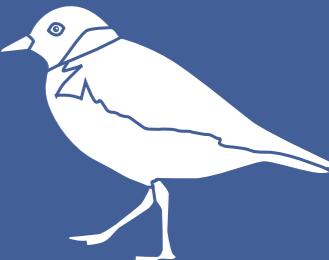


Shorebird breeding areas

BOOMER BAY



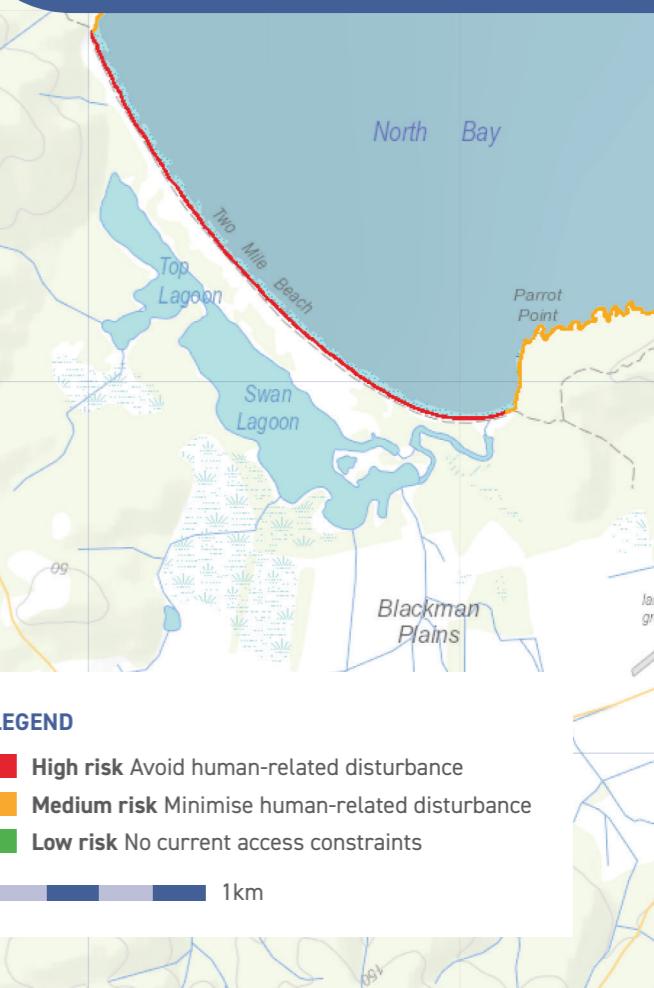
USING THE LISTMAP LAYER

1. Visit maps.thelist.tas.gov.au
2. Click Layers
3. Click Add layer
4. Search **Bird breeding**
5. Click to add layer to map

For advice on access, responding to injured birds, or other queries, contact tasmania@birdlife.org.au and/or eric.woehler@gmail.com

Marine farming operators requiring access to collect specific pieces of marine debris should seek advice from BirdLife Tasmania through either of the above email addresses.

Bird breeding season:
1 September to 31 March



LEGEND

- High risk**: Avoid human-related disturbance
- Medium risk**: Minimise human-related disturbance
- Low risk**: No current access constraints

1km

The Bird breeding habitat and access recommendations LISTmap layer is a collaborative project between the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania's Marine Resources, BirdLife Tasmania, NRM South and the Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council through the Tasmanian Smart Seafood Partnership project, and the Tasmanian Oyster Company.

Bird breeding habitat and access recommendations from www.thelist.tas.gov.au ©State of Tasmania



strong

Shorebird breeding areas BOOMER BAY

EASTERN HOODED PLOVER

Eastern Hooded Plovers are a small plover with a black head, face and neck. The bill is red with a black tip, the underparts are white and the legs are orange-pink. A red eye ring circles the dark eye. Males and females are similar in appearance. The juveniles have a sandy-coloured head that becomes speckled during the winter.

In Tasmania, Eastern Hooded Plovers are typically found on high-wave energy beaches year-round, where they nest above the high-tide line and forage at the water's edge.



BAY

HELP PROTECT OUR BIRDS

sensitivity of foreshore coastal bird breeding habitat in Tasmania, with a focus on coastal areas near marine farming operations.

