

# **Small Southern Islands**

## **Conservation Management Statement**

**2002**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Coastcare funded the development of the management plan with assistance from the Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and Arts and the Marine and Coastal Community Network.

Research conducted by former Parks and Wildlife Service biologist, Nigel Brothers, forms the basis for much of the information on seabird distribution and abundance presented in the conservation management statement. Representatives from Birds Australia (Tasmania), also provided valuable information. Many other people have assisted in the preparation of this statement by providing comments on earlier drafts. Their time and efforts are gratefully acknowledged.

© Parks and Wildlife Service,  
Department of Tourism, Parks Heritage and Arts, 2002.

Published by: Parks and Wildlife Service,  
Department of Tourism, Parks Heritage and Arts,  
GPO Box 44,  
Hobart Tasmania 7001

## Contents

<b>Introduction</b>		1
<b>Section 1</b>	<b>Overview</b>	4
<b>Section 2</b>	<b>Values and Management Issues of the Islands</b>	7
2.1	The Friars	7
2.2	Courts Island	7
2.3	Partridge Island	8
2.4	Curlew Island	9
2.5	Charity Island	9
2.6	Hope Island	9
2.7	Faith Island	10
2.8	Green Island	10
2.9	Snake Island	11
2.10	Arch Rock	11
2.11	Southport Island and Reef	12
2.12	Blanche Rock	12
2.13	Actaeon Island	13
2.14	Sterile Island	13
2.15	Mewstone	14
2.16	Pedra Branca	14
2.17	Eddystone Rock	15
2.18	Chicken Island	15
2.19	Hen Island	16
2.20	Ile du Golfe	16
2.21	Louisa Island	17
2.22	De Witt Island	18
2.23	Flat Witch Island	18
2.24	Western Rocks	19
2.25	Maatsuyker Island	19
2.26	Walker Island	20
2.27	Flat Top Island	21
2.28	Round Top Island	21
2.29	Needle Rocks	22
2.30	Inner Rocks	22
2.31	Wild Wind Islets	23
2.32	Mutton Bird Island	23
2.33	South-East Mutton Bird Islet	24
2.34	South-West Mutton Bird Islet	24
2.35	Sugarmouse Island	24
2.36	East Pyramids	25
2.37	Sugarloaf Rock	25
2.38	Wendar Island	26
2.39	Big Caroline Rock	26
2.40	Swainson Island	26
2.41	Hay Island	27
2.42	Shanks Islands	27
2.43	Lourah Island	28
2.44	Breaksea Islands	28
2.45	Kathleen Island	29
2.46	The Coffee Pot	29
2.47	West Pyramid	29

2.48	Trumpeter Islets	30
2.49	Hobbs Island	30
<b>References</b>		32
<b>Appendix 1</b>	Management Recommendations	34
<b>Appendix 2</b>	Friends of Snake Island Marine Invertebrate Survey	35
<b>Appendix 3</b>	Friends of Snake Island Bird Survey	37
<b>Appendix 4</b>	Example of a filming permit	38

## Introduction

The small offshore islands included in this management statement fall into three categories:

- a) the islands off South Bruny Island, which are accorded national park or nature reserve status
- b) the islands off the Southwest National Park, which are accorded national park status.
- c) other islands, which have either have no reservation status or in the case of Actaeon Island and Sterile Island are Game Reserves.

The following four islands off South Bruny Island are encompassed by the South Bruny National Park, Waterfall Creek State Reserve and Green Island Nature Reserve Management Plan 2000. The information contained in this management statement will be integrated into the next review of the plan to help to inform and guide future management decisions. These islands are:

The Friars  
Courts Island  
Partridge Island  
Green Island

The majority of islands off the south coast of Tasmania are part of the Southwest National Park and as such, are encompassed by the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan 1999. As there is very little information in the Plan about them, the purpose of this management statement is to present salient information to assist with the protection of their natural, cultural and recreational values. This information will be integrated into the Plan's review commencing in 2004. These islands include:

Mewstone  
Pedra Branca  
Eddystone Rock  
Chicken Island  
Hen Island  
Ile du Golfe  
Louisa Island  
De Witt Island  
Flat Witch Island  
Western Rocks  
Maatsuyker Island  
Walker Island  
Flat Top Island  
Round Top Island  
Needle Rocks  
Inner Rocks  
Wild Wind Islets  
Mutton Bird Island Group  
East Pyramids  
Sugarloaf Rock  
Wendar Island  
Big Caroline Rock  
Swainson Island  
Hay Island  
Shanks Islands  
Lourah Island

Breaksea Islands  
Kathleen Island  
The Coffee Pot  
West Pyramid  
Trumpeter Islets  
Hobbs Island

For the remaining ten islands listed below, this statement will provide management guidelines to ensure the protection of their significant values.

Arch Rock	Unallocated Crown Land
Charity Island	Unallocated Crown Land
Faith Island	Unallocated Crown Land
Hope Island	Unallocated Crown Land/Private Leasehold
Curlew Island	Unallocated Crown Land
Snake Island	Unallocated Crown Land
Southport Island	Unallocated Crown Land
Blanche Rock	Unallocated Crown Land
Actaeon Island	Game Reserve
Sterile Island	Game Reserve

Many of the islands off the southern coast of Tasmania have largely been protected by a combination of their remoteness and inaccessibility. Being discrete ecosystems predominantly free from interference they may provide baseline information on evolutionary processes and harbour unique flora (Maatsuyker Island *Westringia* and *Blandfordia* spp) and fauna (Pedra Branca skink). Several such as De Witt Island and Actaeon Island, are nationally significant geoheritage sites. Others harbour unique ecological diversity (Ile du Golfe and Maatsuyker Island). Many of the islands are important to the Aboriginal community. They were used as sources of food and seal products and demonstrate the efficient use of watercraft by the southern-based Aboriginal nations, possibly thousands of years ago. Many also have historic heritage values, being significant in the early exploration of Tasmania by the Dutch, the French and the British.

The small southern islands have the following characteristics and principles which are of importance to planners and managers of island reserves:

- They are generally isolated, both biologically (with limited colonisation by organisms and a tendency towards species extinction) and for management (being remote, difficult to access and difficult to guard.).
- Their small size may make even temporary habitation by enforcement or research officers difficult and render them vulnerable to natural disturbances (eg. storms) and human-related ones (eg. trampling of vegetation and erosion).
- Their species diversity is generally low and species turnover may be high, so special care is needed to control activities that might impede immigrating species or accelerate extinction.
- The islands are more or less genetically isolated, which creates the opportunity for evolutionary divergence. For this reason, they may be rich in endemic species, which increases their conservation value.
- Conversely, certain species using the islands (notably seabirds and seals) are wide-ranging. Species inhabiting the islands may have evolved without predators and hence are tame or without suitable defences and vulnerable to introduced predatory or herbivorous species.
- The islands may have high scientific value because of the opportunities they offer for the study of the above characteristics and the processes determining them.

- The islands' shorelines are areas of dynamic contact between the sea and land and the wind and land and serve as buffers against the erosive power of these agents.
- Strand or seashore vegetation is quite sensitive to disturbance by trampling or mechanical sources and is very important to stabilizing the shore.
- The islands' beaches and sheltered bays are often attractive for recreation.
- Where practicable, protection should apply to the entire island to control exotic species (such as rats and cats on bird nesting islands) and to enable species that are seasonal residents to respond to changes in weather conditions or population size, by occupying additional areas.
- Protected areas should embrace both land and water for ecological and practical reasons. There is quite a high transfer of nutrients from sea to land by birds. Seals and seabirds mate, roost, rest, nest or pup on land but feed at sea. Both the terrestrial and marine critical habitats of such species require protection.

(Adapted from Salm, Clark and Siirila 2000)

Appendix 1 provides a list of recommendations for the management of the small southern islands encompassed by this statement.

## Section 1 Overview

### Southern islands' breeding seabirds – global perspective

Most of the seabird species recorded on the southern islands have a relatively restricted breeding range, usually small isolated islands, which provide them with a refuge free from human activity. The following summary provides an overview of the global distribution and abundance of these species and rates their susceptibility to habitat destruction and direct human disturbance. Burrow-nesting birds are particularly prone to habitat disturbance, while direct disturbance impacts more on the surface-nesting species. The following information has been adapted from N. Brothers *et. al* 2001.

#### KEY

ooo	highly susceptible to habitat destruction
oo	moderately susceptible to habitat destruction
o	susceptible in some circumstances to habitat destruction
	rarely susceptible to habitat destruction
***	species highly susceptible to direct disturbance
**	species moderately susceptible to direct disturbance
*	species susceptible to direct disturbance in some circumstances
	rarely susceptible to direct disturbance

#### Little penguin (*Eudyptula minor*) ooo\*\*

Little penguins breed mainly on islands in temperate seas off the south coast of Australia and around the coast of New Zealand. This species' Australian stronghold is in the Tasmanian region with birds nesting either in burrows or rock crevices on many islands where it is possible for them to gain access to the sea. They are largely extinct from mainland Australia due to the impact from dogs, cats, foxes and coastal development. Threats to their Tasmanian island breeding sites include oil spills, fire and drowning in gill nets.

