

### Attachment Three: Migratory Marine Bird (sea and shorebird) sites around Australia's coastline.

This page (attachment) is a work in progress. It is by no means a comprehensive list of all the bird sites, rather it has been prepared as basic information to outline how closely marine birds interact with humans (and other mammals/birds) around the coastlines and islands of Australia (A number of these species of birds can also be found inland on lakes and rivers within Australia, however the range is simply too large an area to cover). Numerous, though certainly not all, sites for birds have been listed for Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. Information for Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory is still in note form and yet to be completed.

Australia is the sixth largest country in the world. It is around the same size as mainland USA and 50% larger than Europe. Australia is comprised of six (6) States and two (2) Territories:

States: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia.

Territories: Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

State	Coastline : (kilometres)	Page	State/Territory	Coastline: (kilometres)	Page
Queensland	7,500	2-3	Tasmania	3,200	6
New South Wales	2,000	4	South Australia	3,700	7
Victoria	1,800	5	Western Australia	13,000	8-9
ACT : within NSW	No coastal	-	Northern Territory	6,000	10-11
			References	Start:	12

An overview of Australia, Its States and Territories: <http://www.auinfo.com/australia.html>

Bird Tours of Australia: INALA : <http://www.inalabruny.com.au/australia.html>

A few various websites for further information:

**Migratory Birds in Australia:** EPBC Migratory Species Lists: Biodiversity, Species Profile and Threats Database; Aust Govt. Dept Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities; Biodiversity, <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicshowmigratory.pl>

**Explanation/breakdown of Marine Birds:** <http://birdsinbackyards.net/feature/>

*Sea birds* "are most commonly found on, over or near the ocean. However many sea birds may be found at other water sources, such as lakes and wetlands, and can become common in urban areas".

*Water birds* "are a large and varied group of birds. Most are exclusive to fresh water sources such as rivers, lakes, dams and wetlands, however many sea and shore birds can also be regularly found in fresh water, e.g. cormorants and many migratory waders. Water birds include: ducks, geese and swans; grebes ; pelicans, darters and many cormorants ; herons, ibises, spoonbills and storks ; cranes, rails, moorhens and coots ; and several waders".

*Shore birds or 'waders'* "are those birds commonly found on coastal shores, including beaches, rocky shores, mudflats, tidal wetlands and lagoons. These include the many plovers and sandpipers as well as the stone-curlews, snipes, pratincoles, oystercatchers, stilts, avocets and the Plains-wanderer".

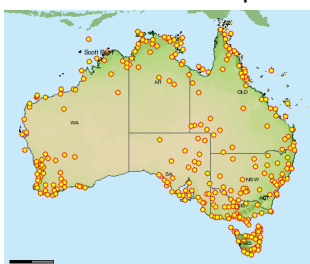
If Birdsinbackyards doesn't come back on line use - Appendix D6. North Marine Region Protected Species. Group Report Cards: Bird <http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/mbp/publications/north/pubs/profile-appendixd6.pdf>

**Important Bird Areas (IBAs)** "are sites recognised as being internationally important for bird conservation and known to support populations of key bird species. The IBA program is an initiative of BirdLife International, developed to identify the most important places on earth for birds, to promote their significance for conservation and to assist the prioritisation of conservation efforts and resources" (pg 41).

The State of Australia's Birds 2010. Islands and Birds. Compiled by Julie Kirkwood and James O'Connor <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/userfiles/file/sowb/countries/Australia2010report.pdf>

Birds Australia: Important Bird Areas: <http://www.birddata.com.au/iba.vm> (wait for map to load)

Birds Australia: Enter postcode to search birds in a specific area: <http://www.birddata.com.au/maps.vm>



Birds Australia Home: <http://www.birdsaustralia.com.au/our-projects/important-bird-areas.html>

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Powered by [Geographic Web](#)

**Queensland:** The following information generally follows the order as listed on the location map by AuseMade: Qld Island Locations: <http://www.ausemade.com.au/qld/resource/map/queensland-islands.htm> (nb: Area 1: From Northern Territory Border to Cape York Peninsula, Gulf of Carpentaria side not covered)

The Northernmost tip of mainland Australia is Cape York Peninsula, Queensland. Sitting just north of Cape York, between Australia and Papua New Guinea, are the Torres Strait Islands which consist of 274 small islands. 18 of these islands are within 39kilometres of the Australian mainland, making up Australia's most northerly region. Two of the more populated Islands are Horn and Thursday Island, both within 30km off the tip of Cape York. Tens of thousands of migratory sea-birds spend the winter on the beaches and islands off the cape (1-5). Off the coastline in this area is the Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest World Heritage property extending over 2,000 kilometres and covering 348,000 km<sup>2</sup> (6). The Great Barrier Reef starts from the tip of Queensland and extends down the Queensland Coast right through to Lady Elliot Island, North-east of Bundaberg (7). The Reef "is of international importance to seabirds, providing breeding and roosting habitat, feeding grounds and migratory pathways to at least 23 seabird species and 32 shorebird species. It is estimated that between 1.3 and 1.7 million birds breed on the Reef's islands and cays, comprising over 25 percent of Australia's breeding seabird populations, and approximately 50 percent of the global population for some species. Most land birds, shorebirds and seabirds using or overflying the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area (World Heritage Area) are protected under various pieces of legislation..." (8:Pg 10).

From the tip of the Cape York Peninsula down to Princess Charlotte Bay, the base of the Peninsula, is around 600 kilometres (km's) and is compromised of various National Parks. Islands such as Flinders and King sit within the Bay (9-11). Jumping from Princess Charlotte Bay to Cairns (around 350kms); Upolu and Michaelmas Cay's, both important seabird sites, (12-13), sit forty km's north-east of Cairns. Michaelmas Cay is "one of the most important seabird nesting sites of the Northern Great Barrier Reef and the southern limit of sooty tern breeding on the reef" (8). The Franklin Islands (High, Normanby, Mabel, Round and Russell), are around ten kilometres offshore from the mouth of the Russell and Mulgrave rivers at Russell Heads (approx 50km's south of Cairns). "The islands support a large array of bird life including numerous seabirds" (14). Another 150km's down the coast is Mission Beach, where less than 5 km's offshore are a group of islands known as the Family Islands. This group includes islands such as: Dunk, Bedarra, Woln Garin and Mound (Purtaboi). The last two islands being protected sea bird nesting habitats. A little further down, off the coast between Ingham and Tully, "lies 15 continental islands, ranging from the 39,300ha Hinchinbrook Island to tiny Tween Island. Hinchinbrook is Australia's largest island National Park and is situated approximately 8kilometres off the coast, with surrounding islands such Brooke Islands and Eva Island being restricted to human access from October to March due to bird breeding (15-18). Arriving at Townsville, Magnetic Island is seen from the shoreline and is less than five km's off the coast. Over 180 species of birds have been recorded on Magnetic Island, including numerous species of sea and shorebirds (19-20).