The mapped foreshore is divided into different coloured line maps (red, orange and green) that indicate the risk/vulnerability of the bird breeding/nesting habitat to human-related disturbance during their breeding season (nominally 1 September to 31 March). The line maps are intended to be used as a tool to assist managers and stakeholders in the identification of sensitive foreshore bird breeding habitat. The maps are based on surveys undertaken since 1992/93 by

SCANNED BY OVER

The adult male Red-capped Plover has a bright reddish chestnut crown and nape, and the wings are grey brown. There is a short black band running down from the chestnut nape to the sides of the breast and a black line from the bill through and past the eye. The eyes, legs and bill are black. The female is duller in colour, particularly on the head. Juveniles are smaller than the adults. In Tasmania, in addition to coastal areas, Red-capped Plovers may also be found around



tool to assist managers and stakeholders in the identification of sensitive foreshore

- bird breeding habitat. The maps are based on surveys undertaken since 1992/93 by BirdLife Tasmania.
- **WHAT'S NOT INCLUDED?** Information on migratory shorebirds that utilise foreshore feeding and roosting areas has not been included.
- Presence of raptor species or nests has not been included. Information on penguin colonies that may be in dunes immediately behind beaches has not been included.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Breeding/nesting sites for six species, comprising:

- Beach-nesting resident shorebird
 - Hooded Plover, *Thinornis ruber*
 - Red-capped Plover, *Charadrius ruficapillus*
 - Australian Pied Oystercatcher, *Haematopus longirostris*
 - Sooty Oystercatcher, *Haematopus fuliginosus*
 - Two species of small terns
 - Fairy Tern, *Sternula nereis*



FAIRY TERN

Fairy Terns are very small seabirds that nest on sandy beaches around Tasmania. They have a white forehead with a black crown and a black stripe that ends at the eye. They have a yellow-orange bill, the wings are a silvery grey and their very short legs are dull orange. During the breeding season, adults are often seen carrying a fish to the nest to feed their partner or their chicks. In flight, the tail can appear forked. Males and females are similar in appearance. Juveniles have a sooty-grey cap and their bills are a dull orange-grey to black in colour.

Fairy Terns are very small seabirds that nest on sandy beaches around Tasmania. They have a white forehead with a black crown and a black stripe that ends at the eye. They have a yellow-orange bill, the wings are a silvery grey and their very short legs are dull orange. During the breeding season, adults are often seen carrying a fish to the nest to feed their partner or their chicks. In flight, the tail can appear forked. Males and females are similar in appearance. Juveniles have a sooty-grey cap and their bills are a dull orange-grey to black in colour.



A close-up photograph of a Little Tern, framed by a thick blue circle. The bird is standing on a light-colored, textured surface, likely sand. It is shown from the side, facing towards the right. Its plumage is white on the body and wings, with a distinct black cap on its head. It has a long, thin, yellow beak with a dark tip and orange legs with black-tipped toes. The background is blurred, showing more of the same textured surface.

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Little Terns are very similar in appearance to Fairy Terns, with a black crown and a black stripe that extends past the eye to the base of the bill. They have a white forehead and a yellow bill, and as with Fairy Terns, their wings are a silvery grey and their very short legs are dull orange. Males and females are similar in appearance. During the breeding season, adults are often seen carrying a fish to the nest to feed their partner or their chicks. In flight, the tail can appear forked. Juveniles have a sooty-grey cap and their bills are a dull orange-grey to black in colour.



