Report Card 2025

At a Glance

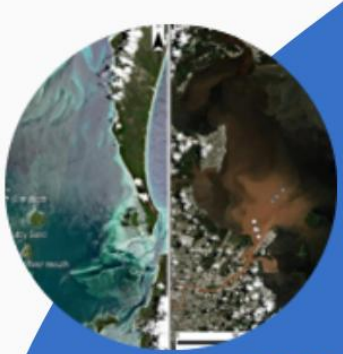
2025

2020

25 years of ecosystem health data for **South East Queensland**!

2015

2010



2005

Healthy Land & Water

Citation

Report Card Catchment Summaries 2025, Healthy Land & Water

Acknowledgements

The material contained in this publication is produced for general information only. It is not intended as professional advice on specific applications. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the suitability and appropriateness of the material contained in this publication to specific applications. No person should act or fail to act on the basis of any material contained in this publication without first obtaining specific independent professional advice. Healthy Land & Water and the participants of our network expressly disclaim any and all liability to any person in respect of anything done by any such person in reliance, whether in whole or in part, on this publication. The information contained in this publication does not necessarily represent the views of Healthy Land & Water or the participants of our network.

Traditional Owner acknowledgement

We acknowledge that the place we now live in has been nurtured by Australia's First Peoples for tens of thousands of years. We believe the spiritual, cultural, and physical consciousness gained through this custodianship is vital to maintaining the future of our region.

For further information about Healthy Land & Water, please email info@hlw.org.au or telephone (07) 3177 9100.

Funding partners

Queensland Government
City of Ipswich
Lockyer Valley Regional Council
City of Logan
Noosa Council
Redland City Council
Scenic Rim Regional Council
Somerset Regional Council
Sunshine Coast Council
Urban Utilities
Unitywater
Griffith University
The University of Queensland
University of the Sunshine Coast Australia
QUT

reportcard.hlw.org.au

Healthy Land & Water

Noosa
Noosa catchment remains in very good environmental condition. Socio-economic benefits are very high.

Very good
Environmental condition

★★★★½
Social & economic benefits

Maroochy
Maroochy catchment remains in fair environmental condition. Socio-economic benefits are very high.

Fair
Environmental condition

★★★★
Social & economic benefits

Caboolture
Caboolture catchment remains in fair condition. Socio-economic benefits are very high.

Fair
Environmental condition

★★★★
Social & economic benefits

Lower Brisbane
Lower Brisbane catchment remains in poor condition. Socio-economic benefits are very high.

Poor
Environmental condition

★★★★
Social & economic benefits

Mooloolah
Mooloolah catchment remains in fair environmental condition. Socio-economic benefits are very high.

Fair
Environmental condition

★★★★
Social & economic benefits

Pine catchment
Pine catchment declined from very good to fair environmental condition. Socio-economic benefits remain very high.

Fair
Environmental condition

★★★★
Social & economic benefits

Redland
Redlands catchments remain in fair environmental condition. Socio-economic benefits are high.

Fair
Environmental condition

★★★★½
Social & economic benefits

Pumicestone
Pumicestone catchment remains in very good condition. Socio-economic benefits are very high.

Very good
Environmental condition

★★★★½
Social & economic benefits

Stanley
Stanley catchment improved from fair to very good environmental condition. Socio-economic benefits are high.

Very good
Environmental condition

★★★★½
Social & economic benefits

Upper Brisbane
Upper Brisbane catchment remains in poor environmental condition. Socio-economic benefits are high.

Poor
Environmental condition

★★★
Social & economic benefits

Mid-Brisbane
Mid Brisbane catchment declined from very good to poor environmental condition. Socio-economic benefits are high.

Poor
Environmental condition

★★★
Social & economic benefits

Lockyer
Lockyer catchment remains in poor environmental condition. Socio-economic benefits are high.

Poor
Environmental condition

★★★
Social & economic benefits

Bremer
Bremer catchment remains in poor environmental condition. Socio-economic benefits are very high.

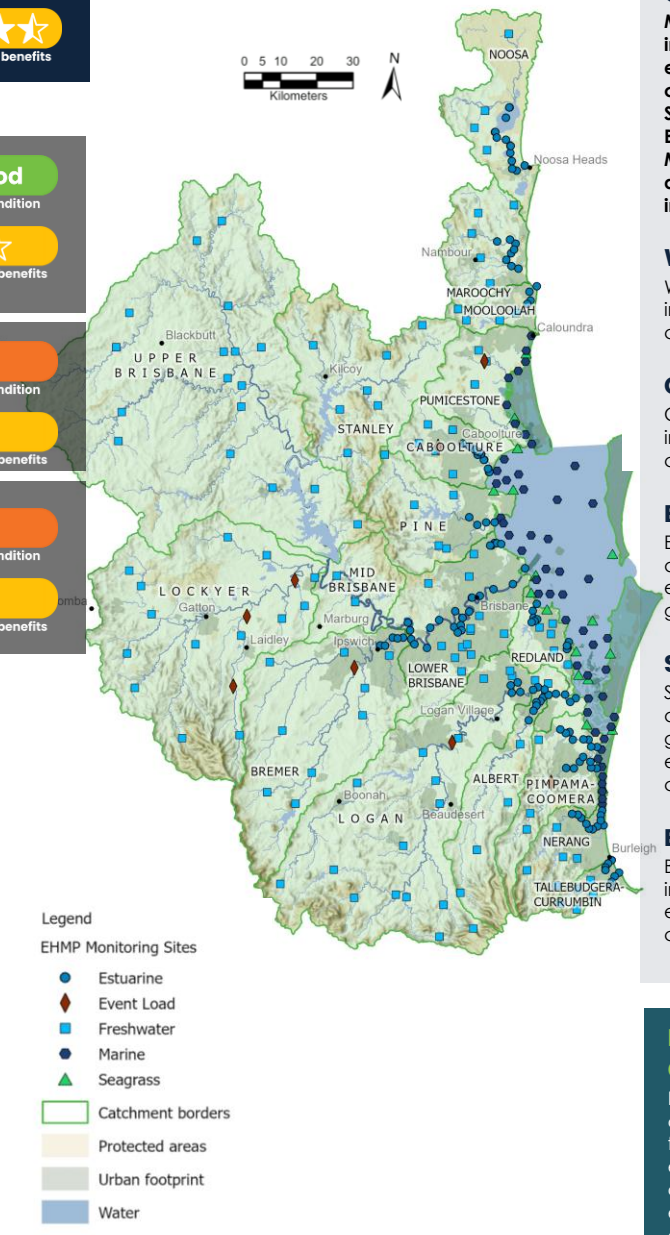
Poor
Environmental condition

★★★★½
Social & economic benefits

Logan
Logan catchment declined from fair to poor environmental condition.

Poor
Environmental condition

★★★★½
Social & economic benefits



Moreton Bay Overall
Moreton Bay remains in very good environmental condition. However, Southern Moreton Bay and Eastern Moreton Bay have declined in condition in 2025.

Very good
Environmental condition

Western Bay
Western Bay remains in excellent condition.

Excellent
Environmental condition

Central Bay
Central Bay remains in excellent condition.

Excellent
Environmental condition

Eastern Bay
Eastern Bay has declined from excellent to very good condition.

Very good
Environmental condition

Southern Bay
Southern Bay has declined from very good to fair environmental condition.

Fair
Environmental condition

Broadwater
Broadwater remains in very good environmental condition.

Very good
Environmental condition

Pimpama-Coomera
Pimpama-Coomera catchment declined from very good to fair environmental condition. Socio economic benefits are very high.

Fair
Environmental condition

★★★★½
Social & economic benefits

Albert
Albert catchment declined from very good to fair environmental condition. Socio-economic benefits are very high.

Fair
Environmental condition

★★★★
Social & economic benefits

Tallebudgera-Currumbin
Tallebudgera Currumbin catchments remain in fair environmental condition. Socio-economic benefits are extremely high.

Fair
Environmental condition

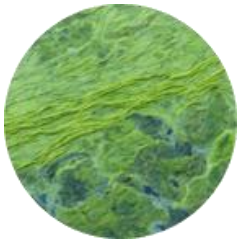
★★★★★
Social & economic benefits

Nerang
Nerang catchment declined from fair to poor environmental condition. Socio-economic benefits are extremely high.

Poor
Environmental condition

★★★★★
Social & economic benefits

2 **Snapshot:** 2025 Key messages



Algal blooms

Over recent years, a trend of warming waters and increasing nitrogen levels and algal growth (chlorophyll a) has been observed across many waterways of the region.

This indicates an increased risk of algal blooms occurring in SEQ, if current environmental conditions persist, which threatens aquatic ecosystems and poses risks to public health, livelihoods and cultural assets.

Nutrient pollution in estuaries

Over the past 25 years, water quality has significantly improved in urban estuaries, largely due to historical investments in sewage treatment infrastructure.

Trend analysis shows that over the last 15 years, nitrogen concentrations have increased across several urban estuaries.

Increasing nutrient concentrations in SEQ estuaries due to population growth, climate and development, threaten estuarine ecological balance and poor water quality.

Riparian zone **loss**

SEQ lost 387 hectares of riparian vegetation from 2018 to 2023, equal to 516 football fields, which increases sediment runoff, and lowers river resilience to floods. Riparian zones are vital for freshwater biodiversity and other ecosystem service values, such as drinking water.

Urban development threats

Urban stormwater pollution (nutrients, sediment, heavy metals and toxic chemicals), along with sediment runoff from construction sites, are significant threats, particularly to urban waterways and in non-flood years.

Catchment-derived sediment remains one of the most significant and persistent pressures on Moreton Bay.

Poor fish condition in estuaries

Fish populations in Albert, Logan, and Brisbane estuaries are in poor condition, requiring urgent conservation. Physical barriers disrupt fish breeding cycles, while alien species are more common in urban estuaries.

Moreton Bay water quality **decline**

Water quality in Moreton Bay remains degraded due to mud deposits from floods and cyclones since 2022. Seagrass meadows show limited recovery and ongoing decline over 25 years in some key meadows.

Key messages: Report Card 2025

Report Card 2025

In 2025 catchments of the region range from very poor to very good condition. However, since 2021 a general trend of decline in catchment and Bay zone condition has been observed.

High catchment pollutant loads in recent years, as a result of high rainfall and flood events, has placed increasing pressures on waterways. The overall water quality of many estuaries in the region has declined in 2025 as a result of increased nutrients (total nitrogen and total phosphorus) and algal growth (chlorophyll *a*). Unusually high phosphorus levels were observed in many estuaries and bay zones in 2025.

Freshwater stream health across the region is performing relatively well due to the benefits of high rainfall and flow, increasing freshwater habitat extent and connectivity. Estuarine wetland extent is relatively stable across the region, however, freshwater wetlands continue to be lost. The condition of riparian zones throughout the region ranges from very poor to fair in 2025, however, riparian woody vegetation is in decline across all catchments.

The overall environmental condition of Moreton Bay is very good in 2025. However, Southern Moreton Bay and Eastern Moreton Bay have declined in condition this year. This decline is due to a reduction in water quality and the depth of seagrass at key monitoring sites. The Gold Coast/Broadwater has remained in very good condition in 2025, however, estuarine water quality has declined from excellent to fair.

Algal bloom risk

Over the last decade, a trend of warming waters, increasing nitrogen levels and algal growth (chlorophyll *a*) has been observed across many waterways of the region. This indicates there is an increased risk of algal blooms occurring in South East Queensland if current environmental conditions persist. Over the same time period, the region has experienced significant land-use change and population growth, and more recently entered a period of above-average rainfall, increasing run-off from catchments.

Algal blooms can degrade aquatic ecosystems and pose risks to public health, potentially causing significant economic and social disruptions. South Australia and California have this year both suffered algal blooms driven by increasing water temperature and nutrients that have devastated marine life and caused massive social and economic distress and disruption.

Sources of excess nitrogen in estuaries and Moreton Bay include catchment-derived sediments and associated nutrients, agriculture, sediment run-off from construction sites, urban stormwater and treated wastewater inputs. Timely investigations are required to better understand the drivers of these trends across different waterways of the region to understand the relative risks and effectively target nutrient pollution reduction measures.

Catchment-derived sediment pollution remains a key threat

During rainfall events and floods, excess sediments and nutrients enter the region's waterways, posing a key threat to waterway health. Both the South East Queensland regional *Water Quality*

Management Strategy 1999[1] and the *Blueprint for a Sustainable Moreton Bay for People and Nature* (2025-2035)[2] highlight that catchment-derived sediment remains one of the most significant and persistent pressures on Moreton Bay. Pumicestone Passage and the Noosa estuarine lakes system are also under pressure from catchment-derived sediment pollution. Key erosion processes contributing to catchment sediment pollution include streambank erosion and gully erosion. Sediment and nutrient run-off from development sites and urban stormwater are also key sources of pollution impacting the region's waterways. Reducing catchment-derived sediment pollution through long-term catchment rehabilitation, which includes targeted rehabilitation of key sources of sediments within rural catchments remains a key management priority.

Critical ecological assets are being lost

Riparian zones, the vegetated corridor adjacent to rivers and streams are vital for freshwater biodiversity and other ecosystem service values, such as drinking water supply. The condition of the riparian zones within the catchments of South East Queensland ranges from very poor to fair in 2025.

Trend analysis shows that between 2018 and 2023 riparian zone woody vegetation losses occurred across all catchments in South East Queensland. Between 2018 and 2023 there has been an overall reduction in riparian woody vegetation cover across the region of 3,767 hectares (over 5,500 football fields in area). 387 hectares (516 football fields) of remnant riparian vegetation (uncleared patches of original native vegetation) were also cleared between 2018 and 2023. Freshwater wetlands also continue to be lost. Activities, contributing to the losses include urban and housing development, linear infrastructure projects, forestry and agriculture. The link between riparian vegetation and water quality highlights the critical risks that continued riparian loss poses to the health of the region's waterways.

Urban estuaries of the region are under increasing pressure from nutrient pollution

Over the past 25 years, water quality has significantly improved in urban estuaries, largely due to historical investments in sewage treatment infrastructure. However, trend analysis shows that over the last 15 years, nitrogen concentrations have increased across several urban estuaries in the region. Notable increases have been observed in the Brisbane, Pine, and Caboolture estuaries.

Elevated nitrogen in estuaries can promote excess algal growth and contribute to aquatic ecosystem degradation. Managing nutrient inputs from urban areas, including stormwater run-off, development sites and treated wastewater is critical to maintaining and enhancing estuarine water quality.

A good year for freshwater stream health

Under natural conditions, freshwater ecosystems of the region are well adapted to the highly variable climate of South East Queensland. Ecosystem scores are high across the region and have benefited from a period of above-average rainfall.

High-flow events and sustained base-flows have maintained flow connectivity and available habitat. Fish indicators for the region are in average condition, while macroinvertebrates and water quality are generally in good condition in 2025. However, further analysis of the distribution and abundance of

[1] South East Queensland Regional Water Quality Management Strategy 1999

[2] EcoFutures (2024). A Blueprint for a Sustainable Moreton Bay 2025-2035, report prepared by EcoFutures Consulting Pty Ltd for The Moreton Bay Foundation, Brisbane, Australia.

freshwater fish across the region shows that fish barriers are having a significant impact on the native fish communities.

To maintain and improve freshwater stream health, the conservation and restoration of riparian vegetation, combined with actions to restore habitat connectivity, is critical.

Moreton Bay - an internationally recognised ecosystem under pressure

Water quality across Moreton Bay has not recovered to pre-2022 levels. In 2025, high levels of algal growth (chlorophyll *a*) and total phosphorus are contributing to a reduction in water quality across the bay. Declines in water quality across the bay have been driven, in part, by excess fine sediment and nutrients delivered during recent floods, including the major floods of 2022.

The cumulative impacts of flood events, including the long-term increase in the extent of mud within the bay is also likely contributing to reductions in water quality and direct impacts on key habitats.

Over the life of the long-term monitoring program, substantial recovery of seagrass has been observed in Deception Bay and Bramble Bay. However, multiple lines of evidence indicate key seagrass meadows have declined in condition in recent years.

Socio-economic benefits of waterways

Fundamental to the South East Queensland lifestyle are cultural, social and economic benefits provided by the region's extensive, diverse, and scenic waterways (creeks, rivers, lakes, beaches). The creeks, rivers, lakes, bays and beaches of South East Queensland continue to provide significant value to the residents of the region.

Healthy and resilient catchments protect drinking water supply, maintain biodiversity, and support productive fisheries and agricultural productivity. Catchments and waterways in good or excellent environmental condition typically have higher social benefits.

South East Queensland residents report very high personal benefits (76%) and personal connection with waterways (87%), highlighting the importance of waterways to people's way of life. Rivers, creeks, lakes and beaches that are easily accessible and usable are an important place of recreation where locals can walk, cycle, swim, boat, fish, camp, picnic, socialise and relax while enjoying nature. A high proportion of residents are also very satisfied with their experience of waterways (73%) and residents report high usability (73%) and accessibility (76 %).

Over the last 10 years, there has been an increase in these key indicators, suggesting people are deriving greater value from waterways over time. However, communities are also concerned about how catchment and waterways are being managed. Areas of community concern include managing the impacts of development on waterways, managing river corridors and streambank erosion and water quality.

25 year celebration! The people behind the Ecosystem Health Monitoring and Report Card program.

25 years ago, an alliance of concerned scientists, citizens and politicians collaborated to bring the first South East Queensland Ecosystem Health Monitoring Program and Report Card to life. They were united by a shared concern that the waterways of South East Queensland and the unique lifestyle

they support were under threat. The questions they posed remain just as critical today. What condition are our waterways in? what can we do about it and how will we know what is working?

Their vision was to produce a Report Card on the region's waterways that could be repeated at regular intervals. The EHMP measures the state of South East Queensland's waterways and catchments in response to a landscape of changing pressures. The program stands as one of the world's longest running and most comprehensive regional ecosystem health monitoring programs. It has driven a raft of changes and continues to inform waterway management.

The Report Card is the culmination and public face of a massive monitoring effort aimed at allowing us to understand what is happening in our regional waterways, inspire action, guide management and track progress. Over 25 years, the Report Card records (and communicates) our wins, our losses and where we need to focus our future efforts if we want to retain the intrinsic values of the waterways of South East Queensland.

Regional priorities

Protecting and investing in waterway and catchment health is much more than protecting biodiversity. It's about protecting the benefits that nature and waterways provide to us, as residents of one of the most beautiful and biodiverse regions of the world.

The region is experiencing rapid land-use change as one of the fastest growing regions, in terms of population, in Australia. This is expected to intensify over the next 25 years. These pressures and legacy impacts of land-use change continue to place pressure on the region's waterways. The region is also experiencing the impacts of climate change. There are many actions that can be taken today to ensure the waterways of the region are protected and continue to support the well-being of people.

- Enhance the connection communities have to their local waterways through awareness raising, education, and increasing the opportunities for cultural and social activities.
- Support integrated catchment management approaches that include collaborative governance that aims to maintain and enhance the ecosystem service and the intrinsic values of waterways and wetlands of the region.
- Protect and enhance wetland and floodplain ecosystems to support biodiversity and enhance important ecosystem services, including sediment and nutrient retention, nutrient cycling, and climate regulation.
- Protect and enhance coastal and marine habitats (seagrass, coral reefs, intertidal flats) by managing pollution, development, use, and access.
- Implement comprehensive management of coastal waterways that recognises the strong connections between catchment condition and processes and the condition of estuarine and marine habitats.
- Actively conserve and enhance riparian vegetation condition to enhance key ecosystem service values, including water quality regulation, flood resilience, habitat provision and climate regulation.
- Reduce catchment-derived sediment pollution through long-term catchment rehabilitation, which includes targeted rehabilitation of key sources of sediments within rural catchments.
- Implement sustainable agricultural practices across grazing and horticultural landscapes of the region.
- Slow water down in the upper catchment to manage floodwater, reduce erosion, and rehydrate the landscape by protecting and increasing vegetation (especially along riparian zones) and engaging floodplains through policy, land-use planning, incentives, and compliance.

- Implement Water Sensitive Urban Design in urban areas and new urban areas to maintain water quality, reduce stormwater run-off and flooding and enhance the liveability and biodiversity of urban areas.
- Reduce sediment running off development and construction sites, through capacity building, training and compliance activities.
- Increase erosion and sediment controls and compliance for new development, construction sites and private lands to reduce runoff when it rains.
- Maintain and enhance freshwater habitat connectivity through effective planning and waterway rehabilitation, including the targeted removal of waterway barriers.
- Continue to strategically manage releases from all point sources through existing regulatory oversight, monitoring and controls, ensuring management keeps pace with projected population growth.
- Support landholders (large and small properties) to improve land and riparian zone condition through capacity building, knowledge exchange and incentives programs.
- Support residents to increase their water literacy and undertake actions in their home to reduce improve conserve local waterway health, including reducing chemical and fertiliser use, covering exposed soil, reducing stormwater discharge.
- Support consistent investment in local community groups to deliver conservation initiatives to improve catchment and waterway health.
- Recognise and support First Nations and their aspirations to lead the stewardship of Country and culture.
- Respect and recognise First Nations in daily work activities by getting to know and engaging with the appropriate First Nation groups who have a registered interest in your catchment. For assistance on engagement, please see the Guidance for proponents on best practice Indigenous engagement for environmental assessments under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the AIATSIS Principles for engagement in projects concerning Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Moreton Bay overall