The area from Bowen to Mackay is the on-shore coastal districts associated with the central region of the Great Barrier Reef, home to the Whitsunday Island group. Airlie Beach (In between Bowen and Mackay) is generally known as the "gateway" to the Whitsunday Islands, with the majority of the islands being accessed (especially by tourists) via this harbour. The Whitsunday Islands comprise of around 150 islands that can be divided into four groups; The Whitsunday Group, the Lindeman Group, The Molle's and the Northern Group and range from within a couple of kilometres from the coastline to around 40kms offshore (21-27). These islands host a variety of bird life and many host marine birds (28), with seasonal closure to safeguard seabird breeding being common on a number of them (29-30). Eshelby Island (Northern Group) is five to ten km's from the Cape Gloucester / Dingo Beach shoreline (31) (approximately 30 kilometres north of Airlie Beach) and "probably has the most prolific bird life of any island in the Whitsundays" (32). It is permanently closed to the public to protect the environment of the thousands of seabirds that nest there (29).

Most of the islands in the Whitsundays have National Park status and there is also a 35,000 sq. km marine park that stretches from Cape Upstart (between Ayr - Bowen) in the North to Sarina in the south (33). There are around 40 beaches in the Mackay-Sarina area and numerous offshore islands/reefs, ranging anywhere from one to fifty kilometres off the coast (34-35 ). "In the Mackay and Whitsunday area, recreational boat registrations (an indicator of how many residents access offshore islands) numbered 14,077 in 2004, growing annually by between 10 and 20 percent" (36:pg 7). On the mainland, Sarina Inlet (Ince Bay Aggregation: 40 km south southeast of Mackay) to Cape Palmerston is one of the many listed "important wetlands" in the area, hosting numerous bird species, including shorebirds such as sandpipers, godwits and curlews, and seabirds such as gulls, terns and cormorants (37-38).

[Sarina Inlet: Llewellyn Bay {otherwise known as Armstrong Beach / Freshwater Point} is the location where I and many others have contracted Lyme disease].

Travelling from Sarina to Yeppoon is a trip of around 300kms, with the National Parks of Cape Palmerston, West Hill, Mt O'Connell and Byfield on the shores (39-41), with numerous islands and reefs (eg: Rosewood, Long Island Townshend, Gull Cay, Woods, Leicester) along the coastline (34). The towns of Yeppoon, Emu Park and Keppel sands are on the shoreline of Keppel Bay, with the two largest Islands, Great Keppel and North Keppel being surrounded by 16 smaller islands. North Keppel and surrounding islands (eg: Pumpkin, Corroboree, Sloping, Conical Rocks) are around ten km's off the coast of Yeppoon, with the more well known Great Keppel Island sitting approximately 15km's offshore a little further south of this group (42-44). Pelican Island, four km's offshore from Emu Park is the closest island with breeding seabird populations in this area (45-47). Slightly further down from this region is The Curtis Coast Region where; Curtis Island hugs the coastline (48), Facing Island is a few km's out to sea and Boyne Island is accessible via a bridge at Tannum Sands, south of Gladstone (49-52). The Capricorn and Bunker groups, lie between 45-75km's offshore from the coastal areas of Gladstone and Town of 1770 (120km's north of Bundaberg) and consist of numerous islands and coral cays that form the southern end of the Great Barrier Reef (53-55). "The Capricornia Cays also contain 73 to 75 percent of the seabird biomass of the Great Barrier Reef" (56:pg434). Islands/cays include popular destinations such as Herron and Lady Musgrave Islands (57-59), where visitors/campers are advised to "wear insect repellent to deter bird ticks" (54), as well as those such as One Tree and Wreck Island (60-61) where "the zoning calls for total closure of the island to protect a turtle colony and breeding seabirds, including Wedge-tailed Shearwaters, Roseate Terns and Black-naped Terns" (29:pg 73).

The Great Sandy Marine Park extends from Baffle Creek (Between Gladstone and Bundaberg) in the north to Double Island Point (south of Rainbow beach) in the south (62-67). "It includes Hervey Bay, Great Sandy Strait, Tin Can Bay Inlet and the waters off the east coast of Fraser Island, seaward to three nautical miles" (62). The coastal wetland of the Great Sandy Strait, (including Tin Can Inlet and Tin Can Bay) are listed as internationally important bird sites (68-72). "These sites are important for migratory birds as roosting and feeding grounds where they can both recover and prepare for the long flights between locations. The Great Sandy Strait site is recognized as being an important location for 18 species of internationally listed migratory birds" (68). Fraser Island is a National Park; Great Sandy National Park, reflecting the fact that it is the world's largest sand island (The island is 123 km long and covers an area of 166,038 ha). It is around five to ten km's off the coast of Hervey Bay and Maryborough (73-75). Fraser Island has numerous bird species, including land birds, shore birds and seabirds such as cormorants, terns, shearwaters and gulls (76-77).

Just south of this region is the Moreton Bay area (an important habitat in the East Asian–Australasian Flyway), which extends from Caloundra to Surfers Paradise on the mainland and consists of over 360 islands including popular holiday destinations such as, Bribie, Moreton and Stradbroke (North and South) Islands (78-80). Bribie Island is offshore from Caboolture and is accessible via a connecting bridge as it is only separated from the mainland by the small water passageway, Pumicestone Passage (81-82). Eighty percent of Bribie Island is a protected flora and fauna Reserve and Pumicestone Passage is a Marine Reserve (83-84). These areas support hundreds of different species of birds, including numerous land birds, shorebirds and seabirds such as cormorants, terns and gulls (85-86).