SOOTY OYSTERCATCHER

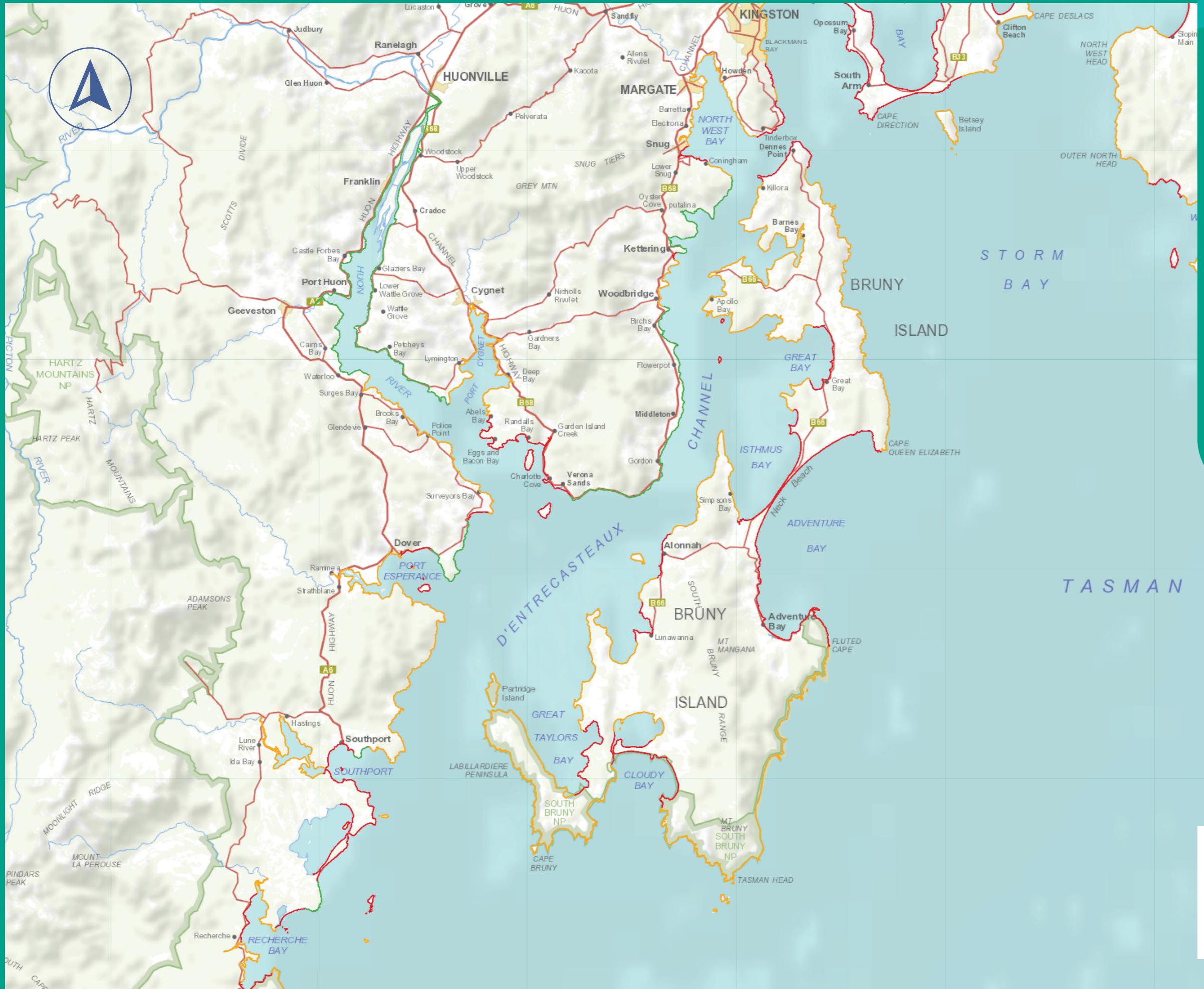


Oystercatchers

AUSTRALIAN PIED OYSTERCATCHER

Australian Pied Oystercatchers are a medium-sized shorebird with a black head, chest and wings, and a white belly. Their long bill is an orange-red and their eyes and legs are red. Males and females are similar in appearance. Juveniles have a brownish-red bill with a dark tip, brown eyes and their legs are grey rather than red; young birds have speckled wing feathers. Pied Oystercatchers are predominantly coastal birds that are present year-round, and are also found in coastal lagoons, saltmarshes and





Shorebird breeding areas D'ENTRECASTEAUX CHANNEL & HUON RIVER

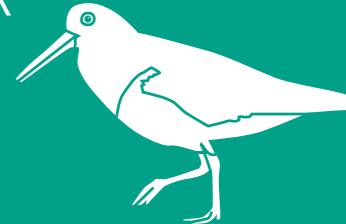
USING THE LISTMAP LAYER

1. Visit maps.thelist.tas.gov.au
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5. Click + to add layer to map

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Bird breeding season:
1 September to 31 March



The Bird breeding habitat and access recommendations LISTmap layer is a collaborative project between the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania's Marine Resources, BirdLife Tasmania, NRM South and the Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council through the Tasmanian Smart Seafood Partnership project, and the Tasmanian Oyster Company.

Bird breeding habitat and access recommendations from www.thelist.tas.gov.au ©State of Tasmania



Oystercatchers

Terns



AUSTRALIAN PIED OYSTERCATCHER

Australian Pied Oystercatchers are a medium-sized shorebird with a black head, chest and wings, and a white belly. Their long bill is an orange-red and their eyes and legs are red. Males and females are similar in appearance. Juveniles have a brownish-red bill with a dark tip, brown eyes and their legs are grey rather than red; young birds have speckled wing feathers. Pied Oystercatchers are predominantly coastal birds that are present year-round, and are also found in coastal lagoons, saltmarshes and estuaries around Tasmania.



SOOTY OYSTERCATCHER

Sooty Oystercatchers are very similar in appearance to the closely-related Pied Oystercatcher. They bodies are entirely black, with a long red bill, red eye and legs. Juveniles are duller in colouring, their legs are grey and their bill is brownish-red bill with a dark tip. Sooty Oystercatchers predominantly breed on rocky foreshores and on islands around the Tasmanian coast, and join roosting Pied Oystercatchers during the Winter months.



FAIRY TERN

Fairy Terns are very small seabirds that nest on sandy beaches around Tasmania. They have a white forehead with a black crown and a black stripe that ends at the eye. They have a yellow-orange bill, the wings are a silvery grey and their very short legs are dull orange. During the breeding season, adults are often seen carrying a fish to the nest to feed their partner or their chicks. In flight, the tail can appear forked. Males and females are similar in appearance. Juveniles have a sooty-grey cap and their bills are a dull orange-grey to black in colour.