#### Short-tailed shearwater (*Puffinus tenuirostris*) ooo\*\*

The most abundant and widespread seabird species in the region, they breed primarily in south-eastern Australia, with Tasmania being their most important stronghold world-wide. They breed on islands with adequate soil depth for burrowing. Livestock grazing and fire are considered their greatest onshore threats, while offshore, vast numbers are likely to be killed in various fisheries particularly in the northern hemisphere during their annual migration to and from the Bering Sea and north Pacific region. They are also at considerable risk from entanglement and drowning in gill nets.

#### Fairy prion (*Pachyptila turtur*) oo

Globally, fairy prions breed on islands and rock stacks in the southern hemisphere. They seem to favour the more remote, inaccessible islands.

#### Common diving-petrel (*Pelecanoides urinatrix*) oo

This species breeds usually between 35° and 55° on islands off southern Australia, New Zealand, South America and islands in the Southern Ocean. The Tasmanian south coast islands are its regional stronghold with very few birds breeding in other places in Australia.

#### Pacific gull (*Larus pacificus*)\*\*\* o

Pacific gulls are endemic to Australia, confined to the south-east and south-west coasts. Bass Strait Islands are their breeding stronghold. They generally prefer breeding on rocky islands. Despite the perception that they are a widespread species, there are fewer than 1500 breeding



pairs in the Tasmanian region, probably fewer at other Australian breeding sites, due to disturbance of habitat. They are easily disturbed by human activity when breeding.

**Silver gull (*Larus novaehollandiae*)**

Breeding on rock stacks, islands and small peninsulas, silver gulls are the most abundant of the gull species. They often nest in association with crested terns, which seems to be mutually beneficial in that increased colony size provides added protection from predators. They have benefited from their association with human development, their numbers having increased greatly since the 1950s (I. Skira pers. comm. 2002).

**Kelp gull (*Larus dominicanus*)**

This species arrived in the Tasmanian region in the late 1950s and established breeding sites probably in the early 1960s. Kelp gulls nest colonially and are now well-established and increasing in distribution and abundance, a tribute to their ability to exploit urban food sources.

**Sooty oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*) \*\*\* ◦**

Endemic to Australia, this species' breeding stronghold in the Tasmanian region are islands with rocky shorelines. Generally, fewer than 5 pairs nest on most islands, although there are exceptions. There are fewer than 750 pairs in total breeding on Tasmania's offshore islands.

**Pied oystercatcher (*Haematopus longirostris*)\*\*\***

Sandy beaches appear to be a prerequisite for this species to breed. Consequently they tend not to depend on the offshore islands. On the islands, they occur in small numbers, with only a few pairs at any one locality. Although not officially listed, this species is potentially "vulnerable" due to its small population base and predilection for sandy beaches prone to disturbance by summer visitors, cats, dogs and horses.

**Caspian tern (*Sterna caspia*)\*\*\* ◦**

Widespread in North America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia, this species has a nesting preference for small isolated islands, where they generally breed in single pairs adjacent to shorelines or on poorly-vegetated areas or bare rock. They remain faithful to nesting sites and defend them noisily and aggressively. There are only approximately 70 pairs breeding on Tasmanian offshore islands.

**Crested tern (*Sterna bergii*)\*\*\* ◦**

Widespread in East Africa, and the Indian and Pacific Oceans, this species nests in dense colonies and is the most abundant tern species of the region. However, fewer than about 15 breeding colonies exist on Tasmania's offshore islands in any season. The Furneaux Group is the species' Tasmanian stronghold. In Tasmania, crested terns have generally been recorded forming breeding colonies where there are established silver gull populations.

**Black-faced cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*)\*\*\* ◦◦**

Australia's only endemic "oceanic" species of cormorant and confined to the southern Australian coast, it is probable that the Tasmanian region is this species' global stronghold. Colonies are widespread in most parts of the region, but in each area there is generally only up to three nesting sites. Individuals are sensitive to disturbance and will respond by deserting eggs and chicks. The species is also at considerable risk from entanglement and drowning in gill nets particularly in areas adjacent to population centres where net use is common.

**Australasian gannet (*Morus serrator*) \*\*\* °°°**

Only three colonies of this species remain in the Tasmanian region – on Black Pyramid Rock in Bass Strait and on Pedra Branca and Eddystone Rock off the south coast. These islands, being relatively inaccessible, avoid human visitation and disturbance. Although generally migratory or dispersive, in Tasmania, Australasian gannets are in colonies all year. In the breeding season their foraging range is about 268 kilometres. Monitoring of these islands has shown that the Australasian gannet populations are steadily increasing. There are eight Australasian gannet breeding sites in Australia and 23 in New Zealand.

**Shy albatross (*Thalassarche cauta*) \*\*\* °°°**

There are only three nesting localities of this species in the world, all in Tasmania – on albatross Island in north-west Bass Strait, and on Pedra Branca and Mewstone off the south coast. Unusual for albatrosses, this species occupies its nesting islands all year round. Monitoring of the three islands occurs and results have shown that the populations are stable at about 12,750 breeding pairs. The three shy albatross breeding islands have been listed on the Register of Critical Habitat under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* to protect the breeding habitat.

## Section 2 Values and Management Issues of the Islands

Unless otherwise stated, all bird population estimates are based on the work of biologist Nigel Brothers from surveys conducted for the Parks and Wildlife Service between 1985 and 1991.

### 2.1 The Friars

---

**Location:** 43°32'S, 147°17'E  
**Area:** 16.96 hectares (total)  
**Status:** Part of South Bruny National Park

#### Natural Values

On the largest rock there are breeding populations of little penguins (50 pairs), short-tailed shearwaters (1870 pairs), common diving-petrels (1800 pairs) and fairy prions (600 pairs). Fairy prions and common diving-petrels also inhabit the two north-eastern rocks. Black-faced cormorants occasionally roost here. Australian fur seals use the rocks as a regular haul-out site and New Zealand fur seals also occasionally haul out here. The rocks are entirely Jurassic dolerite with very steep sea cliffs. Vegetation is dominated by *Poa poiformis* and *Carpobrotus rossii* with patches of *Senecio* sp.

#### Cultural Values

Evidence of Aboriginal occupation in the form of burnt vegetation was noted on the Friars (Collins 1802 in Plomley 1966). The South East Tribe used bark watercraft to travel to and from many of the islands.

#### Recreational and Social Values

Recreational diving takes place around the island. Access ashore is difficult. Seal watching tours use the area around the rocks.

#### Management Issues

Difficult access limits visitation.

### 2.2 Courts Island

---

**Location:** 43°30'S, 147°08'E  
**Area:** 15.83 hectares  
**Status:** Part of South Bruny National Park

#### Natural Values

The island supports breeding populations of little penguins (150 pairs), short-tailed shearwaters (180,000 pairs) and sooty shearwaters. Sooty oystercatchers may also use the island. The northern section of the island, which provides the seabird habitat, is dominated by *Tetragonia implexicoma*, *Rhagodia candolleana* and *Carpobrotus rossii*, while the wind-swept southern end is dominated by severely wind-pruned *Banksia* species. The introduced geranium *Pelargonium domesticum* is invading sections of the island (B. Roberts pers. comm. 2002).

Courts Rock, to the south-west of the island, has well-exposed inclined dolerite column cross sections considered to be geologically representative and significant for the local region (Dixon 1996).

### **Cultural values**

None known.

### **Recreational and Social Values**

The island is regularly visited and shearwater poaching occurs.

### **Management Issues**

The island's seabird habitat requires protection.

## **2.3 Partridge Island**

---

**Location:** 43°24'S, 147°05'E  
**Area:** 102.58 hectares  
**Status:** Part of South Bruny National Park

### **Natural Values**

The north end of the island harbours approximately 50 pairs of little penguins. The endangered forty-spotted pardalote (40 pairs) breeds on the island in the *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum) forest. It is one of the largest colonies in south-eastern Tasmania. During spring, the endangered swift parrot visits the island to feed on the flowering eucalypts. Other native bird species present on the island are brown quail, white-bellied sea-eagle, brown goshawk, peregrine falcon, green rosella, Tasmanian scrubwren, strong-billed honeyeater, grey shrike-thrush, black-headed honeyeater and forest raven. Blue-tongue lizards also occur on the island. There is a possibility that populations of native mammals also occur. Introduced rats occur. The island has dense vegetation dominated by *Eucalyptus globulus*.

### **Cultural Values**

Aboriginal middens, quarries and artefact scatters occur, although they are difficult to investigate thoroughly due to the dense vegetation. Plomley 1966 quotes a visitor to the island in 1802 remarking that "This little island did not seem to me to be inhabited as a rule but the natives could come there from time to time to collect sea ears (mussels) and Ormiers (abalone) which were to be found in great quantity adhering to the rocks on this shore." As nomadic food hunters and gatherers, bands from the South East Tribe – Mouheneene (Hobart) Nuenone (Bruny Island), Melukerdee (Huon River and Lylue-Quonny (Recherche Bay) – used bark watercraft to travel to the island which was part of their seasonal food chain. In 1792, a group of French sailors from the D'Entrecasteaux expedition visited here. It was these crewmen that gave the island its name, after apparently mistaking quail for partridge. In 1825 Captain John Laughton settled on the island, giving his name to the northern end. In 1848, Partridge Island was offered for sale in the Hobart Town Courier. It was described as an island which "abounds with the very best timber including she-oak for shipbuilding and is well adapted for a whaling station".

