

## Malaysia

Number of species for which Malaysia contains internationally important sites:	20
Number of internationally important sites in Malaysia:	13

### General description

Malaysia occupies the Malay Peninsula and parts of northern Borneo. It therefore has an extensive, near-equatorial coastline that lies just within the northern hemisphere, but it lacks the large deltas and areas of inland wetlands seen in some neighbouring countries.

### Data

Data are available from the non-breeding period on 41 species of shorebirds and populations of at least 9 species exceeded 5% of their EAA Flyway estimate. Species present in Malaysia during the non-breeding period but for which no country estimate could be calculated include the Endangered Spotted Greenshank.

Important sites are well-represented during southward migration, the non-breeding period and northward migration. Species with the greatest number of important sites are the Terek Sandpiper (5 sites) and the Common Redshank (5 sites). One site on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula meets the 1% criterion for the Endangered Spotted Greenshank.

Important sites are found from the west coast of the Malay Peninsula to the eastern state of Sabah on Borneo. Pulau Bruit on Sarawak is important for the greatest number of species (8), with the next most important sites being Pulau

Tengah and Kapar Power Station (4 species each) on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. Pulau Bruit is important mainly during migration periods, with only three of the species represented on the basis of non-breeding period counts. Papar, the only other site on Malaysian Borneo, is included only on the basis of migration period counts. In contrast, most sites on the Malay Peninsula are included on the basis of non-breeding period records.

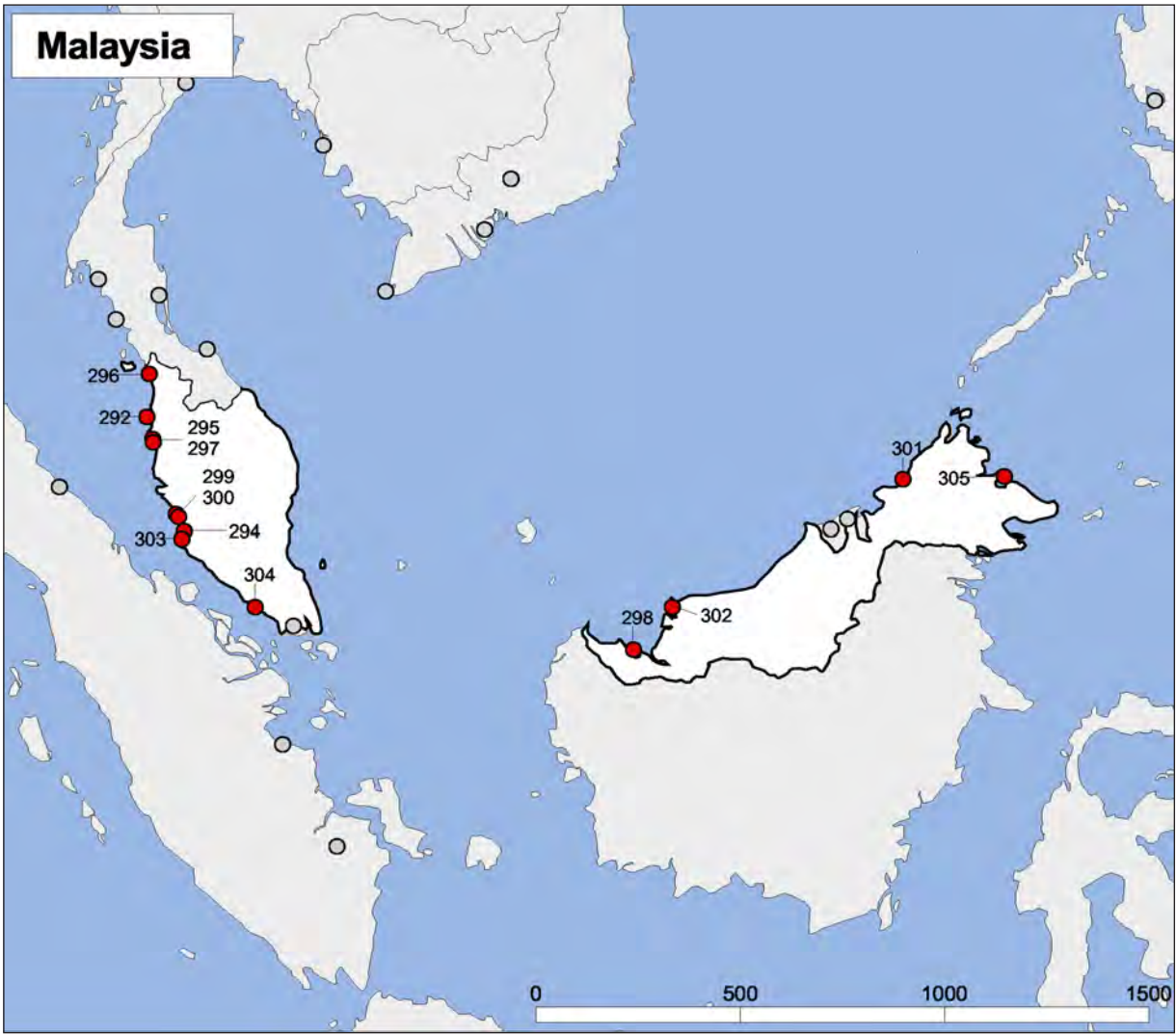
Malaysia appears to have been well-surveyed compared with some other countries in the region. Changes in agricultural practices are leading to a reduction in paddy fields, which may be important freshwater wetlands for some species, and an expansion of oil palm plantations.

