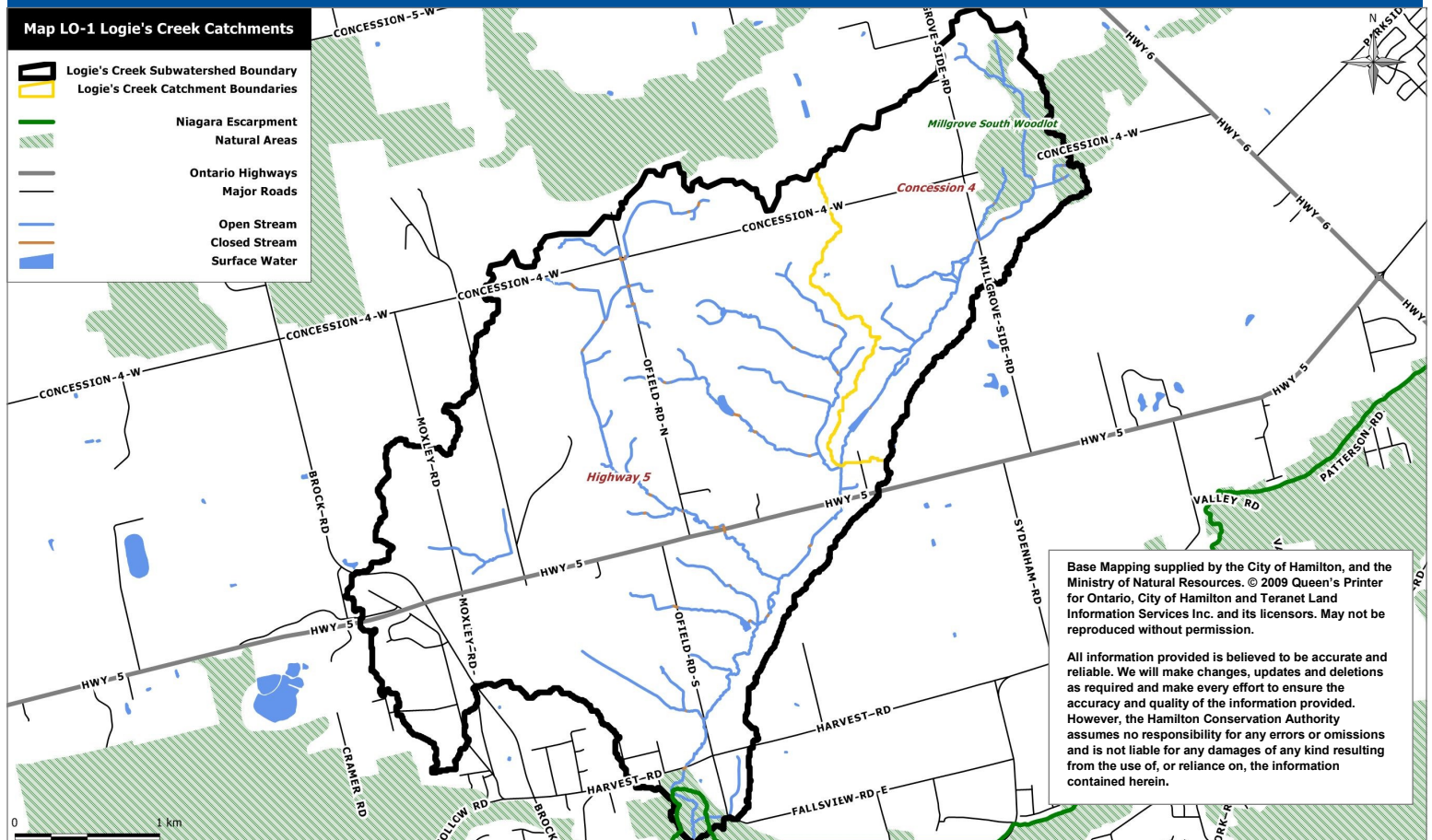


# LOGIE'S CREEK SUBWATERSHED



Logie's Creek is part of the Spencer Creek watershed and begins just north of Concession 4 West between Brock Road in the west and Millgrove Side Road in the east. The subwatershed tapers as it flows south and over the escarpment brow. Logie's Creek creates Tew's (at right) and Lower Tew's Waterfalls when it flows over the escarpment. The southernmost extent of Logie's Creek flows into Spencer Gorge south of Harvest Road.

There are two Environmentally Significant Areas (ESAs) located within this subwatershed: Millgrove South Woodlot and Spencer Gorge. These natural

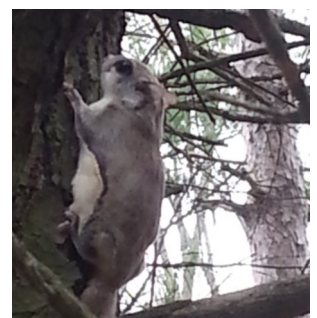
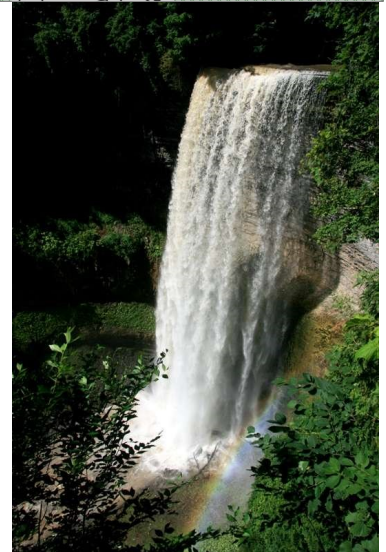
## Logie's Creek subwatershed in comparison to Environment Canada's 'How much Habitat is Enough' Guidelines

Landscape Feature	Guideline	Subwatershed Status
Wetland	6%	8.6%
Streambanks Naturally Vegetated	75%	45%
Forest	30%	3.5%
Impervious Surface	<10%	21.2%

areas act as major ecological corridors for terrestrial species as well as serve to maintain water quality and quantity within the stream reaches that pass through these areas, to the benefit of aquatic species.

## Logie's Creek is a warmwater system.

Some of the rare species that have been observed in this watershed are American Chestnut, Southern Flying Squirrel (at right), Western Chorus Frog and Butternut.



Settlement of the Greenville area began in 1840 when William Green subdivided his farm into town lots in 1840. Tew's Falls, located at the eastern end of Greenville, was named for the Tew family. Johnson Tew came to Canada in 1874 and purchased a parcel of land which included the then unnamed waterfalls and associated ravine. The Spencer Creek Conservation Authority (precursor to the HCA), purchased the land from the family in the 1960's.

**The three most prevalent stresses identified in the Logie's Creek Subwatershed are:**

- On-line Ponds,
- Water Takings,
- and Habitat Fragmentation

**What can landowners do to restore and protect the health of the Logie's Creek watershed?**

1. Re-establish habitat connectivity between tracks of natural area (pictured below right).
2. Consult with a Stewardship Technician to learn about ways to reduce the negative impacts on creeks caused by on-line ponds.
3. Re-establish riparian buffers where there are none.
4. Increase the width of existing riparian buffers (below, centre).
5. Wherever possible, use water more efficiently, for example disconnect downspouts (pictured below left) and collect water in rain barrels.
6. Replace impermeable surfaces with permeable surfaces.
7. Replace shallow rooted lawns with deeper rooted plants.



**Sources:** Hamilton Conservation Authority (HCA). 2009. Logie's Creek Subwatershed Stewardship Action Plan and the Canada-Ontario Environmental Farm Plan, Fourth Edition Workbook, 2013.



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