Northern

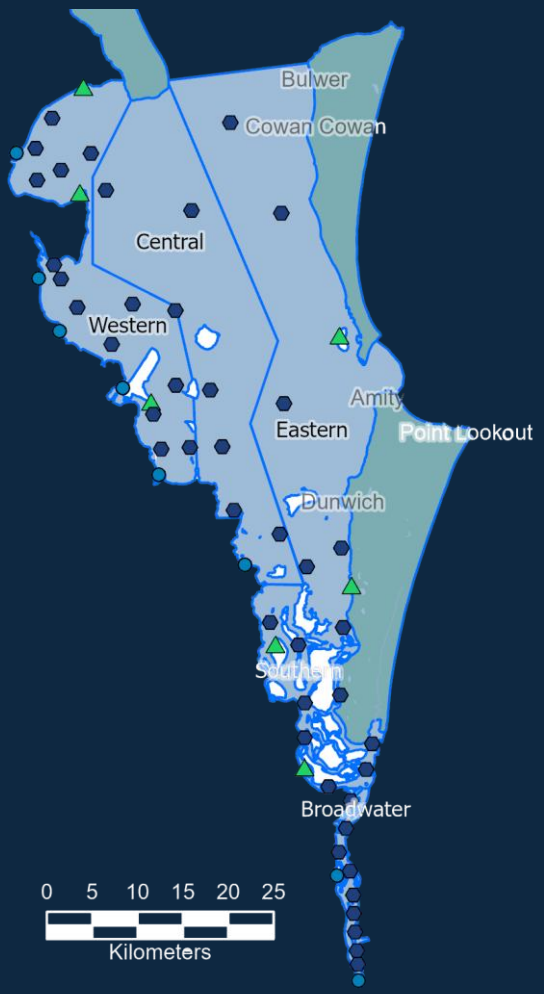
Western

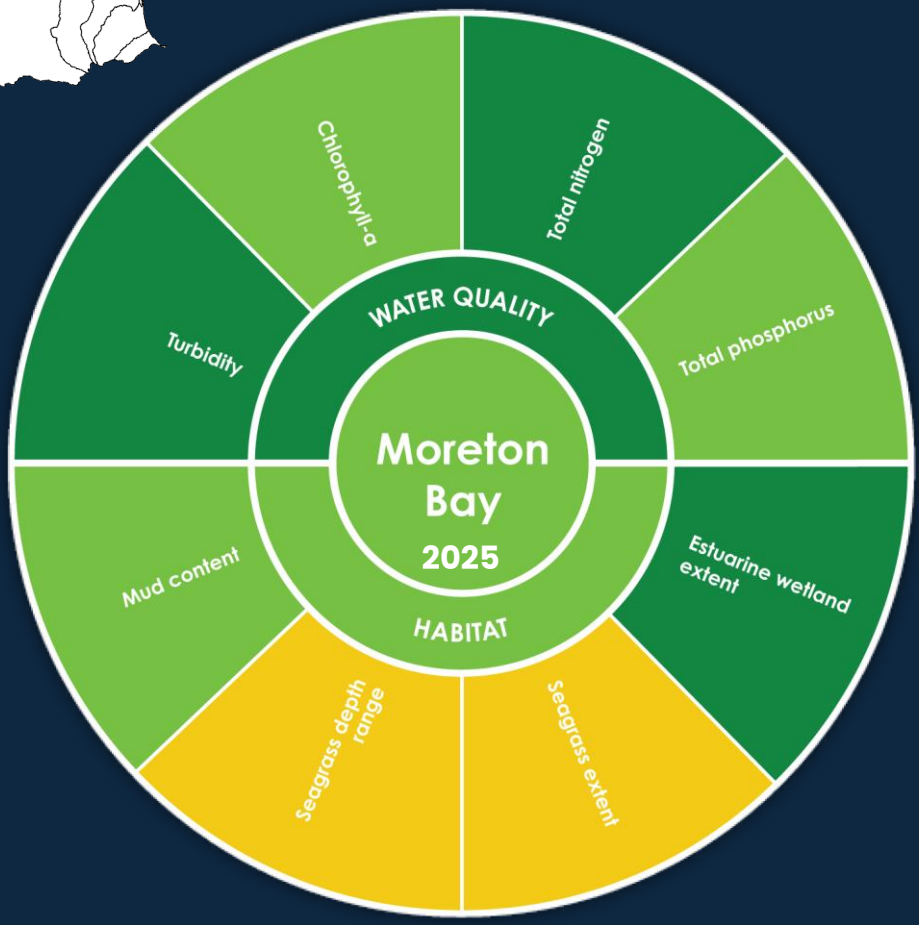
Central

Southern

Bay

- Western Bay
- Central Bay
- Eastern Bay
- Southern Bay
- Broadwater





Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

Western bay

Northern

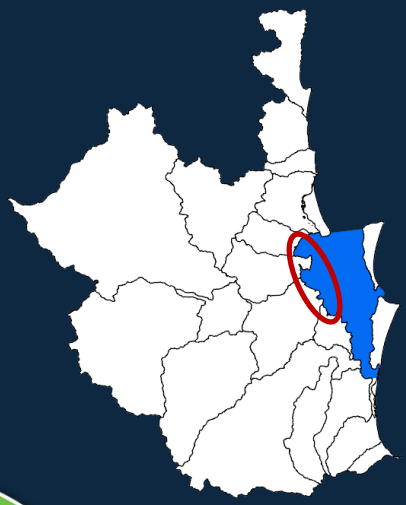
Western

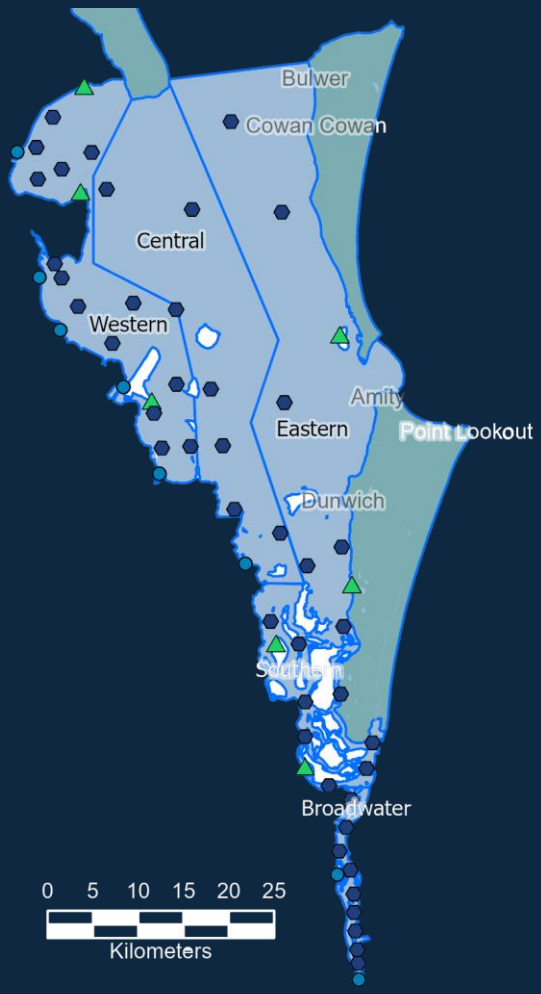
Central

Southern

Bay

- Western Bay
- Central Bay
- Eastern Bay
- Southern Bay
- Broadwater





Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

Central bay

Northern

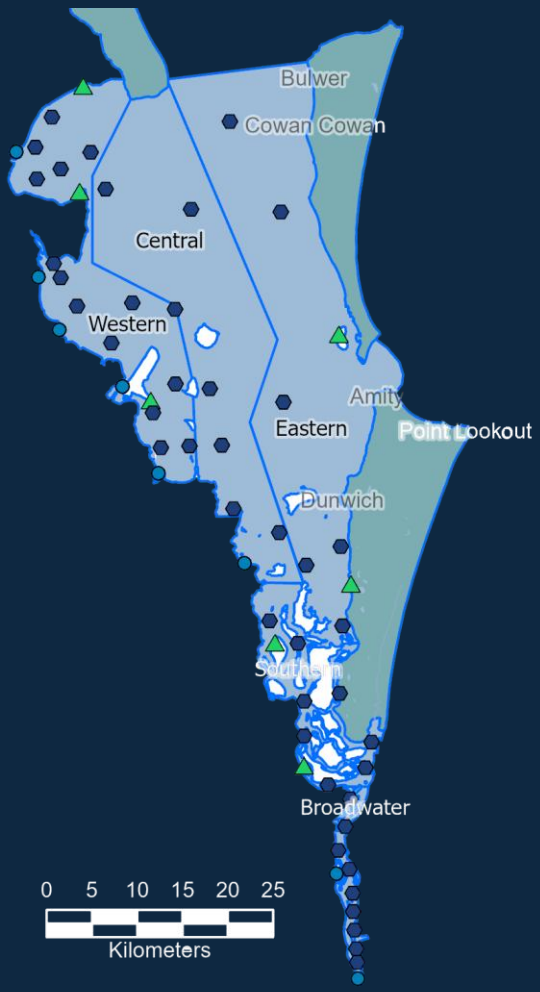
Western

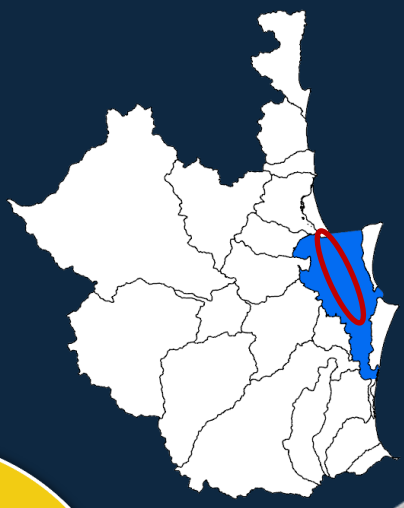
Central

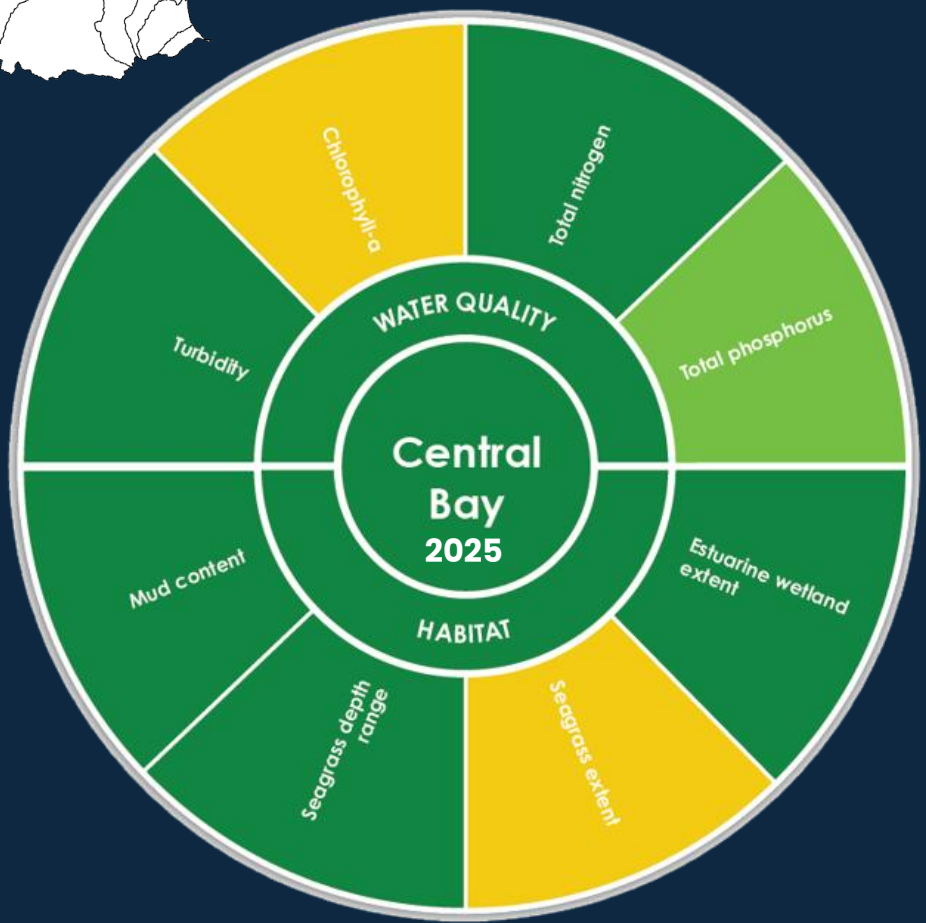
Southern

Bay

- Western Bay
- Central Bay
- Eastern Bay
- Southern Bay
- Broadwater







Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

Eastern bay

Northern

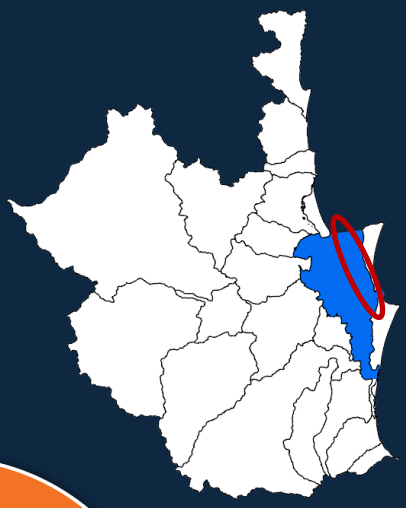
Western

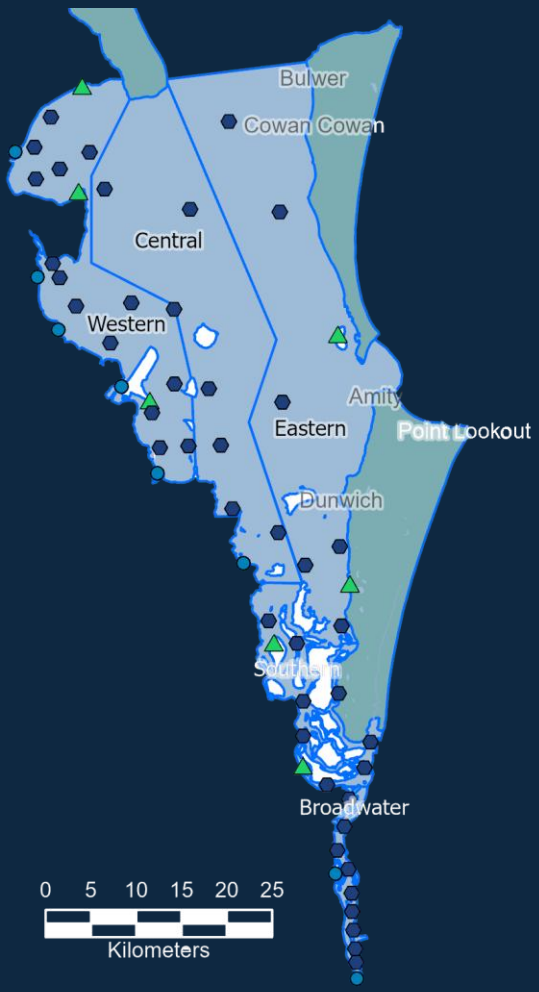
Central

Southern

Bay

- Western Bay
- Central Bay
- Eastern Bay
- Southern Bay
- Broadwater





Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

Southern bay

Northern

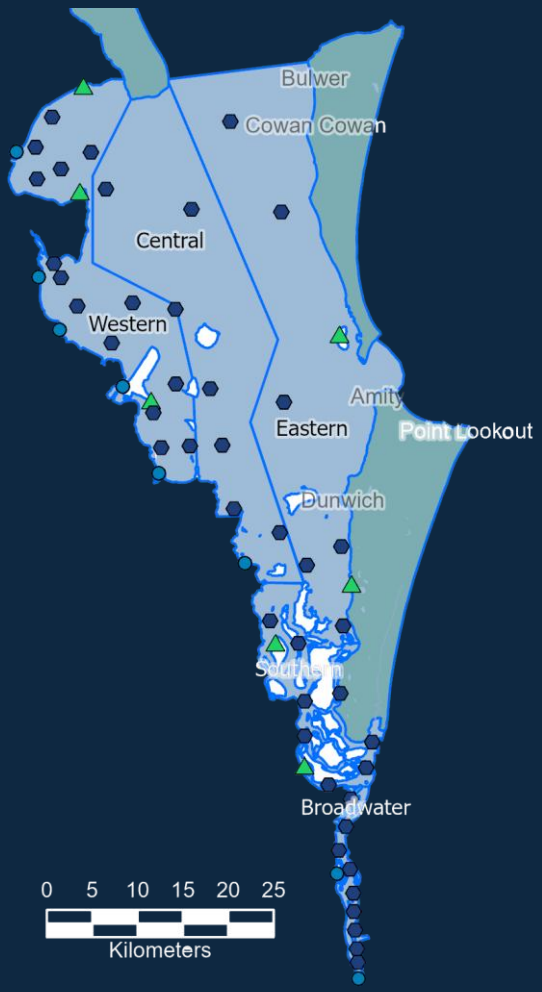
Western

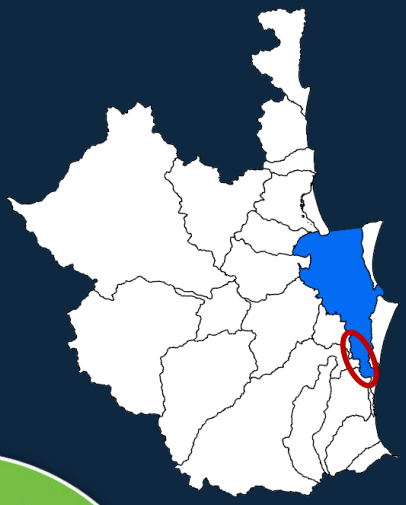
Central

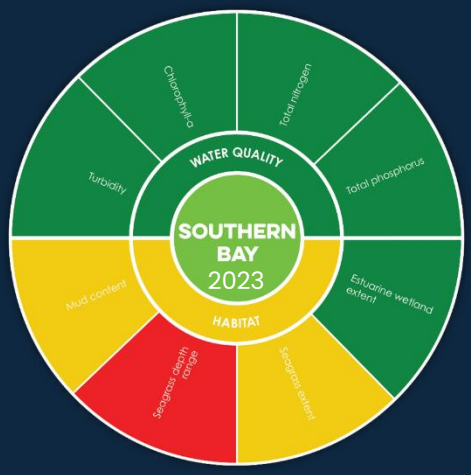
Southern

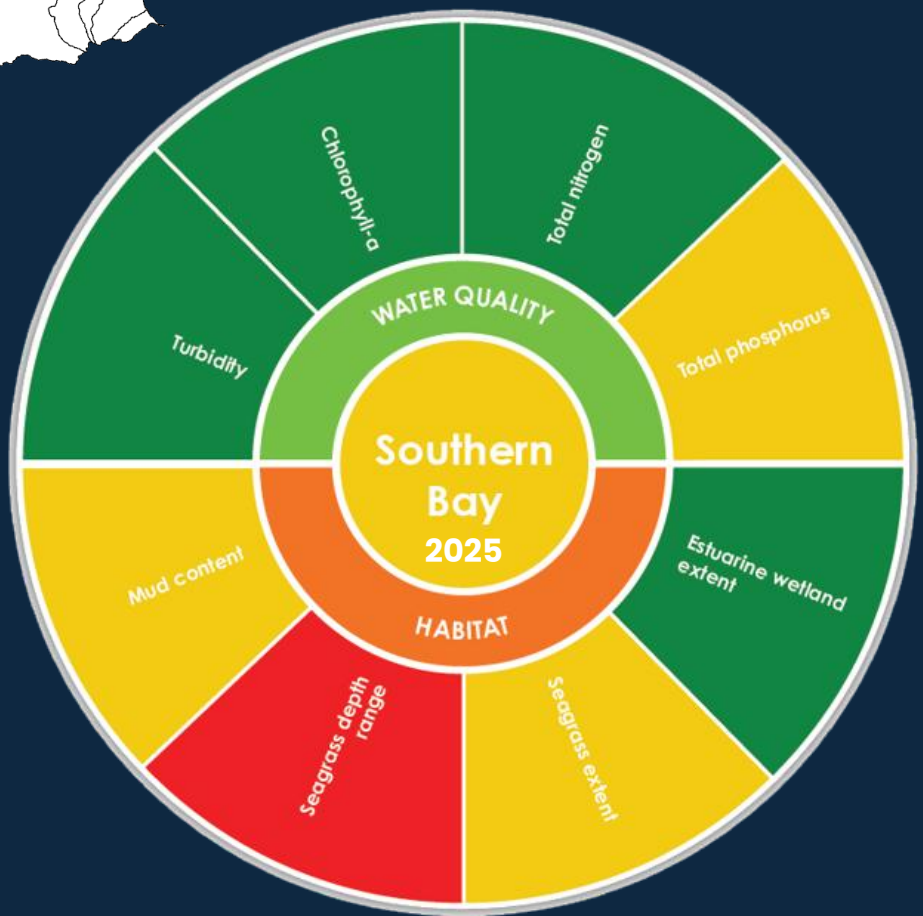
Bay

- Western Bay
- Central Bay
- Eastern Bay
- Southern Bay
- Broadwater









Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

Broadwater

Northern

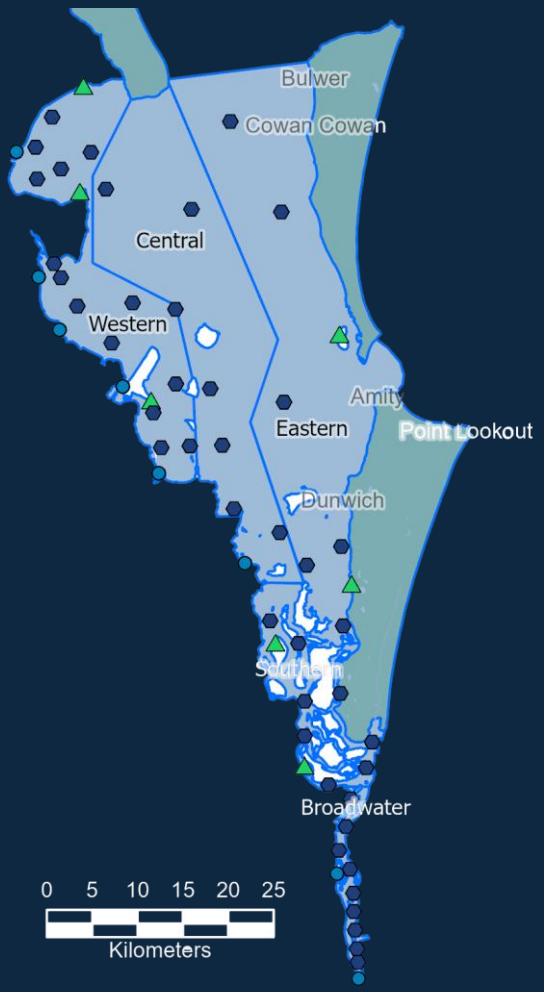
Western

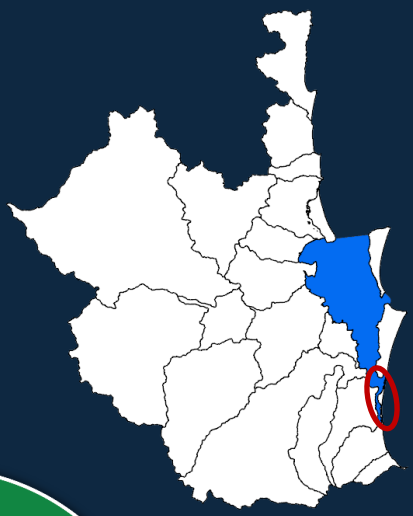
Central

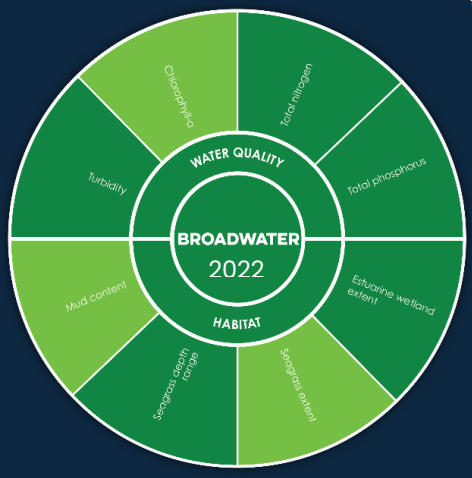
Southern

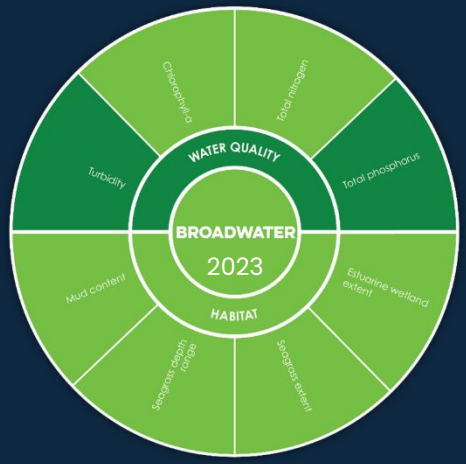
Bay

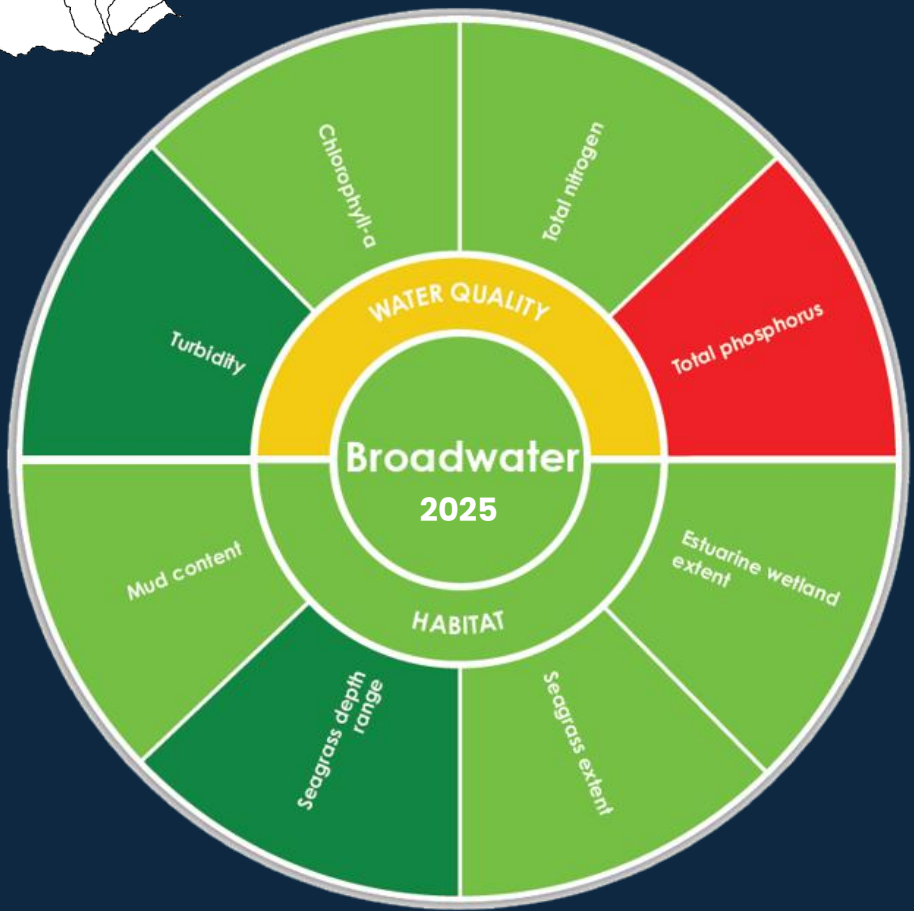
- Western Bay
- Central Bay
- Eastern Bay
- Southern Bay
- Broadwater











Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

Noosa catchment

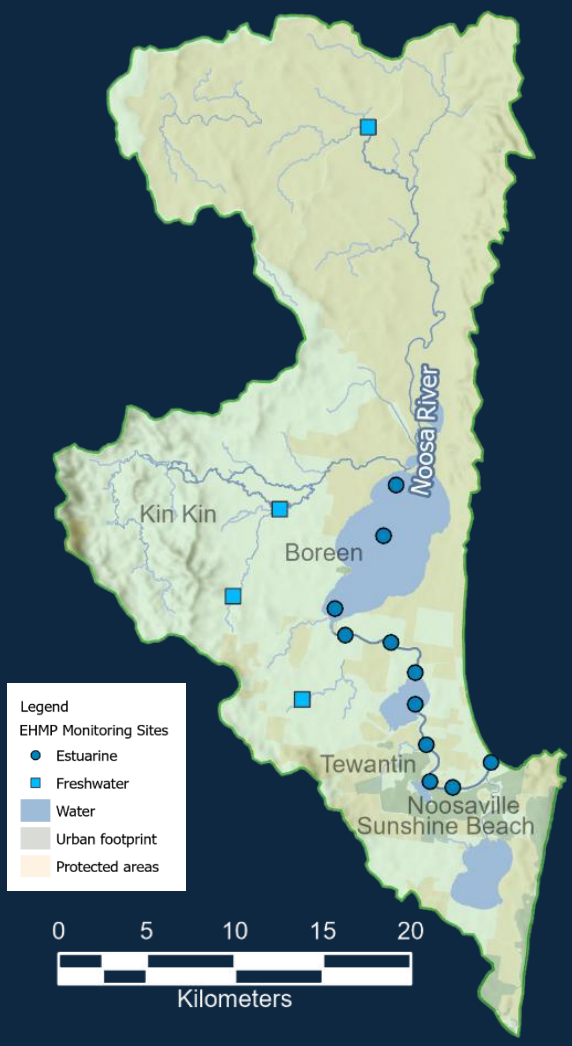
Northern
- Noosa
- Maroochy
- Mooloola
- Pumicestone