LITTLE TERN

Little Terns are very similar in appearance to Fairy Terns, with a black crown and a black stripe that extends past the eye to the base of the bill. They have a white forehead and a yellow bill, and as with Fairy Terns, their wings are a silvery grey and their very short legs are dull orange. Males and females are similar in appearance. During the breeding season, adults are often seen carrying a fish to the nest to feed their partner or their chicks. In flight, the tail can appear forked. Juveniles have a sooty-grey cap and their bills are a dull orange-grey to black in colour.

WHAT'S NOT INCLUDED?

Information on non-migratory shorebirds that utilise foreshore feeding and roosting areas

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Information on migratory shorebirds that utilise foreshore feeding and roosting areas

HELP PROTECT OUR BIRDS

The Bird breeding habitat and access recommendations LiSTmap layer provides guidance regarding access to sensitive habitats during bird breeding seasons.



RED-CAPPED PLOVER

The adult male Red-capped Plover has a bright reddish-chestnut crown and nape, and the wings are grey-brown. There is a short black band running down from the chest across the belly, from the bill through to the sides of the breast and past the eye. The eyes, legs and bill are black. The forehead is duller in colour, particularly on the head. Juveniles are paler than the adults. In Tasmania, Red-capped Plovers may also be found around saltmarshes, coastal lagoons, saltmarshes and saltmarshes.

EASTERN HOODED PLOVER

Eastern Hooded Plovers are a small plover with a black head, face and neck. The bill is red with a black tip, the underparts are white and the legs are orange-pink. A red eye ring circles the dark eye. Males and females are similar in appearance. The juveniles have a sandy-coloured head that becomes speckled during the winter. In Tasmania, Eastern Hooded Plovers are typically found on high-wave energy beaches year-round, where they nest above the high-tide line and forage at the water's edge.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX CHANNEL & HUON RIVER



Plovers

Shorebird breeding areas D'ENTRECASTEAUX CHANNEL & HUON RIVER

This dataset maps the significance and sensitivity of foreshore coastal bird breeding habitat in Tasmania, with a focus on coastal areas near marine farming operations. The mapped foreshore is divided into different coloured line maps (red, orange and green) that indicate the risk/vulnerability of the bird breeding/nesting habitat to human related disturbance during their breeding season (nominally 1 September to 31 March).

The line maps are intended to be used as a tool to assist managers and stakeholders in the identification of sensitive foreshore bird breeding habitat. The maps are based on surveys undertaken since 1992/93 by BirdLife Tasmania.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Breeding/nesting sites for six species, comprising:

- Fairy Tern, *Sternula albifrons*
- Sooty Oystercatcher, *Haematopus fuliginosus*
- Australian Pied Oystercatcher, *Haematopus longirostris*
- Hooded Plover, *Charadrius cucullatus*
- Red-capped Plover, *Charadrius melanops*
- Beach-nesting resident shorebirds

WHAT'S NOT INCLUDED?

Information on migratory shorebirds that utilise foreshore feeding and roosting areas

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Information on non-migratory shorebirds that utilise foreshore feeding and roosting areas