### **Recreational and Social Values**

The island is used by the recreational boating community. A jetty exists on the southern end of the island. Several Coastcare-funded projects to clean rubbish from the island have been conducted by the South Eastern Tasmanian Aboriginal Corporation in partnership with the Parks and Wildlife Service, Southern District.

### **Management Issues**

To protect the Aboriginal cultural significance of the island a partnership agreement has been developed between the South East Tasmanian Aboriginal Corporation and the Parks and Wildlife Service, Southern District. The island was once grazed and had a substantial rabbit population, which has been eradicated. It has been regularly burnt, which could impact on the

forty-spotted pardalote habitat. The endangered forty-spotted pardalote and swift parrot habitat requires protection.

## **2.4 Curlew Island**

---

**Location:** 43°26'S, 147°10'E  
**Area:** 0.42 hectares  
**Status:** Unallocated Crown Land

### **Natural Values**

The island harbours Pacific gulls (40 pairs), kelp gulls (20 pairs), sooty oystercatchers (1 pair) pied oystercatchers (1 pair) and Caspian terns (1 pair). Black-faced cormorants, little black cormorants, great cormorants and silver gulls use the island as a roost site. Its vegetation is dominated by introduced grasses and the introduced geranium *Pelargonium domesticum*. There is a small patch of stunted *Acacia melanoxylon* on the north-east side.

### **Cultural Values**

None known

### **Social and Recreational Values**

The island is rarely visited.

### **Management Issues**

The Pacific gull colony is the largest in the region and requires protection.

## **2.5 Charity Island**

---

**Location:** 43°01'S, 147°02'E  
**Area:** 0.6 ha  
**Status:** Unallocated Crown Land

### **Natural Values**

The island harbours Pacific gulls (6 pairs) and kelp gulls (4 pairs). Pied oystercatchers may also breed on the island. The vegetation is scrub dominated by eucalypts.

### **Cultural Values**

None recorded.

### **Social and Recreational Values**

None recorded.

### **Management Issues**

None

## **2.6 Hope Island**

---

**Location:** 43°01'S, 147°02'E  
**Area:** Approx. 1 ha  
**Status:** Private leasehold

### **Natural Values**

The island has been extensively farmed, however small patches of *Eucalyptus* spp. exist.

### **Cultural Values**

Hope Island was an outstation of the Dover Probation Station from 1844 – 1847. Activities on the island centred on the production of vegetables, which grew very well and were distributed amongst other stations. At the time of La Trobe's visit in 1847, only 18 men were stationed on the island under the supervision of an assistant superintendent. The island was leased for private purposes soon after its abandonment as an outstation. A Lands Department survey conducted in 1851 notes that buildings, which consist of a main building, stables and sheds, a well and a chimney base of a former oven, were already ruins. In 1997, the Parks and Wildlife service commenced a protection program that included an archaeological survey, installation of a false roof on the major building and closure of the fireplaces.

### **Social and Recreational Values**

The island is visited by sea kayakers and day trippers.

### **Management Issues**

The conservation of the buildings and the eradication of weeds, particularly the blackberries are major management priorities. A sign has been erected on the island to inform visitors about its cultural heritage values. Rabbits exist on the island.

## **2.7 Faith Island**

---

**Location:** 43°01'S, 147°02'E  
**Area:** < 1 ha  
**Status:** Unallocated Crown Land

### **Natural Values**

It is a low, flat island where Pacific gulls, pied oystercatchers, black-faced cormorants and kelp gulls have been recorded.

### **Cultural Values**

Two gravestones are concealed by scrub in the north-east of the island. One is marked with the date July 18, 1862 and the other with November 1, 1872.

### **Social and Recreational Values**

The island is visited by sea kayakers and day trippers.

### **Management Issues**

Weed management is a priority.

## **2.8 Green Island**

---

**Location:** 43°12'S, 147°17'E  
**Area:** 4.17 ha  
**Status:** Nature Reserve

### **Natural Values**

There are breeding population of little penguins (20+ pairs), Pacific gulls (2 pairs) silver gulls (50 pairs), kelp gulls (150+ pairs), sooty oystercatchers (2 pairs) and Caspian terns (2 pairs). Metallic skins also occur on the island

### **Cultural Values**

There are Aboriginal sites on the island.

### **Social and Recreational Values**

Sea kayakers and daytrippers visit the island.

### **Management Issues**

Aboriginal heritage values require protection. Introduced grasses and thistles proliferate. Rabbits are common.

## **2.9 Snake Island**

---

**Location:** 43°12'S, 147°17'E  
**Area:** Approx 1 hectare  
**Status:** Unallocated Crown Land

### **Natural Values**

With a low rocky shoreline and flat terrain, it is generally unsuitable for seabirds, although a Pacific gull pair was unsuccessfully attempting to breed there in January 2001 (Tim Reid pers. comm 2001). A variety of terrestrial birds including the endangered forty spotted pardalote, breeds on the island. The vegetation is dominated by *Allocasuarina* and *Eucalyptus* spp. Pied oystercatchers were recorded at the northern end. (See Appendix 2 for a marine invertebrate species list of the island and Appendix 3 for a bird species list).

### **Cultural Values**

An Aboriginal midden has been recorded on the island.

### **Social and Recreational Values**

Sea kayakers regularly visit the island. A Friends of Snake Island group has been formed and regularly conducts surveys and clean-ups on the island. The bird and marine surveys conducted by the group are at Appendices 2 and 3.

### **Management Issues**

The forty-spotted pardalote habitat require protection.

## **2.10 Arch Rock**

---

**Location:** 43°17'S, 147°11'E  
**Area:** 0.44 hectare  
**Status:** Unallocated Crown Land

### **Natural values**

The island is composed of richly fossiliferous Permian sandstone with a large sea cave. Marine weathering highlights fossils. It is considered outstanding for the local region (Dixon 1996).

### **Cultural Values**

None known

### **Social and Recreational Values**

None

### Management Issues

Gill netting is prohibited within 100 metres from the low water mark.

## 2.11 Southport Island and Southport Island Reef

---

**Location:** 43°28'S, 147°00'E  
**Area:** Island: 6.9 ha  
Reef: 0.2 ha  
**Status:** Unallocated Crown Land

### Natural Values

The island supports little penguins (200 pairs) and short-tailed shearwaters (21000 pairs). Silver gulls (200+ pairs) and crested terns (140 pairs) occur on the reef. Coastal heath is dominated by *Acacia melanoxylon*, *A. verticillata*, *Banksia marginata*, *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Melaleuca squarrosa* and *Westringia brevifolia*. *Poa poiformis* and *Tetragonia implexicoma* dominate the little penguin and short-tailed shearwater habitat. Metallic skinks also occur on the island. The endangered heath species *Epacris stuartii* has been translocated to the island because its natural habitat, Southport Bluff, is threatened by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

### Cultural Values

None known

### Social and Recreational Values

Day trippers visit the island.

### Management Issues

Rabbits and house mice, currently in small numbers, should be eradicated. It is important for the success of the *Epacris stuartii* that the island remains free from *Phytophthora*.

## 2.12 Blanche Rock

---

**Location:** 43°29'S, 147°00'E  
**Area:** 0.07 hectares  
**Status:** Unallocated Crown Land

Mostly sheer-sided, the rock rises to a height of 14 metres, with small flat areas on the summit where soil has accumulated enough to allow for some vegetation growth. It supports Pacific gulls (3 pairs), sooty oystercatchers (one pair) and black-faced cormorants (3 pairs) which were recorded on the eastern ledges. Vegetation includes *Tetragonia implexicoma*, *Carpobrotus rossii*, *Chenopodium glaucum*, *Solanum vescum* and *Senecio lautus*.

### Cultural Values

None known

### Social and Recreational Values

None known

### Management Issues

It is generally too small and inaccessible for visitation.



### 2.13 Actaeon Island

---

**Location:** 43°32'S, 146°59'E  
**Area:** 15.65 hectares  
**Status:** Game Reserve

#### Natural Values

The island supports breeding populations of little penguins (1000 pairs), short-tailed shearwaters (25,000 pairs) and sooty oystercatchers (1 pair). Black-faced cormorants and great cormorants roost on the island. Australian fur seals occasionally haul out here and metallic skinks are numerous. The southern part of the island is completely surrounded by wave-worn dolerite cobbles forming a narrow tombolo, approximately 100 metres long, which links the two bedrock parts of the island. The presence of ridges and terraces and a lack of vegetation on the tombolo indicate it is continually wave-washed. This geomorphic phenomenon is considered to be of outstanding significance to the State (Dixon 1996). It is listed on the Register of the National Estate for its outstanding geodiversity. Vegetation includes areas of *Poa poiformis* tussock grassland, extensive patches of *Pteridium esculentum*, *Melaleuca squarrosa* and *Leptospermum scoparium*. *Carpobrotus rossii* and *Tetragonia implexicoma* are found in the littoral areas.

#### Cultural Values

There is a stone arrangement on the island, possibly of Aboriginal origin. (Brown 1986). The ship the "Actaeon", after which the island was named, was wrecked lie off the east coast in 1822.

#### Social and Recreational Values

The island is used for the harvesting of shearwaters.

#### Management Issues

The vegetation has been burnt over many years and harvesting of shearwaters occurs. The island's status should be reviewed.