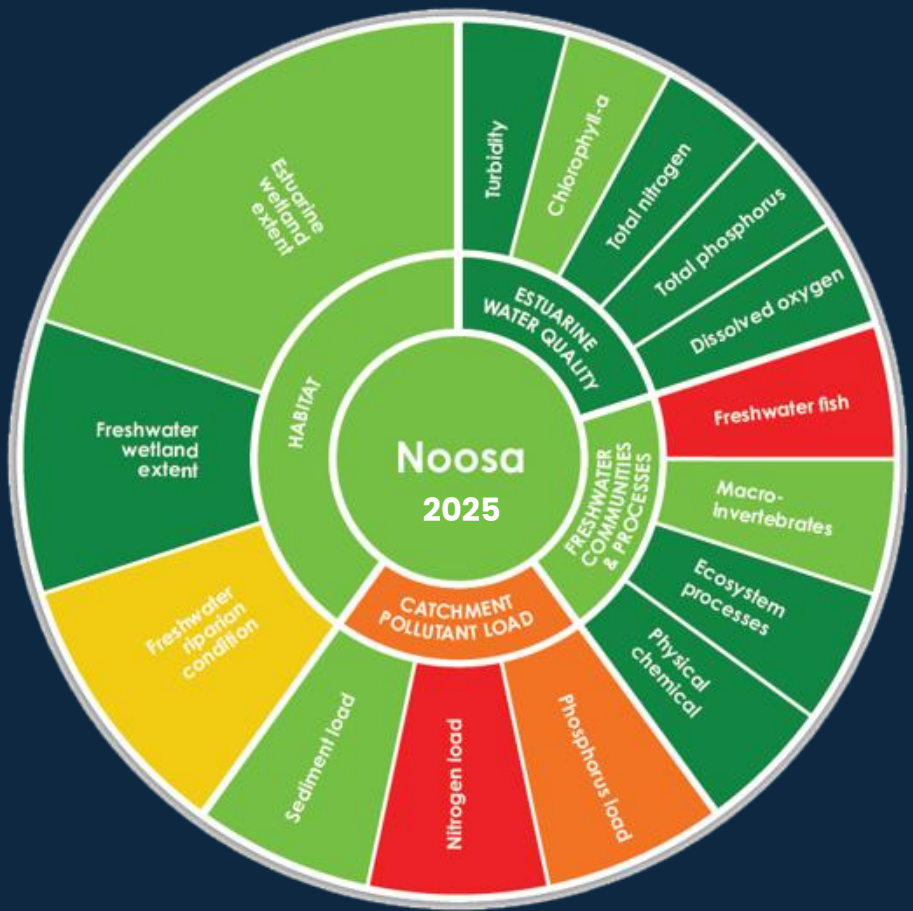
Western

Central

Southern

Bay

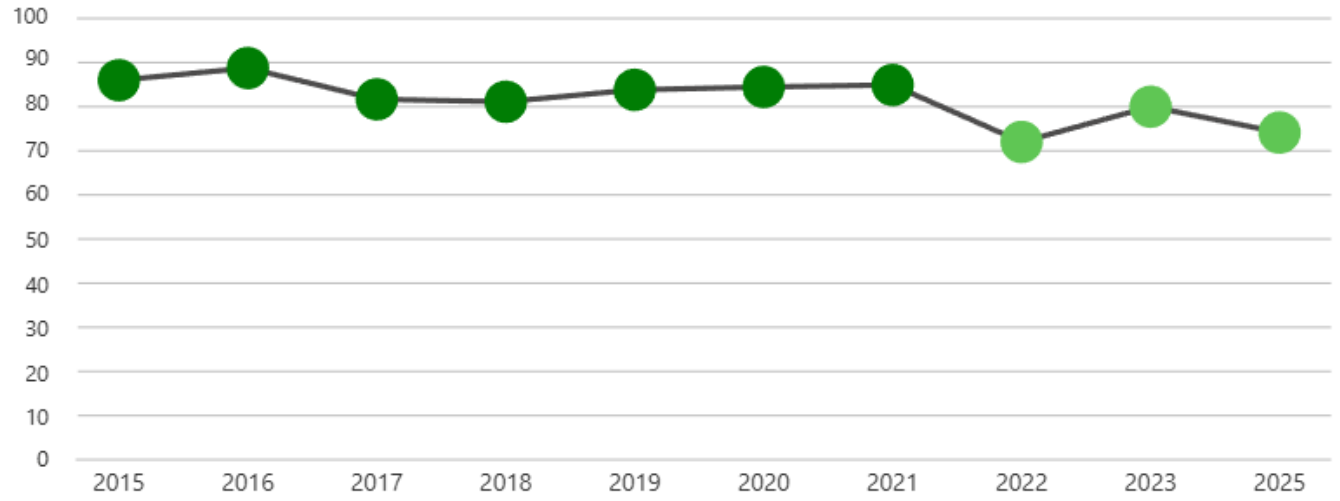




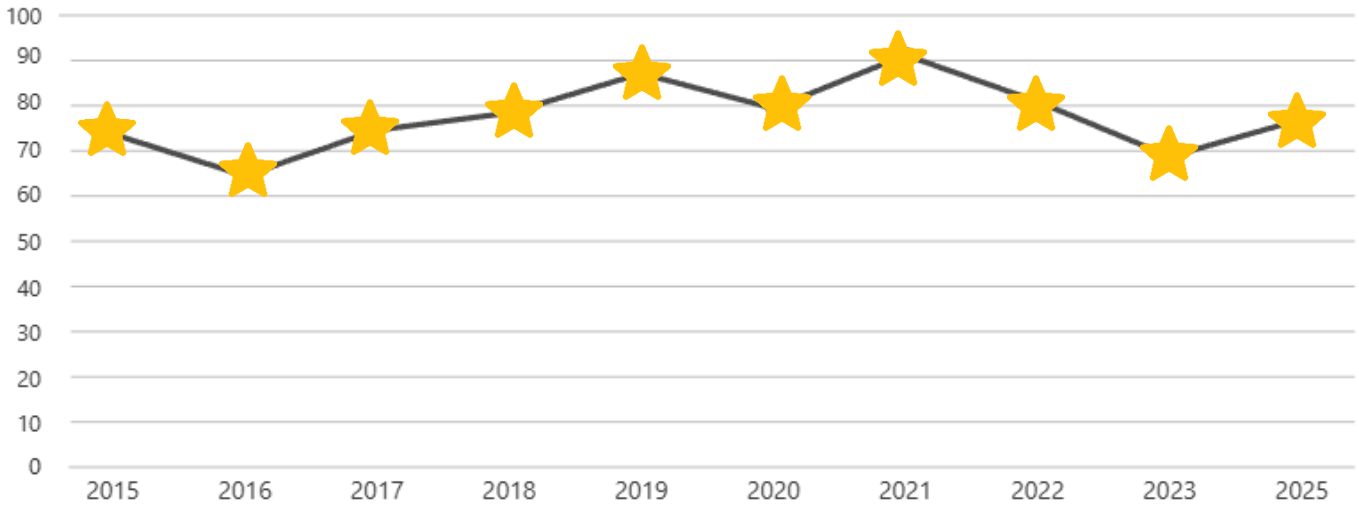
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

9.1 Noosa catchment: Environmental condition: very good

Very good



9.2 Noosa catchment: Social and economic benefits: very high



Maroochy catchment

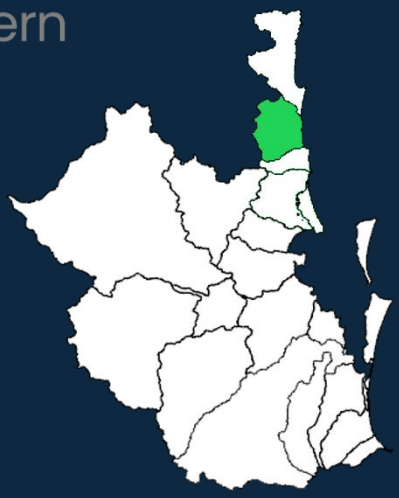
Northern
- Noosa
- Maroochy
- Mooloola
- Pumicestone

Western

Central

Southern

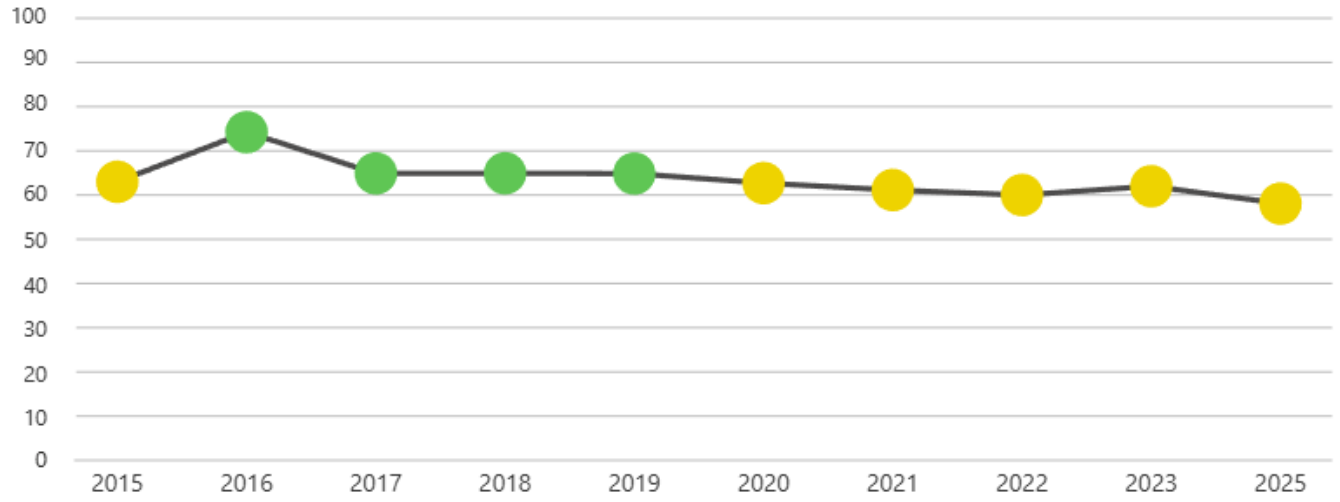
Bay



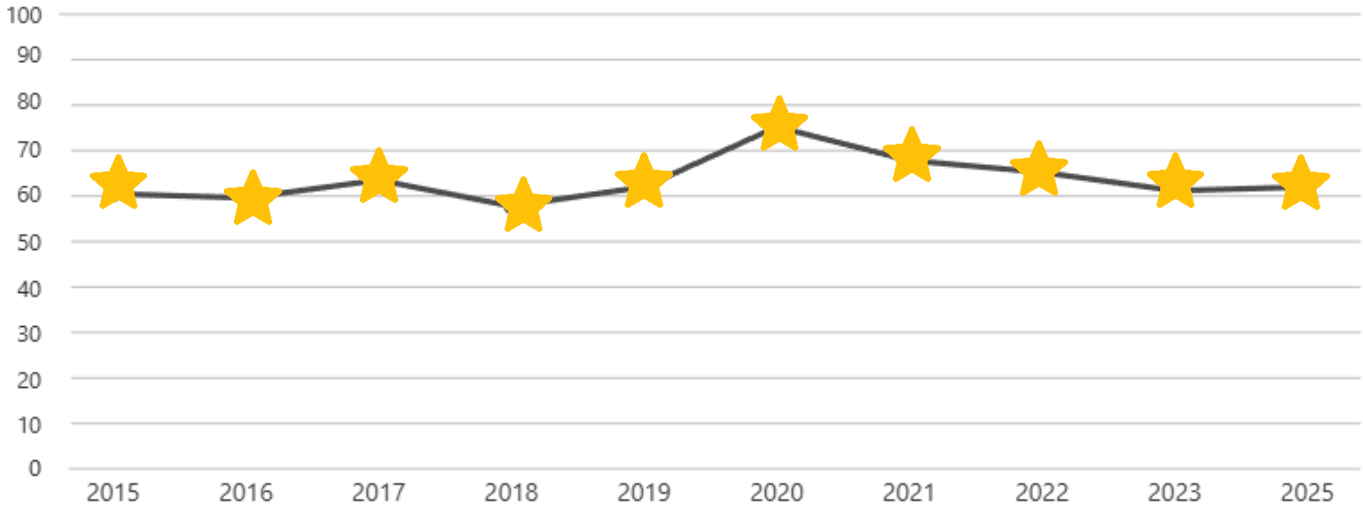
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

10.1 Maroochy catchment: Environmental condition: fair

Fair



10.2 Maroochy catchment: Social and economic benefits: very high



Mooloolah catchment

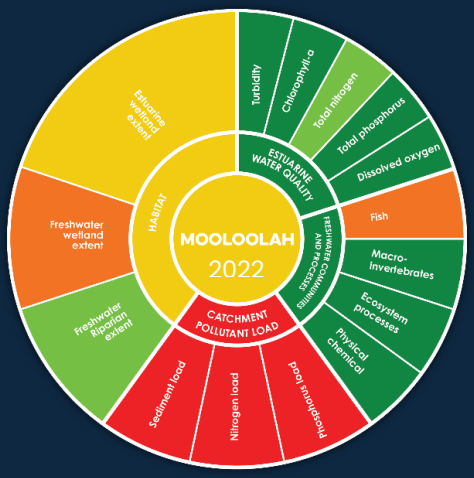
Northern
- Noosa
- Maroochy
- Mooloola
- Pumicestone

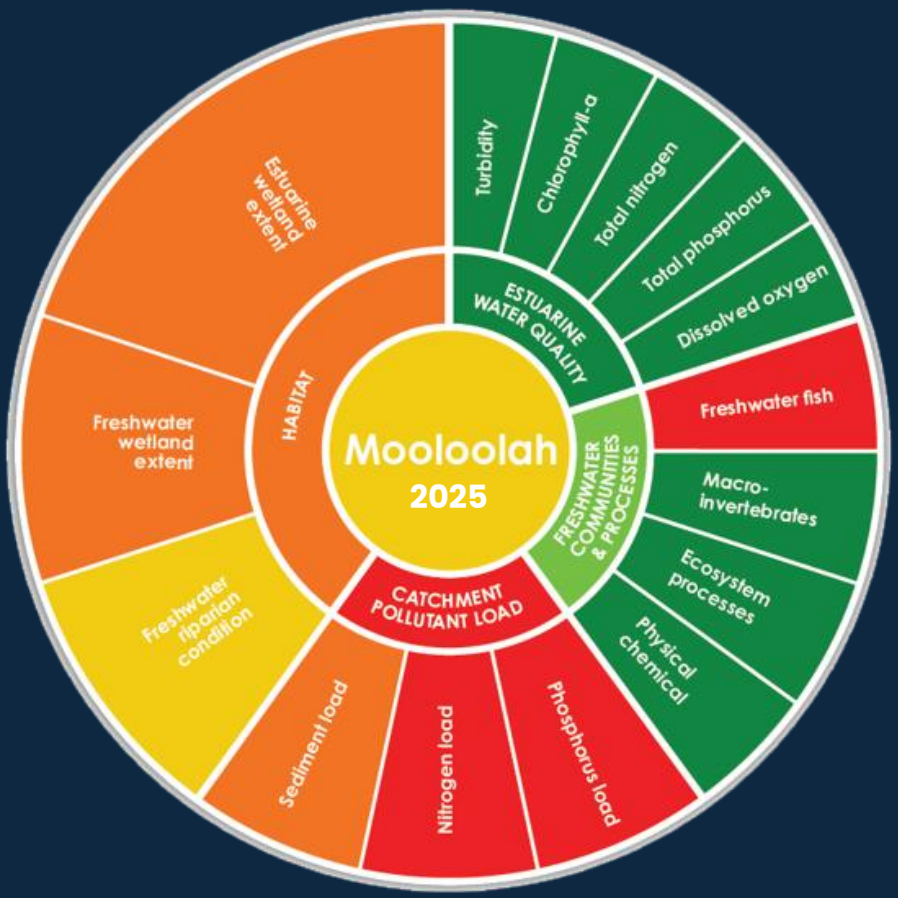
Western

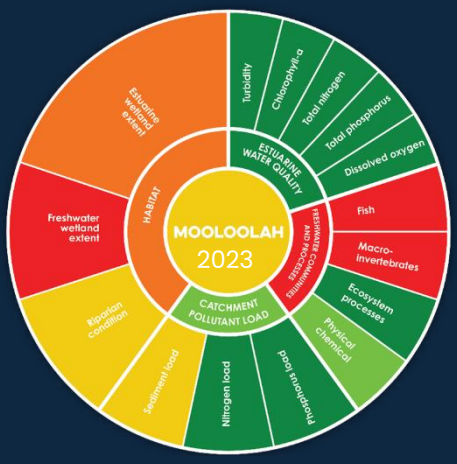
Central

Southern

Bay



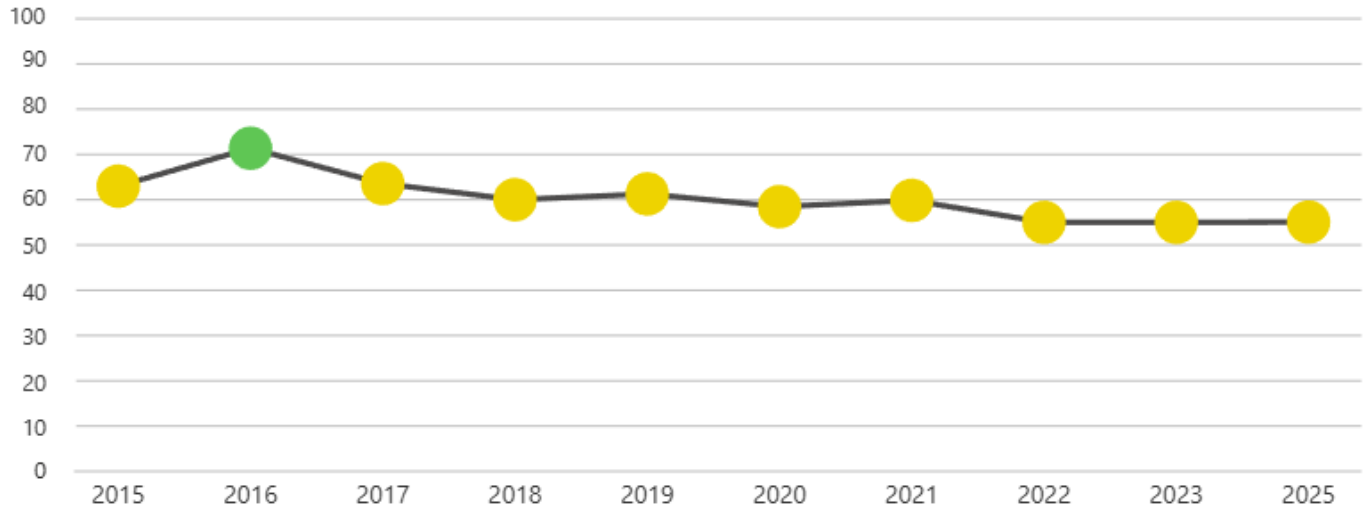




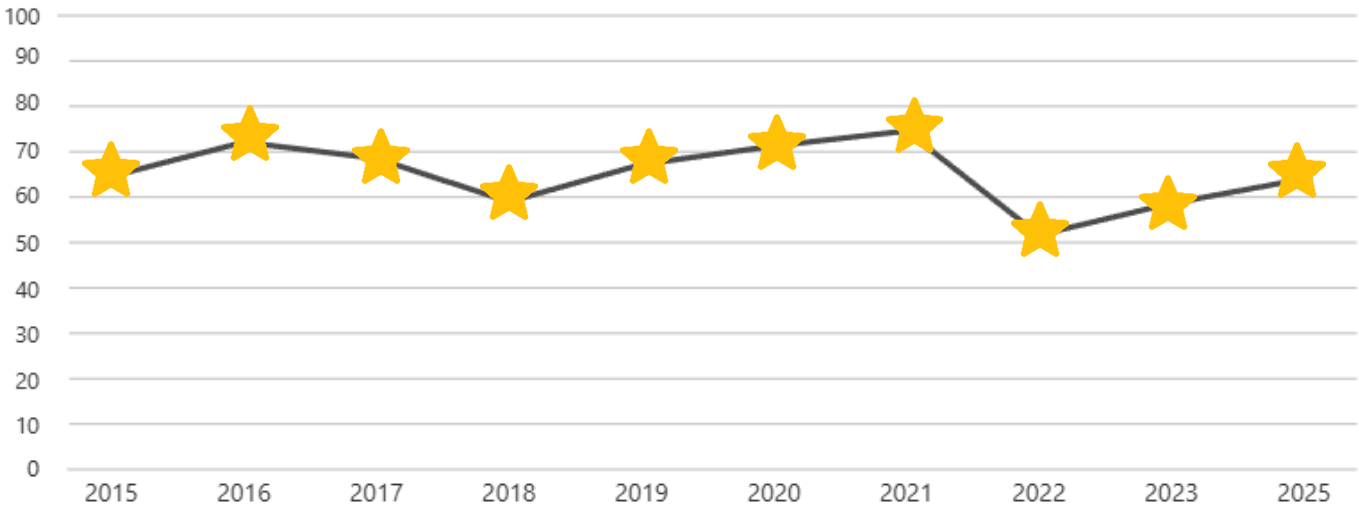
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

11.1 Mooloolah catchment: Environmental condition: fair

Fair



11.2 Mooloolah catchment: Social and economic benefits: very high



Pumicestone catchment

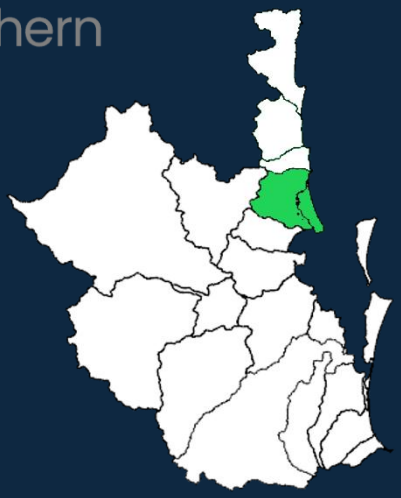
Northern
- Noosa
- Maroochy
- Mooloola
- Pumicestone