**Table 5.48** Shorebirds in Malaysia – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Black-tailed Godwit	1		1		
Whimbrel	1	1	1		
Eurasian Curlew	3	2	2		
Far Eastern Curlew	1			1	
Spotted Redshank	1		1		
Common Redshank	5	2	5	1	
Marsh Sandpiper	3		3		
Common Greenshank	2		1	1	
Spotted Greenshank	1		1		
Wood Sandpiper	1	1			
Terek Sandpiper	5	1	5	2	
Common Sandpiper	1	1			
Asian Dowitcher	1	1			
Long-toed Stint	1	1			
Temminck's Stint	1		1		
Curlew Sandpiper	2	2	1	1	
Broad-billed Sandpiper	2		1	1	
Pacific Golden Plover	1		1		
Lesser Sand Plover	2		2		
Greater Sand Plover	2	1	2	1	

**Table 5.47** Abundant species during the non-breeding period in Malaysia (>5% of population)

Species	Max. Count	Country Estimate	% Flyway
Terek Sandpiper	4 789	10 000	15
Common Redshank	3 571	7 000	10
Greater Sand Plover	5 205	10 000	10
Broad-billed Sandpiper	897	2 000	10
Little Ringed Plover	306	2 000	10
Eurasian Curlew	1 237	3 000	10
Lesser Sand Plover	6 246	10 000	5
Curlew Sandpiper	7 958	10 000	5
Common Greenshank	2 010	3 000	5



**Figure 5.14.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Malaysia.

**Table 5.49** Internationally important sites in Malaysia – number of shorebird species by period

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Black-tailed Godwit	1		1		
Whimbrel	1	1	1		
Eurasian Curlew	3	2	2		
Far Eastern Curlew	1			1	
Spotted Redshank	1		1		
Common Redshank	5	2	5	1	
Marsh Sandpiper	3		3		
Common Greenshank	2		1	1	
Spotted Greenshank	1		1		
Wood Sandpiper	1	1			

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Terek Sandpiper	5	1	5	2	
Common Sandpiper	1	1			
Asian Dowitcher	1	1			
Long-toed Stint	1	1			
Temminck's Stint	1		1		
Curlew Sandpiper	2	2	1	1	
Broad-billed Sandpiper	2		1	1	
Pacific Golden Plover	1		1		
Lesser Sand Plover	2		2		
Greater Sand Plover	2	1	2	1	