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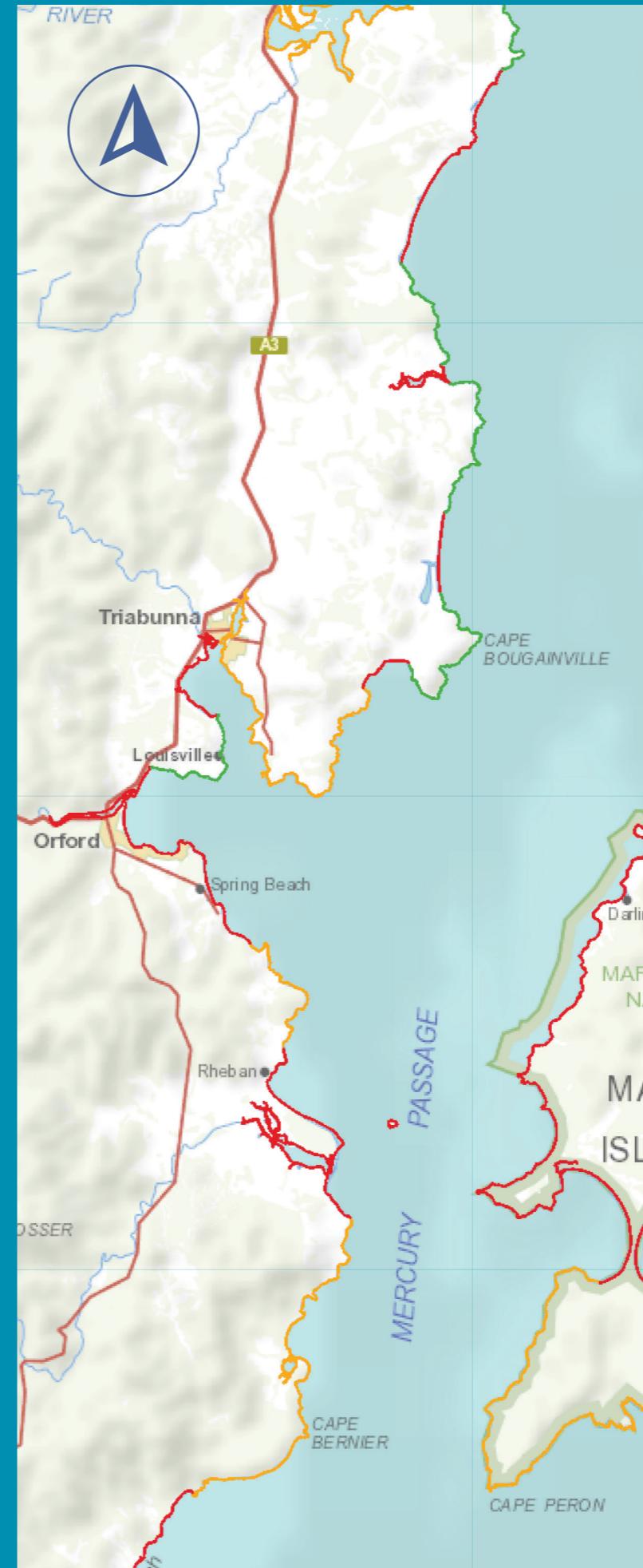
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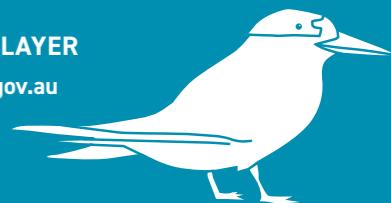
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Shorebird breeding areas GREAT OYSTER BAY & MERCURY PASSAGE

USING THE LISTMAP LAYER

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Bird breeding season:
1 September to 31 March



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Bird breeding habitat and access recommendations from www.thelist.tas.gov.au ©State of Tasmania



Oystercatchers

Terns



AUSTRALIAN PIED OYSTERCATCHER

Australian Pied Oystercatchers are a medium-sized shorebird with a black head, chest and wings, and a white belly. Their long bill is an orange-red and their eyes and legs are red. Males and females are similar in appearance. Juveniles have a brownish-red bill with a dark tip, brown eyes and their legs are grey rather than red; young birds have speckled wing feathers. Pied Oystercatchers are predominantly coastal birds that are present year-round, and are also found in coastal lagoons, saltmarshes and estuaries around Tasmania.

Sooty Oystercatchers are very similar in appearance to the closely-related Pied Oystercatcher. They bodies are entirely black, with a long red bill, red eye and legs. Juveniles are duller in colouring, their legs are grey and their bill is brownish-red bill with a dark tip. Sooty Oystercatchers predominantly breed on rocky foreshores and on islands around the Tasmanian coast, and join roosting Pied Oystercatchers during the Winter months.

Images © Eric J Wohler

Species identification text courtesy of BirdLife Tasmania.



SOOTY OYSTERCATCHER

This dataset maps the significance and sensitivity of foreshore coastal bird breeding habitat in Tasmania, with a focus on coastal areas near marine farming operations. The mapped foreshore is divided into different coloured line maps (red, orange and green) that indicate the risk/vulnerability of the bird breeding/nesting habitat to human-related disturbance during their breeding season (nominally 1 September to 31 March). The line maps are intended to be used as a tool to assist managers and stakeholders in the identification of sensitive foreshore bird breeding habitat. The maps are based on surveys undertaken since 1992/93 by BirdLife Tasmania.

WHAT'S NOT INCLUDED?

Information on migratory shorebirds that utilise foreshore feeding and roosting areas has not been included.

Presence of raptor species or nests has not been included. Information on seabird colonies that may be inunes immediately behind beaches has not been included.

The line maps are intended to be used as a tool to assist the seafood industry, community groups and other stakeholders in the identification of sensitive foreshore bird breeding habitat. If undertaken during foreshore bird breeding season, coastal marine debris collection and invasive plant removal) have the potential to disturb nesting shorebirds and terns.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Breeding/nesting sites for six species, comprising:

- Fairy Tern, *Sternula nereis*
- Little Tern, *Sternula albifrons*
- Sooty Oystercatcher, *Haematopus fuliginosus*
- Beach-nesting resident shorebirds
 - Hooded Plover, *Charadrius novaeseelandiae*
 - Red-capped Plover, *Charadrius ruficollis*
 - Australian Pied Oystercatcher, *Haematopus longirostris*



RED-CAPPED PLOVER

The adult male Red-capped Plover has a bright reddish-chestnut crown and nape, and the wings are grey-brown. There is a short black band running down from the chestnut nape to the sides of the breast and a black line from the bill through and past the eye. The eyes, legs and bill are black. The female is duller in colour, particularly on the head. Juveniles are paler than the adults. In Tasmania, Red-capped Plovers may also be found around marshes, coastal lagoons, saltmarshes and saltmarsh.