Moreton Island is a National Park area in Brisbane city Shire (87). It is 15kms from the mainland (40kms north-east of Brisbane) and is home to many different animals, including birds (75,88). "Over 180 species of birds, including seabirds, waders, forest birds and birds of prey, can be seen" (87) on Moreton Island. North Stradbroke Island is in the Redland shire (89), which extends from Thorneside and Wellington Point in the north to Redland Bay in the south on the mainland and the offshore areas of "North Stradbroke Island, Peel Island, Coochiemudlo Island and the Southern Moreton Bay Island group of Russell, Macleay, Lamb, Karragarra and Perulpa" (90:pg 7). Of these, Coochiemudlo Island is the closest to mainland (one kilometre offshore), with North Stradbroke being the most distant island at five to fifteen kilometres (depending on which part of the Island) offshore (91-92). There are many "important bird" and National Park areas in Redland Shire (90), with one of these being North Stradbroke Island. At Point Lookout on North Stradbroke, wedge-tailed shearwaters have a breeding colony, whilst many other seabirds such as gannets, albatrosses, petrels, frigatebirds, boobies, skuas and terns have been recorded off the point (93). Whilst South and North Stradbroke are in close proximity (Pre 1896 they were one island, now separated by Jumpinpin Bar), South Stradbroke is situated in the shire adjacent to Redlands, the Gold Coast shire (94). It is only 200 metres from the northern end of the Spit (edge of coastline) and an important site for a number of animals including turtles and seabirds (95-96) : "Each year the northern tip of South Stradbroke Island, known as The Pin to the boating community, hosts one of the most important gatherings of shorebirds and seabirds in Australia. The site, surrounding Horseshoe Bay, supports internationally migrant wading shorebirds, including Eastern Curlews and Bar-tailed Godwits, which are protected under international treaties. It is also the city's only breeding site for at least four important [sea] bird species, such as the Little Tern" (97).

## New South Wales:

Byron Bay is around 100kms south of the Queensland border. On the mainland coast is the “Belongil seabird habitat precinct”, with over eighty species of seabirds, shorebirds, waterbirds and other wetland birds having been identified in the area (1). 200kms south of Byron Bay is Coffs Harbour (540km north of Sydney). A popular destination for hiking in the national parks, or to visit Muttonbird Island (home to thousands of migrating wedge-tail shearwaters) a mere 5km walk from the centre of town (2-4).

Another 150kms south is Port Macquarie, with this area (central coast) being surrounded by a number of nature reserves: “Limeburners Creek Nature Reserve [9,123 ha] is one of a number of moderately sized or small national parks and nature reserves on the mid north coast of NSW. Other regional conservation areas include Hat Head National Park (6,446 ha) north of Crescent Head, Sea Acres Nature Reserve (76 ha) within the township of Port Macquarie, Lake Innes Nature Reserve (3,509 ha) immediately south of Port Macquarie, Kattang Nature Reserve (58 ha) east of Laurieton, and Crowdy Bay National Park (8,005 ha) north-east of Taree. These six areas protect a range of erosional and depositional landforms and related biological features which demonstrate the evolution of the coastline between the Manning and the Macleay Rivers” (5: pg 3). Due to these reserves having borders on the coastline, they have many species of fauna, including land, shore and seabirds (ie: Limeburners (5), Kattang (6), Crowdy Bay (7-8).

A little further down (30kms) the coast from Taree is Port Stephens-Great Lakes Marine Park (9-10) which “extends from Cape Hawke Surf Life Saving Club near Forster south to Birubi Beach Life Saving Club at the northern end of Stockton Beach...The park’s diverse marine life includes many species of dolphins, turtles, fish, invertebrates, seabirds... (11:pg 43).

Sydney area: “The County of Cumberland stretches from Broken Bay to the north, the Hawkesbury River to the north-west, the Nepean River to the west, the Cataract River to the south-west and the northern suburbs of Wollongong to the south” (12). In this area, 441 different species of birds including a variety of seabirds and shorebirds have been recorded (13-14). Situated within Cumberland County is the Cumberland Plain region, “the area west from Parramatta to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River and from Windsor in the north to Thirlmere in the south with a total area of approximately 275,000 hectares (15:pg 1)”. A couple of the numerous sites for marine birds in this region include: The Royal National Park (32kms to the south of Sydney), where more than 300 species of birds have been recorded (16-17) ; The Australian Botanic Garden, Mount Annan, situated on 400 hectares of land between Campbelltown and Camden, on the south-eastern edge of the Cumberland Plain (18).

Many seabirds can be seen in the harbours and open ocean areas around Sydney (19-21), including at the Five Islands Nature Reserve. This nature reserve includes five small islands clustered approximately 0.5 to 3.5 kilometres off the coast of Port Kembla, south of Wollongong. The five islands; Flinders Islet, Bass Islet, Martin Islet, Big Island and Rocky Islet, have a combined area of approximately 26 hectares (22). Further down the coast at Narooma, Montague Island nature reserve is 9km off the coastline (23). These islands all have common factors, they are significant areas for migratory seabird populations, and they are also shared by land birds and other Australian seabirds, such as the silver gull (seagull) which breeds on the islands, then disperse throughout mainland coastlines of Australia (24).

Further Info:

NSW DPI - Fisheries Research Report Series: No. 12. Description of wildlife species that commonly occur in marine & estuarine waters in NSW. November 2005. ISSN 1449-9959  
[http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0019/137152/output-643.pdf](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/137152/output-643.pdf)

## Victoria:

Travelling from the New South Wales to South Australian border:

The Ninety Mile Beach Marine National Park runs adjacent to the McLaughlans Beach Coastal Reserve: Ninety Mile Beach is a sandy stretch (just over 150 kms long) of south-eastern coastline along the Gippsland Lakes region. Shorebirds such as plovers and spoonbills and seabirds such as penguins and terns utilise this area (1-3).

Travelling a little further along the coastline is Wilsons Promontory which protrudes into Bass Strait and forms the southernmost point of the south eastern Australian mainland. Wilsons promontory National Park is a site for shorebirds and seabirds such as, cormorants, petrels, terns and gulls. The Marine National Park lies adjacent to the Wilsons Promontory National Park. "The Marine National Park surrounds Kanowna, Anser and Wattle Islands, which are important breeding or nesting sites for Australian fur-seals, little penguins and several seabirds, and all are a part of the Western Port National Park" (4: pg158).

Further down the coast from Wilsons Promontory is Phillip Island in Westernport Bay which is connected to the mainland by a 640metre long bridge. It is well known for the penguin population on the island. Along with the penguins (approx 26,000), other seabirds include Short-tailed Shearwaters (450,000 nests) and Pacific gulls (approx 500) (5-8).