**Table 5.49** Internationally important sites in Malaysia – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
302	Pulau Buit	2.57	111.35	8	4	3	6	
294	Kapar Power Station	3.13	101.33	6	4	5		
303	Pulau Tengah (Klang Islands)	2.97	101.31	6	2	6	2	
294	Kuala Kedah to Kuala Sungai	6.25	100.22	4		4		
292	Batu Maung	5.37	100.30	2		2		
295	Kuala Gula	4.93	100.47	2		2		
298	Kuala Samarahan to Kuala Sadong	1.60	110.62	2		2		
301	Papar, Sabah	5.70	115.93	2	2			
297	Kuala Kelumpang	4.87	100.50	1		1		
299	Pantai Rasa Sayang	3.47	101.13	1		1		
300	Pantai Tanjong Karang	3.42	101.18	1		1		
304	Sungai Batu Pahat - Sungai Suloh Kechil	1.75	102.92	1		1		
305	Tanjong Bidadari	5.92	118.08	1	1			

**Table 5.50** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Malaysia

Site Name	Species and Details
Batu Maung	Lesser Sand Plover 3,500 (NB,169); Pacific Golden Plover 1,114 (NB,169)
Kapar Power Station	Whimbrel 1,500 (SM, NB,169); Common Greenshank 610 (NB,169); Eurasian Curlew 1,000 (SM, NB,169); Terek Sandpiper 2,100 (NB,169); Curlew Sandpiper 2,290 (SM,101); Common Redshank 1,420 (SM, NB,101)
Kuala Gula	Marsh Sandpiper 3,490 (NB,169); Common Redshank 1,005 (NB,169)
Kuala Kedah to Kuala Sungai	Lesser Sand Plover 1,605 (NB,169); Terek Sandpiper 558 (NB,169); Broad-billed Sandpiper 360 (NB,169); Marsh Sandpiper 1,286 (NB,169)
Kuala Kelumpang	Marsh Sandpiper 2,000 (NB,169)
Kuala Samarahan to Kuala Sadong	Terek Sandpiper 1,445 (NB,105); Common Redshank 835 (NB,105)
Pantai Rasa Sayang	Black-tailed Godwit 2,356 (NB,120)
Pantai Tanjong Karang	Spotted Greenshank 19 (NB,169)
Papar, Sabah	Long-toed Stint 2,230 (SM,120); Wood Sandpiper 2,551 (SM,120)
Pulau Buit	Common Redshank 3,789 (SM, NB, NM,120); Common Greenshank 862 (NM,82); Terek Sandpiper 1,772 (NB, NM,82); Far Eastern Curlew 411 (NM,82); Broad-billed Sandpiper 1,206 (NM,82); Asian Dowitcher 470 (SM,56); Greater Sand Plover 3,137 (SM, NB, NM,120); Eurasian Curlew 111 (SM,120)
Pulau Tengah (Klang Islands)	Eurasian Curlew 450 (NB,169); Temminck's Stint 300 (NB,169); Curlew Sandpiper 4,000 (SM, NB, NM,169); Common Redshank 1,500 (NB,169); Greater Sand Plover 4,000 (NB,169); Terek Sandpiper 2,303 (SM, NB, NM,120)
Sungai Batu Pahat - Sungai Suloh Kechil	Spotted Redshank 350 (NB,78)
Tanjong Bidadari	Common Sandpiper 2,030 (SM,120)

# Singapore

Number of species for which Singapore contains internationally important sites:	1
Number of internationally important sites in Singapore:	1

## General description

Singapore is a small, tropical island at the southern end of the Malay Peninsula. Much of its coastline is developed and there is little suitable habitat for shorebirds.

## Data

During the non-breeding period, 28 species of shorebirds of the Flyway are present, with no species in numbers in excess of 5% of its Flyway estimate (Table 3.2d).

