areas of Logan City. Leaves opposite, stiff, to 15 cm x 7 mm. Veins not raised on upper surface. 3 mm flowers, autumn to winter. Black fruit to 10 mm. Found in and on the margins of dry rainforest and vine scrub thickets.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Fire. Misidentification.



MACADAMIA NUT

Macadamia integrifolia



Description and habitat: Medium sized tree growing to 20 m, often preferring partially open areas such as rainforest edges. Smooth edged (when mature), stiff dark green leaves, either growing in whorls of 3 or opposite pairs, to 18 cm. Flowering winter to spring with white spikes to 15 cm, followed by fruit of a hard brown nut encased in a green leathery outer shell of 2–3 cm. Smooth brown nut contains an edible kernel.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Fire. Weed invasion. Erosion. Overgrazing. Dilution of gene pool by cultivated plants



NATIVE GUAVA

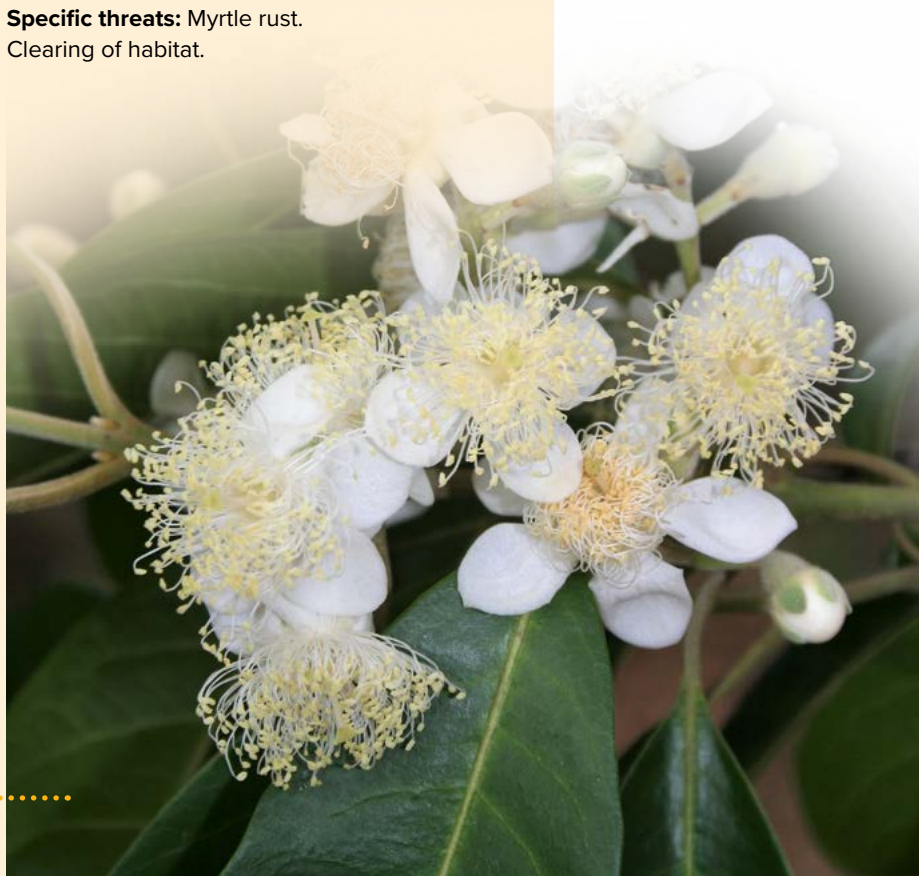
Rhodomyrtus psidioides



Description and habitat: Tree to 12 m, often along watercourses and on rainforest margins. Buds and young stems finely hairy. Leaves opposite, to 12 cm long, smooth, paler below, aromatic when crushed. 5-petalled white flowers to 15 mm, spring to summer. Ovoid or globose, greenish or pale yellow edible fruit to 15 mm. The bark is scaly and brown. The tree is fast growing and has an important pioneering role in supporting successional processes in rainforest regeneration.



Specific threats: Myrtle rust.
Clearing of habitat.



PLUNKETT MALLEE

Eucalyptus curtisii



Description and habitat: Smooth grey-barked multi-stemmed tree growing to 10 m. Bark sheds in long thin ribbons. Narrow blue-green alternate or occasionally opposite 6–13 cm leaves. It is generally found growing on sandy or stony clay soils, often in sandstone areas. Flowering occurs in spring as clusters of fluffy white honey-scented flowers. Capsules are bell-shaped, 7–8 mm in diameter and appear in large clusters.