### 2.14 Sterile Island

---

**Location:** 43°33'S, 146°59'E  
**Area:** 3.68 hectares  
**Status:** Game Reserve

#### Natural Values

Sometimes known as Little Actaeon Island, Sterile Island supports breeding populations of little penguins (500 pairs), Pacific gulls (1 pair) and sooty oystercatchers (1 pair). Forest ravens visit the island. Small numbers of metallic skinks occur. The island is comprised entirely of cobbles with a levee-like rim, presumably formed by storm waves and a central depression. This is considered to be representative and outstanding for Tasmania (Dixon 1996). The centre of the island is dominated by *Poa poiformis*, which is surrounded by a strip of shrubs, mainly *Olearia phlogopappa*. There is an outer zone dominated by *Senecio* sp which abuts the stony beach. Creeping mats of *Tetragonia implexicoma* occur on the beach.

#### Cultural Values

There is a stone arrangement on the island. (Brown 1986).

#### Social and Recreational Values

None known

### Management Issues

Sterile Island is included in the proclamation of Actaeon Island as a game reserve (*Statutory Rules 1984*). It is not an appropriate land classification for its values, as it has no species that can be harvested.

### 2.15 Mewstone

---

**Location:** 43°44'S, 146°22'E  
**Area:** 13.1 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

#### Natural Values

The island supports breeding populations of fairy prions (20000 pairs), silver gulls (20 pairs), black-faced cormorants (20 pairs) and shy albatross (7,500 pairs). The latter species is listed as vulnerable under Tasmania's *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* and the Commonwealth *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992*. It is the largest of only three shy albatross breeding colonies in the world, the other two being Albatross Island and Pedra Branca. The island has been listed on the Register of Critical Habitat under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* to protect the shy albatross breeding habitat. Australian fur seals haul out on the small ledges around the eastern and southern sides of the island and on the south-east rock. Peregrine falcons and forest ravens are also found on the rock. Tasmanian tree skinks also occur. Mewstone is entirely composed of Muscovite granite, which occurs on none of the adjacent islands or coast, making it an outstanding feature for the local region (Dixon 1996). Plants only occur in crevices where soil has accumulated, *Senecio lautus*, *Carpobrotus rossii*, *Poa poiiformis*, *Asplenium obtusatum* and *Sarcocornia quinqueflora* being the only species on the rock.

#### Cultural Values

None known

#### Social and Recreational Values

None known

#### Management Issues

The island is generally inaccessible which thus far helps to ensure the protection of the shy albatross.

### 2.16 Pedra Branca

---

**Location:** 43°52'S, 146°58'E  
**Area:** 2.5 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

#### Natural Values

There is a large diversity of breeding seabirds on Pedra Branca. These include fairy prions (10 pairs), Pacific gulls (1 pair), silver gulls (52 pairs), kelp gulls (1 pair), black-faced cormorants (5 pairs) Australasian gannets (6000 – 8000 pairs) and shy albatross (250 pairs). The latter species is listed as vulnerable under Tasmania's *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* and the Commonwealth *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992*. The island has been listed on the Register of Critical Habitat under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* to protect the shy albatross breeding habitat. Australian fur seals use the island as a regular haul-out site, with up to 500 present, when sea conditions permit. New

Zealand fur seals visit occasionally. A population of about 400 individual Pedra Branca skinks is unique to this island. The species is listed as vulnerable under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* and vulnerable under the Commonwealth *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992*. *Sarcocornia quinqueflora* is the only plant species found on the island. It is sparse and confined to rock crevices. Pedra Branca is particularly significant as a geoconservation site for several features - its three cemented breccia cones of dolerite and sandstone, considered to be outstanding for the Tasmania, its rare minerals, considered to be outstanding for Australia and its shore platform considered to be outstanding for the local region (Dixon 1996).

#### **Cultural Values**

None known

#### **Social and Recreational Values**

The island's inaccessibility limits the opportunity for visitation.

#### **Management Issues**

Pedra Branca is the site of a long-term population monitoring program of birds, seals and skinks conducted by the Nature Conservation Branch of DPIWE. A marine debris survey of the island has also been undertaken over the past 10 years. Silver gull predation is thought to be the reason for the declining numbers of skinks. The island is remote and rarely visited. Unregulated visits to the island are prohibited due to the vulnerability of the resident species to disturbance. The marine debris information should be collated and analysed.

### **2.17 Eddystone Rock**

---

**Location:** 43°50'S, 147°01'E  
**Area:** 4 metres (e-w) by 5 metres (n-s)  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

#### **Natural Values**

Approximately 100 pairs of Australasian gannets nest on the summit plateau. Black-faced cormorants (1-5 pairs) and fairy prions (2 pairs) also breed on the rock. Fur seals sometimes occupy the exposed rock reef to the west of the main tower of the rock, but they can only do so when sea conditions fall below moderate swell height.

#### **Cultural Values**

Aborigines travelled to Eddystone Rock to obtain seals (WOORRADY to Robinson in Plomley 1966).

#### **Social and Recreational Values**

Eddystone Rock's inaccessibility limits the opportunity for visitation.

#### **Management Issues**

The Rock is protected by its inaccessibility.

### **2.18 Chicken Island**

---

**Location:** 43°34'S, 146°36'E  
**Area:** 1.95 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

### **Natural Values**

The island supports a high diversity of breeding seabirds with 300 pairs of little penguins, 2500 pairs of short-tailed shearwaters, 25 pairs of fairy prions, 100 pairs of common diving-petrels, one pair of Pacific gulls, 14 pairs of silver gulls, 7 pairs of sooty oystercatchers and 2 pairs of Caspian terns. *Sarcocornia quinqueflora* and *Senecio lautus* are the dominant vegetation species with *Carpobrotus rossii*, *Tetragonia implexicoma* and *Poa poiformis* also occurring.

### **Cultural Values**

None known

### **Social and Recreational Values**

None known

### **Management Issues**

The high diversity of breeding seabirds requires appropriate management.

## **2.19 Hen Island**

---

**Location:** 43°34'S, 146°35'E  
**Area:** 7.6 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

### **Natural Values**

The island supports breeding populations of little penguins (90 pairs), short-tailed shearwaters (12,000 pairs), fairy prions (27,400 pairs), Pacific gull (1 pair) and sooty oystercatchers (2 pairs). Metallic skinks also occur.

### **Cultural Values**

None known

### **Social and Recreational Values**

None known

### **Management Issues**

The island's relative high diversity of seabirds and large populations of short-tailed shearwaters and fairy prions require appropriate management.

## **2.20 Ile du Golfe**

---

**Location:** 43°34'S, 146°32'E  
**Area:** 68.16 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

### **Natural Values**

The island supports breeding populations of little penguins (50 pairs), short-tailed shearwaters (140,000 pairs), fairy prions (356,000 pairs – possibly the largest population in Australia) Pacific gulls (5 pairs), silver gulls, (70 pairs), sooty oystercatchers (3 pairs) and black-faced cormorants (20 pairs). Native terrestrial birds include swamp harriers, peregrine falcons, Tasmanian thornbills, Tasmanian scrubwrens, silvereyes and forest ravens. Metallic skinks,

Tasmanian tree skinks, and three-lined skinks also occur. Swamp antechinus have been recorded on the island. The island's dense vegetation of *Pteridium esculentum* and *Senecio* species prevents easy penetration. The more sheltered parts of the island are dominated by *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Drimys lanceolata*, *Pittosporum bicolor* and *Olearia phlogopappa*. Ile du Golfe is the only completely limestone island in Tasmania and has abundant, well-preserved Ordovician trilobite fossils, which are considered representative and outstanding for the local region (Dixon 1996).

#### **Cultural Values**

None known

#### **Social and Recreational Values**

None known

#### **Management Issues**

Its limestone features, outstanding topography and abundance of seabirds particularly short-tailed shearwaters and fairy prions make this a highly significant island. It should be conferred Nature Reserve status to ensure its protection.

### **2.21 Louisa Island**

---

**Location:** 43°32'S, 146°21'E  
**Area:** 23.04 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

#### **Natural Values**

The island supports breeding populations of little penguins (650 pairs), short-tailed shearwaters (206,000 pairs), fairy prions (400 pairs), common diving-petrels (1600 pairs), Pacific gulls (1 pair), sooty oystercatchers (1 pair) and pied oystercatchers (1 pair). A wide range of other birds including Pacific black ducks, white-faced herons, peregrine falcons, brush bronzewings, yellow-throated honeyeaters, crescent honeyeaters, black currawongs and forest ravens, inhabit the island. Other fauna includes Tasmanian pademelons, long-nosed potoroos and Tasmanian tree skinks. Vegetation is varied with dense *Pteridium esculentum* covering much of the island. The central parts are lightly forested with *Eucalyptus nitida* and *Eucalyptus ovata*. The dominant species. *Leptospermum scoparium* and *Melaleuca squarrosa* form much of the understorey along with the larger fern species including *Dicksonia antarctica*. In the more exposed areas *Acacia verticillata*, *Banksia marginata* and the sedges and tussocks dominate. *Rhagodia candolleana*, *Tetragnoia implexicoma* and *Carpobrotus rossii* are the most common species near the shoreline. The island's soil is peaty and fibrous, creating excellent burrowing habitat. In the south-western corner of Louisa Island is a deep enclosed depression, probably a collapsed sea cave, which is considered to be of outstanding geoconservation significance for the local region (Dixon 1996).