Around 150kms along the coast from Phillip Island is Port Phillip Bay (Mornington Peninsula side): The bays sandy beaches stretch from Sorrento, on the Mornington Peninsula, to Queenscliffe, on the opposite side of the Bay (9-11). "The coastline of Port Phillip Bay is about 260 km Long [35 times the size of Sydney Harbour], extending from the headland at Point Lonsdale around to the similar headland at Point Nepean. The two headlands border the entrance to Port Phillip Bay, which is just over 3 km wide at high spring tides" (12:pg 4) "Port Phillip Bay is home to a vast number of birds dependent on its coastal wetlands and sheltered waters. The area is of international significance due to the presence of large numbers of migratory wading birds, seabirds and because of its importance to waterfowl the endangered Orange-bellied Parrot. It is the sixth most important area in Australia for migratory waders and the most important in Victoria" (13).

From the opposite side of Port Phillip Bay begins "The Great Ocean Road", which encompasses the Victorian coastline from Geelong, west to Nelson on the South Australian border. Along this coastline there are many areas for migratory marine birds (14). Two of these areas being Port Campbell National Park and Middle Island (15). There are numerous areas for seabirds within Port Campbell National Park, one location being Muttonbird Island (Victoria), west of Lord Ard Gorge which is 60metres from the mainland and is the breeding grounds to over 200,000 migrating shearwaters (16). Middle Island at Warrnambool is home to seabirds such as the Little Penguin, Short-tailed Shearwater and Black Cormorants. The island is close to the coastline, indeed it is possible to walk to there via a tidal sand bridge at low tide (17).

**Tasmania:** Basic Notes to date:

Complete List of Tasmanian Birds. Native Plants and Animals, Department Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment: <http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/WebPages/SJON-54B6NT?open>

Tasmania Islands: A good list of Islands/Groups and their locations:  
[http://www.discovertasmania.com/about\\_tasmania/our\\_islands](http://www.discovertasmania.com/about_tasmania/our_islands)

Tasmania has more than 300 large and small islands both remote and accessible. There are nineteen (19) National Parks, Twelve (12) Game Reserves and Seventy (70) Nature Reserves: National Parks and Wildlife Services Tasmania (1-3)

- (1) [http://www.discovertasmania.com/activities\\_and\\_attractions/wilderness\\_areas/national\\_parks\\_and\\_reserves](http://www.discovertasmania.com/activities_and_attractions/wilderness_areas/national_parks_and_reserves)
- (2) <http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=5726>
- (3) <http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?id=5722>

A few of the marine bird sites around and on Tasmania :

**North West Coast:** [http://www.discovertasmania.com/north\\_west\\_coast](http://www.discovertasmania.com/north_west_coast)

North West Islands: [http://www.discovertasmania.com/about\\_tasmania/our\\_islands/north-west\\_islands](http://www.discovertasmania.com/about_tasmania/our_islands/north-west_islands)

Including: Robbins Island, Hunter Island, Perkins Bay, Stanley.

[http://www.tasmaniatopen.com/lists/tasmanian\\_islands.php](http://www.tasmaniatopen.com/lists/tasmanian_islands.php)

<http://www.world-geographics.com/oceania/australia/tasmania-154/2153426-perkins-bay.html>

[http://www.discovertasmania.com/itineraries/great\\_nature\\_trail](http://www.discovertasmania.com/itineraries/great_nature_trail)

**East Coast:** [http://www.discovertasmania.com/east\\_coast](http://www.discovertasmania.com/east_coast)  
<http://www.tchange.com.au/regions/east.html>

Cape Portland and Swan Island:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cape\\_Portland,\\_Tasmania](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cape_Portland,_Tasmania)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swan\\_Island\\_\(Tasmania\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swan_Island_(Tasmania))

Maria Island: Seabirds Include; penguins, albatrosses, shearwaters, cormorants, terns, gulls

<http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=4640>

[http://www.discovertasmania.com/activities\\_and\\_attractions/wilderness\\_areas/national\\_parks\\_and\\_reserves/maria\\_island\\_national\\_park](http://www.discovertasmania.com/activities_and_attractions/wilderness_areas/national_parks_and_reserves/maria_island_national_park)

**Hobart and Surrounds:** [http://www.discovertasmania.com/hobart\\_and\\_surrounds](http://www.discovertasmania.com/hobart_and_surrounds)

Bruny Island – around 1km from the Mainland (20min ferry ride)

Seabirds such as: albatrosses, penguins, cormorants, petrels, shearwaters

[http://www.inalabruny.com.au/docs/Bruny\\_Birdlist.doc](http://www.inalabruny.com.au/docs/Bruny_Birdlist.doc)

<http://www.brunycruises.com.au/bruny/wildlife.aspx>

<http://www.bruny.com.au/bruny-island-info.htm>

[http://www.discovertasmania.com/hobart\\_and\\_surrounds/towns\\_and\\_places/bruny\\_island](http://www.discovertasmania.com/hobart_and_surrounds/towns_and_places/bruny_island)

Managing Threatening Processes: Bruny Island: [http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/LJEM-5UA89F/\\$FILE/last%20part%20of%20Bruny%20Island%20Plan.pdf](http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/LJEM-5UA89F/$FILE/last%20part%20of%20Bruny%20Island%20Plan.pdf)

Tasman National Park (Near Port Arthur): Tasman Island is part of the Tasman National Park. The island is about 500 metres from the southernmost point of the Tasman Peninsula off Cape Pillar and is an important seabird breeding site. The colony of fairy prions is the largest in Tasmania and possibly Australia, consisting of between 300,000 to 700,000 breeding pairs. Up to 28 species of land and seabirds have been recorded on the island. Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Services: <http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=17689>

<http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?id=3868>

<http://www.about-australia.com/travel-guides/tasmania/tasman-peninsula/attractions/natural/tasman-national-park/>

**South East:** Actaeon Islands - Shearwaters (Muttonbirds)

<http://tasmanian.net.au/south-east-huon-and-channel/kingborough/actaeon-island-group>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Actaeon\\_Island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Actaeon_Island)

**West Coast:** Farm Cove - Macquarie Harbour (waterbirds)

<http://www.world-geographics.com/oceania/australia/tasmania-154/2166854-farm-cove.html>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macquarie\\_Harbour](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macquarie_Harbour)



## **South Australia:** Basic Notes to date:

“The **South-west Marine Region** is considered regionally and nationally significant for seabirds” (1).

“The South-west Marine Region is extensive and diverse, covering some 1.3 million square kilometres of both temperate and subtropical waters. It extends offshore from the eastern end of Kangaroo Island in South Australia to Shark Bay in Western Australia - adjacent to the longest coastline in the world facing the Southern Ocean and Antarctica” (2).