Specific threats: Attack by leaf-eating pests and scale. Altered fire regimes.



SCALY MYRTLE

Gossia hillii



Description and habitat: Pale brown flaky bark, small evergreen rainforest tree to 12 m in well drained soils. Leaves spear like to oval and opposite, glossy dark green, to 5 cm, aromatic when crushed. Perfumed white 8 mm flowers in small clusters in spring and summer. Edible black fruit to 10 mm.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Misidentification. Myrtle rust. Weed invasion. Grazing. Fire.



SCRUB TURPENTINE

Rhodamnia rubescens



Description and habitat: Shrub or large tree to 25 m. Leaves opposite, to 11 cm long, distinctly 3-veined from near base, paler and softly hairy below. Perfumed, 5-petalled white flowers to 10 mm in spring. Globose fruit to 7 mm, red turning black. The bark is reddish brown, brittle, scaly and “stringy”. Its base is channelled, fluted or somewhat buttressed. The fruit is eaten by various birds, including the brown cuckoo dove, green catbird, figbird and rainbow lorikeet.



Specific threats: Myrtle rust. Clearing of habitat.



SHINY-LEAVED COONDOO

Planchonella eerwah



Description and habitat: Medium, dry rainforest tree to 15 m. Dark, glossy, paler below, alternate leaves to 14 cm. Flowers and fruits occur throughout the year with peak flowering from August to January. Small (7 mm) greenish flowers. Fruit edible, red to black, 3–6 cm, containing 3 to 5 brown seeds. Milky sap.

Specific threats: Fire. Weed invasion, particularly lantana. Grazing. Clearing of habitat. Misidentification.



SMALL-LEAVED TAMARIND

Diploglottis campbellii



Description and habitat: Rainforest tree growing to 20 m with good canopy. Alternate, glossy upper, pinnate leaves with 4 to 8 leaflets, each up to 15 cm. Flowers spring to autumn with small (2–4 mm) creamy coloured 4-petalled flowers, in panicles. Fruit to 6 cm usually three-lobed with edible red casing surrounding seeds.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Fire. Weed invasion, particularly lantana. Grazing.



SWAMP TEA-TREE

Melaleuca irbyana



Description and habitat: Small tree growing to 8 m with thick, spongy, papery bark growing in seasonally swampy or moist areas. Tiny, stalkless, pointed leaves, up to 5 mm long, arranged spirally and pressed close to the branchlets. Flowering in spring to summer with 20 mm fluffy creamy-white flower spikes. Small woody seed capsules to 3 mm.

Specific threats: Risk of local extinction because populations are small and may also lack genetic diversity. Clearing of habitat. Grazing.



VEINY FONTAINEA

Fontainea venosa



Description and habitat: Medium tree growing to 18 m occurring in drier rainforests with hoop pines, in the Bahrs Scrub area. Alternate tough leathery leaves up to 12 cm, dark above, paler below. 5-petalled, 10 mm perfumed white flowers, with 20 mm orange fruit in winter to spring.

Specific threats: Clearing of habitat. Fire. Weed invasion, particularly lantana. Grazing by cattle.



REFERENCE AND ADVICE

GET INVOLVED

Become a citizen scientist!

You might like to record your plant observations. The iNaturalist platform helps you to share your observations, see sightings near you and have your records added to the national biodiversity database for use by others including scientists. Find out more at inaturalist.ala.org.au and lccqld.com/inaturalist-lcc

You can also participate in backyard plant surveys such as:

- City Nature Challenge
Logan City Council
iNaturalist Australia
lccqld.com/city-nature-challenge
- Great Southern Bioblitz
greatsouthernbioblitz.org
- Myrtle rust/Gum Tree Guardians
citizen science project
inaturalist.org/projects/gum-tree-guardians
- Wild Orchid watch
wildorchidwatch.org
- Fungimap
Fungimap Australia | Project | BioCollect
lccqld.com/fungi-map
- Weed spotters network
ccqld.com/weed-spotter
- Dead tree detective program
The Dead Tree Detective | Project | BioCollect
lccqld.com/dead-tree-detective
- The Wild Macadamia Hunt
The Wild Macadamia Hunt | Project | BioCollect
lccqld.com/wild-macadamia-hunt

Want more options? Visit biocollect.ala.org.au/acsa to find more citizen science projects in your local area.