#### **Cultural Values**

None known

#### **Social and Recreational Values**

The island is used as an anchorage.

#### **Management Issues**

Louisa Island's geology and diversity of fauna and flora are of outstanding significance and should be managed accordingly. It should have Nature Reserve status.

## 2.22 De Witt Island

---

**Location:** 43°36'S, 146°22'E (the largest island of the Maatsuyker Island Group)  
**Area:** 515.7 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

### Natural Values

The island supports 500 pairs of little penguins, approximately 11,000 pairs of short-tailed shearwaters, 400 petrels (species unknown), 50 pairs of fairy prions, 2 pairs of silver gulls and one pair of sooty oystercatchers. Many other bird species including white-bellied sea-eagles, peregrine falcons, green rosellas, swift parrots, spotted pardalotes, striated pardalotes, Tasmanian scrubwren, brown thornbill, strong-billed honeyeaters, crescent honeyeaters, New Holland honeyeaters, pink robins, olive whistlers, grey fantails, black currawongs, forest ravens, tree martins and silvereyes also inhabit the island. Other fauna includes swamp rats, long-nosed potoroos, Tasmanian pademelons, Tasmanian tree skinks and metallic skinks. The island has extensive forest areas dominated by *Eucalyptus nitida*, *Eucalyptus ovata* and *Eucalyptus obliqua* with open understorey. Other common vegetation species include *Eucryphia lucida*, *Nothofagus cunninghamii*, *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Banksia marginata*, *Cyathodes juniperina*, *Melaleuca squarrosa* and *Pimelea drupacea*. The island has three streams which provide permanent fresh water sources. Geologically, De Witt Island is considered to be of outstanding geoconservation significance for the State. A zone of folding in conglomerate-siltstone succession, transects the island, well-exposed in the west and south-west coasts. There is also a series of closed and partially-closed depressions, associated fissure caves and openings, stepped profiles and a boulder pile from a past collapse (Dixon 1996). The island is listed on the Register of the National Estate for its natural landscape values, its undisturbed catchments, its wilderness quality, its importance in maintaining existing natural processes and its geoheritage values.

### Cultural Values

Seasonal excursions to the island were made by Aborigines in bark watercraft to hunt seals (Plomley 1966). The island has a long history of human use, including logging and some occupation.

### Social and Recreational Values

The island is visited by sea kayakers, researchers and the boating community. Film crews have visited the island (see Appendix 4 for an example of a filming permit).

### Management Issues

This is an island with extremely significant natural values which require maximum protection. Nature reserve status would be more appropriate.

## 2.23 Flat Witch Island

---

**Location:** 43°37'S, 146°17'E (part of the Maatsuyker Island Group)  
**Area:** 64.3 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

### Natural Values

The island harbours 400 pairs of little penguins, 500,000 pairs of short-tailed shearwaters, an estimated 10,000 pairs of fairy prions, up to 100 pairs of common diving-petrels, 4 pairs of Pacific gulls, 40 pairs of silver gulls and one pair of sooty oystercatchers. Other birds inhabiting the island include white-bellied sea-eagles, peregrine falcons, green rosellas, black

currawongs, forest ravens, beautiful firetails and silvereyes. Both Australian and New Zealand fur seals haul out on the north-western and southern coasts of the island, with the latter also breeding. Other fauna include swamp antechinus and Tasmanian tree skinks.

#### **Cultural Values**

The island has a long history of human use, including logging and some occupation.

#### **Social and Recreational Values**

None

#### **Management Issues**

An ecologically complex island, which requires adequate protection. Nature reserve status would be more appropriate

### **2.24 Western Rocks (commonly known as Black Rocks)**

---

**Location:** 43°38'S, 146°15'E (part of the Maatsuyker Island Group)

**Area:** 0.29 hectares

**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

#### **Natural Values**

These steep, wave-washed rocks harbour up to 20 pairs of fairy prions. They inhabit a small area amongst vegetation on the north-west face of the main island just below the summit.

#### **Cultural Values**

None known

#### **Social and Recreational Values**

None

#### **Management Issues**

None

### **2.25 Maatsuyker Island**

---

(For more comprehensive management recommendations see also "Maatsuyker Island Conservation Area Management Strategies", PWS, AMSA, March 1993)

**Location:** 43°39'S, 146°16'E (part of the Maatsuyker Island Group)

**Area:** 186.25 hectares

**Status:** Conservation Area

#### **Natural Values**

Characterised by steep cliffs, small bays, gulches and subterranean caverns Maatsuyker Island has a wide diversity of seabirds, terrestrial birds and reptiles. The most abundant seabird species include little penguins (up to 700 nests on the north-eastern slopes), short-tailed shearwaters (an estimated 800,000 pairs breeding over much of the island), fairy prions (up to 5000 pairs scattered around the perimeter of the island on steep slopes) and common diving-petrels (an estimated 10,000 pairs with major concentrations on the western side on very steep slopes). There are also small populations of Pacific gulls, silver gulls, sooty oystercatchers and sooty shearwaters. A small population of soft-plumaged petrels has recently been confirmed as breeding on the island. Australian fur seals use the island as a haul-out site. The

New Zealand fur seal, listed as rare under the *Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* breeds here with approximately 140 pups counted annually. Small numbers of southern elephant seals haul out on the island and pups are known to have been born here on at least three occasions. Reptiles include the metallic skink, three-lined skink and Tasmanian tree skink. Maatsuyker Island supports a population of Swamp Antechinus, considered rare on the Australian mainland and sparse in Tasmania and the only terrestrial mammal on the island. The island's vegetation is dominated by *Leptospermum scoparium*, which covers most of the island, occurring in all but the most exposed situations. *Melaleuca squarrosa* and *Banksia marginata* are frequently found in association with the *Leptospermum* resulting in a dense canopy. The vegetation on the island is largely undisturbed and includes a new species of *Westringia* and *Blandfordia*, both endemic to the island. The island is listed on the Register of the National Estate for its high natural values.

Geomorphologically, the island is considered representative and outstanding for the Australian region due to its unusual soils which have been influenced by short-tailed shearwater burrowing and nutrient addition combined with precambrian metasedimentary geology (Dixon 1996).

### **Cultural Values**

Aborigines visited the island in search of shellfish and seals hundreds, possibly thousands of years before European arrival demonstrating their early mastery of watercraft. A midden exists near the bottom of the haulageway. The island was named by Dutch explorer Abel Tasman in 1642, but because of its remote location and difficult access, it was not visited by Europeans again until sealers began working the southern waters in the early 1800s. The resident seal population of the Maatsuyker group of islands was decimated by these operations.

In 1888 Maatsuyker Island was chosen as the site for a light station. Over the following three years a lighthouse, four lightkeepers' cottages and a weir were constructed on the island. The lighthouse, three of the cottages and the weir, which is no longer used, remain. The light station was officially opened in 1891. A haulageway was subsequently constructed at the site of the lightstation to facilitate resupply but is now partially dismantled. Helicopters service the island and volunteer staff have resided on the island since 1998 when the lighthouses became automated and personnel were no longer required.

### **Social and Recreational Values**

The island is visited by fishers and occasionally by sea kayakers. Volunteers currently conduct weather reports and caretake the island.

### **Management Issues**

The island is significant both culturally and ecologically and requires sustainable, resourced, long-term management. The management recommendations made by Tim Rudman in a Weed Survey conducted in July 1998 should be implemented. Blackberries and montbretia, should be eradicated as a priority.

## **2.26 Walker Island**

---

**Location:** 43°38'S, 146°16'E (part of the Maatsuyker Island Group)  
**Area:** 15.3 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

### **Natural Values**

To the north of Maatsuyker Island, Walker Island supports little penguins (200 – 300 pairs), short-tailed shearwaters (146,000 pairs), fairy prions, (3000 pairs), common diving-petrels (500 pairs), silver gulls (16 pairs) and sooty oystercatchers (1 pair). Small numbers of



Australian fur seals infrequently haul out on the island and New Zealand fur seals have been recorded breeding. Tasmanian tree skinks have been recorded here. The vegetation on the eastern half of the island is dominated by wind-pruned woody shrubs such as *Leptospermum scoparium*, while succulents dominate the coastal areas.

**Cultural values**

None known

**Social and recreational values**

The island is visited by fishers and occasionally by sea kayakers.

**Management Issues**

Seal population trends and their effects on short-tailed shearwater and fairy prion populations need to be monitored.

---

**2.27 Flat Top Island**

---

**Location:** 43°38'S, 146°23'E (part of the Maatsuyker Island Group)

**Area:** 1.58 hectares

**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

**Natural Values**

Short-tailed shearwaters (up to 400 pairs), fairy prions (up to 5000 pairs), common diving-petrels (1000 pairs) and Pacific gulls (1 pair) breed on the island. Black-faced cormorants breed here intermittently. Australian fur seals haul out in the sea caves and the cliff ledges on the east side. Vegetation is dominated by *Carpobrotus rossii* and other succulents. Its sea caves are considered to be of outstanding significance for the State (Dixon 1996).

**Cultural values**

None known.

**Social and recreational values**

The island is visited by fishers and occasionally by sea kayakers.

**Management Issues**

If the island remains undisturbed, black-faced cormorants and Australian fur seals may increase their use of the island.