(1) Australian Government. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities: Species group report card—seabirds. Supporting the draft marine bioregional plan for the South-west Marine Region; prepared under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Commonwealth of Australia 2011. <http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/mbp/south-west/publications/pubs/report-card-seabirds.doc>

(2) Australian Government. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. South West Marine Region. <http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/mbp/south-west/>

South Australia Map: <http://www.about-australia.com/maps/south-australia/>

Moving from South Australian – Western Australian border:

**Coorong National Park:** “Stretching more than 130 kilometres, Coorong National Park protects a string of saltwater lagoons which are protected from the Southern Ocean by the sweeping sand dunes of the Younghusband Peninsula”

[http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/parks/Find\\_a\\_Park/Browse\\_by\\_region/Limestone\\_Coast/Coorong\\_National\\_Park](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/parks/Find_a_Park/Browse_by_region/Limestone_Coast/Coorong_National_Park)

**Victor Harbour** (Conservation Parks around):

[http://www.tourismvictorharbor.com.au/conservation\\_parks.html](http://www.tourismvictorharbor.com.au/conservation_parks.html)

**Fleurieu Peninsula:** Bird Watching in South Australia: [http://www.outdoorssa.com.au/BW\\_Pages/bw\\_fleurieu.htm](http://www.outdoorssa.com.au/BW_Pages/bw_fleurieu.htm)  
Lists some Conservation Parks and Reserves also

**Yorke Peninsula:** <http://www.southaustralia.com/regions/yorke-peninsula-parks-wildlife.aspx>

[http://www.data-environment.sa.gov.au/marineparks/pdfs/MP13\\_LYP/MP13\\_Fig9\\_Env\\_A3\\_Jul10.pdf](http://www.data-environment.sa.gov.au/marineparks/pdfs/MP13_LYP/MP13_Fig9_Env_A3_Jul10.pdf)

**Kangaroo Island.** Basic facts: 15km from the mainland ; 3<sup>rd</sup> largest sand island off the coast of Australia; 155km long, 55km wide; home to 4,400 people ; seven times the size of Singapore.

<http://www.australiangeographic.com.au/journal/kangaroo-island-where-the-wild-things-are.htm>

<http://www.southaustralia.com/regions/kangaroo-island.aspx>

Kangaroo Island Birdlife: <http://www.exceptionalkangarooisland.com/island-wildlife-birds.php>

<http://www.tourkangarooisland.com.au/wildlife/p354.aspx>

Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia. Kangaroo Island:

[http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/parks/Find\\_a\\_Park/Browse\\_by\\_region/Kangaroo\\_Island](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/parks/Find_a_Park/Browse_by_region/Kangaroo_Island)

### **Eyre Peninsula:**

Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia. Eyre Peninsula:

[http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/parks/Find\\_a\\_Park/Browse\\_by\\_region/Eyre\\_Peninsula](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/parks/Find_a_Park/Browse_by_region/Eyre_Peninsula)

[http://i.southaustralia.com/uk/pdf/Eyre\\_VisitorGuide\\_07.pdf](http://i.southaustralia.com/uk/pdf/Eyre_VisitorGuide_07.pdf) (Quite a large file)

**Head of Bight / Great Australian Bight:**

[http://www.sawhalecentre.com/head\\_of\\_the\\_bight.html](http://www.sawhalecentre.com/head_of_the_bight.html)

<http://www.ceduna.net/site/page.cfm?u=503>

**Western Australia:** Basic Notes to date:

WA Islands: [http://www.australianexplorer.com/western\\_australia\\_islands.htm](http://www.australianexplorer.com/western_australia_islands.htm)

Moving from Western Australian border – Northern Territory:

**South Coast Region:** South Coast Region is richly endowed with islands; 77 are 20 ha or larger, while there are numerous smaller islands. The Archipelago of the Recherche Nature Reserve has more than 230 islands, islets and rocks. A few of these islands are:

Shelter Island (known locally as Mutton Bird Island, this is actually the name of a nearby islet):

Very close to mainland: 130 metres off-shore. (flesh-footed shearwaters, penguins)

Coffin Island (part of Two Peoples Bay Nature Reserve): 300 metres offshore: Great-winged petrel (major colony), flesh-footed shearwater, little penguin, little shearwater, and other seabirds

Breaksea Island: Less than 5kms off Flinders Peninsula: Little penguin, major colony; Flesh-footed shearwater, minor colony; great-winged petrel.

Eclipse Island: Important Bird Area around 15kms off the coast (Albany) Supports over 1% of the world's breeding population of Flesh-footed Shearwaters (6000-8000 pairs) and Great-winged Petrels (10,000-15,000 pairs). Other birds include Wedge-tail and little shearwaters, Caspian terns, Pacific gulls.

Archipelago of the Recherche. About 230 islands, islets and rocks; many of the smaller ones are un-named. Many very important islands, seabird breeding. Stretch 230 kilometres (143 mi) from East to West and up to 50 kilometres (31 mi) off-shore. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archipelago\\_of\\_the\\_Recherche](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archipelago_of_the_Recherche)

**Warren Region:** Few islands occur in Warren Region. Four are 20 ha or larger and there are some smaller islands, three of which are located within inlets.

Quagering Island: Hugging the coast near Windy Harbour: Flesh-footed shearwater, little penguin and other seabirds breed there.

Chatham Island: One kilometre offshore: little penguin and flesh-footed shearwater breed there

Saddle Island: One kilometre offshore: Flesh-footed shearwater and little shearwater reported breeding

Sandy Island: Approx thirty kilometres offshore. Major flesh-footed shearwater colony, other seabirds.

**South West Region:** Very few islands are located within South West Region. None are 20 ha or larger.

Hamelin Island: Seabird breeding. Close to mainland and boat launching area - receives much visitation.

Saint Alouarn Islands: Seabird breeding. Ranging from 1.5 – 9km's offshore:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St\\_Alouarn\\_Islands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Alouarn_Islands)

**Swan Region:** Swan Region has only three islands 20 ha or larger

Penguin Island: Major little penguin and other seabird breeding island. 700metres from the coastline of Rockingham (near Perth)

**Shoalwater Bay islets** (Bird, Seal): Seabird breeding : Mainland

Carnac Island: Important seabird colonies Approx 10kms offshore

Rottneest Island: 16 km off the coast of Fremantle – 18kms due west of Perth: Perth city extends a long distance from Perth CBD, both north and south, hugging the Indian Ocean coast. Perth's Swan River is a broad waterway connecting Fremantle to central Perth. Perth Beach areas extend along the Indian Ocean Coast as mostly one long stretch of beach. [http://www.discoverwest.com.au/western\\_australia/](http://www.discoverwest.com.au/western_australia/)

Birds of Rottneest: CSIRO: [http://www.publish.csiro.au/?act=view\\_file&file\\_id=MU932030.pdf](http://www.publish.csiro.au/?act=view_file&file_id=MU932030.pdf)

<http://birdingwa.iinet.net.au/sites/rotnneest.htm>

**Midwest Region:** There are 17 islands 20 ha or larger in the Midwest Region; however, there are numerous smaller ones, many of which have high biodiversity values. Many Islands in this area important to seabirds: Some of the more significant – and close to the mainland are:

Bernier Dorre and Koks Islands: Bernier and Dorre Island Nature Reserve

Pelican, Faure, Dirk Hartog and Salutation Islands.