GREAT-BILLED PLOVER

The adult male Great-billed Plover has a short black band running down from the chestnut nape to the sides of the breast and a black line from the bill through and past the eye. The eyes, legs and bill are black. The female is duller in colour, particularly on the head. Juveniles are paler than the adults. In Tasmania, Great-billed Plovers may also be found around marshes, coastal lagoons, saltmarshes and saltmarsh.



FAIRY TERN

Fairy Terns are very small seabirds that nest on sandy beaches around Tasmania. They have a white forehead with a black crown and a black stripe that ends at the eye. They have a yellow-orange bill, the wings are a silvery grey and their very short legs are dull orange. During the breeding season, adults are often seen carrying a fish to the nest to feed their partner or their chicks. In flight, the tail can appear forked. Males and females are similar in appearance. Juveniles have a sooty-grey cap and their bills are a dull orange-grey to black in colour.



LITTLE TERN

Little Terns are very similar in appearance to Fairy Terns, with a black crown and a black stripe that extends past the eye to the base of the bill. They have a white forehead and a yellow bill, and as with Fairy Terns, their wings are a silvery grey and their very short legs are dull orange. Males and females are similar in appearance. During the breeding season, adults are often seen carrying a fish to the nest to feed their partner or their chicks. In flight, the tail can appear forked. Juveniles have a sooty-grey cap and their bills are a dull orange-grey to black in colour.



RED-CAPPED PLOVER

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Shorebird breeding areas GREAT OYSTER BAY & MERCURY PASSAGE

Plovers

EASTERN HOODED PLOVER
Eastern Hooded Plovers are a small plover with a black head, face and neck. The bill is red with a black tip, the underparts are white and the legs are orange-pink. A red eye ring circles the dark eye. Males and females are similar in appearance. The juveniles have a sandy-coloured head that becomes speckled during the winter. In Tasmania, Eastern Hooded Plovers are typically found on high-wave energy beaches year-round, where they nest above the high-tide line and forage at the water's edge.

HELP PROTECT OUR BIRDS

The Bird breeding habitat and access recommendations LiSTmap layer provides guidance regarding access to sensitive habitat during bird breeding season. The LiSTmap layer is intended to be used as a tool to assist the seafood industry, community groups and other stakeholders in the identification of sensitive foreshore activities (including shoreline clean-ups, marine debris collection and invasive plant removal) have the potential to disturb nesting shorebirds and terns.

RED-CAPPED PLOVER
The adult male Red-capped Plover has a bright reddish-chestnut crown and nape, and the wings are grey-brown. There is a short black band running down from the chestnut nape to the sides of the breast and a black line from the bill through and past the eye. The eyes, legs and bill are black. The female is duller in colour, particularly on the head. Juveniles are paler than the adults. In Tasmania, Red-capped Plovers may also be found around marshes, coastal lagoons, saltmarshes and saltmarsh.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?
This dataset maps the significance and sensitivity of foreshore coastal bird breeding habitat in Tasmania, with a focus on coastal areas near marine farming operations. The mapped foreshore is divided into different coloured line maps (red, orange and green) that indicate the risk/vulnerability of the bird breeding/nesting habitat to human-related disturbance during their breeding season (nominally 1 September to 31 March). The line maps are intended to be used as a tool to assist managers and stakeholders in the identification of sensitive foreshore bird breeding habitat. The maps are based on surveys undertaken since 1992/93 by BirdLife Tasmania.

WHAT'S NOT INCLUDED?
Information on migratory shorebirds that utilise foreshore feeding and roosting areas has not been included.

RED-CAPPED PLOVER
The adult male Red-capped Plover has a short black band running down from the chestnut nape to the sides of the breast and a black line from the bill through and past the eye. The eyes, legs and bill are black. The female is duller in colour, particularly on the head. Juveniles are paler than the adults. In Tasmania, Red-capped Plovers may also be found around marshes, coastal lagoons, saltmarshes and saltmarsh.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?
Breeding/nesting sites for six species, comprising:

- Fairy Tern, *Sternula nereis*
- Little Tern, *Sternula albifrons*
- Sooty Oystercatcher, *Haematopus fuliginosus*
- Beach-nesting resident shorebirds
 - Hooded Plover, *Charadrius novaeseelandiae*
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Breeding/nesting sites for six species, comprising:

- Fairy Tern, *Sternula nereis*
- Little Tern, *Sternula albifrons*
- Sooty Oystercatcher, *Haematopus fuliginosus*
- Beach-nesting resident shorebirds
 - Hooded Plover, *Charadrius novaeseelandiae*
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Shorebird breeding areas PORT ARTHUR & WEDGE BAY