---

**2.28 Round Top Island**

---

**Location:** 43°39'S, 146°22'E (part of the Maatsuyker Island Group)

**Area:** 6.25 hectares

**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

**Natural values**

Short-tailed shearwaters (9000 pairs), common diving petrels (8500 pairs), Pacific gulls (1 pair) and silver gulls (13 pairs) inhabit the island. Tasmanian tree skinks and metallic skinks also occur. The vegetation is dominated by *Carpobrotus rossii*.

**Cultural values**

None known.

**Social and recreational values**

The island is visited by fishers.

**Management Issues**

Access is limited by the island's steep coastal cliffs.

---

**2.29 Needle Rocks**

---

**Location:** 43°40'S, 146°15'E (part of the Maatsuyker Island Group)

**Area:** 10.4 hectares (total of 5 rocks)

**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

**Natural Values**

Needle Rocks are a group of 5 main rocks to the south of Maatsuyker Island with steep to sheer cliffs. There is very little vegetation or soil for burrowing on any of the islands. Little penguins and short-tailed shearwaters use rock crevices for breeding. A large population of fairy prions (10,600 pairs) breeds here, often competing with the shearwaters for space on very steep slopes. Pacific gulls, silver gulls, sooty oystercatchers and black-faced cormorants also occur. Approximately 1200 Australian fur seals haul out on the rocks regularly. The vegetation on most of the rock slopes is dominated by *Carpobrotus rossii*.

**Cultural values**

None known.

**Social and recreational values**

None

**Management Issues**

Access is limited by the rocks' steep coastal cliffs.

---

**2.30 Inner Rocks**

---

**Location:** 43°31'S, 146°09'E

**Area:** 0.23 hectares

**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

**Natural Values**

An estimated 100 pairs of fairy prions and common diving-petrels were recorded although burrows were difficult to investigate due to the peaty nature of the soil and the extremely narrow tunnels. Vegetation is dominated by fern species and *Carpobrotus rossii*. Metallic skinks inhabit the western spire. The island has unique burrowing habitat with its combination of topography and peat soils.

**Cultural values**

None known.

**Social and recreational values**

None

**Management Issues**

Access is limited by the rocks' steep coastal cliffs.

### 2.31 Wild Wind Islets (not on the nomenclature list)

---

**Location:** 43°27'S, 146°00'E  
**Area:** 3.95 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park ?

#### **Natural Values**

This group of five small islets supports populations of short-tailed shearwaters (20,300 pairs), fairy prions (3000 pairs), common diving-petrels (3000 pairs) and silver gulls (3 pairs). Black-faced cormorants were roosting on two of the islands. A white-bellied sea-eagle nest was located amongst the scrub on the most south-westerly island. Metallic skinks are common.

#### **Cultural values**

None known.

#### **Social and recreational values**

None

#### **Management Issues**

Their wildlife should be given adequate protection. The islands need to be officially included on the nomenclature records and should be given increased status to conserve their natural values.

### 2.32 Mutton Bird Island (sometimes referred to as Flat Island)

---

**Location:** 43°25'S, 145°57'E  
**Area:** 43.7 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

#### **Natural Values**

This is a very important seabird breeding island, with probably more birds nesting per hectare than any other island in the area. With almost no canopy and extensive areas of gentle slopes, it is an ideal island for little penguins (3000 pairs) and short-tailed shearwaters (530,000 pairs). It also supports fairy prions (2500 pairs), Pacific gulls (6 pairs), silver gulls (12 pairs) and sooty oystercatchers (7 pairs). Other native bird species include white-faced herons, white-bellied sea-eagles, swamp harriers, brown falcons, striated fieldwren, sulphur-crested cockatoos, black currawongs, forest ravens and silvereyes. Metallic skinks and Tasmanian tree skinks also occur. Vegetation is dominated by *Senecio pinnatifolius*, *Histiopteris incisa*, *Poa poiiformis* and *Carprobrotus rossii*.

#### **Cultural values**

None known.

#### **Social and recreational values**

None

#### **Management Issues**

The islands' seabirds are vulnerable to human disturbance. In the past fires and the killing of birds have been problems.

### 2.33 South-East Mutton Bird Islet

---

**Location:** 43°25'S, 145°58'E  
**Area:** 0.52 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

#### **Natural values**

This small steep sided island has a high seabird diversity with short-tailed shearwaters (250 pairs), fairy prions (1000 pairs), silver gulls (6 pairs) and black-faced cormorants (23 pairs). Its vegetation is dominated by *Poa poiformis*, *Senecio* sp and *Carpobrotus rossii*.

#### **Cultural values**

None known.

#### **Social and recreational values**

None

#### **Management Issues**

Its steep coastline limits access.

### 2.34 South-West Mutton Bird Islet

---

**Location:** 43°25'S, 145°58'E  
**Area:** 0.64 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

#### **Natural Values**

This small island supports short-tailed shearwaters (1000 pairs) and fairy prions (200 pairs). Vegetation on the east coast is dominated by *Carpobrotus rossii* and *Senecio lautus*, while *Poa poiformis* occurs on the west coast.

#### **Cultural values**

None known.

#### **Social and recreational values**

None

#### **Management Issues**

None

### 2.35 Sugarmouse Island

---

**Location:** 43°26'S, 145°58'E  
**Area:** 0.54 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

#### **Natural Values**

This very small island harbours only two seabird species – fairy prions (2000 pairs) and black-faced cormorants (22 pairs).

#### **Cultural values**

None known.

**Social and recreational values**

None

**Management Issues**

None

**2.36 East Pyramids**

---

**Location:** 43°25'S, 145°55'E  
**Area:** Total of 3 rocks = 6.69 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

**Natural Values**

Fairy prions breed on all rocks (25 pairs in total), Pacific gulls (1 pair) and silver gulls (3 pairs) breed on the central rock and black-faced cormorants (44 pairs) breed on the west and central rocks. Vegetation is dominated by *Carprobrotus rossii* and *Poa poiformis*.

**Cultural values**

None known.

**Social and recreational values**

None

**Management Issues**

The fairy prions on these islets are particularly susceptible to disturbance.

**2.37 Sugarloaf Rock**

---

**Location:** 43°25'S, 145°56'E  
**Area:** 3.56 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

**Natural Values**

An estimated 1500 pairs of short-tailed shearwaters breed predominantly on the west side where soil depth is adequate. The eastern half of the rock is very steep bare rock. Fairy prions (approximately 2000 pairs) were recorded all over the main rock while a pair of sooty oystercatchers and 5 pairs of silver gulls were recorded on the rock to the north. Small numbers of Australian fur seals haul out on the small rocky islet to the north of Sugarloaf Rock. *Carprobrotus rossii* is the dominant vegetation with *Senecio* sp co-dominant on the eastern side. The topography of Sugarloaf Rock is impressive and for its size, it harbours large populations of seabirds.

**Cultural values**

None known.

**Social and recreational values**

None

**Management Issues**

Its steep topography limits access.

### 2.38 Wendar Island

---

**Location:** 43°24'S, 145°55'E  
**Area:** 5.8 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

#### **Natural Values**

An estimated 500 pairs of little penguins occur all over the main island, interspersed with approximately 3000 pairs of short-tailed shearwaters. Fairy prions (approximately 1500 pairs) nest in relatively high densities all over the islands. Ten pairs of silver gulls were recorded on the island. A pair of black currawongs was also breeding. *Poa poiformis* and *Carpobrotus rossii* are the co-dominant species on the smaller islets and are interspersed with scrub on the main island.

#### **Cultural values**

None known.

#### **Social and recreational values**

None

#### **Management Issues**

The island is regionally important because of its diversity of seabirds.

### 2.39 Big Caroline Rock

---

**Location:** 43°22'S, 145°55'E  
**Area:** 2.2 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

#### **Natural Values**

An estimated 1500 pairs of short-tailed shearwaters occur on this steep oval-shaped rock. Up to 2000 pairs of fairy prion burrows were recorded throughout most of the vegetated area of the island, except where shearwater burrows are concentrated. Two pairs of silver gulls were also recorded. A pair of black currawongs was recorded. Tasmanian tree skinks occur on the island. Thirteen species of plants were recorded with *Senecio lautus* and *Caprobrotus rossii* being dominant.

#### **Cultural values**

None known.

#### **Social and recreational values**

None

#### **Management Issues**

None

### 2.40 Swainson Island

---

**Location:** 43°22'S, 145°55'E  
**Area:** 4.14 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

**Natural Values**

The island supports quite a large diversity of seabirds including little penguins (100 pairs), short-tailed shearwaters (38,000 pairs), fairy prions (3000 pairs), Pacific gull (1 pair on the small islet to the north) and sooty oystercatchers (1 pair). Terrestrial birds recorded on the island include brown thornbills, black currawongs, forest ravens and little grassbirds. Introduced species include the European goldfinch and European greenfinch. Tasmanian tree skinks occur here. *Carpobrotus rossii* and *Senecio lautus* are co-dominant vegetation species.

**Cultural values**

None known.

**Social and recreational values**

None

**Management Issues**

None

**2.41 Hay Island**

---

**Location:** 43°22'S, 145°57'E  
**Area:** 1.85 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

**Natural Values**

This small island supports populations of short-tailed shearwaters (750 pairs) and fairy prions (1000 pairs). Other birds recorded include the peregrine falcon, the Tasmanian scrubwren, the brown thornbill, the forest raven and silvereyes. The vegetation is dominated by *Senecio lautus* and *Carpobrotus rossii*.