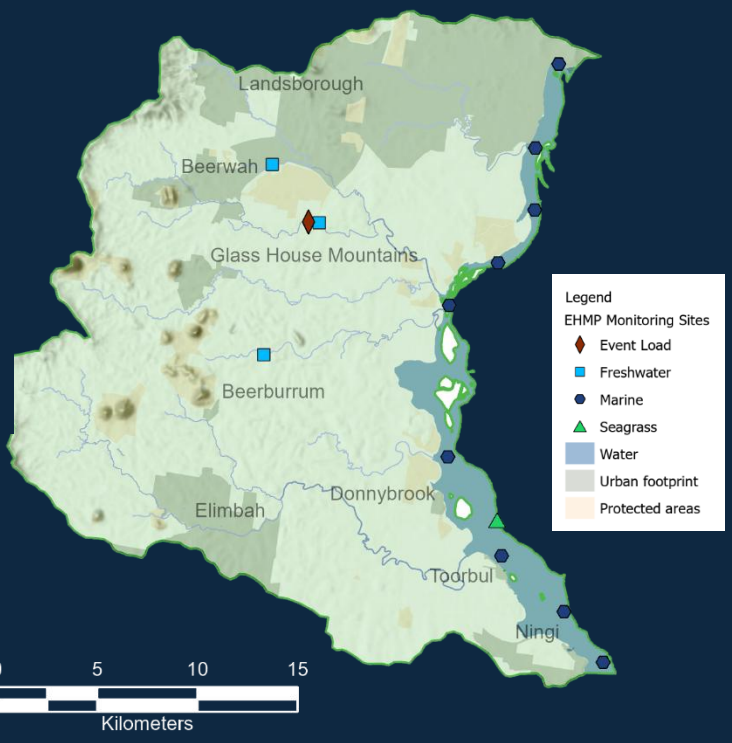
Western

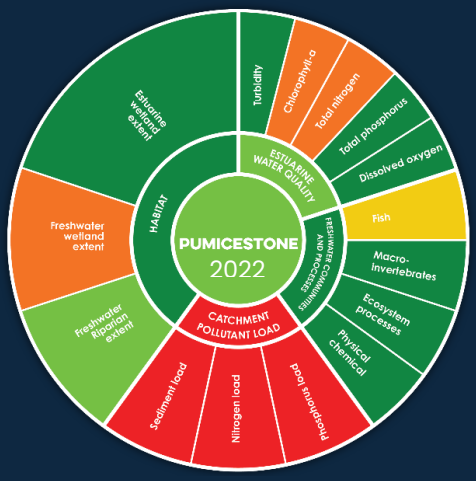
Central

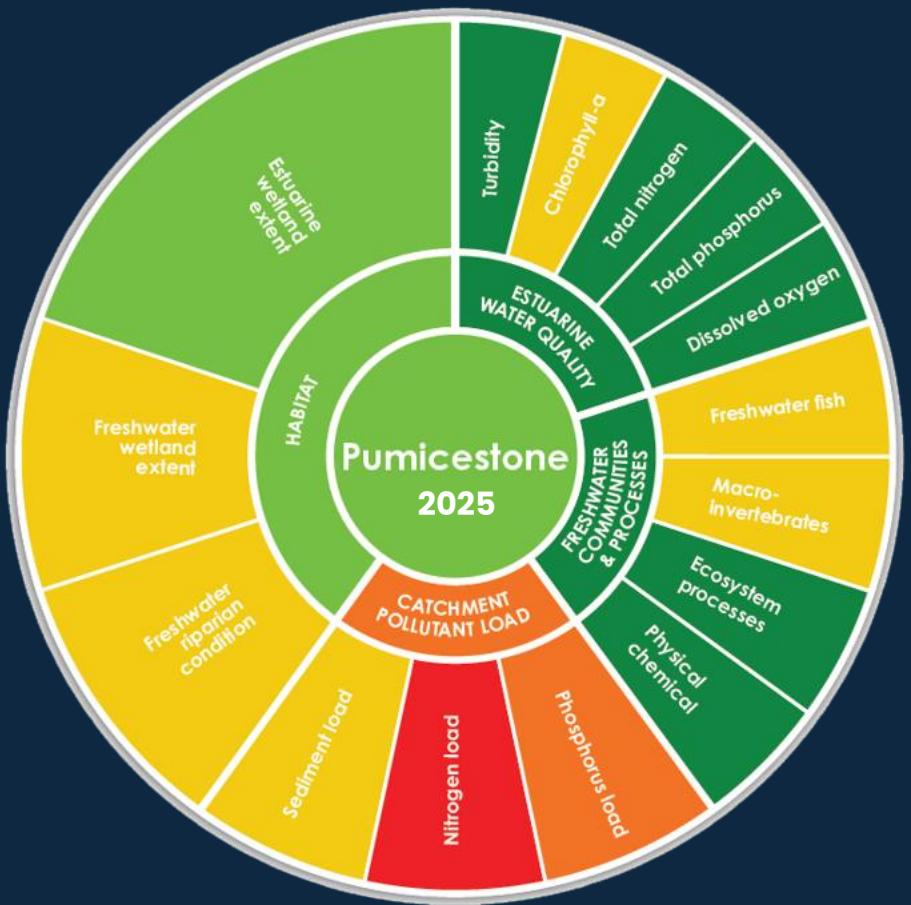
Southern

Bay





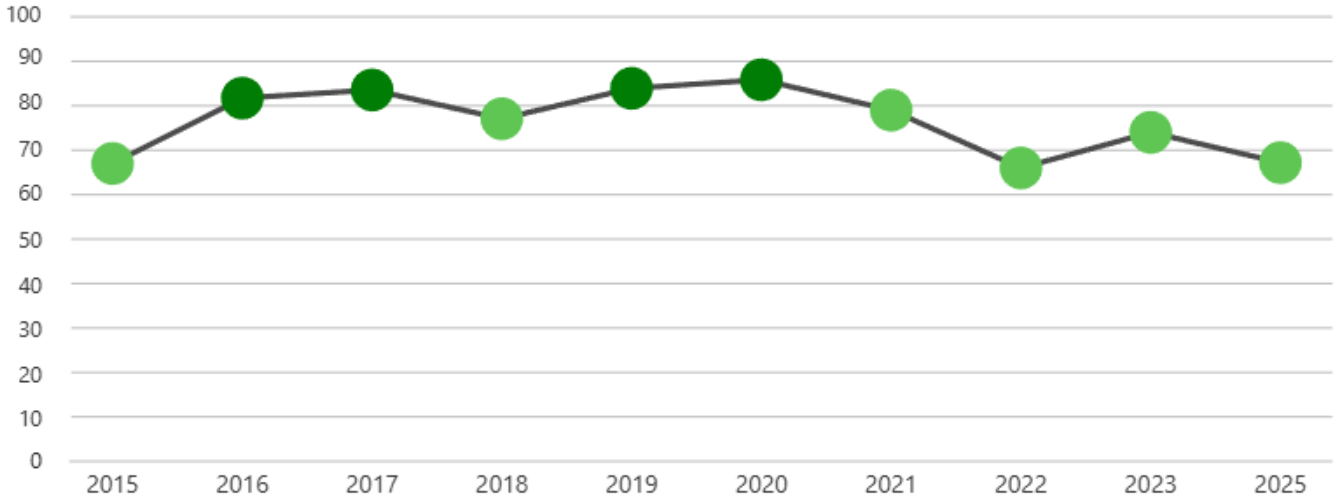




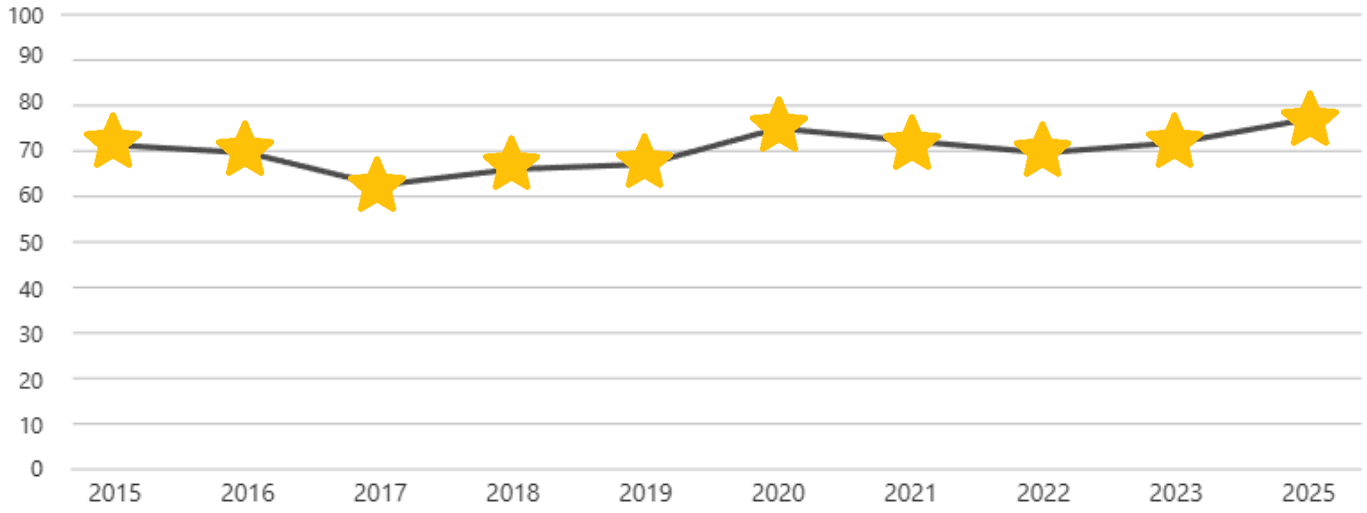
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

12.1 Pumicestone catchment: Environmental condition: very good

Very good



12.2 Pumicestone catchment: Social and economic benefits: very high



Caboolture catchment

Northern

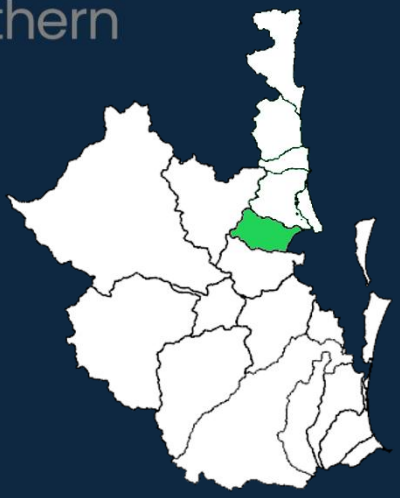
Western

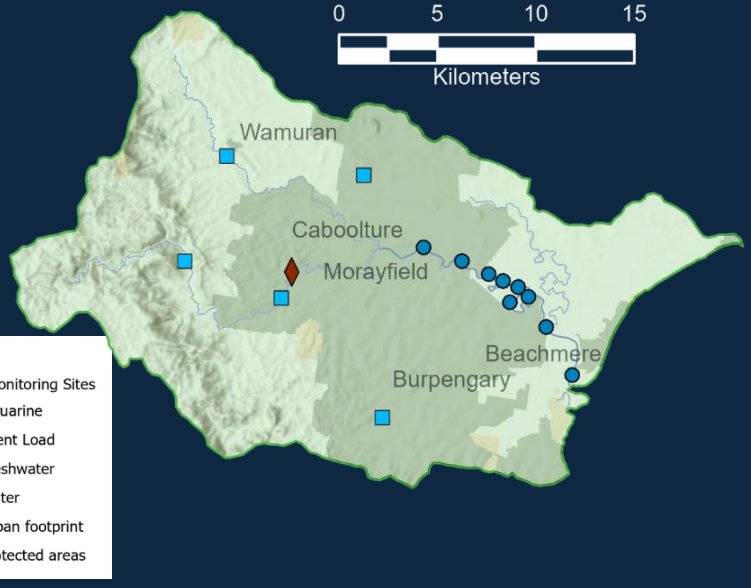
Central

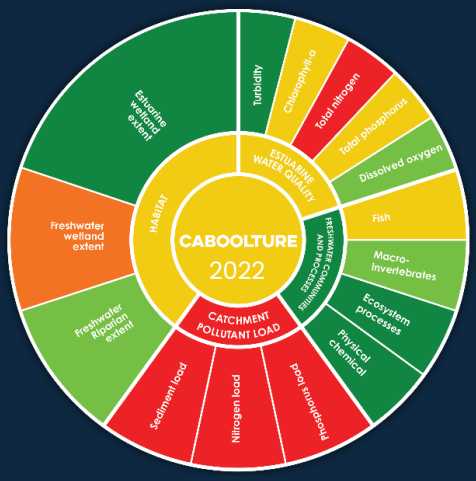
- Caboolture
- Pine
- Lower Brisbane
- Redland

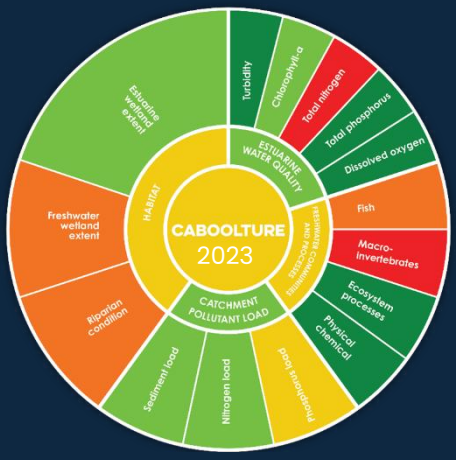
Southern

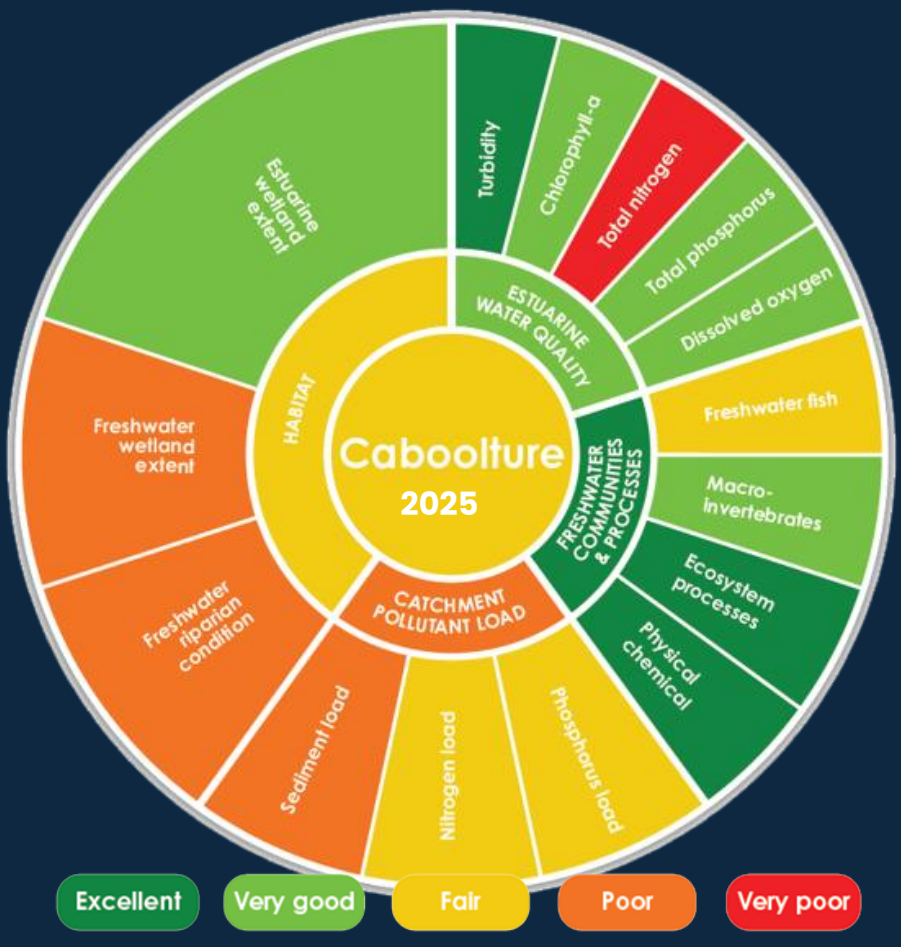
Bay





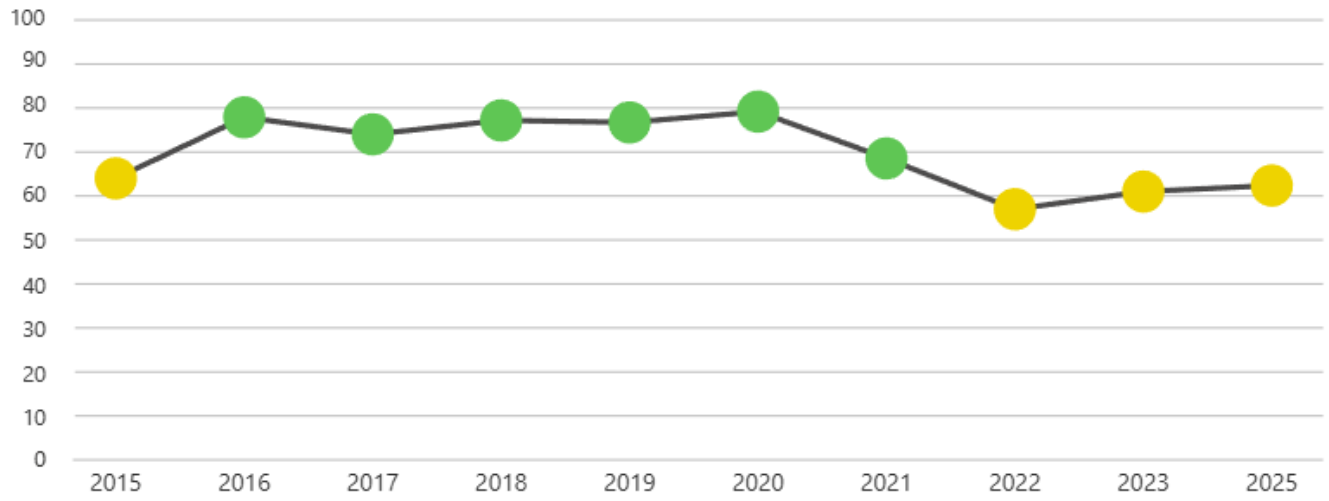




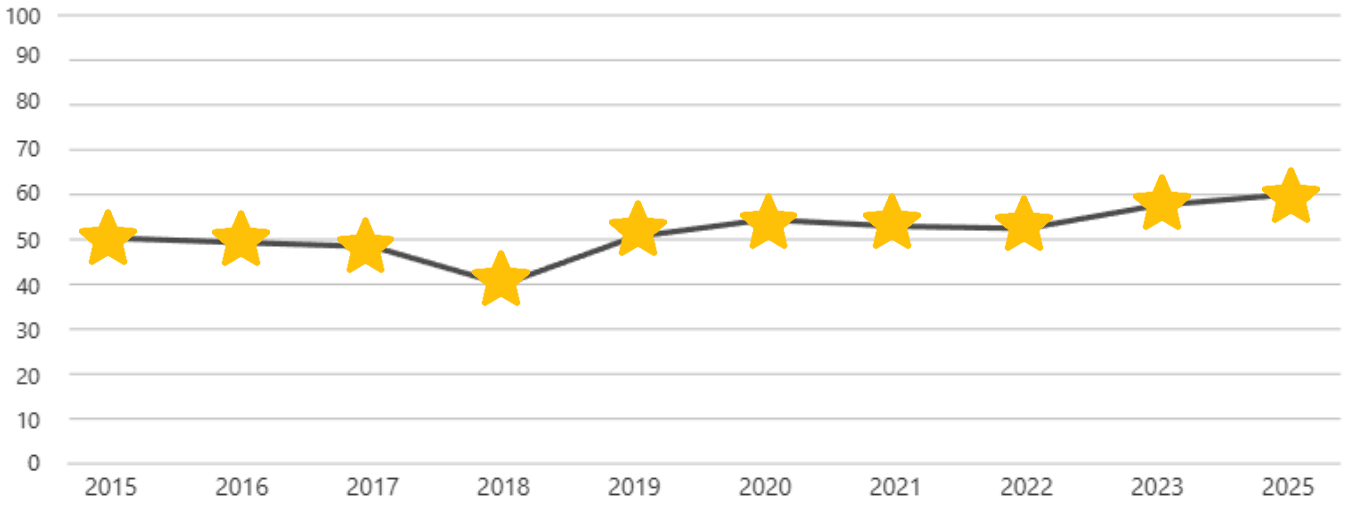


13.1 Caboolture catchment: Environmental condition: fair

Fair



13.2 Caboolture catchment: Social and economic benefits: very high



Pine catchment

Northern

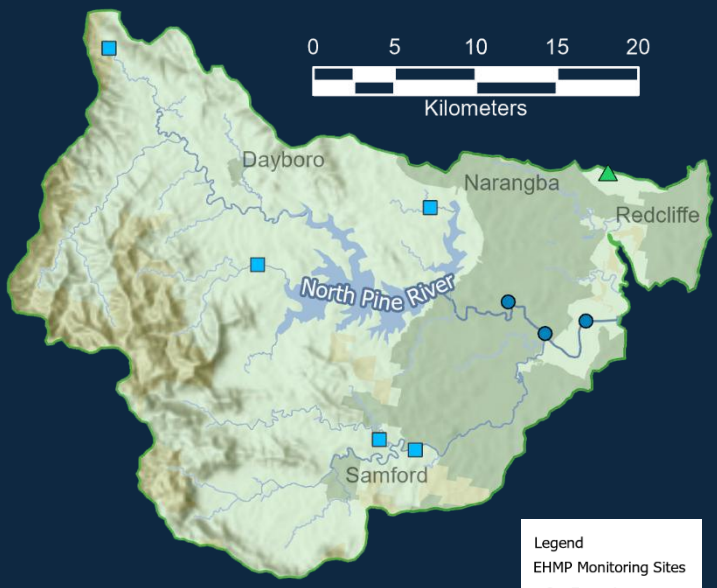
Western

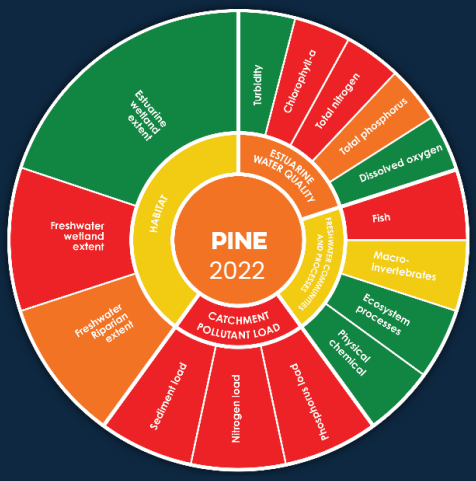
Central

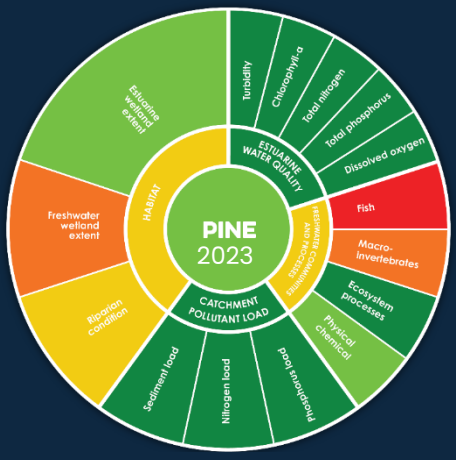
- Caboolture
- Pine
- Lower Brisbane
- Redland

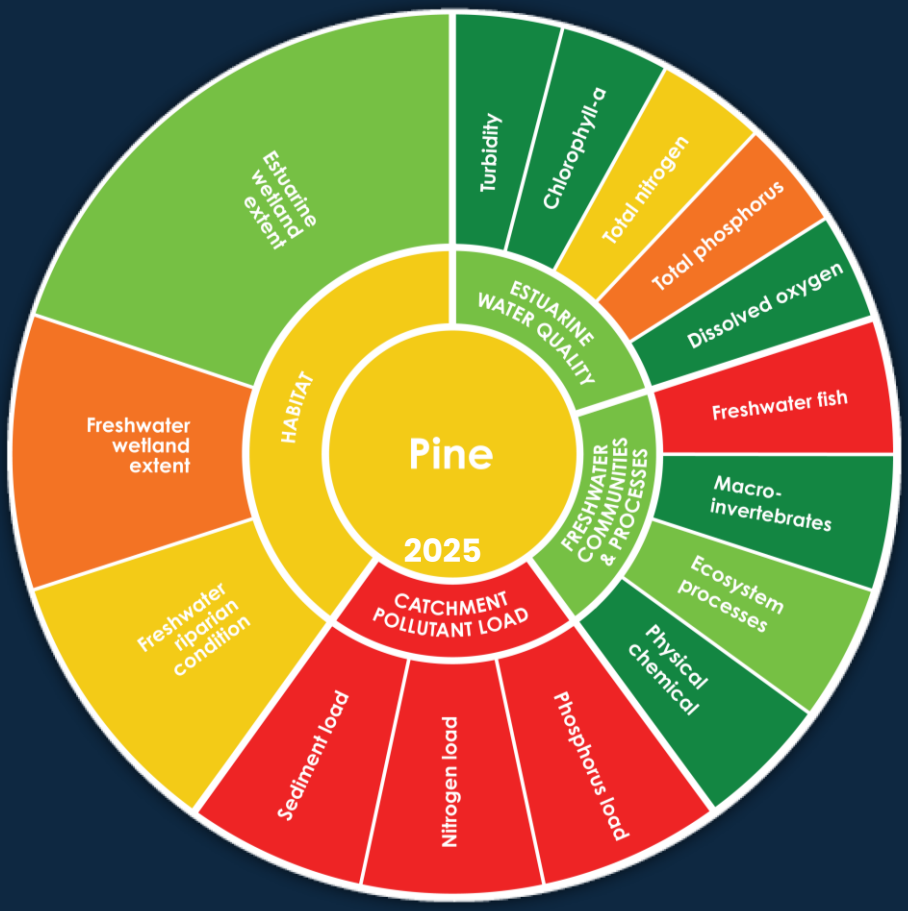
Southern

Bay





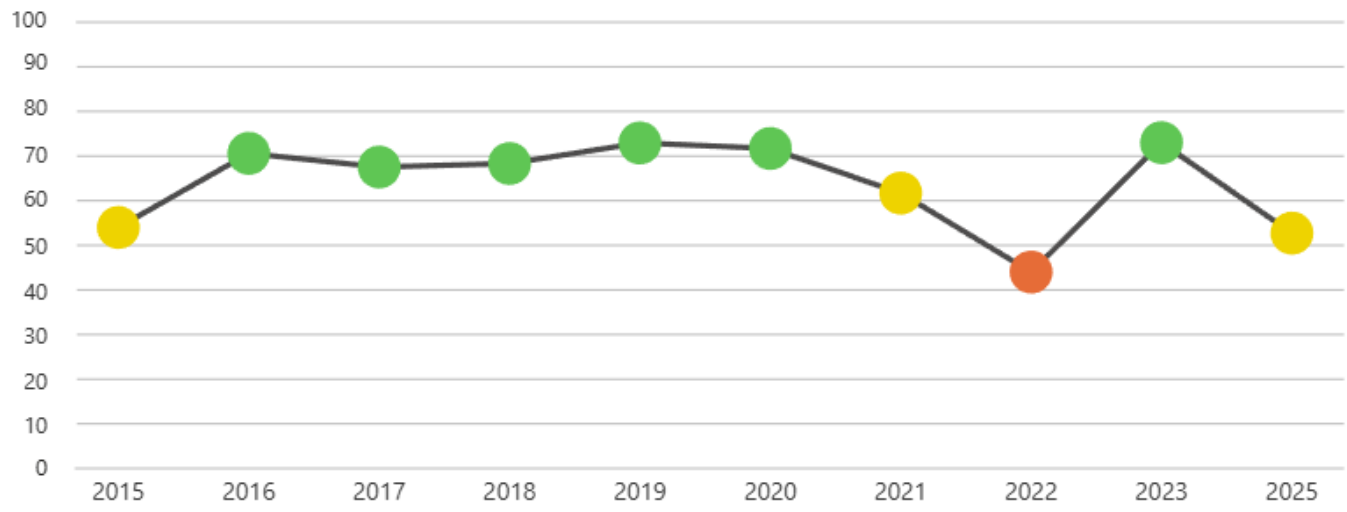




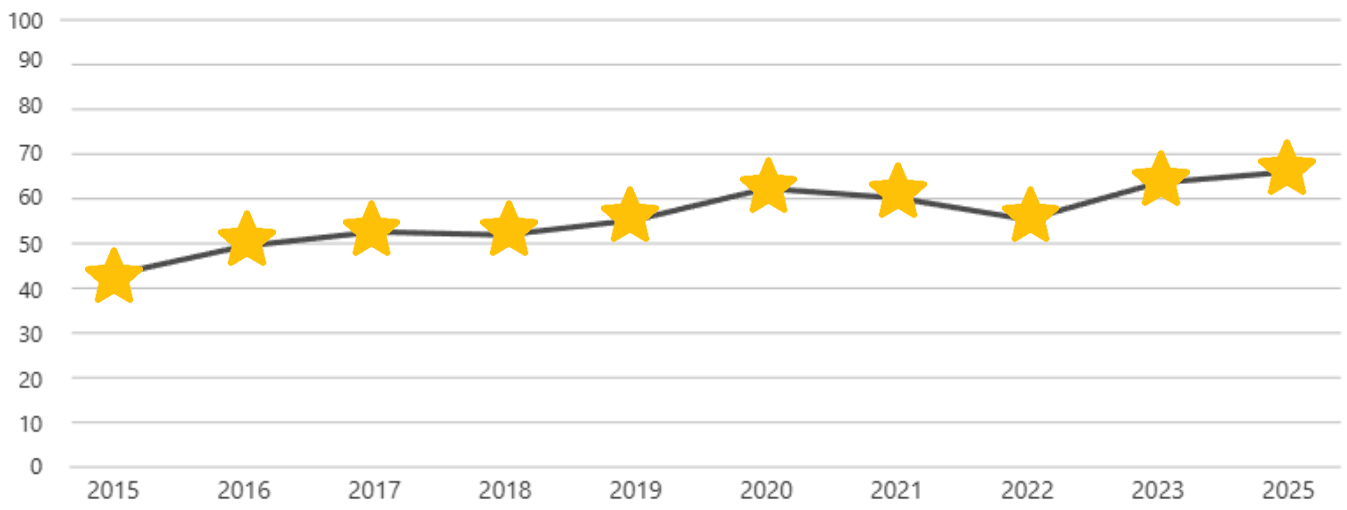
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