USING THE LISTMAP LAYER

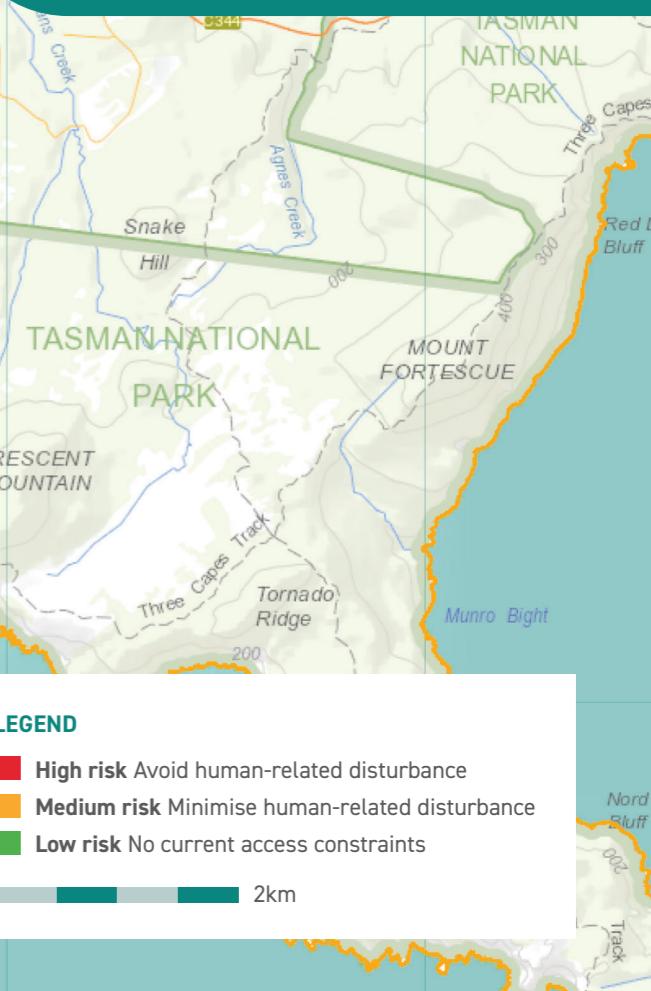
1. Visit maps.thelist.tas.gov.au
2. Click Layers
3. Click Add layer
4. Search Bird breeding
5. Click to add layer to map



For advice on access, responding to injured birds, or other queries, contact tasmania@birdlife.org.au and/or eric.woehler@gmail.com

Marine farming operators requiring access to collect specific pieces of marine debris should seek advice from BirdLife Tasmania through either of the above email addresses.

Bird breeding season:
1 September to 31 March



LEGEND

- High risk Avoid human-related disturbance
- Medium risk Minimise human-related disturbance
- Low risk No current access constraints

2km

The Bird breeding habitat and access recommendations LISTmap layer is a collaborative project between the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania's Marine Resources, BirdLife Tasmania, NRM South and the Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council through the Tasmanian Smart Seafood Partnership project, and the Tasmanian Oyster Company.

Bird breeding habitat and access recommendations from www.thelist.tas.gov.au ©State of Tasmania



Oystercatchers

Terns



AUSTRALIAN PIED OYSTERCATCHER

Australian Pied Oystercatchers are a medium-sized shorebird with a black head, chest and wings, and a white belly. Their long bill is an orange-red and their eyes and legs are red. Males and females are similar in appearance. Juveniles have a brownish-red bill with a dark tip, brown eyes and their legs are grey rather than red; young birds have speckled wing feathers. Pied Oystercatchers are predominantly coastal birds that are present year-round, and are also found in coastal lagoons, saltmarshes and estuaries around Tasmania.

SOOTY OYSTERCATCHER

Sooty Oystercatchers are very similar in appearance to the closely-related Pied Oystercatcher. They bodies are entirely black, with a long red bill, red eye and legs. Juveniles are duller in colouring, their legs are grey and their bill is brownish-red bill with a dark tip. Sooty Oystercatchers predominantly breed on rocky foreshores and on islands around the Tasmanian coast, and join roosting Pied Oystercatchers during the Winter months.



Images © Eric J Wohler

Species identification text courtesy of BirdLife Tasmania.



FAIRY TERN

Fairy Terns are very small seabirds that nest on sandy beaches around Tasmania. They have a white forehead with a black crown and a black stripe that ends at the eye. They have a yellow-orange bill, the wings are a silvery grey and their very short legs are dull orange. During the breeding season, adults are often seen carrying a fish to the nest to feed their partner or their chicks. In flight, the tail can appear forked. Males and females are similar in appearance. Juveniles have a sooty-grey cap and their bills are a dull orange-grey to black in colour.