The islands in Freycinet Estuary

South Shark Bay : Slope, Friday, Lefebre, Charlie, Freycinet, Double and Baudin Islands

Shark Bay is a World Heritage Area with many areas important to seabirds: Almost all are used by seabirds for breeding, though some are more important than others.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_islands\\_in\\_Shark\\_Bay](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_islands_in_Shark_Bay)

Shark Bay, Birds of Shark Bay (240species) : <http://www.sharkbay.org/default.aspx?WebPageID=119>



Islands between Dongara and Lancelin: The following Islands are all relatively close to the mainland and significant seabird (a number of them also sealion) breeding sites.

Wedge Island (On Mainland); Whitlock Island: (Hugs the mainland) Lancelin Island  
Buller Island (human visitation high) Boullanger Island (High recreational use from Jurien)  
Edwards Island Favorite Island Escape Island Whittell Island  
Sandland Island Tern and Osprey islands  
Island Groups: Green Islands Beagle Islands Cervantes Islands Fisherman Islands

**Pilbara Region**: There are 101 islands 20 ha or larger in the Pilbara, plus many smaller ones. The following Islands are all relatively close to the mainland and significant seabird breeding sites:

Tent Island: (Joined to mainland at low tide) Roberts Island (Narrow channel to mainland)  
Doole Island Y Island Bedout Island North Turtle Island  
Thevenard Island Sholl Island Frazer Island (Surrounded by Ningaloo Marine Park)  
Onslow Area: Airlie Island Bessieres Island Serrurier Island Locker Island

Island Groups: Muiron Islands: (Significant tourist and local use)

Dampier Archipelago: A very important island group with many high biodiversity conservation.

[http://www.australiasnorthwest.com/Destinations\\_of\\_the\\_North\\_West/The\\_Pilbara/Dampier\\_Archipelago](http://www.australiasnorthwest.com/Destinations_of_the_North_West/The_Pilbara/Dampier_Archipelago)

Lake McCloud (Mainland): Carnarvon area Important area for seabirds such as little terns.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake\\_Macleod](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Macleod)

**Kimberly Region**: There are 343 islands 20 ha or larger in the Kimberley and numerous smaller ones.

The following is those islands/areas in the region that are all relatively close to the mainland and significant seabird breeding sites:

Roebuck Bay (Broome): Little terns

species is reported to breed on the mainland of far southern Western Australia (Higgins & Davies 1996; Johnstone & Storr 1998). [http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon\\_id=814](http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=814)  
<http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/mbp/north-west/publications/pubs/northwest-report-card-seabirds.pdf>

Lacepede Islands: are group of four small islands situated on a large platform reef that lies 19 km off the west coast off the Dampier Peninsula, from which they are separated by the Lacepede Channel. (Visited by tourist charter boats) West and Middle Islands provide habitat to one of the largest breeding colonies of Lesser Frigate Birds (Fregata ariel) and Brown Booby (Sula leucogaster) in the Indian Ocean.

<http://www.oceandots.com/indian/kimberley/lacepede.php>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lacepede\\_Islands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lacepede_Islands)

Low Rocks and Sterna Island : Close to coast near Mitchell Plateau (far north Kimberly region)

Important Bird Area: These small islets support more than 1% of the world population of Roseate Terns with over 4000 breeding pairs using the site. Other seabirds include Crested and Lesser Crested Terns and Pied Cormorants. <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=23921>

[http://www.geodata.us/australia\\_names\\_maps/aumaps.php?fid=324243&f=318&name=Sterna%20Island](http://www.geodata.us/australia_names_maps/aumaps.php?fid=324243&f=318&name=Sterna%20Island)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Low\\_Rocks\\_and\\_Sterna\\_Island\\_Important\\_Bird\\_Area](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Low_Rocks_and_Sterna_Island_Important_Bird_Area)

Lesueur Island : The 58 ha Lesueur Island lies around 10 km northwest from Cape Rulhieres and Koolama.

The majority of the above information with regards to seabirds and important island locations of Western Australia was sourced from the following readings:

Species group report card– seabirds. Supporting the draft marine bioregional plan for the North-west Marine Region, prepared under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. Commonwealth of Australia 2011.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/mbp/north-west/publications/pubs/northwest-report-card-seabirds.pdf>

Status Performance Assessment: Biodiversity Conservation on Western Australian Islands. Phase I - Conservation Commission of Western Australia. Approved at Conservation Commission meeting, 11th May 2009 (Further details are available at: [www.conservation.wa.gov.au](http://www.conservation.wa.gov.au).) Reading Accessed at:

<http://conservation.wa.gov.au/media/8611/islands%20spa%20-%20may%2013th%202009%20-%20final.pdf>

Status Performance Assessment: Biodiversity Conservation on Western Australian Islands. Phase II – Kimberly Islands, Final Report. Conservation Commission of Western Australia. April 2010.

[http://conservation.wa.gov.au/media/8919/final%20version\\_14april2010.pdf](http://conservation.wa.gov.au/media/8919/final%20version_14april2010.pdf)

Attachment: Migratory Marine Bird (sea and shorebird) sites around Australia's coastline (Author: K. Smith)

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**Northern Territory:** The Northern Territory has three coastlines adjacent to different oceanographic water masses. The western side abuts the Timor Sea, the northern side the Arafura Sea and the eastern side the Gulf of Carpentaria (1). The Territory has a total of 398 islands, of which 215 are larger than 20 hectares: A large proportion of these islands occur within four major archipelagos; the Crocodile (17 islands), Wessel and Cunningham (21 islands), English Company (11 islands) and the Sir Edward Pellew (30 islands) groups. The northern coastline of Australia is extremely important for many groups of aquatic birds. Areas around the Northern Territory coasts and islands (moving from WA/NT to Qld border) include:

### ***WA/NT Border to Arnhem Land***

Anson Bay to Fog Bay – “one of the most important areas in the Northern Territory for colonial waterbird breeding and aggregation. The floodplains of both the Daly and Finniss River each support a single colony of more than 10 000 waterbirds, with a further 16 smaller colonies in the vicinity (e.g. on the Moyle and Little Moyle rivers). All waterbird species that nest colonially in the Northern Territory (except glossy ibis) are represented in significant numbers in one or more of these colonies” (2:pg 200).