14.1 Pine catchment: Environmental condition: fair

Fair



14.2 Pine catchment: Social and economic benefits: very high



Lower Brisbane catchment

Northern

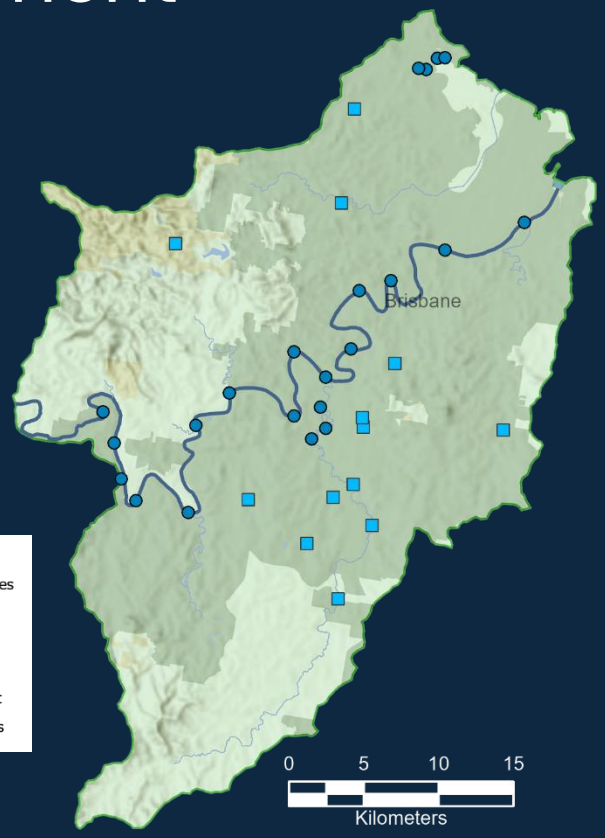
Western

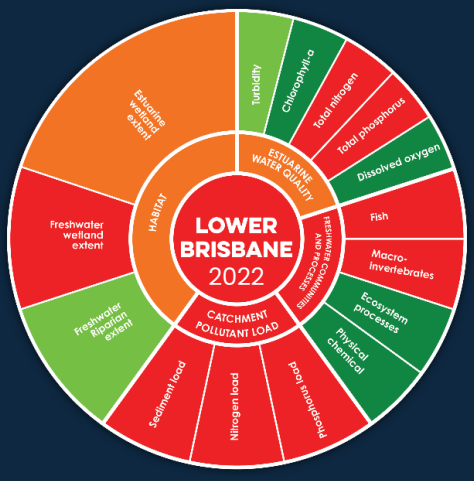
Central

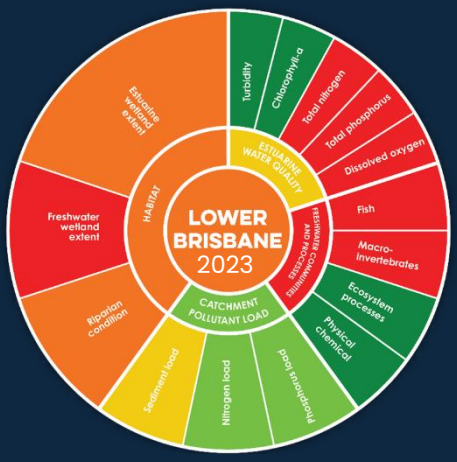
- Caboolture
- Pine
- Lower Brisbane
- Redland

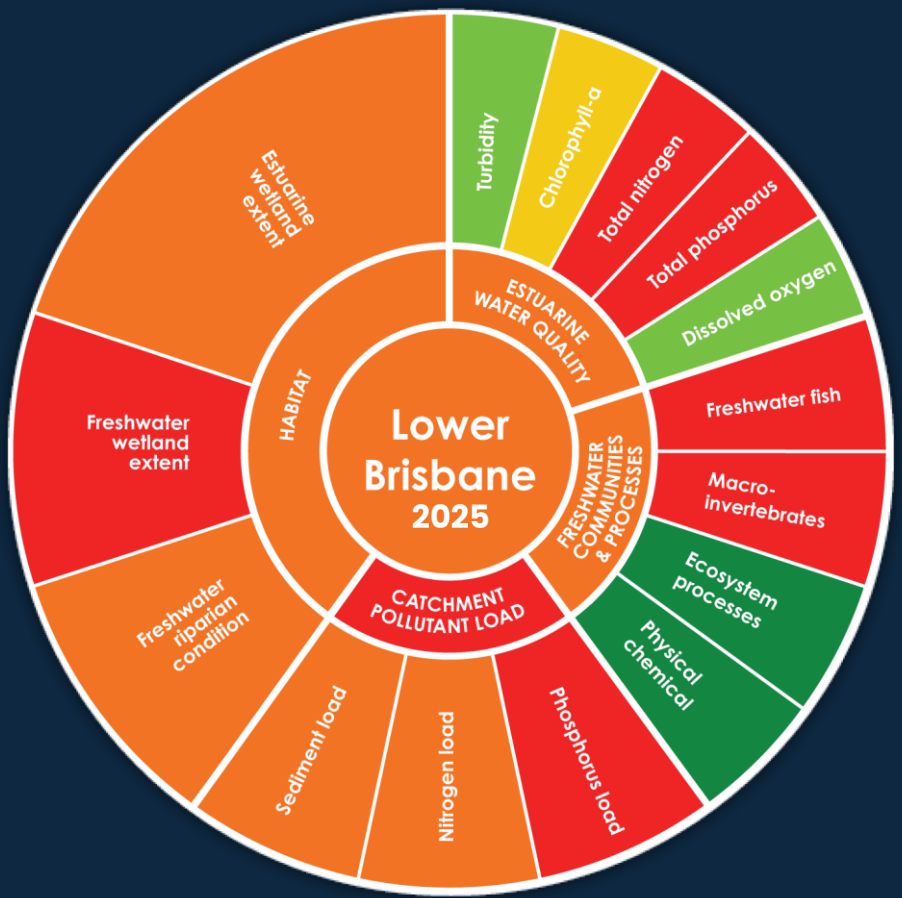
Southern

Bay





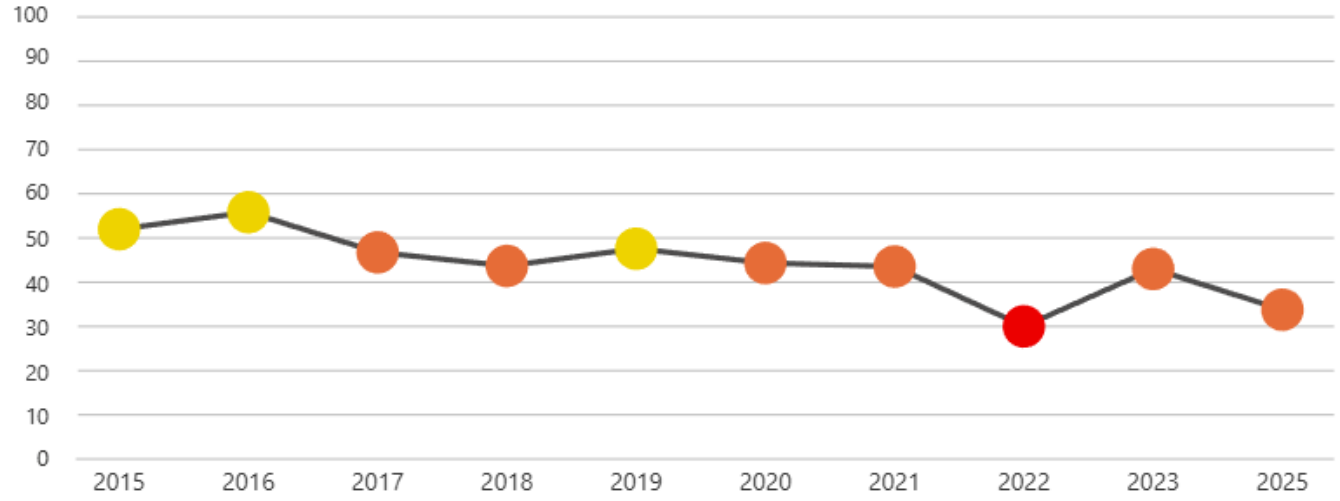




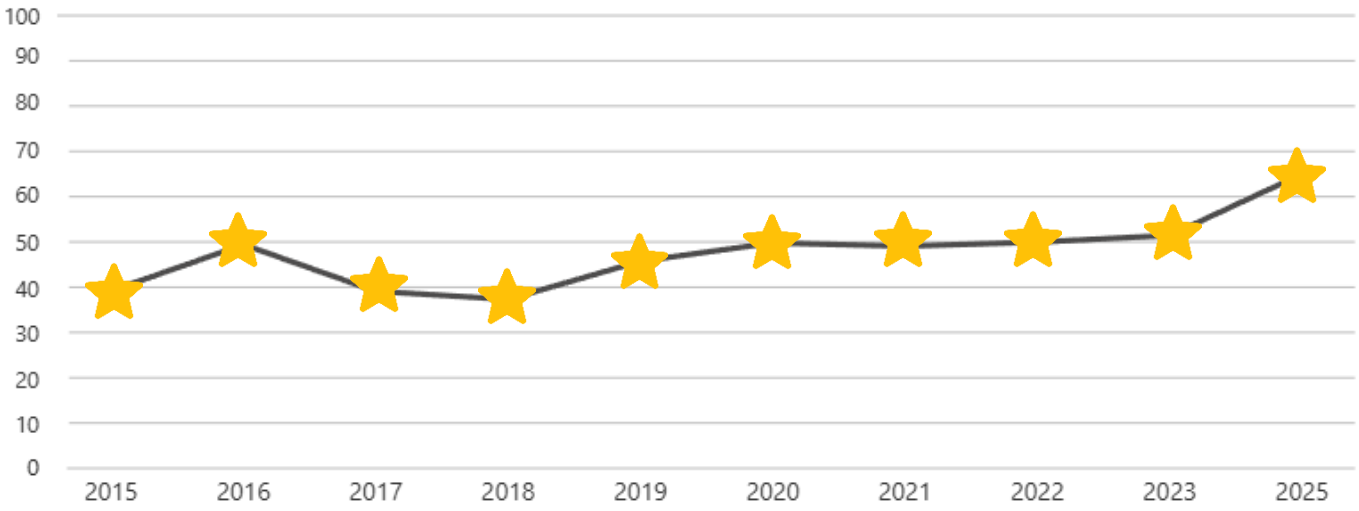
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

15.1 Lower Brisbane catchment: Environmental condition: poor

Poor



15.2 Lower Brisbane catchment: Social and economic benefits: very high



Redland catchments

Northern

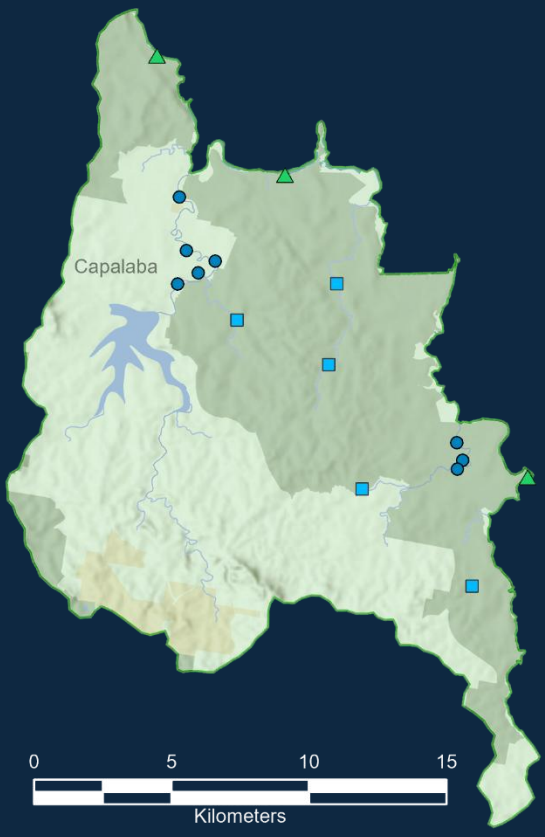
Western

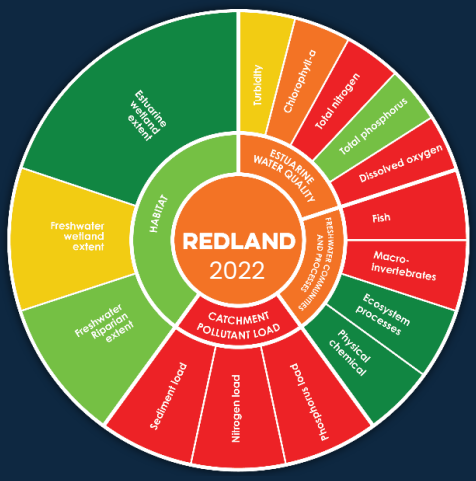
Central

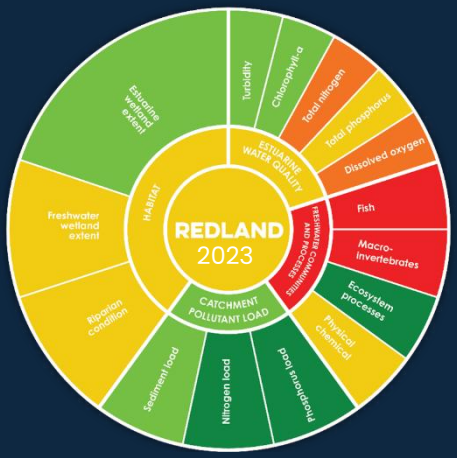
- Caboolture
- Pine
- Lower Brisbane
- Redland

Southern

Bay



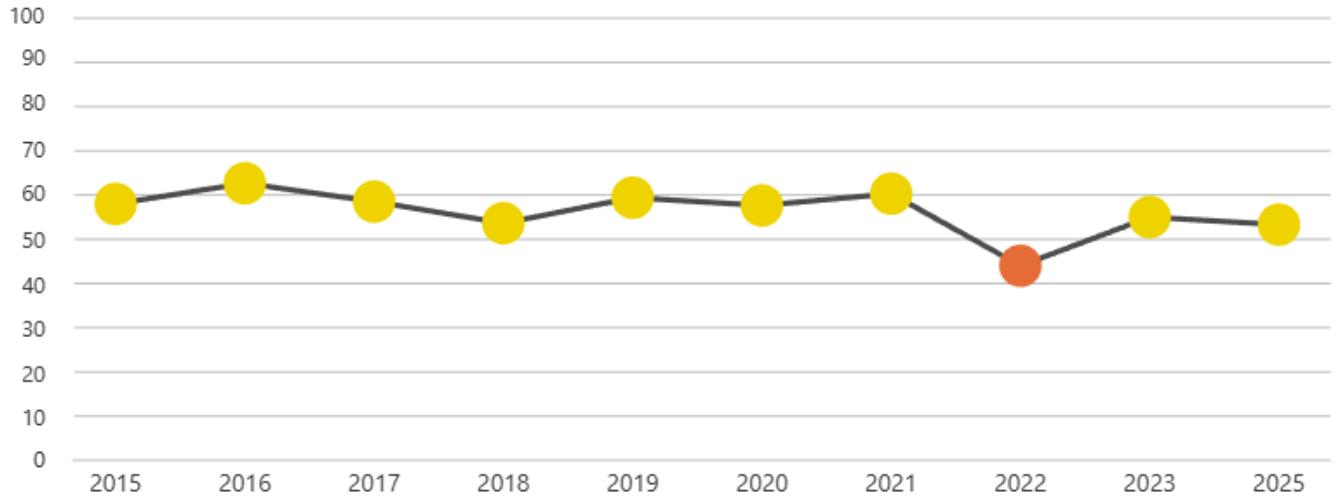




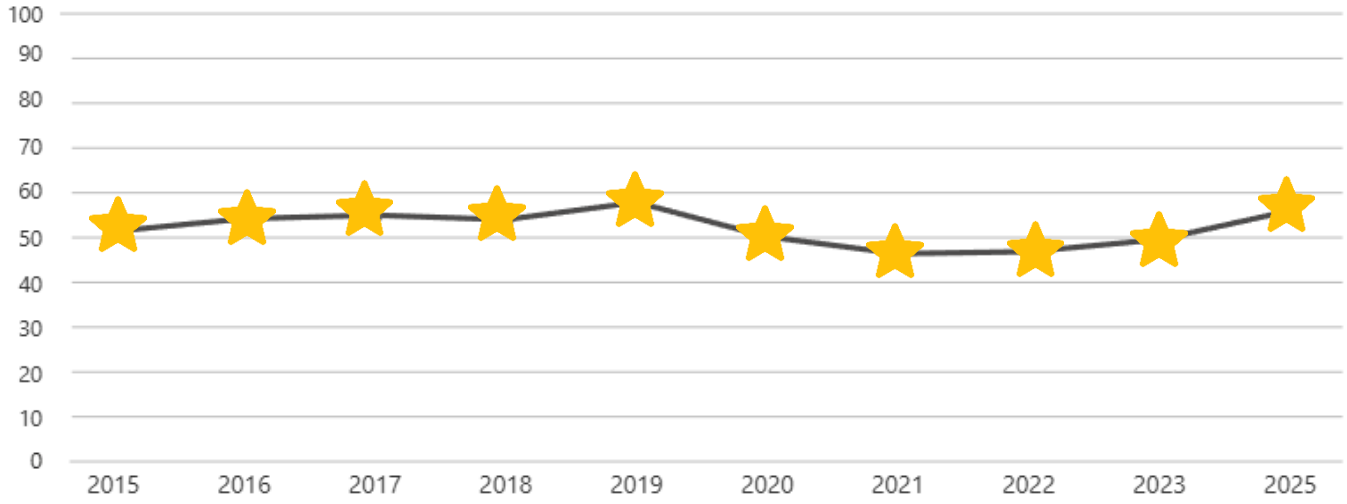
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

16.1 Redland catchment: Environmental condition: fair

Fair



16.2 Redland catchment: Social and economic benefits: high



Mid Brisbane catchment

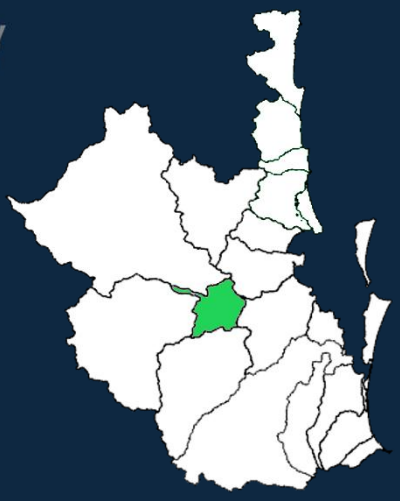
Northern

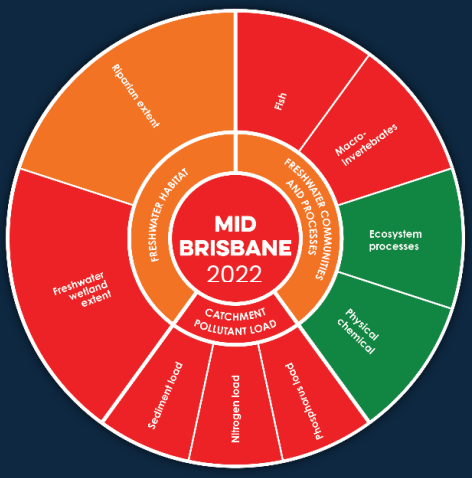
Western
- Mid-Brisbane
- Upper Brisbane
- Stanley
- Lockyer
- Bremer

Central

Southern

Bay

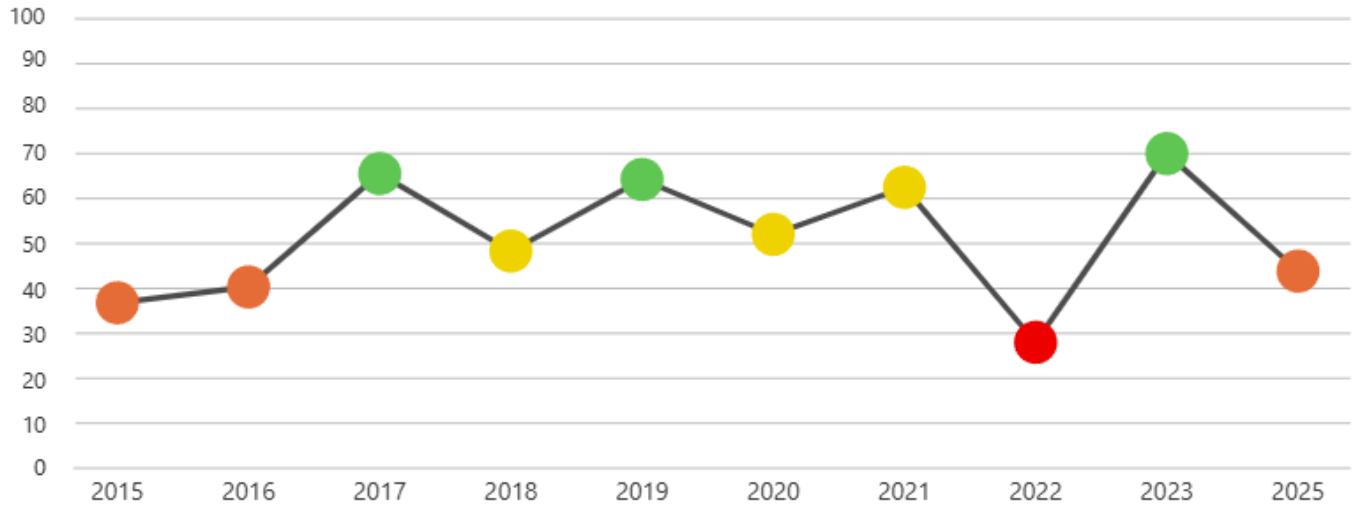




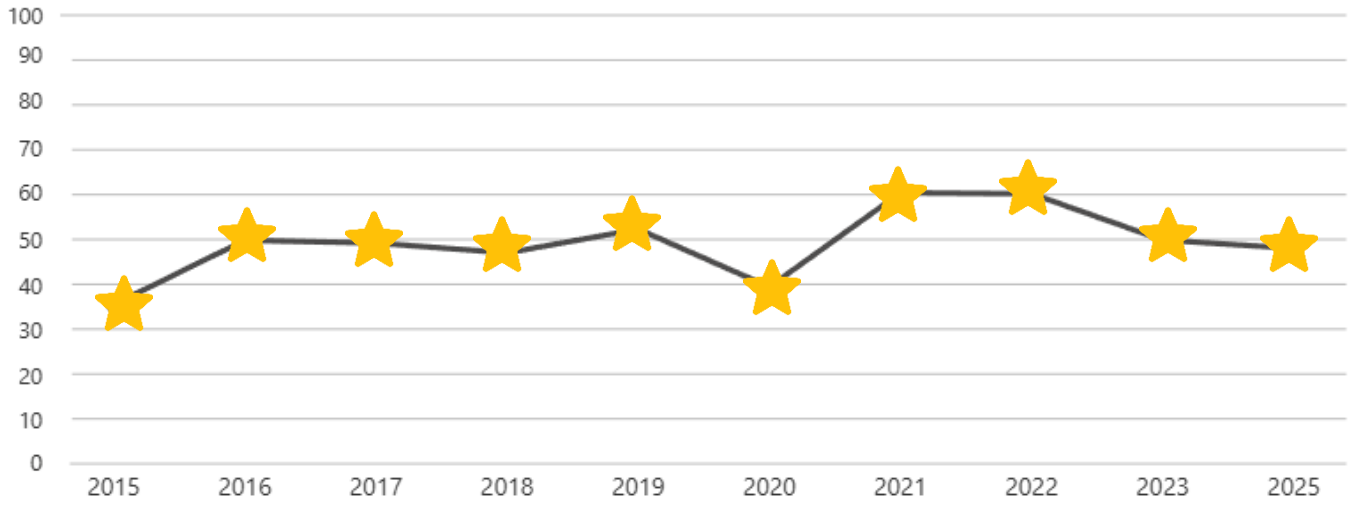
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

