

FACT SHEET



- Revegetation with 36,000 native trees across 33 hectares of land at Cedar Grove Environmental Centre through Logan City Council offset funding
- Riverbank restoration project funded by Logan Water and built as a nutrient offset for Wastewater Treatment Plant at Cedar Grove
- Cat's claw creeper management funded by Seqwater in lower Teviot and Logan Rivers in Cedar Grove via their Regional Riparian Weed Control Program (RRWCP) partnership with Healthy Land and Water
- Streambank restoration on properties adjacent to Ilbogan Park through Urban Utilities Water Quality Offsets Project delivered by Healthy Land & Water.

Projects

Weed management

Weed management focuses on the treatment of environmental weeds which threaten native species and if not managed result in decay of the riparian zone leading to habitat loss and erosion.

Target weeds include castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), cat's claw creeper (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*), balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*) and green cestrum (*Cestrum parqui*).

Cat's claw creeper is an aggressive climber with the ability to completely smother native trees including Queensland Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) which feature prominently along the Logan River and play a significant role in keeping the river banks stable.



Figure 1: *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and other vegetation on the banks of the Logan River

Revegetation

Local native species are used to improve bank stability and increase habitat for wildlife. In time, revegetation will reduce streambank and gully erosion and the amount of sediment entering the waterway to improve water quality.

Species are chosen to complement existing vegetation and create plant communities similar to what has historically existed in the area based on regional ecosystem mapping.

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Species used in projects include *Castanospermum australe* (Black Bean), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Queensland Blue Gum), *Grevillea robusta* (Silky Oak), *Melaleuca viminalis* (Weeping Bottlebrush) and *Lomandra hystrix* (Creek Matt Rush).

Gully stabilisation

The stabilisation of eroding gullies initiating on steep riverbanks sometimes requires more than weed management and revegetation.

In the priority reach, the Resilient Rivers Initiative has funded a gully restoration project using a combination of gully bank battering, rock chutes and a stilling pond to slow down water and reduce sediment flow into Logan River. New projects are under investigation.



Figure 3: Gully stabilisation beside the Logan River

Stock fencing and off-stream watering

Stock fencing and off-stream watering points contribute to riverbank management and enable natural restoration and regeneration. Resting riverbanks from grazing and creating refuge gullies assists vegetation to recover and improves bank stability and soil retention.

This in turn improves the water quality of the Logan River and protects productive soils from being eroded away.

Water provided by the off-stream watering points contributes to improved stock management, the health of livestock and cleaner instream water.



Figure 4: Stock fencing and off-stream watering to create refuge gullies on Days Creek

Find out more and get involved

Land managers along the Logan River from Cedar Grove Weir to Beaudesert are invited to find out how the Resilient Rivers Initiative can support them.

For more information contact the Resilient Rivers Catchment Management Officer on 5540 5111 (Scenic Rim Regional Council) or 3412 3412 (Logan City Council).