Beagle Gulf – Darwin Harbour, Bynoe Harbour, Shoal Bay and the Adelaide River estuary support nationally significant nesting and/or foraging aggregations of seabirds, waterbirds and shorebirds. Black-naped tern, little tern and eastern reef egret breed on Bare Sand (Bynoe Harbour), south west of Darwin.

Bathurst and Melville Islands (Collectively known as the Tiwi Islands). “The Tiwi Islands lie 20 km north of Darwin and include Australia’s second and fifth largest islands - Melville and Bathurst Islands, respectively”. The Islands are separated by approximately two kilometres and Melville Island has a population of around 1000 people, whilst Bathurst’s population is around 1500. “Five seabird breeding colonies are reported on small off-shore islands within this site. Counts of about 60,000 Crested Terns in one colony on Seagull Island, off the north-west coast of Melville Island, are internationally significant (>1% global population) and believed to be the world’s largest breeding colony of this species...”(3:pg 281).

Van Diemen Gulf – “the estuaries and floodplains on the southern shores of the Van Diemen Gulf (including Chambers Bay and the Adelaide, Mary, and West, South and East Alligator rivers) provide extensive shorebird and waterbird feeding habitat, and support one of the most important areas for colonial waterbird breeding in the Northern Territory (with seven significant colonies). The single largest colony of waterbirds occurs on the Adelaide River and is likely to support around 30 000 birds, predominantly egrets, herons and cormorants” (2:pg201)

### ***Arnhem Land:***

Cobourg Peninsula: a number of small islands off Cobourg Peninsula

Croker Island: Islands surrounding eg: Lawson, Templer, Oxley, Grant

### ***West Arnhem:***

North Goulburn Island.

Mainland beach just east of Guion Point

Haul Round Island, Boucat Bay (off Maningrida coast). One of the most significant seabird colonies in NT.

Castlereagh Bay to Boucaut Bay – “some of the largest flocks of migratory shorebirds in the Northern Territory (with counts of more than 30 000 birds) have been recorded in Boucaut and Castlereagh bays... Shorebirds and waterbirds make use of the extensive mangrove, intertidal mudflat, floodplain, sandy and rocky beach and headland habitats in the area.....There are significant roosts for seabirds.....the coast and on inshore islands (e.g. False Point, Crocodile Island, Yabooma Island)” (2:pg 202).

### ***East Arnhem:***

Islands in the: Wessels, English Company and Bromby Island chains. ie:

Wessel Island chain supports internationally significant nesting sites for some 10 000–30 000 seabirds

Number of Islands off Flinders Peninsula, eg: Garalja, Elcho Island

North-west Gulf of Carpentaria coast / Cape Arnhem/Nhulunbuy area: – “this area supports a large number of nationally and internationally significant nesting and roosting aggregations of seabirds. Particularly large colonial seabird breeding colonies occur on the islands north of the Gove Peninsula....

Higginson Islet, off Nhulunbuy: “located at the northern end of a chain of islands running north from Nhulunbuy. With 5 species (3 breeding in nationally significant numbers) and active for most of the year, it is an extremely significant seabird colony and probably the most important in the NT”.

Islands north of Nhulunbuy ie: Veronica Island, Forlsche Rock, East Bremer Islet & chain of rock islands extending for 3 kms to the south, South East Islet.

Granite Islands, Melville Bay: "Chain of 4 small rock islands and a few isolated rock outcrops in Melville Bay close to the township of Gove".

Mainland beach, south of Cape Arnhem: Wide sand ocean beach with extensive dunes. Small Little Tern colony reported by M. Stevens (PWCNT, Nhulunbuy).

Mainland 2-3kms south of Mt. Alexander: Sand beach, along mainland coast, with scattered rocks, coral..

Cape Shield                      Isle Woodah                      Nicol Island

Bickerton Island (in between mainland and Groote Eylandt): North/south chain of islands surrounding

Groote Eylandt and surrounds – "the eastern coast of Groote Eylandt and numerous offshore islands, particularly to the north and east, host nationally significant sites for the colonial breeding and roosting of seabirds" ( pg: 203)

Numbulwar area: Mainland - coast sand-spit, just north of the town of Numbulwar.  
Islands: Minintirri (NE), Sandy (SE)

Maria Island, Limmen Bight. (16kms from mainland) Has one of "the largest Silver Gull colonies in the Top End, although it is still small by southern standards.. Eastern (ocean) side well used for seabird roosting and the island has reasonable numbers of shorebirds. Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagle seen breeding..."

Sir Edward Pellew Group of Islands (SW corner of Gulf of Carpentaria). Larger islands in the group include: South West Island (600 metres off mainland), West Island (3kms off mainland), Centre Island (5kms), Vanderlin Island (5.5km) and North Island(25kms). There are many seabird breeding sites throughout the thirty islands that make up the Sir Edward Pellew Island Group. "Large numbers of seabirds inhabit the Barrany (North Island) National Park, Cape Pellew and the outer islands of the Sir Edward Pellew Group. The islands provide one of the most important areas for colonial seabird breeding in the Northern Territory..."

Mainland: SW Gulf of Carpentaria:

"..the mainland coast provides extensive and diverse habitat for large numbers of shorebirds and waterbirds. The mouth of the McArthur River is an important staging point for migratory birds" (2:pg 203). This area is part of quite a long sandy coastline starting at the eastern end of Port McArthur and extending past the Queensland border, which has quite a number of Little Tern colonies, particularly on the sand spits at the mouths of creeks and rivers. Areas identified here include:

Pelican Spit: (Mainland opposite Vanderlin island)

Spit near mouth of Stockyard Creek (east of Robinson River)

Sand Spit Island, between the mouth of Rosie Creek and Bing Bong Station, "A 500+m long....sand island that is only a few hundred metres offshore and becomes joined to the mainland at very low tides.

The majority of the information on bird areas sourced from the readings one (1) and two (2):

(1) Technical Report. The Distribution and Status of Colonial Breeding Seabirds in The Northern Territory. Ray Chatto 2001. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. ISBN 07245 27885.

