

## Migratory Shorebirds

Long distance travellers – their migrations can cover 15,000 kilometres – who need to feed undisturbed for months to build their energy stores.

### **Double-banded Plover** (*Charadrius bicinctus*)

*Migrates between New Zealand and Tasmania*



### **Red-necked Stint** (*Calidris ruficollis*)

*Migrates between Siberia and Tasmania*



### **Ruddy Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres*)

*Migrates between the Arctic tundra and Tasmania*



## Does harvesting pose a threat?

### What can you do about it?

Vehicles operating above the high-tide line can run over nests, eggs and flightless chicks.

**You can scope the area first or operate on wet sand only.**

Vehicles operating on wet sand can run over chicks or cause them to scatter away from the parent birds.

**You can drive slowly and carefully.**

Harvesters working on beaches can alarm parent birds so that they spend too long warning harvesters instead of protecting their eggs and chicks, and the nests can fail.

**You can move away enough that the birds resume normal activities.**

*All photos are courtesy of © Eric J Woehler  
Kelp illustration by Peter Gouldthorpe*

Wild Fisheries Management Branch  
Department of Natural Resources  
and Environment Tasmania

Email: [commercial.fisheries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:commercial.fisheries@nre.tas.gov.au)

[www.fishing.tas.gov.au](http://www.fishing.tas.gov.au)

# THE KELP HARVESTERS GUIDE to TASMANIAN COASTAL BIRDS



BL11929

Wild Fisheries Management Branch  
Department of Natural Resources  
and Environment Tasmania



## Resident Coastal Birds

Tasmanian coastal birds nest from September to March in shallow sand-scrapes above the high-tide line. Nests are well camouflaged, and eggs and chicks are very small – Hooded Plover eggs can fit inside a teaspoon! Parent birds are very protective and cannot leave to avoid interacting with you.

**You can avoid nests and parent birds to improve the survival of the chicks.**

Move away if you identify any of the following behaviours which indicate you are disturbing a nesting or parent bird:

- Sudden alarm flight straight up into the air
- Calling repetitively in an agitated tone
- ‘Wing-dragging’ distraction behaviour
- Swooping

## Resident Terns

**Fairy Tern** (*Sternula nereis*) and  
**Little Tern** (*Sternula albifrons*)

Nests in small colonies on sandy beaches, and pairs each produce only a single brood per year



## Resident Plovers

**Hooded Plover** (*Thinornis rubricollis*)

Lives and nests on high energy sandy beaches



## Resident Oystercatchers

**Pied Oystercatcher** (*Haematopus longirostris*)

Pairs defend a life long breeding territory on sandy beaches and mudflats, and nest on sand or grit



**Red-capped Plover** (*Charadrius ruficapillus*)

Lives on sandy beaches and mudflats, and nests on beaches or stony areas close to water



**Sooty Oystercatcher** (*Haematopus fuliginosus*)

Lives on rocky beaches and outcrops, and nests on rocky beaches