**Cultural values**

None known.

**Social and recreational values**

None

**Management Issues**

None

**2.42 Shanks Islands**

---

**Location:** 43°21'S, 145°58'E  
**Area:** 5 islands: a total of 2.72 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

This group of five small rocky islets with steep cliffs and central ridges supports little penguins (2 pairs), short-tailed shearwaters (8700 pairs), fairy prions (5000 pairs). Silver gulls (6 pairs), sooty oystercatchers (4 pairs) and Caspian terns (1 pair). One pair of forest ravens was recorded nesting on a cliff ledge. The vegetation is dominated by *Carpobrotus rossii* and *Poa poiformis*.

**Cultural values**

None known.

**Social and recreational values**

None

**Management Issues**

None

**2.43 Lourah Island**

---

**Location:** 43°21'S, 145°58'E  
**Area:** 4.86 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

**Natural Values**

The island harbours a colony of 300 pairs of little penguins and one pair of sooty oystercatchers. The eastern coast of the island is dominated by *Melaleuca*, *Leptospermum* and *Eucalyptus* species.

**Cultural values**

None known.

**Social and recreational values**

None

**Management Issues**

None

**2.44 Breaksea Islands**

---

**Location:** 43°20'S, 145°58'E  
**Area:** 2 islands: total =16.25 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

**Natural Values**

The two islands each support approximately 200 pairs of little penguins, mainly in the northern areas. An estimated 4000 pairs of short-tailed shearwaters breed on both islands mainly amongst the *Senecio*, *Poa* and *Carpobrotus rossii*. Twney pairs of fairy prions breed on the northern Breaksea Island in the peaty soil and approximately 50 pairs of silver gulls breed on the main island. Other birds recorded on the islands were white-bellied sea-agles, green rosellas, crescent honeyeaters, superb fairy-wrens, eastern spinebills, black currawongs, forest ravens and tree martins. Tasmanian tree skinks occur on both islands. *Senecio* sp is the dominant vegetation species on the northern island with *Poa* co-dominant. *Leptospermum* sp is dominant on the top of the ridge of the main island, with *Poa* and *Senecio* dominant on the eastern slopes.

**Cultural values**

None known.

**Social and recreational values**

None

**Management Issues**

Rabbits occur on the main island, where they have denuded an area of vegetation close to the central ridge, causing localised severe erosion. Rabbit control should be undertaken on the



island as soon as possible, as per the draft Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Introduced Animal Management Strategy 2001-2004. The islands could support controlled, accredited tourist ventures.

#### **2.45 Kathleen Island**

---

**Location:** 43°31'S, 145°59'E  
**Area:** 11.35 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

##### **Natural Values**

This irregular-shaped steep island supports little penguins(200 pairs) and short-tailed shearwaters (an estimated 65000 pairs). Other birds recorded include the green rosella, superb fairy-wren, scrubtit, Tasmanian scrubwren, Tasmanian thornbill, crescent honeyeater, New Holland honeyeater and black currawong. Metallic skins were also recorded. Thick scrub and rainforest exist over much of the island.

##### **Cultural values**

None known.

##### **Social and recreational values**

None

##### **Management Issues**

It is a pristine island with examples of erosion caused by burrowing seabirds.

#### **2.46 The Coffee Pot**

---

**Location:** 43°14'S, 145°56'E  
**Area:** 0.31 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

##### **Natural Values**

This steep rock harbours 27 nests of black-faced cormorants, which are built from seaweed and the only plant present – *Tetragonia implexicoma*.

##### **Cultural values**

None known.

##### **Social and recreational values**

None

##### **Management Issues**

None

#### **2.47 West Pyramid**

---

**Location:** 43°18'S, 145°49'E  
**Area:** 2.5 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

### **Natural Values**

This elongate, generally rocky island supports up to 3000 pairs of short-tailed shearwaters, 1000 –2000 pairs of fairy prions, one pair of Pacific gulls, 44 pairs of silver gulls and one pair of sooty oystercatchers. Tasmanian tree skinks inhabit on the island. The vegetation is dominated by *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Rhagodia candolleana* and *Tetragonia implexicoma* in the north and *Carpobrotus rossii* and *Senecio lautus* in the coastal areas.

### **Cultural values**

None known.

### **Social and recreational values**

None

### **Management issues**

The islands' soils are fragile and should be monitored.

## **2.48 Trumpeter Islets**

---

**Location:** 43°17'S, 145°48'E  
**Area:** 2 islets: total 1 hectare  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

### **Natural Values**

The main islet supports approximately 100 pairs of little penguins and short-tailed shearwaters, which inhabit the relatively flat ground in the northern part of the islet. The smaller western islet supports silver gulls (136 pairs), sooty oystercatchers (2 pairs), black-faced cormorants (35 pairs) and Caspian terns (1 pair). Other birds recorded were masked lapwing, superb fairy-wren, striated fieldwren and little grassbird. Tasmanian tree skinks occur. The main islet's vegetation is dominated by *Senecio lautus* and *Carpobrotus rossii*, while *Carpobrotus* occurs in small patches on the small islet.

### **Cultural values**

None known.

### **Social and recreational values**

None

### **Management Issues**

None

## **2.49 Hobbs Island**

---

**Location:** 43°13'S, 145°47'E  
**Area:** 9.7 hectares  
**Status:** Part of the Southwest National Park

### **Natural Values**

Sometimes referred to Green Island, this island supports approximately 11,000 pairs of little penguins and short-tailed shearwaters, 4 pairs of Pacific gulls, 6 pairs of sooty oystercatchers and 3 pairs of pied oystercatchers. Other birds recorded on Hobbs Island include the white-faced heron, striated fieldwren, forest raven, little grassbird and the endangered orange-bellied

parrot. Tasmanian tree skinks occur on the island. Water rats may inhabit the island. *Poa poiformis* on sandy soil is dominant over the island. *Senecio* sp and fern species dominate the peat soils

**Cultural values**

None known.

**Social and recreational values**

None

**Management Issues**

The island is one of the more important breeding sites for the little penguin in the south-west of the State. The orange-bellied parrot habitat requires protection.

## REFERENCES

- BEAGLEHOLE J.C. (Ed.) 1961; **The Journals of Captain Cook on his Voyage of Discovery II The Voyage of the Resolution and Adventure 1772 – 1775**; The Hakluyt Society, Cambridge
- BROTHERS N., PEMBERTON D., PRYOR H., HALLEY V. 2001; **Tasmania's Offshore Islands: seabirds and other natural features**; Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart.
- BROWN S. 1986; **Aboriginal Archaeological Resources in South East Tasmania: An Overview of the Nature and Management of Aboriginal Sites**; National Parks and Wildlife Service, Occasional Paper No.12, Hobart.
- BROWN S. 1991; **Aboriginal Archaeological Sites in Eastern Tasmania: A Cultural Resource Management Statement**; Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage, Hobart.
- BRYANT S. & DUCKWORTH P. (Eds.) 1999; **Tasmanian Bird Report 27 1998**, Birds Tasmania, Hobart.
- BRYANT S. & JACKSON J. 1999; **Tasmania's Threatened Fauna Handbook: What, Where and How to Protect Tasmania's Threatened Animals**, Threatened Species Unit, Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania.
- CALDER J. 1848; **Rambles on Betsy's Island, Taman's Peninsula and Forestier's Peninsula in February 1848**, Sullivans Cove, Hobart
- CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT 2001; **Turquoise Coast Island Nature Reserves Draft Management Plan 2001**, Conservation Commission Western Australia.
- DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT 2001 **Tasmanian Wilderness World heritage Area Introduced Animal Management Strategy 2001 – 2004**, Unpublished report.
- DIXON G. 1996; **A Reconnaissance Inventory of Sites of Geoconservation Significance on Tasmanian Islands**; unpublished report, Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania.
- EVANS K. 1993; **Shore-based whaling in Tasmania: Historical Research Project**; Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania.
- Freycinet National Park, Wye State Reserve Management Plan 2000**; Parks and Wildlife Service, Hobart.
- GLAZIK R. & SCHAHINGER R. 2001; **Weed Control on Betsey Island Nature Reserve Interim Report December 2001**, Coastcare, Hobart.
- HARRIS S. & LAZARUS E. 2001; **Assessing the Condition of Offshore Islands V. 1**, Unpublished paper, Hobart.
- HIGGINS P.J. & DAVIES S.J.F. 1996; **Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds Volume 3**; Oxford University Press, Melbourne.
- HUME F. & GALES R. 1999; **Princess Melikoff Trust Marine Mammal Program Report 1998-1999**; Marine Conservation Branch, Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, Hobart.