[http://www.nt.gov.au/nreta/publications/wildlife/science/pdf/2001\\_seabirds\\_rpt70.pdf](http://www.nt.gov.au/nreta/publications/wildlife/science/pdf/2001_seabirds_rpt70.pdf)

\*The distribution and status of colonial breeding seabirds in the NT Appendix B – Confirmed colonies (pages 99-177)

\*\*For a visual image of these sites– see Page 13; Figure 3. Location of colonies with differing numbers of birds:

(2) Appendix D6. North Marine Region Protected Species. Group Report Cards: Bird

<http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/mbp/publications/north/pubs/profile-appendixd6.pdf>

(3) Tiwi Islands: Sites of Conservation Significance. Northern Territory Government.

[http://www.nt.gov.au/nreta/environment/conservation/pdf/09\\_tivi.pdf](http://www.nt.gov.au/nreta/environment/conservation/pdf/09_tivi.pdf)

The natural occurrence of northern quolls *Dasyurus hallucatus* on islands of the Northern Territory: assessment of refuges from the threat posed by cane toads *Bufo marinus*. Report to The Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust. John Woinarski, Brooke Rankmore, Alaric Fisher, Kym Brennan and Damian Milne. December 2007. [http://www.nt.gov.au/nreta/wildlife/programs/quoll/pdf/quolls\\_nt\\_islands.pdf](http://www.nt.gov.au/nreta/wildlife/programs/quoll/pdf/quolls_nt_islands.pdf)

\*See Table 1 (pages 15-20 for distances of some islands):

Introduced Animals on Northern Territory Islands: improving Australia's ability to protect its island habitats from feral animals. Final Report For the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage. Prepared by: Brooke Rankmore. The Northern Territory Government (2005).

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/publications/pubs/nt-islands-report.pdf>

## References

### Queensland

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- (2) Horn Island: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horn\\_Island,\\_Queensland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horn_Island,_Queensland)
- (3) Thursday Island: <http://www.cooktownandcapeyork.com/go/cape/thursday-island>
- (4) Thursday Island; Tropical North Coast Qld: <http://www.queenslandholidays.com.au/destinations/tropical-north-queensland/places-to-visit/thursday-island/index.cfm>
- (5) Cape York Australia: [http://www.solarnavigator.net/geography/cape\\_york\\_australia.htm](http://www.solarnavigator.net/geography/cape_york_australia.htm)
- (6) The Great Barrier Reef ; Aust. Govt.; Dept Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities: <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/world/great-barrier-reef/information.html>
- (7) Great Barrier Reef General Reference Map. Aust Govt, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority: [http://www.reefhq.com.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0009/18783/SDC2004120620Sept200420General20Reference.pdf](http://www.reefhq.com.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/18783/SDC2004120620Sept200420General20Reference.pdf)
- (8) Seabirds and Shorebirds in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area in a Changing Climate: A Workshop Report. Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority ISBN 978-1-876945-72-5  
[http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0006/4101/sea-birds-and-shore-birds-2008.pdf](http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/4101/sea-birds-and-shore-birds-2008.pdf)
- (9) Charlotte Bay: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princess\\_Charlotte\\_Bay](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princess_Charlotte_Bay)
- (10) Charlotte Bay; Royal Geographical Society of Queensland: <http://www.rgsq.org.au/rgsqsite/14-144c.htm>
- (11) Cooktown Region: [http://www.mungumby.com/index.php/visiting\\_cooktown/](http://www.mungumby.com/index.php/visiting_cooktown/)
- (12) Cairns Planning Area Offshore region map, Qld Govt:  
[http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0010/3025/gbrmpa\\_Cairns\\_Planning\\_Area\\_Overview\\_Map\\_2008.pdf](http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/3025/gbrmpa_Cairns_Planning_Area_Overview_Map_2008.pdf)
- (13) Upolu Cay; Great Barrier Reef Marine Authority:  
<http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/visit-the-reef/site-specific-management/upolu-cay-and-reef-site-management-arrangements>
- (14) Qld Govt; Franklin Group: <http://www.derm.qld.gov.au/parks/frankland-group/about.html>
- (15) Hinchinbrook Planning Area; Australian Government, Queensland:  
[http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0014/3326/gbrmpa\\_Hinchinbrook\\_Planning\\_Area\\_Map\\_2004.pdf](http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/3326/gbrmpa_Hinchinbrook_Planning_Area_Map_2004.pdf)
- (16) Family Islands: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family\\_Islands\\_National\\_Park](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family_Islands_National_Park)
- (17) Hinchinbrook Island National Park.; Qld Govt <http://www.derm.qld.gov.au/parks/hinchinbrook/index.html>
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- (19) Magnetic Island, Qld Govt: <http://www.derm.qld.gov.au/parks/magnetic-island/about.html>
- (20) Townsville: <http://www.auinfo.com/Townsville.html>
- (21) Whitsunday Planning Area Map. Aust Govt; Great Barrier Reef Marine Authority:  
[http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0013/3343/gbrmpa\\_Whitsunday\\_Planning\\_Area\\_Settings\\_Map\\_2008.pdf](http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0013/3343/gbrmpa_Whitsunday_Planning_Area_Settings_Map_2008.pdf)  
Map accessed from home page:  
<http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/zoning-permits-and-plans/plans-of-management/whitsunday-plan-of-management>
- (22) Great Barrier Reef; Location Map: <http://www.greatbarrierreef.org/>
- (23) Coral Sea Conservation Zone; Aust. Govt; Dept Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities: <http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/coral-sea.html>
- (24) Introduction to the Whitsundays; 100 magic miles: <http://www.100magicmiles.com/index.php/intro-to-whitsundays.html>
- (25) Whitsunday Islands National Park ; Air Whitsundays: <http://www.airwhitsunday.com.au/thewhitsundayislands.html>
- (26) Whitsundays Island National Park; Qld Govt: <http://www.derm.qld.gov.au/parks/whitsunday-islands/index.html>
- (27) Yacht charter in the Whitsunday Islands; Lists Island groups: <http://www.buy2bye.com/fishing/yacht-charter-in-the-whitsunday-islands/>
- (28) Whitsundays Island National Park (boating restrictions and nesting seabirds); Qld Govt:  
<http://www.derm.qld.gov.au/parks/parks-whitsundays/about.html>
- (29) Guidelines for Managing Visitation to Seabird Breeding Islands. Prepared by WBM Oceanics Australia and Gordon Claridge for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority And Environment Australia-Biodiversity Group. Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority 1997. ISBN 0 642 23029 3  
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- (30) Great Barrier Reef Marine Authority; Zoning, Permits and Plans: <http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/zoning-permits-and-plans/special-management-areas>
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