17.1 Mid Brisbane catchment: Environmental condition: poor

Poor



17.2 Mid Brisbane catchment: Social and economic benefits: high



Upper Brisbane catchment

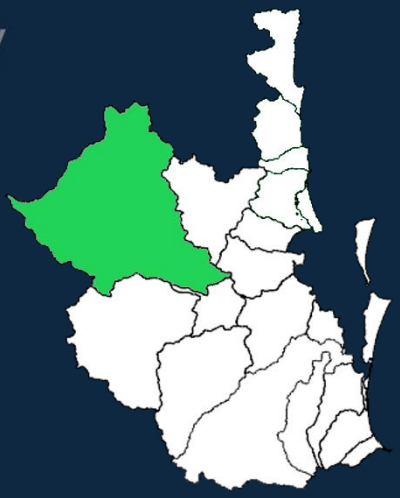
Northern

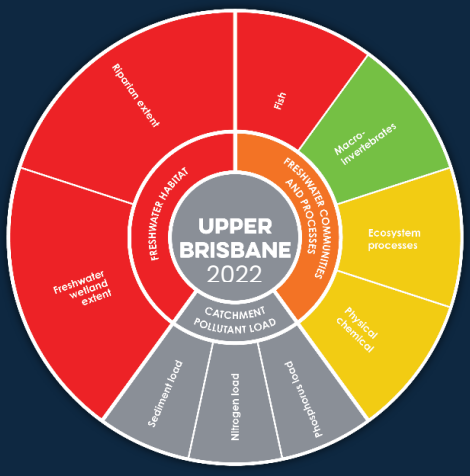
Western
- Mid-Brisbane
- Upper Brisbane
- Stanley
- Lockyer
- Bremer

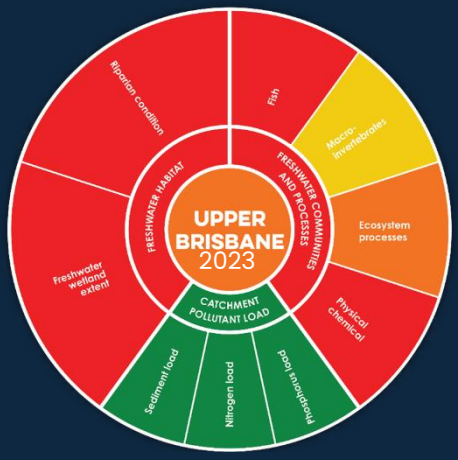
Central

Southern

Bay



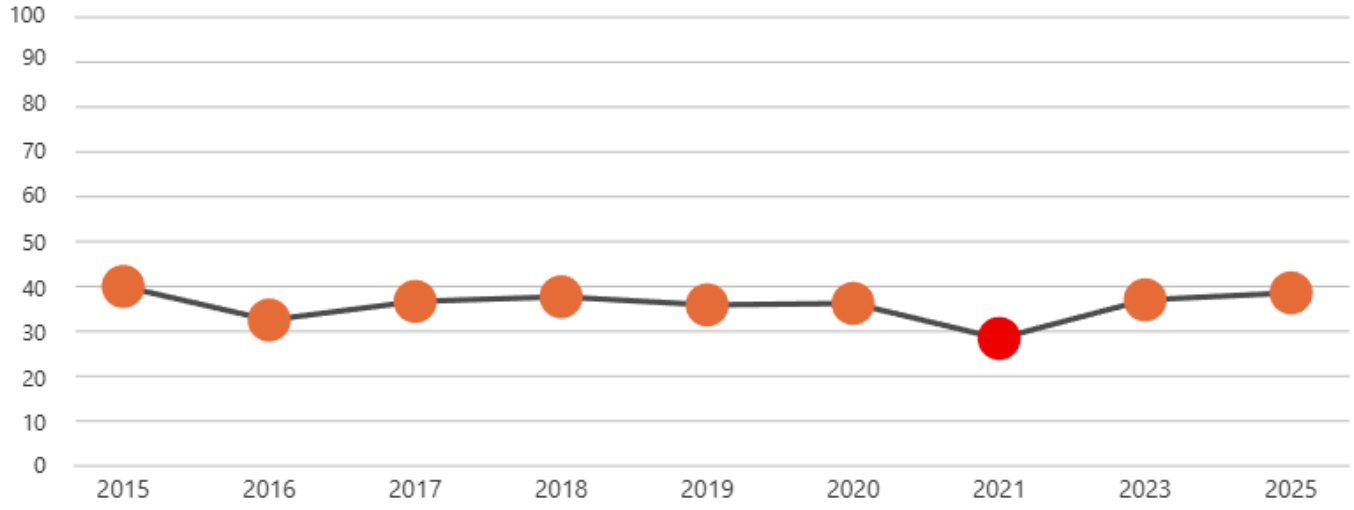




Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

18.1 Upper Brisbane catchment: Environmental condition: poor

Poor



18.2 Upper Brisbane catchment: Social and economic benefits: high

Stanley catchment

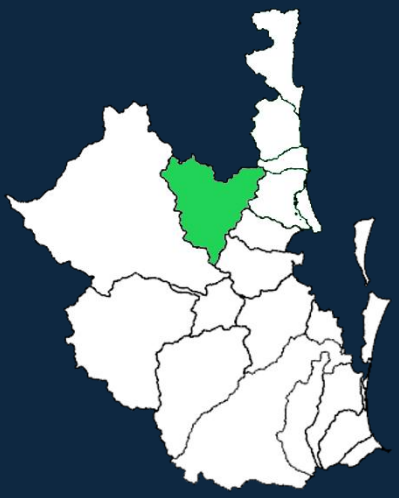
Northern

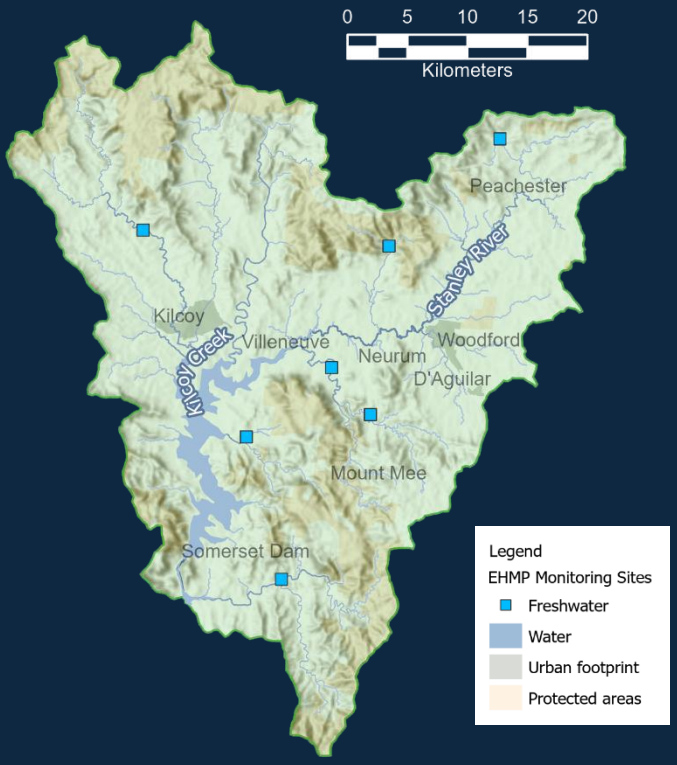
Western
- Mid-Brisbane
- Upper Brisbane
- Stanley
- Lockyer
- Bremer

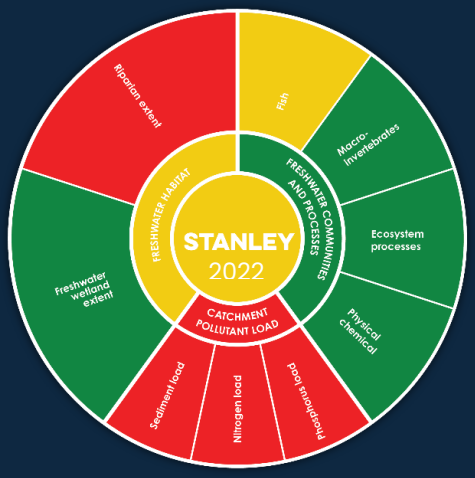
Central

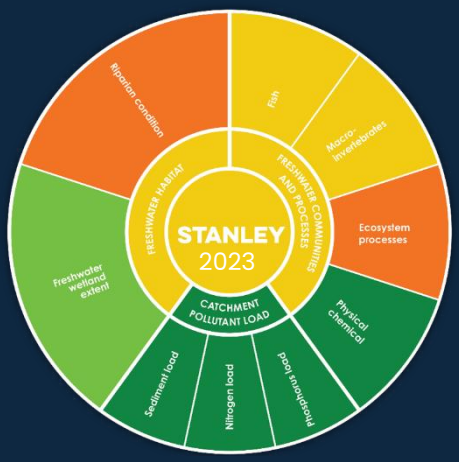
Southern

Bay





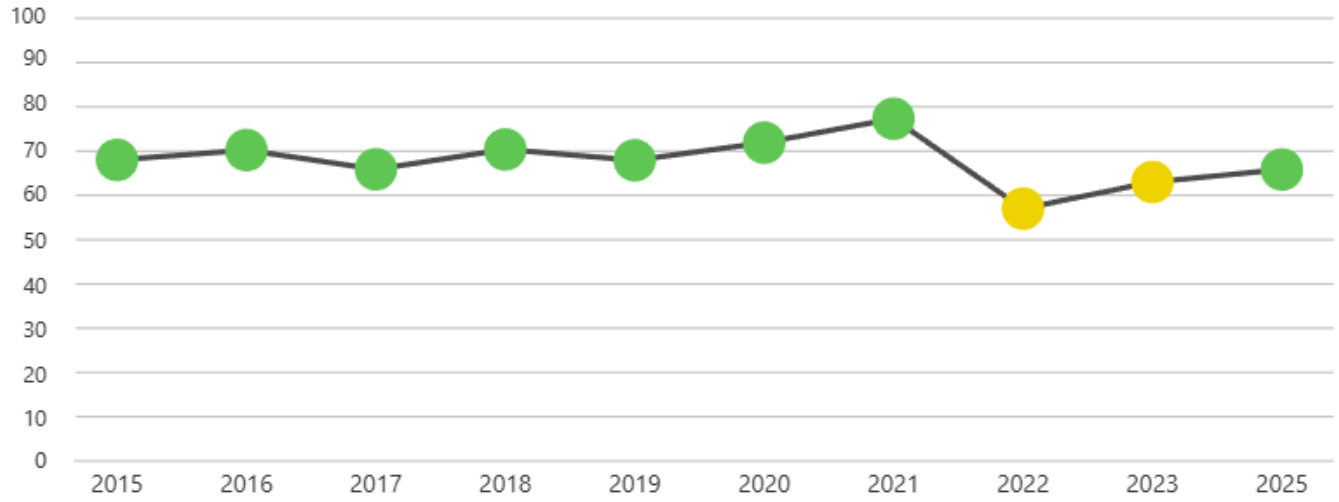




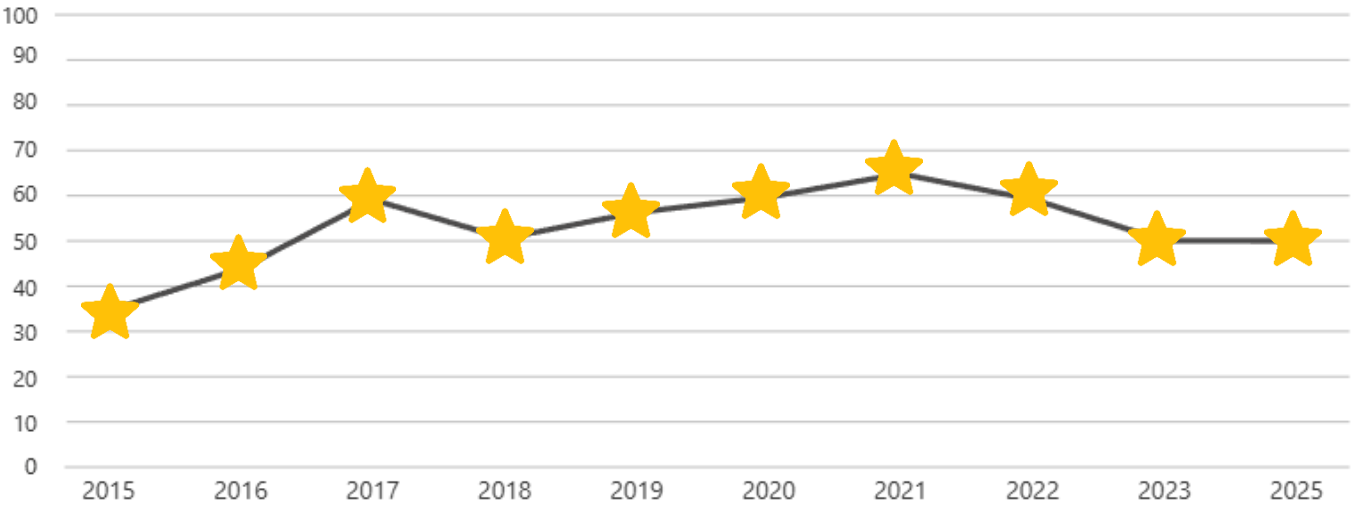
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

19.1 Stanley catchment: Environmental condition: very good

Very good



19.2 Stanley catchment: Social and economic benefits: high



Lockyer catchment

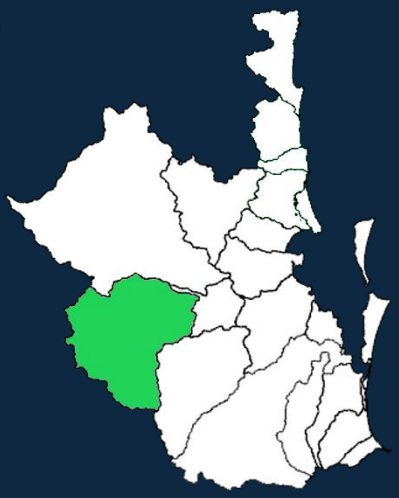
Northern

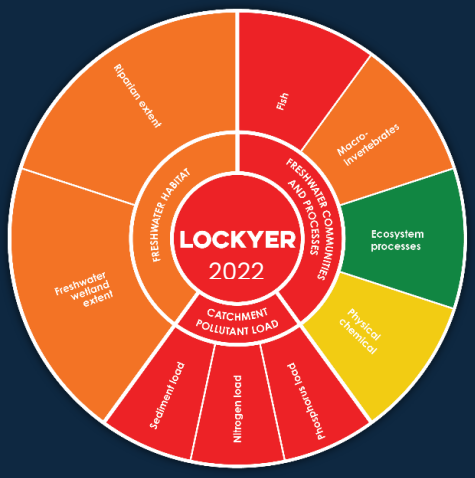
Western
- Mid-Brisbane
- Upper Brisbane
- Stanley
- Lockyer ✓
- Bremer

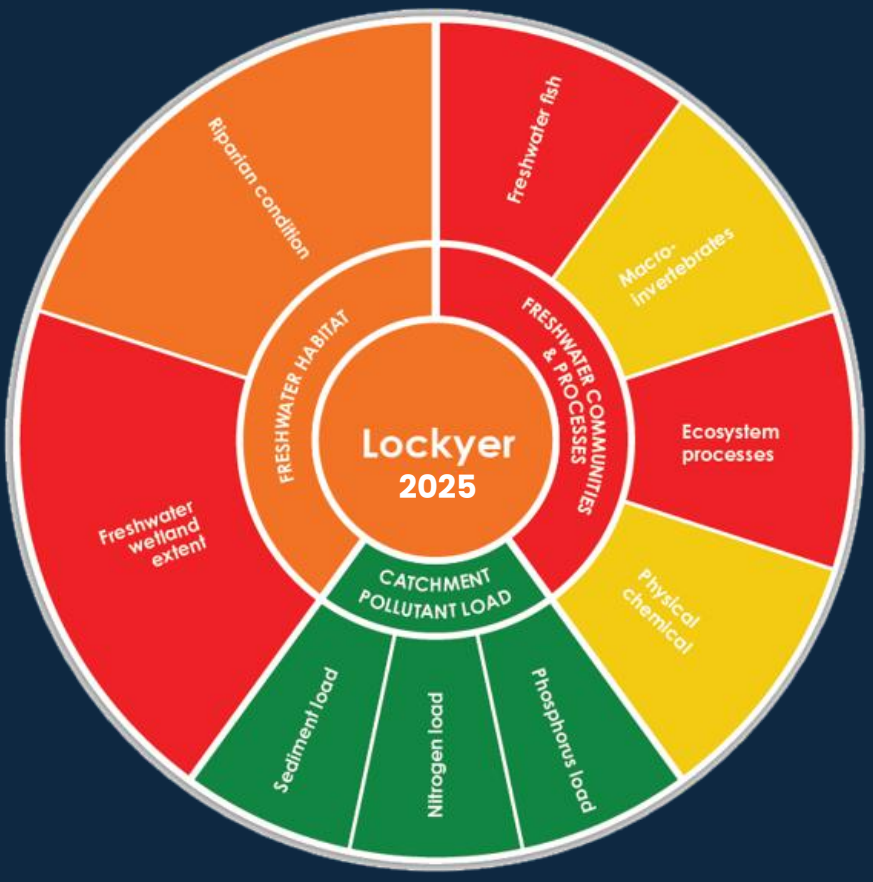
Central

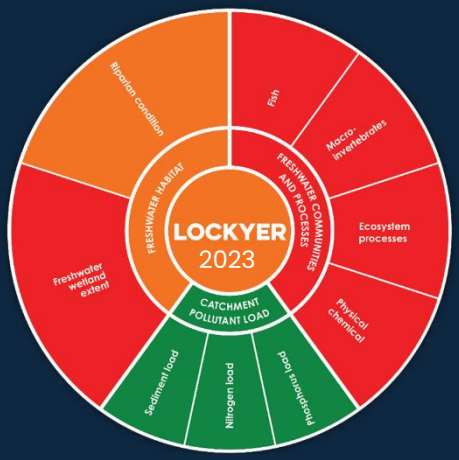
Southern

Bay





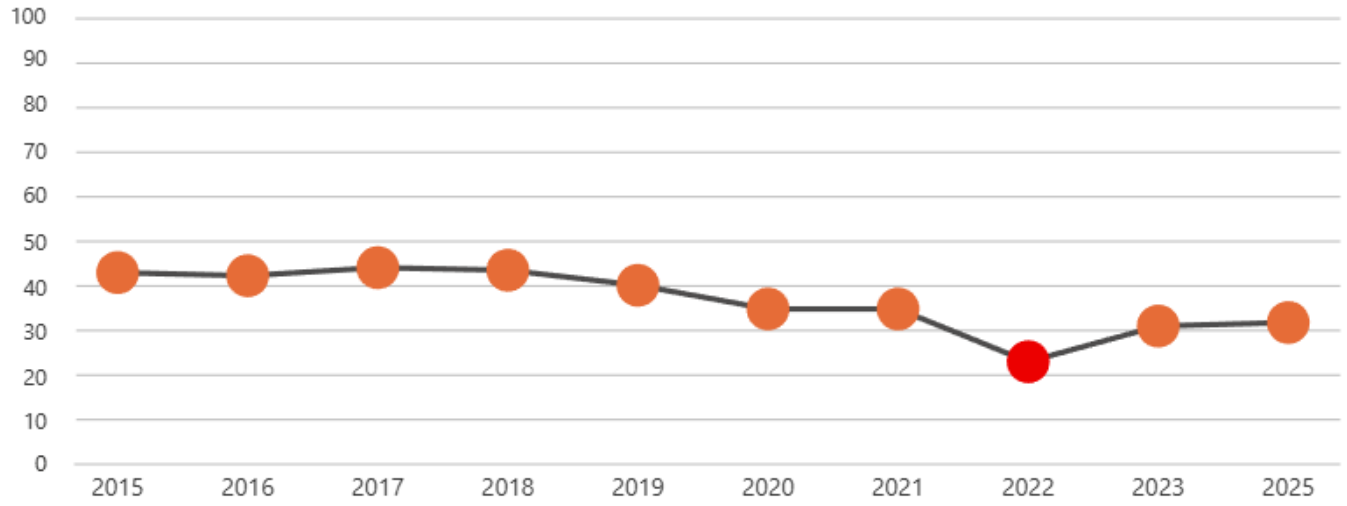




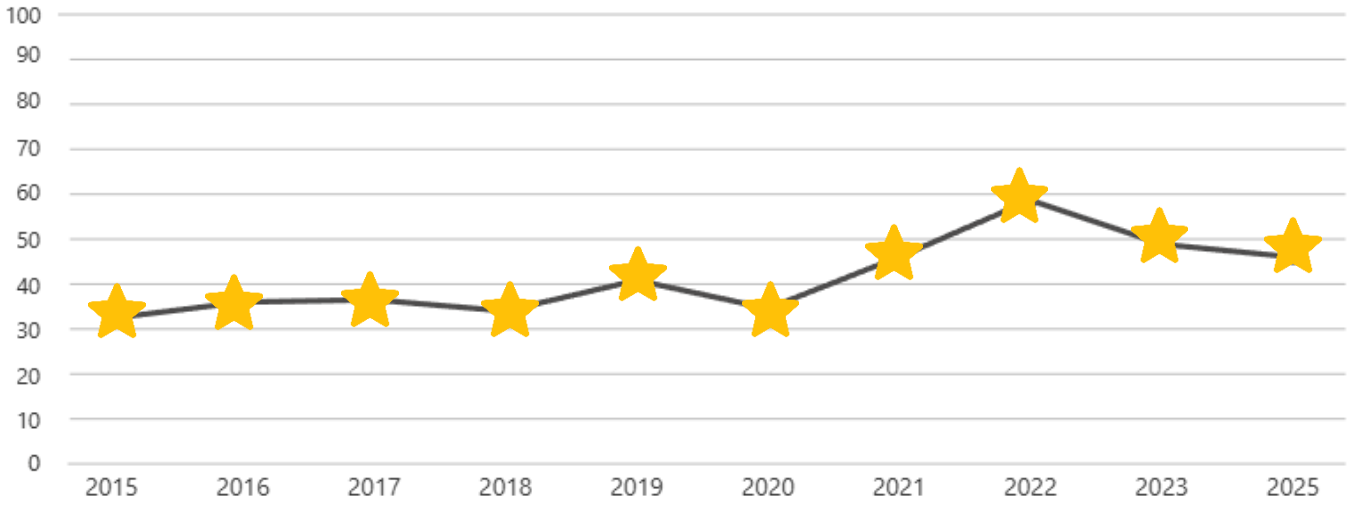
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

20.1 Lockyer catchment: Environmental condition: poor

Poor



20.2 Lockyer catchment: Social and economic benefits: high



Bremer catchment

Northern

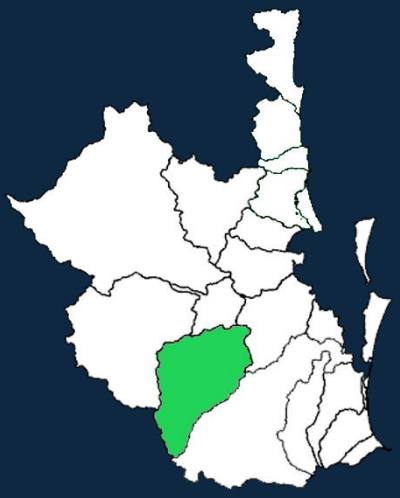
Western

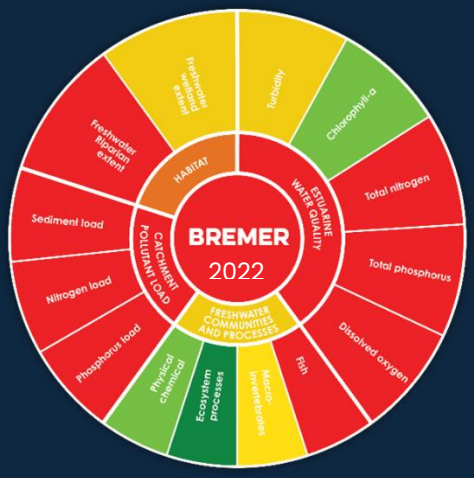
- Mid-Brisbane
- Upper Brisbane
- Stanley
- Lockyer
- Bremer