Environmental groups

There are many opportunities for volunteering with Logan City Council and other organisations within the City of Logan. Opportunities include working in natural reserves, wildlife rescue, plant research and environmental action and advocacy. These groups are always keen to have new members join

them and share their passion and achievements.

For further information on Council park volunteering, visit logan.qld.gov.au/parkvolunteers

For further community opportunities, visit logan.qld.gov.au/environmentalgroups



FURTHER READING

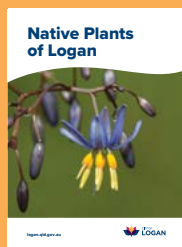
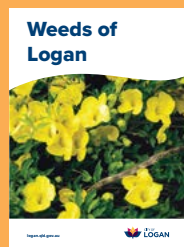
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Weeds of Logan. Logan City Council, 2024.

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Rainforest Trees and Shrubs: A field guide to their identification. Harden, G. McDonald, B. and Williams, J., Gwen Harden Publishing, Nambucca Heads, NSW, 2009.

Field Guide to Eucalypts, Vol 3. Brooker, I. H. & Klwinig, D., Blooming Books Pty Ltd, Burnley, VIC, 2004.

Habitat: a practical guide to creating a wildlife-friendly Australian garden. Bishop, A.B., Murdoch Books, 2018.

Mangroves to Mountains (3rd edition). Leiper, Glenn et al, Society for Growing Australian Plants (Queensland Region) Inc, 2023.

Weeds of Southern Queensland (4th edition). Weed Society of Queensland, 2019.

ACE Guide to Eucalypts, Fensham, R. Keeaira Press, Brisbane, QLD, 2021.



USEFUL WEBSITES AND APPS

Useful websites

Land for Wildlife South-east
Queensland

lfwseq.org.au

Native Plants Queensland
npq.org.au

Sustainable Gardening Australia
sgaonline.org.au

Queensland Government
Weeds Information
lccqld.com/qldweeds

Queensland Herbarium
lccqld.com/qld-herbarium

Species Profile and Threats
Database (federal):
Department of Climate Change,
Energy, the Environment and Water.
**lccqld.com/species-profiles-threats-
database**

Queensland Frog Society
qldfrogs.asn.au

iNaturalist
inaturalist.ala.org.au

Report your Wildlife Sightings
logan.qld.gov.au/wildlifesightings

Queensland Herbarium
lccqld.com/qldherbarium

Glossy Black Conservancy
glossyblack.org.au

Australian Department of
Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water
**dcceew.gov.au/environment/
biodiversity/threatened**

Queensland Department of
Environment, Tourism, Science
and Innovation
environment.desi.qld.gov.au

Rainforest Plants of Australia:
Rainforestplantsofaustralia.com

Wildlife Safe Backyards
lccqld.com/safe-backyards

Watergum
watergum.org

Mobile Apps



iNaturalist



ClimateWatch



**Weeds of
South East QLD**



FrogID



Aussie Bird Count



FeralScan

COUNCIL PROGRAMS

Environmental Conservation Partnerships (ECP)

A free and voluntary Council program that provides local landowners with an opportunity to enter into a range of informal and formal partnerships to help conserve our land for the future. Environmental Conservation Partnerships (ECP) include:



Through the ECP, Logan City Council works in partnership with landholders to set goals for enhancing, protecting and managing biodiversity on their properties. Council provides both financial and in-kind support to landowners who are willing to integrate conservation land management practices with existing land uses.

To find out if you're eligible go to logan.qld.gov.au/ecp

EnviroGrants

Logan City Council offers financial grants for projects that achieve positive local environmental outcomes. For more information visit logan.qld.gov.au/envirogrants

Eco Logan: Environmental Events

Logan City Council runs free interactive and fun environmental events, workshops and activities to educate residents and encourage an appreciation for the City of Logan's natural environment. For further information visit logan.qld.gov.au/ecologan

Free Trees

All City of Logan ratepayers can receive three free trees each financial year. Schools and community groups (based on Council-owned land) can receive 50 plants per financial year. For more information visit logan.qld.gov.au/freetrees

Park Volunteers Program

Are you interested in caring for your local environment? Become a park volunteer and help care for a local park or bushland. Park volunteers work with Council staff to control weeds, plant trees and record native plants and animals. For more information or an application form, visit logan.qld.gov.au/parkvolunteers