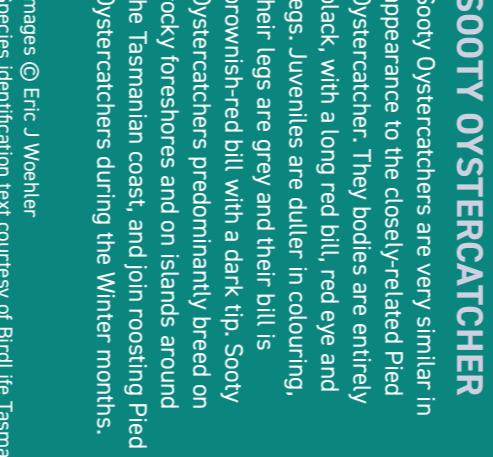
LITTLE TERN

Little Terns are very similar in appearance to Fairy Terns, with a black crown and a black stripe that extends past the eye to the base of the bill. They have a white forehead and a yellow bill, and as with Fairy Terns, their wings are a silvery grey and their very short legs are dull orange. Males and females are similar in appearance. During the breeding season, adults are often seen carrying a fish to the nest to feed their partner or their chicks. In flight, the tail has a sooty-grey cap and their bills are a dull orange-grey to black in colour.



RED-CAPPED PLOVER

The adult male Red-capped Plover has a bright reddish-chestnut crown and nape, and the wings are grey-brown. There is a short black band running down from the chestnut nape to the sides of the breast and past the eye. The eyes, legs and bill are black. The forehead is duller in colour, particularly on the head. Juveniles are paler than the adults. In Tasmania, they are typically found on high-wave energy beaches year-round, where they nest above the high-tide line and forage at the water's edge.



Images © Eric J Wohler

Species identification text courtesy of BirdLife Tasmania.

EASTERN HOODED PLOVER

Eastern Hooded Plovers are a small plover with a black head, face and neck. The bill is red with a black tip, the underparts are white and the legs are orange-pink. A red eye ring circles the dark eye. Males and females are similar in appearance. The juveniles have a sandy-coloured head that becomes speckled during the winter. In Tasmania, Eastern Hooded Plovers are typically found on high-wave energy beaches year-round, where they nest above the high-tide line and forage at the water's edge.

PLOVERS



This dataset maps the significance and sensitivity of foreshore coastal bird breeding habitat in Tasmania, with a focus on coastal areas near marine farming operations. The mapped foreshore is divided into green) that indicate the risk/vulnerability of the bird breeding/nesting habitat to human disturbance during their breeding season (nominally 1 September to 31 March).

The line maps are intended to be used as a tool to assist managers and stakeholders in the identification of sensitive foreshore bird breeding habitat. The maps are based on surveys undertaken since 1992/93 by BirdLife Tasmania.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Breeding/nesting sites for six species, comprising:
• Fairy Tern, *Sternula albifrons*
• Sooty Oystercatcher,
Haematopus fuliginosus
• Australian Pied Oystercatcher,
Haematopus longirostris
• Hooded Plover, *Charadrius cucullatus*
• Red-capped Plover, *Charadrius ruficollis*
• Beach-nesting resident shorebirds

Information on migratory shorebirds that utilise foreshore feeding and roosting areas has not been included.
Presence of raptor species or nests has not been included.
Colonies that may be in dunes immediately behind beachheads has not been included.
Information and guidelines when considering access to areas containing freshwater and Tasmania Coastal Works Manual.
Coastal Works Manual/Doumentation
doumentation_Motoks_Manual.pdf

This dataset maps the significance and sensitivity of foreshore coastal bird breeding habitat in Tasmania, with a focus on coastal areas near marine farming operations.

The mapped foreshore is divided into different coloured line maps (red, orange and green) that indicate the risk/vulnerability of the bird breeding/nesting habitat to human disturbance during their breeding season (nominally 1 September to 31 March).

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Shorebird breeding areas

PORT ARTHUR & WEDGE BAY

Eastern Hooded Plovers are a small plover with a black head, face and neck. The bill is red with a black tip, the underparts are white and the legs are orange-pink. A red eye ring circles the dark eye. Males and females are similar in appearance. The juveniles have a sandy-coloured head that becomes speckled during the winter. In Tasmania, Eastern Hooded Plovers are typically found on high-wave energy beaches year-round, where they nest above the high-tide line and forage at the water's edge.

HELP PROTECT OUR BIRDS

The Bird breeding habitat and access recommendations LiSTmap layer provides guidance regarding access to sensitive habitat during bird breeding seasons. The LiSTmap layer is intended to be used in the identification of sensitive foreshore community groups and other stakeholders in the identification of sensitive foreshore bird breeding habitat. If undertaken during foreshore bird breeding season, coastal activities (including shoreline clean-ups, marine debris collection and invasive plant removal) have the potential to disturb nesting shorebirds and terns.

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