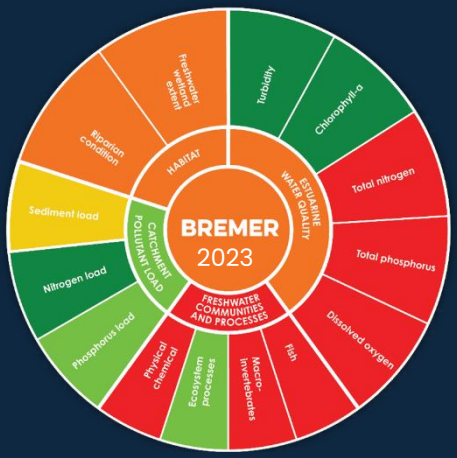
Central

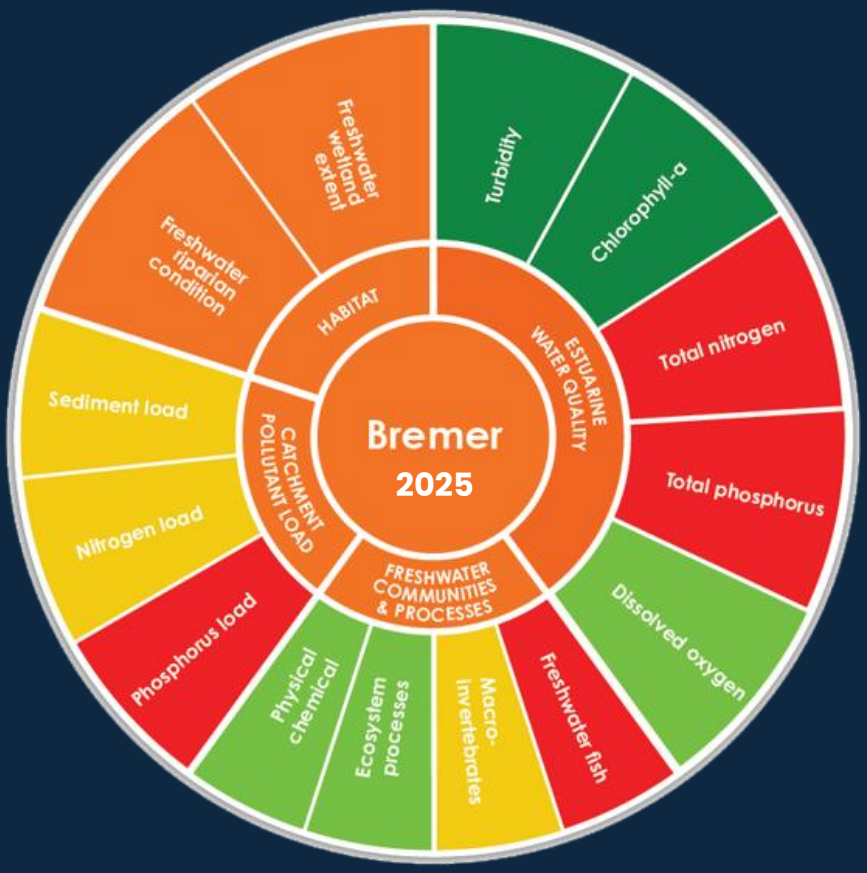
Southern

Bay



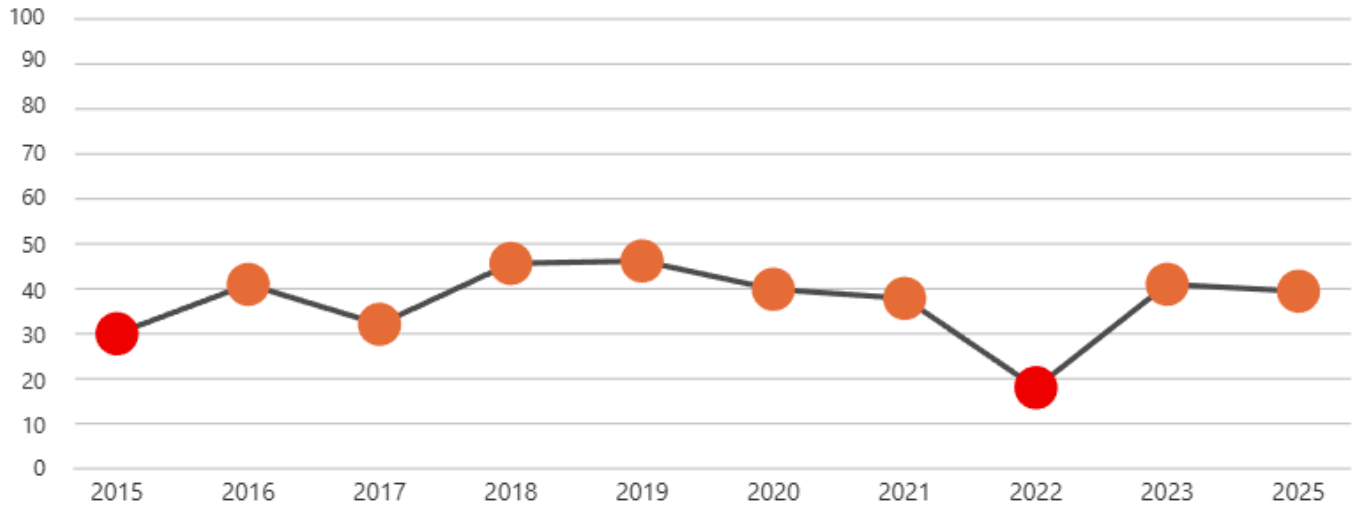




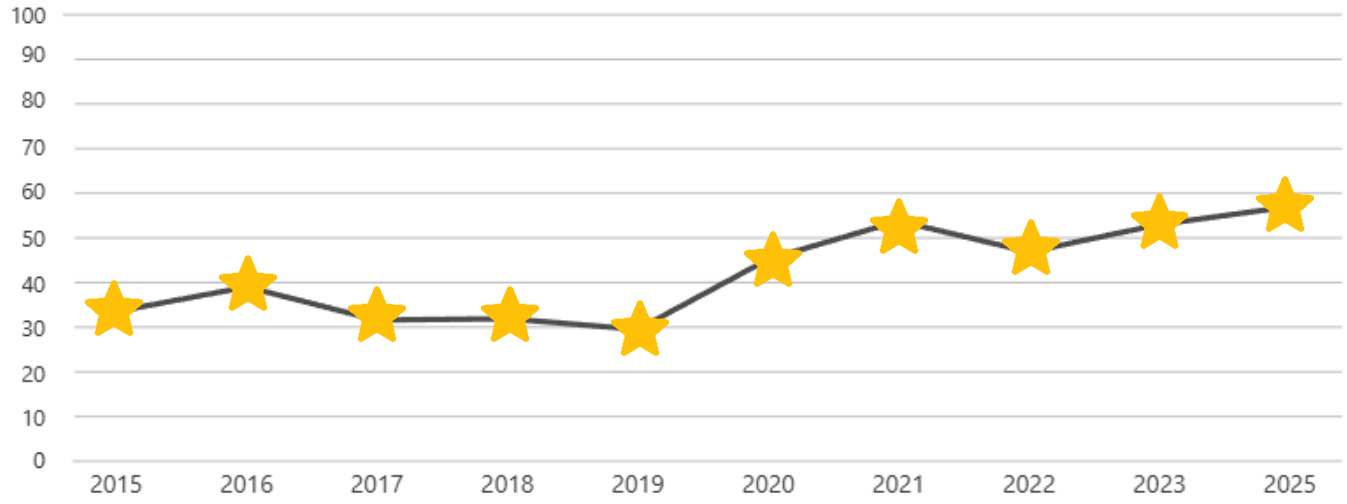


Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

21.1 Bremer catchment: Environmental condition: poor



21.2 Bremer catchment: Social and economic benefits: very high



Logan catchment

Northern

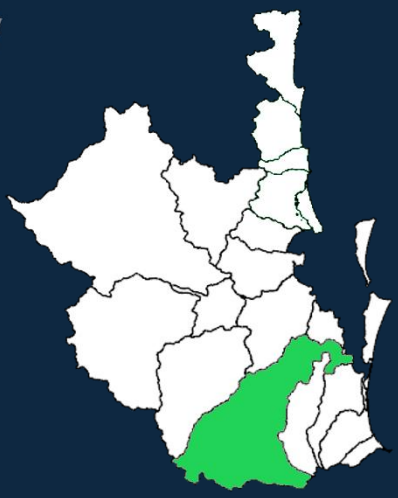
Western

Central

Southern

Bay

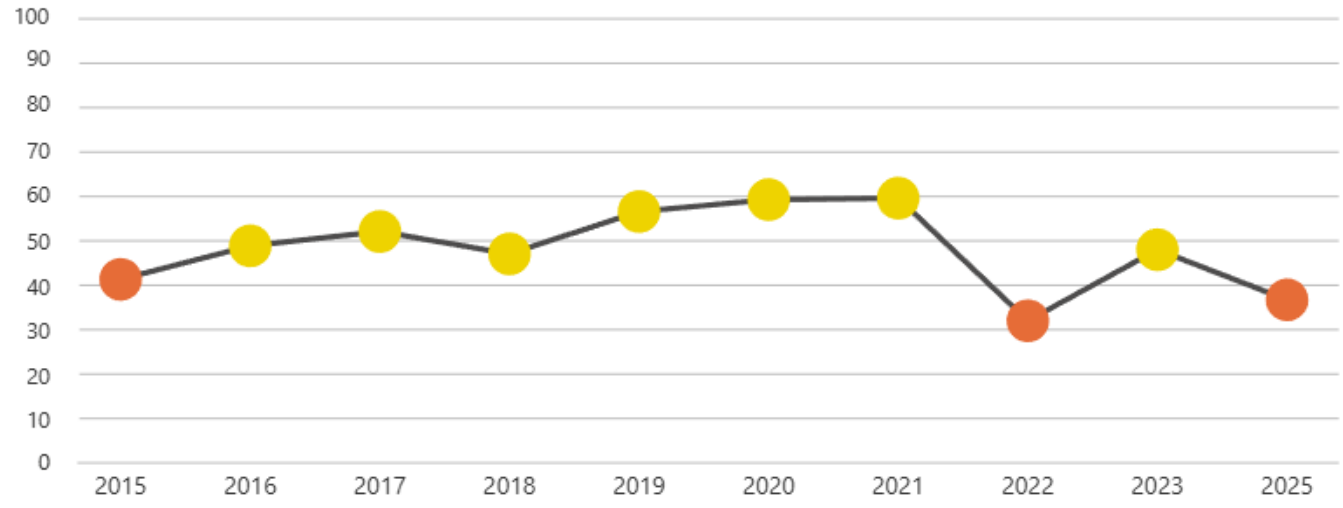
- Logan
- Albert
- Pimpama-Coomera
- Nerang
- Tallebudgera-Currumbin



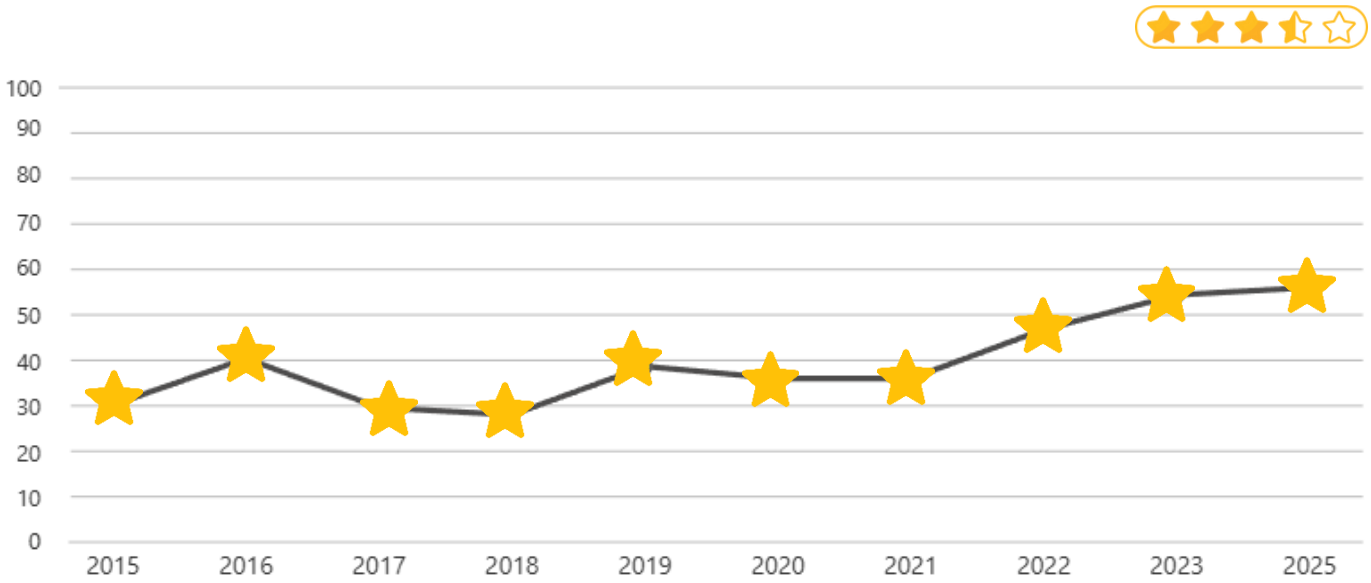
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

22.1 Logan catchment: Environmental condition: poor

Poor



22.2 Logan catchment: Social and economic benefits: very high



Albert catchment

Northern

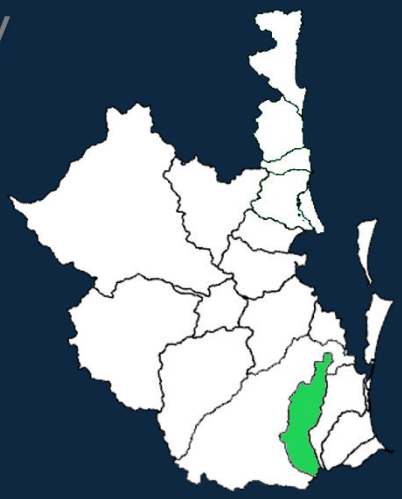
Western

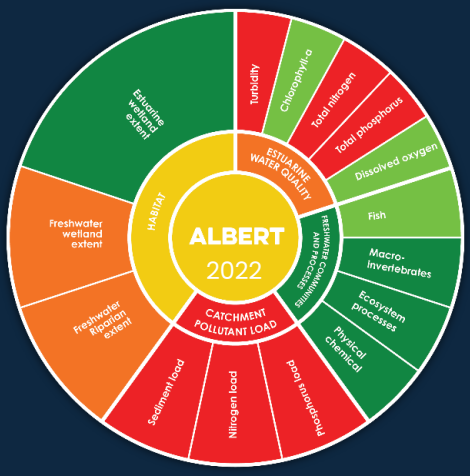
Central

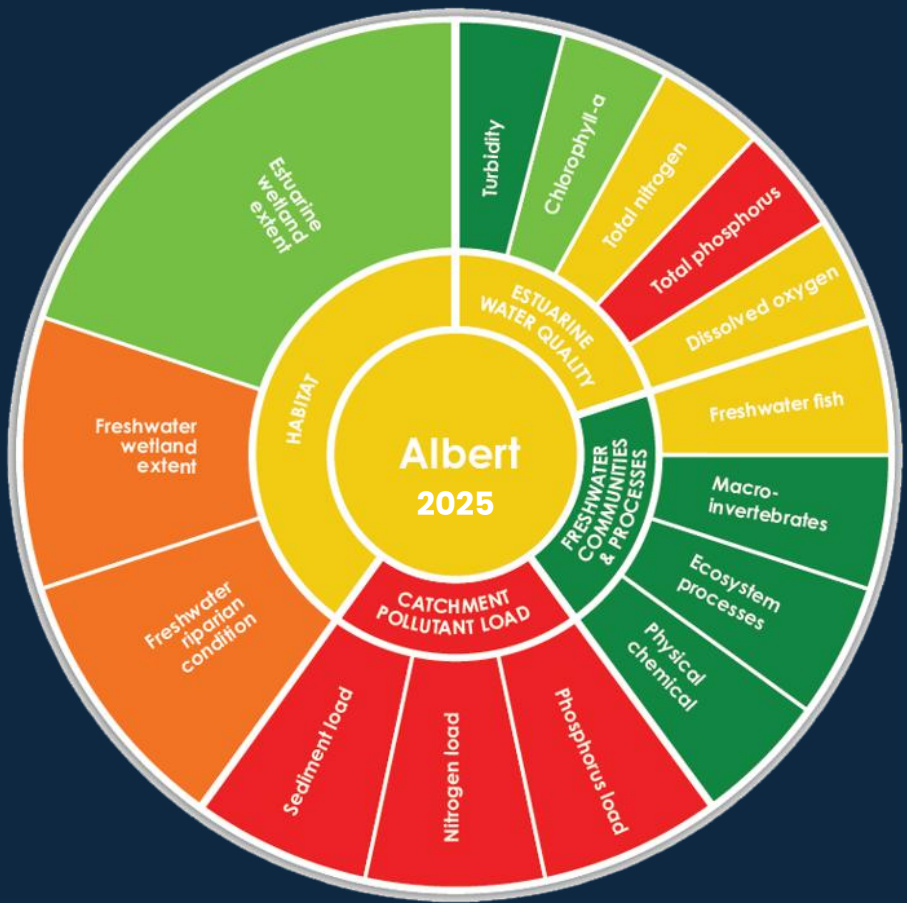
Southern

Bay

- Logan
- Albert
- Pimpama-Coomera
- Nerang
- Tallebudgera-Currumbin



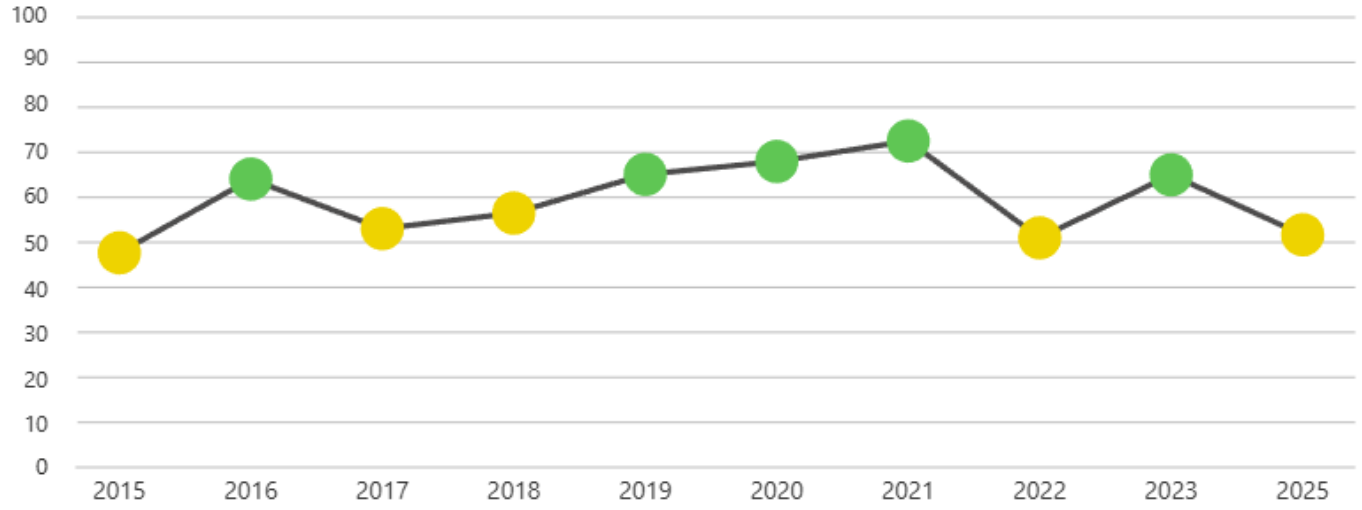




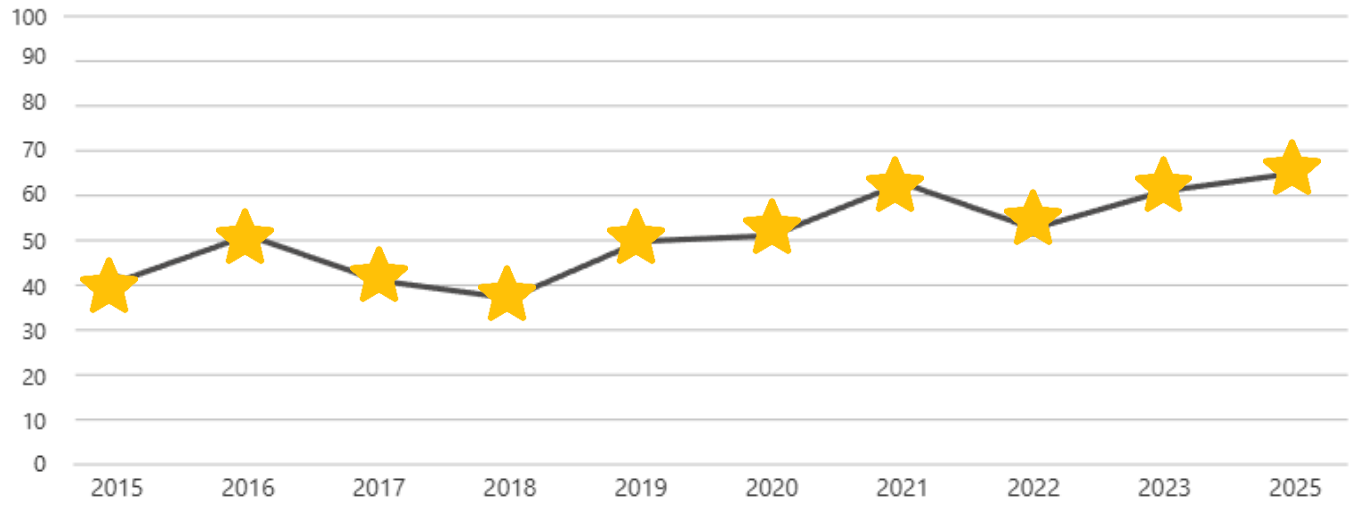
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