- JACKSON J. & HARVEY A. 2000; **Freycinet National Park Freshwater Fish Surveys 29 February 2000**; unpublished report to the Parks and Wildlife Service, Hobart.
- KEE S. 1991; **Aboriginal Archaeological Sites in North East Tasmania**; Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage, Hobart.
- KIRKPATRICK J.B. 1973; “The vegetation of Sloping Island Tasmania” **Victorian Naturalist 90**, Melbourne.
- KOSTOGLU P. 1995; **Shore-based Whaling in Tasmania Archaeological Research Project Vol. 1 Industry Overview and Recommendations**, Parks and Wildlife Service, Hobart.
- KOSTOGLU P. 1995; **Shore-based Whaling in Tasmania Archaeological Research Project Vol. 2 Results of Fieldwork**, Parks and Wildlife Service, Hobart.
- KOSTOGLU P. 1996; **Sealing in Tasmania Historical Research Project**, Parks and Wildlife Service, Hobart.
- MARCHANT S. & HIGGINS P.J. 1990; **Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds Volume 1**; Oxford University Press, Melbourne.
- MARQUIS-KYLE P. & WALKER M. 1999; **The Illustrated Burra Charter, Making good decisions about the care of important places**; Australia ICOMOS Inc., Sydney.
- PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, AUSTRALIAN MARITIME SAFETY AUTHORITY 1993; **Maatsuyker Island Conservation Area Management Strategies**, Hobart
- PLOMLEY N.J.B. (ED) 1966; **Friendly Mission: The Tasmanian Journals and Papers of George Augustus Robinson 1829 – 1834** Tasmanian Historical Research Association, Hobart.
- RUDMAN T. 1998; **Maatsuyker Island Weed Survey and Management Recommendations**, Unpublished paper, Hobart.
- SALM R.V., CLARK J.R. & SIIRILA E. 2000; **Marine and Coastal Protected Areas A Guide for Planners and Managers Third Edition**; IUCN, Washington.
- SAUNDERS C. (Ed.) 2001; **Minimal Impact Sea Kayaking Code of Conduct for visiting sensitive coastal areas**; Tasmanian Sea Canoe Club, Hobart.
- SHAUGHNESSY P.D., NICHOLLS A.O. & BRIGGS S.V. 1999; **Interactions between Tourists and Wildlife at Wildlife at Montague Island: Fur Seals, Little Penguins and Crested Terns**: Report to New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, CSIRO, Canberra.
- SMITH S. 2002; **Draft Plan for the Management of Serrated Tussock and other weeds on Sloping Island**, Tasharvest, Hobart.
- WBM OCEANICS AUSTRALIA AND CLARIDGE, G. 1997; **Guidelines for Managing Visitation to Seabird Breeding Islands**; Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Townsville.

## APPENDIX 1

### Management Recommendations

See dot points in the Introduction p. 4 – 5 for general principles that should govern the management of small offshore islands.

- Where the natural and/or cultural values of islands require protection, visitation should be by permit only.
- The prevention of the introduction of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, feral animals and plants should be a high priority for managers.
- A strategic plan to eradicate existing feral animals and plants should be developed and implemented (refer to Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment 2001 'Tasmanian Wilderness World heritage Area Introduced Animal Management Strategy 2001 – 2004', Unpublished report).
- Consideration should be given to the extension of reserve boundaries to encompass the marine component of seal and seabird habitat.
- Recovery plans for all listed threatened species should be implemented.
- A separate management plan should be developed for Maatsuyker Island to update the management strategies outlined in Maatsuyker Island Conservation Area Management Strategies developed in 1993 by the Parks and Wildlife Service and the Australian Maritime Safety Authority and to encompass new management recommendations eg Rudman 1998.
- Extensive Aboriginal surveys of the islands should be conducted, as there is initial evidence that many were visited either regularly or on a seasonal basis.
- Before any tourist activity takes place on any island it is recommended that islands are assessed in detail for their potential to sustain tourism.
- Many of the southern islands have been given national park status merely due to their proximity to a national park. A review of island status is necessary to independently assess the islands' intrinsic natural and cultural values and to determine the appropriateness of their status. In fact for many, national park status is inappropriate as they would not be able to sustain recreation at any level.

## APPENDIX 2

### Snake Island marine invertebrates (Survey by Friends of Snake Island)

Phylum	Sub Phylum	Class	Common names group	Scientific name	Common name
mollusca		gastropoda	single shell	nodilittorina unifasciata	banded periwinkle
mollusca		gastropoda	single shell	austrocochlea concamerata or brevis	wavy top shell
mollusca		gastropoda	single shell	austrocochlea constricta	ribbed top shell
mollusca		gastropoda	single shell	bembicium melanostomum	
mollusca		gastropoda	single shell	bembicium nanum	striped conniwink
mollusca		gastropoda	single shell	cominella lineolata	lineolated cominella
mollusca		polyplacophora	chitons	chiton pelliserpentis	serpent-head chiton
mollusca		monoplacophora	limpets	siphonaria dienenensis	Van Diemen's land siphon shell
mollusca		monoplacophora	limpets	patelloida alticostata	tall-ribbed limpet
mollusca		monoplacophora	limpets	notoacmea sp.	
mollusca		monoplacophora	limpets	cellana solida	orange-edged limpet
mollusca		bivalva	two shells	mytilus edulis planulatus galloprovin cialis	blue edible mussel
mollusca		bivalva	two shells	xenostrobus pulex	little black horse mussel
mollusca		bivalva	two shells	crassostrea gigas	Pacific oyster
mollusca		bivalva	two shells	lasaea australis	
arthropoda	crustacea	cirripectida	barnacles	chthamalus antennatus	high tide barnacle
arthropoda	crustacea	cirripectida	barnacles	chamaesipho tasmanica	honeycomb barnacle
arthropoda	crustacea	malacostracarabs	crabs	cyclograpsus granulatus	purple mottled shore crab
echinodermata		echinoidea	sea urchins	heliocidaris erythrogramma	commercial sea urchin
echinodermata		cnidara	anemones	actinia tenebrosa	waratah anemone
annelida		polychaeta	tube worms	galeolaria caespitosa	encrusting tube worm

### APPENDIX 3

#### Friends of Snake Island survey Snake Island birds

SPECIES	FREQUENCY	NUMBERS	BREEDS	TIME	COMMENTS
Australian shelduck	visitor rare	small flock			seen flying over
beautiful firetail finch	visitor occasional singly		no		
black faced cormorant	visitor regular				on rocks around shoreline
blackbird	visitor regular single birds only recorded		no		
blackheaded honeyeater	resident		yes	continuous	
blue wren	visitor rare				1 record
brown falcon	visitor occasional				
brown goshawk	visitor occasional				
butcherbird	visitor occasional		no		
cattle egret	visitor occasional				2 records of birds flying by
crescent honeyeater	visitor			autumn, winter, spring	
crested tern	visitor regular			summer, autumn	occasionally other times
dusky robin	resident	1 or 2 pairs	yes	continuous	
fantailed cuckoo	visitor regular			summer	
forest raven	visitor regular daily				
forty spotted pardalotes	resident	4 pairs	yes	continuous	
gannets	visitor occasional				
goldfinch	visitor regular	small flock		autumn, winter	
great cormorant	visitor occasional				
green rosella	visitor regular daily	4 birds			
grey thrush	visitor regular daily				
house sparrow					
kelp gull	visitor regular daily				
kookaburra	visitor regular	1 bird			
little black cormorants	visitor rare				



little penguin	visitor occasional				offshore
little pied cormorant	visitor regular daily	small numbers			
masked lapwing	visitor occasional		yes		breeds on occasion
Newholland honeyeater	resident		yes		
pacific gull	visitor regular daily		yes		laid eggs first time 2001
pied oystercatcher	resident	1 pair	yes		attempt to breed annually
scarlet robin	resident	1 pair	yes		
short tailed shearwater	visitor regular			summer autumn	first 4 months of year
silver gull	visitor regular daily				
silveryeye	visitor occasional	small flock			
skylark	visitor occasional				flying over
sooty oystercatcher	visitor occasional		yes		bred 2001
starling					
striated pardalotes					
swamp harrier	visitor regular				
Tasmanian thornbill	visitor irregular				
tree martin	visitor regular		yes	summer	
welcome swallow	visitor regular		yes		bred at times in hut in summer
white faced heron	visitor occasional				on rocks around shoreline
yellow rumped thornbill	resident	small flock	yes		
yellow tailed black cockatoo	visitor rare				
yellow throated honeyeater	visitor occasional				
yellow wattlebird	resident		yes		uses island as part of territory

## APPENDIX 4

### Example of a filming permit issued by PWS to film on an offshore island

#### FILM PERMIT

**Filming conditions for...(name of company inserted).....**

**Contact person.....**

**Date issued.....**

- This approval is for the period .....to..... (inclusive dates inserted)
- The approved location for filming is .....(specific location on island)
- A public liability insurance policy for a minimum of \$10 million must be in place prior to entering the area.
- Evidence of public liability insurance must be supplied to the PWS prior to undertaking the trip (PWS contact person's contact details given)
- The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* and regulations must be complied with at all times
- All reasonable directions from the District Manager (district?) must be complied with.
- If possible PWS personnel should accompany the filming party.
- The filming party must exercise due care, caution and respect for other users.
- The filming party must undertake minimal impact techniques including prevention of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* infection. The requirement is that all boots and all potentially soil-contacted equipment should be washed thoroughly before landing on the island and immediately upon leaving. Washing should be done in sea water with the used water tipped into the sea.
- All rubbish must be removed from the island.
- No feeding or disturbance of wildlife is permitted.
- No fires are permitted on the island.
- No filming fee applies.
- The conditions of the .....(relevant plan) must be complied with at all times.
- Passage to and from the island must be in a boat which carries all necessary approvals from Marine and Safety Tasmania