23.1 Albert catchment: Environmental condition: fair

Fair



23.2 Albert catchment: Social and economic benefits: very high



Pimpama-Coomera catchment

Northern

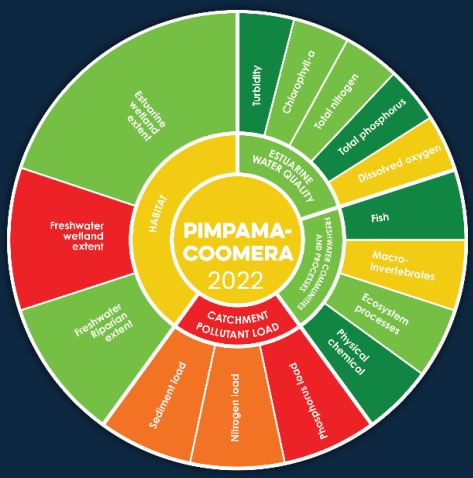
Western

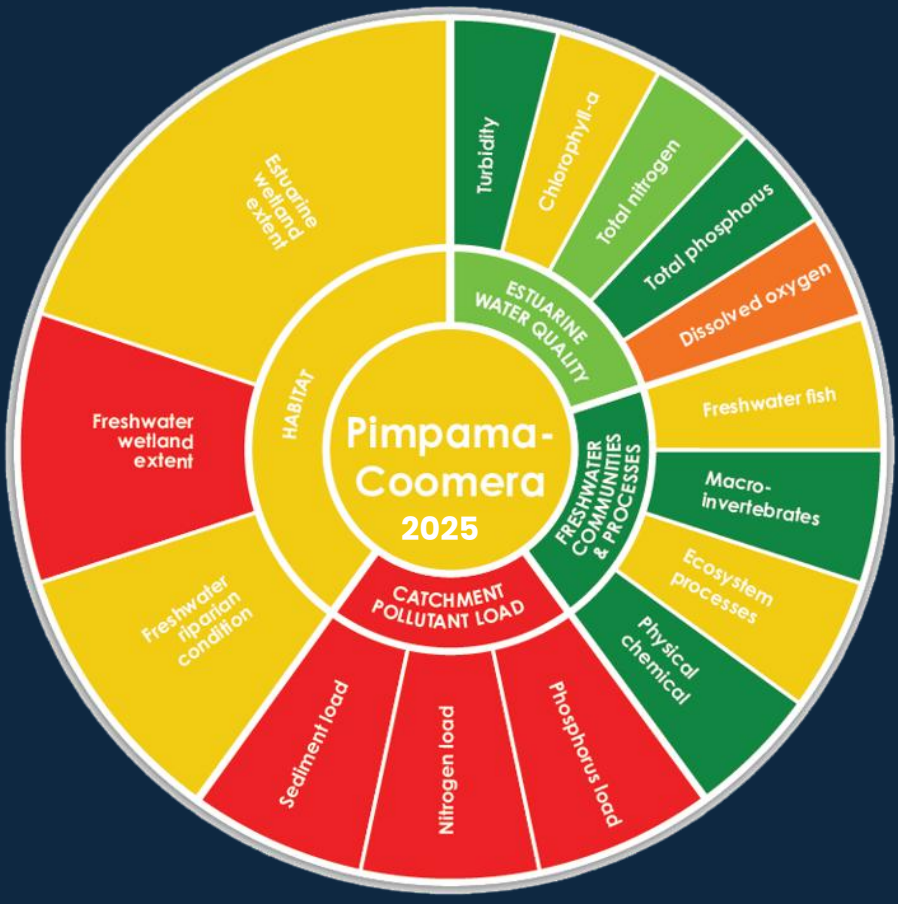
Central

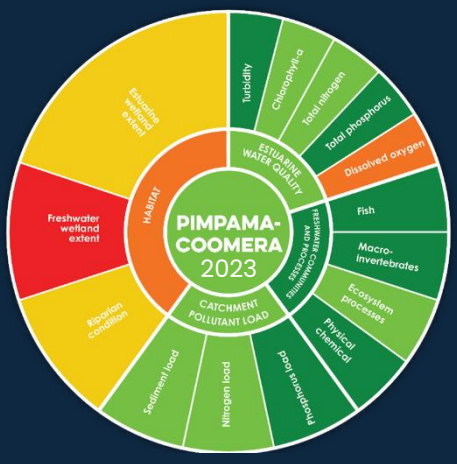
Southern

Bay

- Logan
- Albert
- Pimpama-Coomera
- Nerang
- Tallebudgera-Currumbin



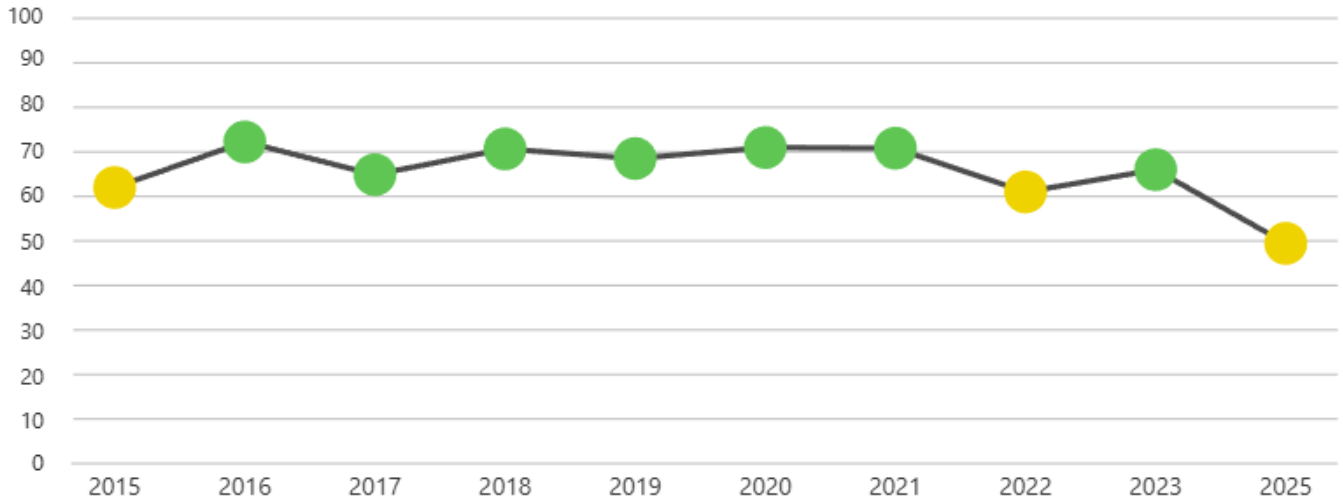




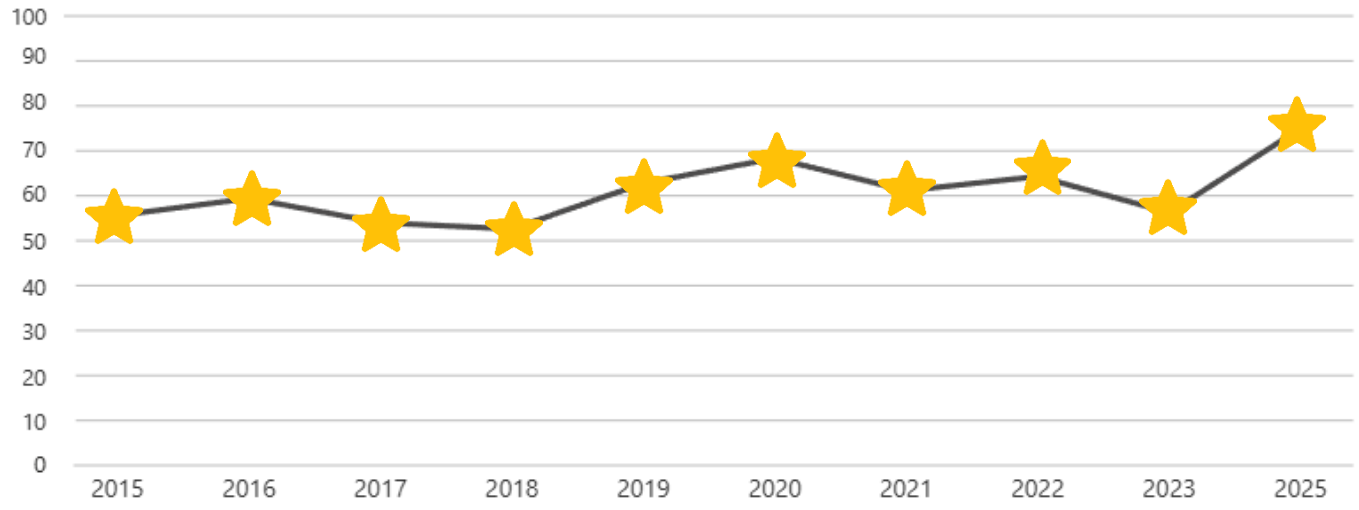
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

24.1 Pimpama-Coomera catchments: Environmental condition: fair

Fair



24.2 Pimpama-Coomera catchments: Social and economic benefits: very high



Nerang catchment

Northern

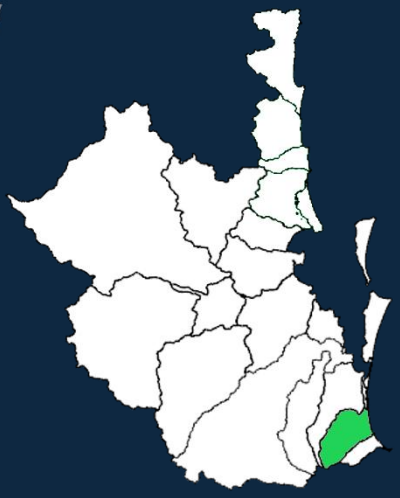
Western

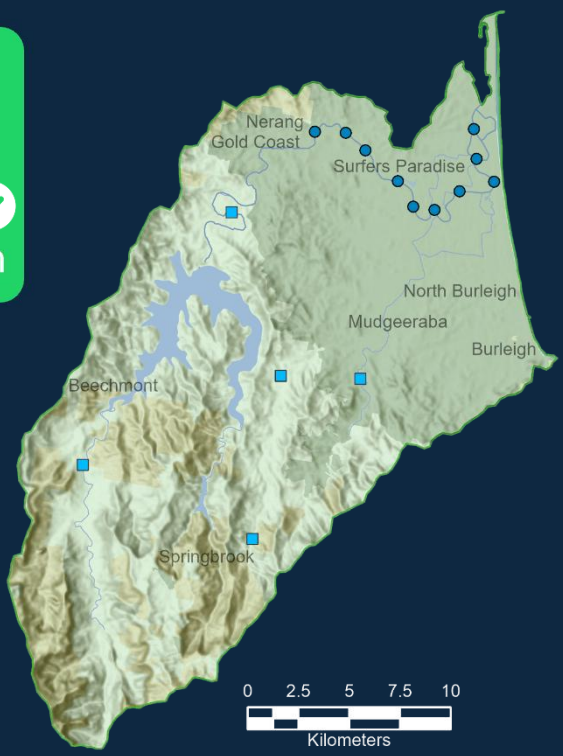
Central

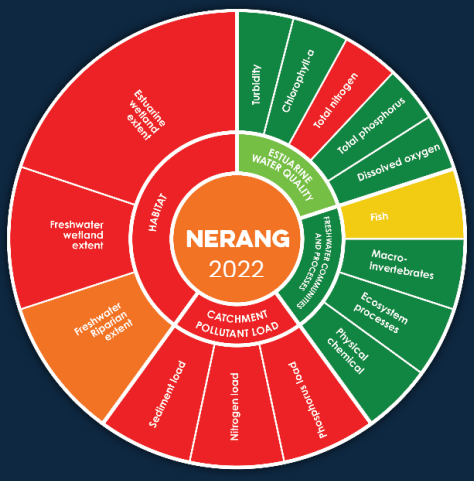
Southern

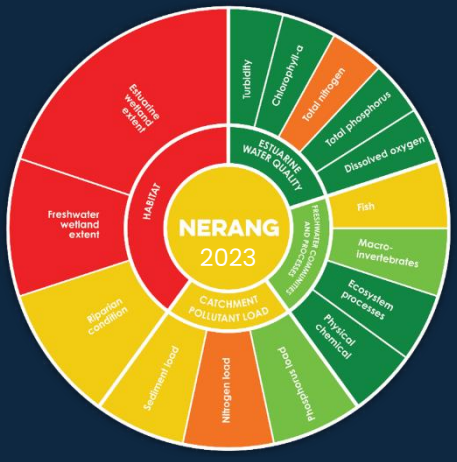
- Logan
- Albert
- Pimpama-Coomera
- Nerang
- Tallebudgera-Currumbin

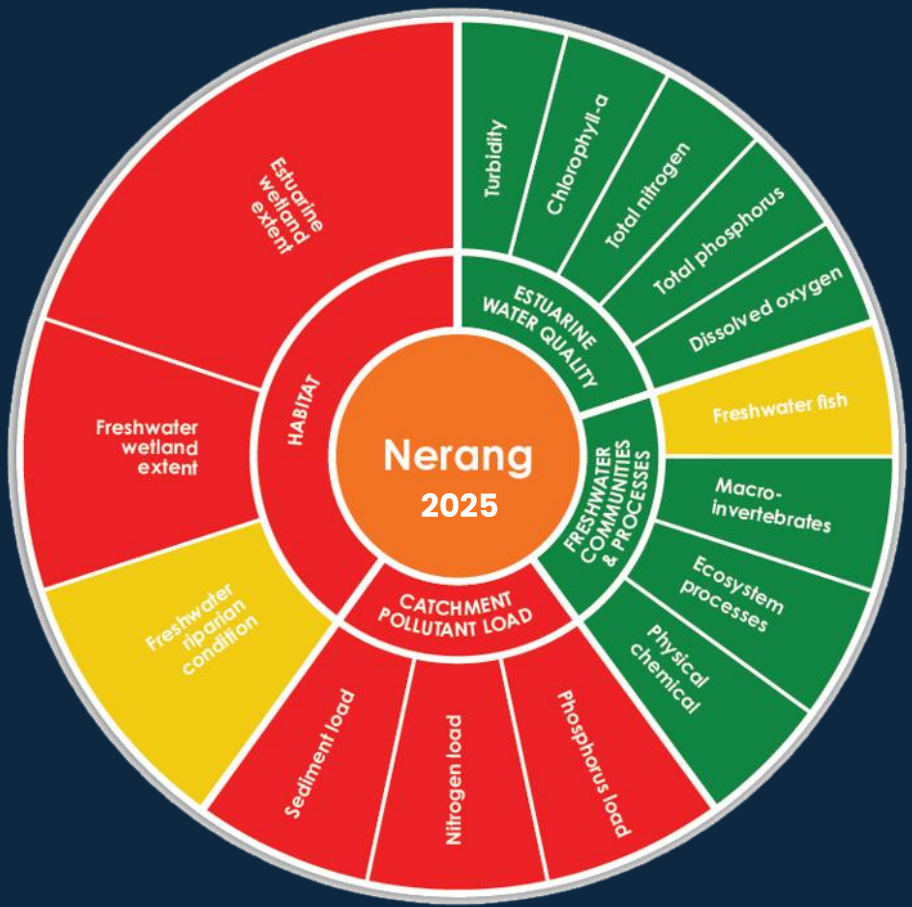
Bay







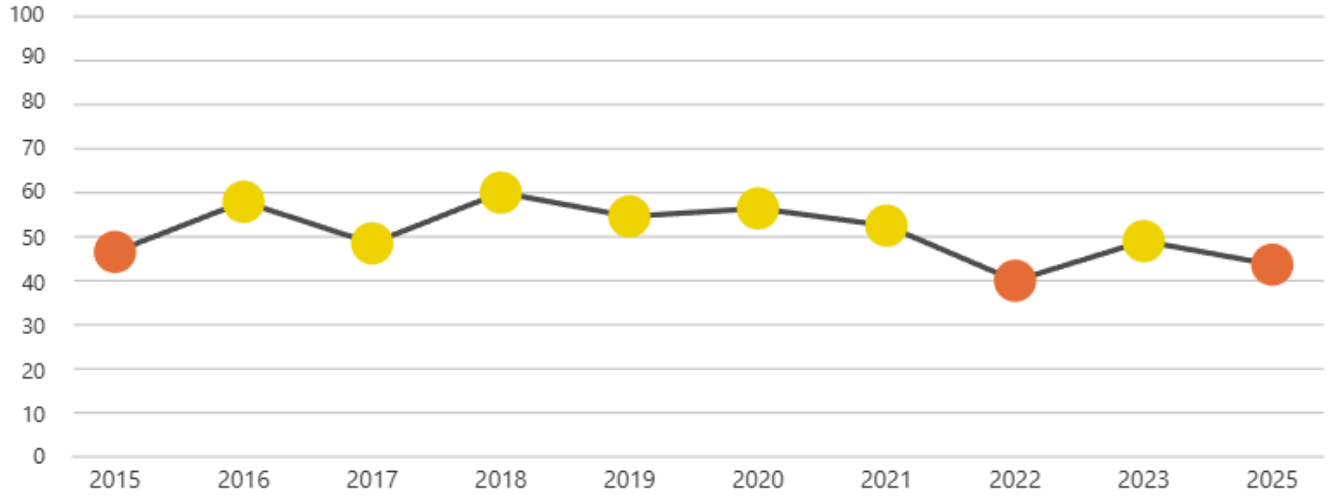




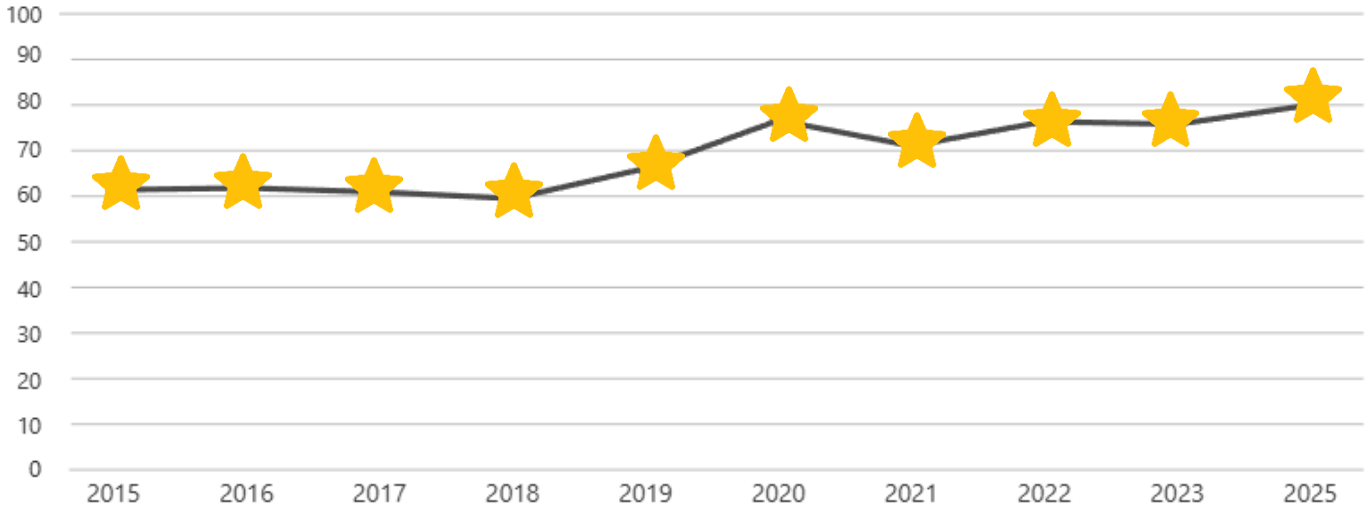
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

25.1 Nerang catchment: Environmental condition: poor

Poor



25.2 Nerang catchment: Social and economic benefits: extremely high



Tallebudgera-Currumbin catchment

Northern

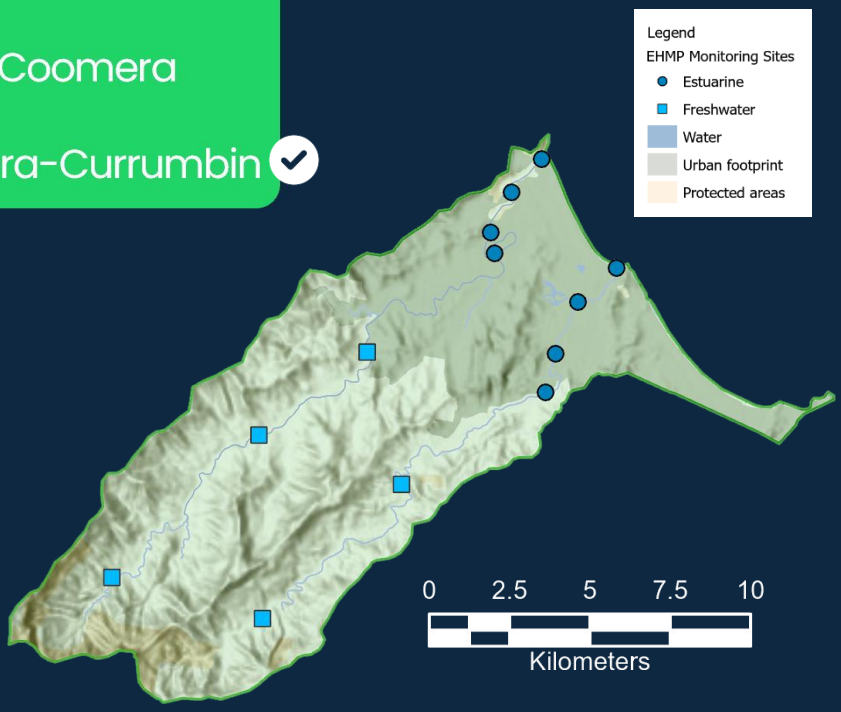
Western

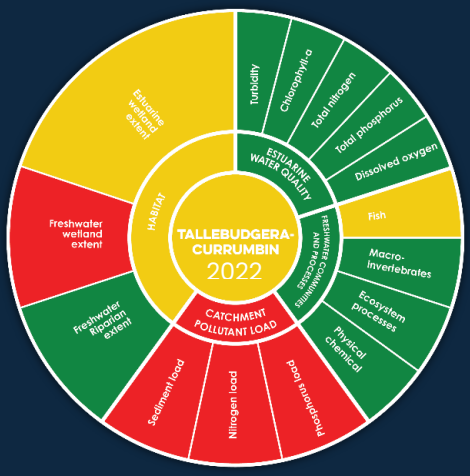
Central

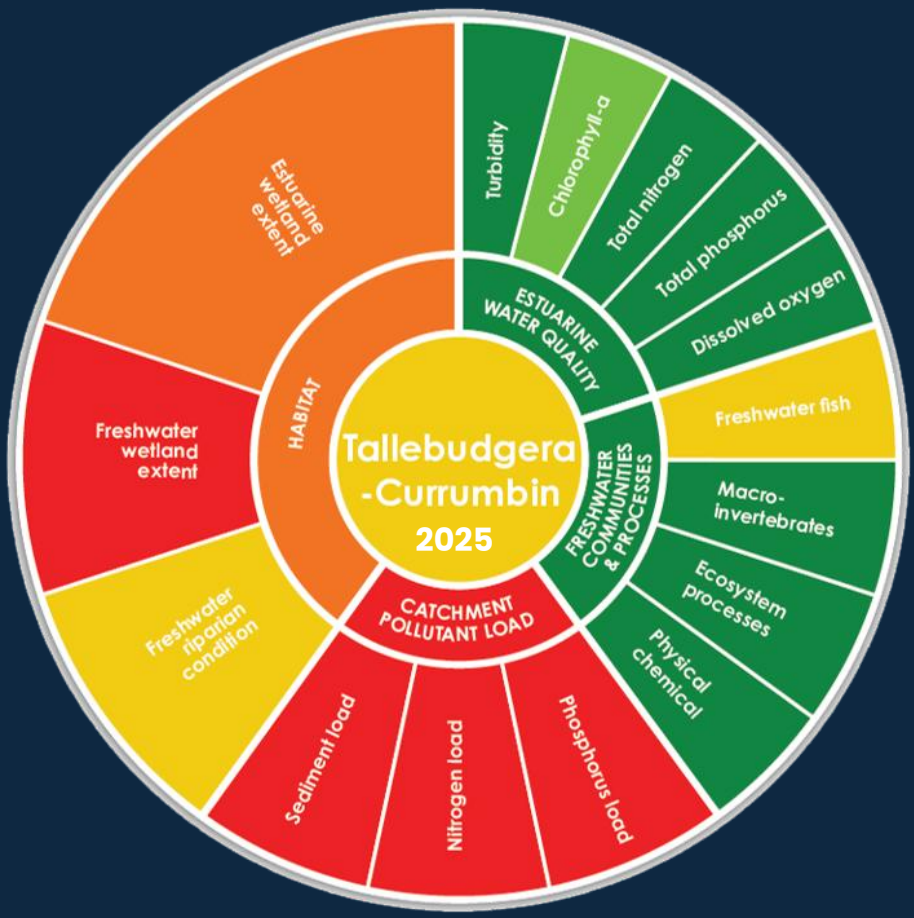
Southern

Bay

- Logan
- Albert
- Pimpama-Coomera
- Nerang
- Tallebudgera-Currumbin ✓



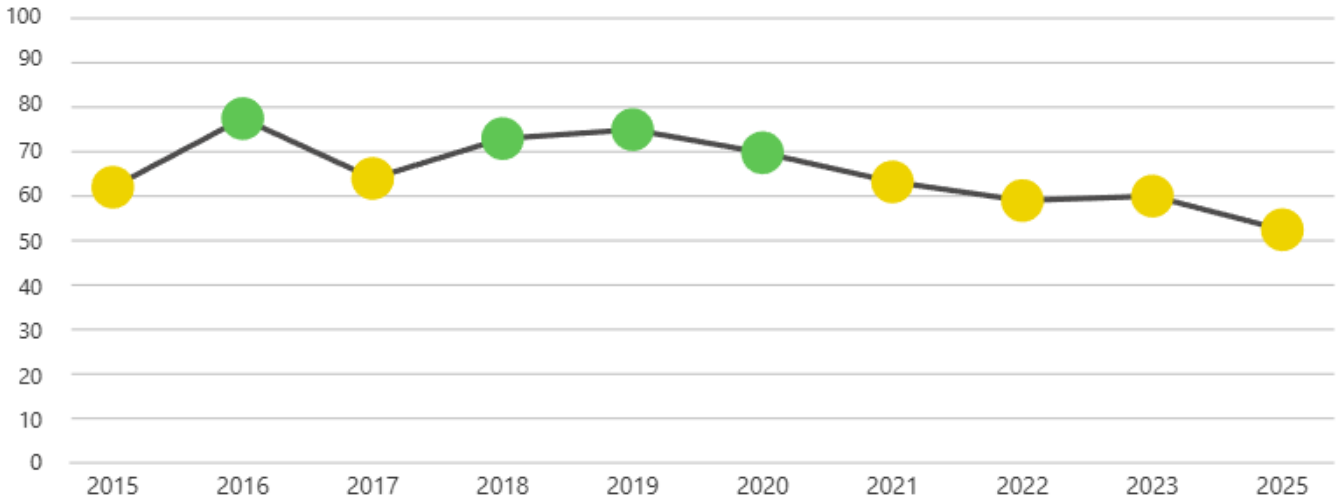




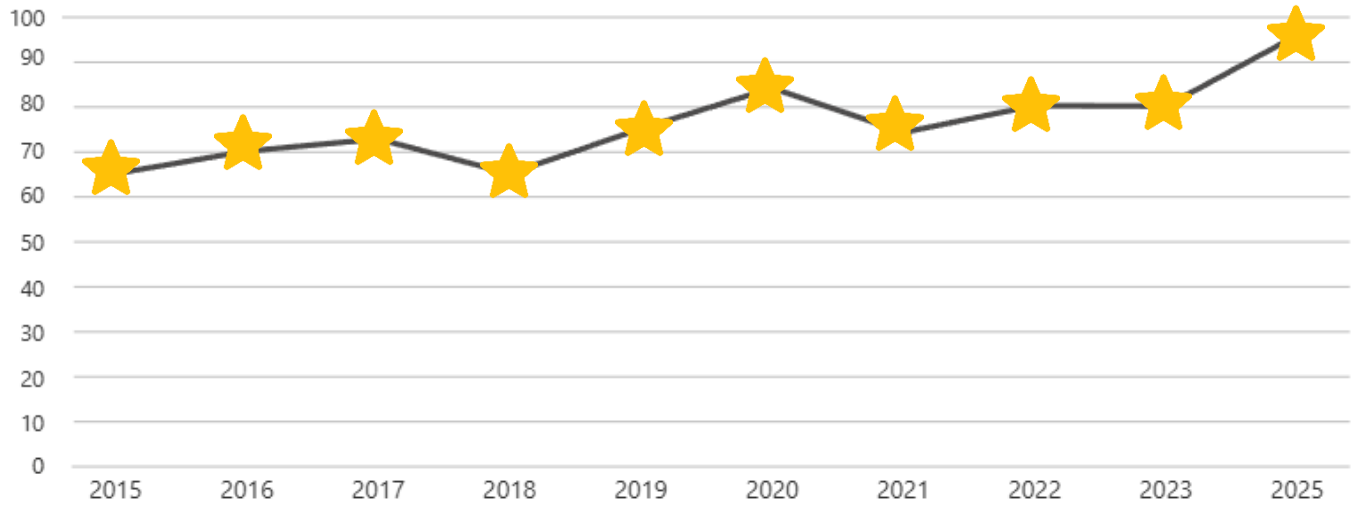
Excellent | Very good | Fair | Poor | Very poor

26.1 Tallebudgera-Currumbin catchments: Environmental condition: fair

Fair



26.2 Tallebudgera-Currumbin catchments: Social and economic benefits: extremely high



Level 11, 240 Queen St, Brisbane QLD 4000
T. 07 3177 9100 | hlw.org.au | reportcard.hlw.org.au