**Table 5.51** Shorebirds in Singapore – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Pacific Golden Plover	1			1	

A single site in Singapore, the Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve, is important for the Pacific Golden Plover during northward migration.

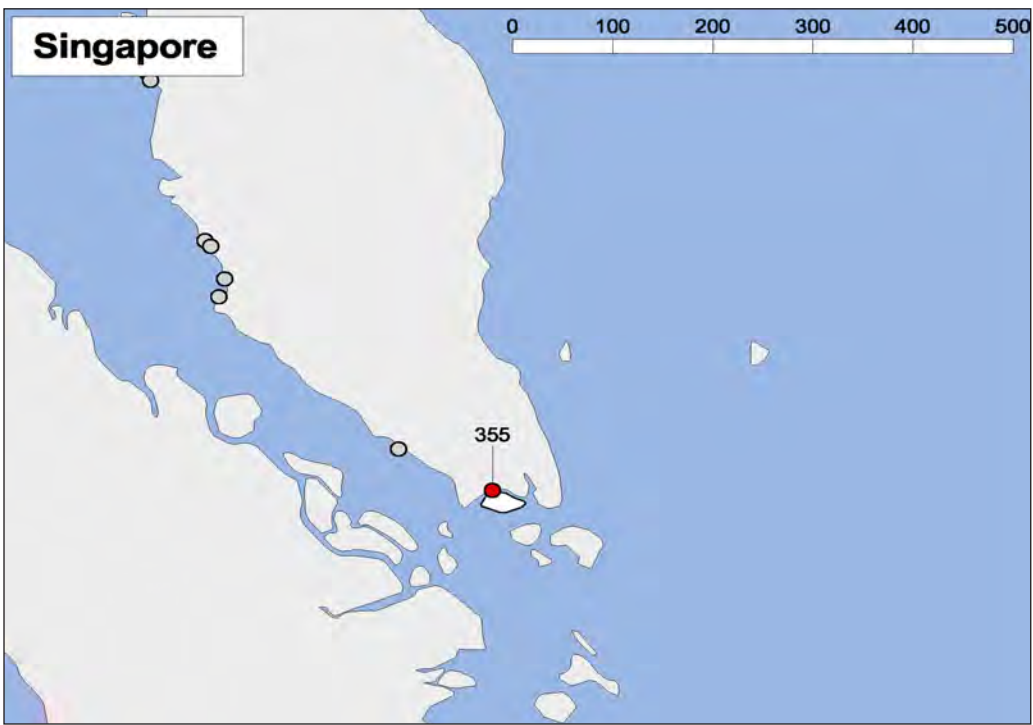
Count data from the early to mid 1980s identified a second important site for 6 species: Serangoon ponds in the north-east of the country. During southward migration in particular, this site was important for the Common Redshank, Common Sandpiper, Curlew Sandpiper, Pacific Golden Plover, Little Ringed Plover and Lesser Sand Plover, but the site is now degraded and may not still be important (Parish and Wells 1983). However, it is important to record such changes, as the records from Serangoon indicate that nearby areas may be worthy of investigation.

**Table 5.52** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Singapore

Site Name	Species and Details
Sungei Buloh	Pacific Golden Plover 1,081 (NM,151)

**Table 5.53** Internationally important sites in Singapore – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
355	Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve	1.45	103.72	1			1	



**Figure 15.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Singapore.

Brunei

Number of species for which Brunei contains internationally important sites:	2
Number of internationally important sites in Brunei:	2

General description

Brunei is a small country located on the north coast of Borneo, between the Malaysian states of Sarawak and Sabah. It has some coastal and limited inland habitat for shorebirds. Data from the nearby Malaysian states of Sarawak and Sabah suggest that the northern coast of Borneo is of importance mainly during migration periods.

Data

Count data from Brunei are limited, and therefore some population estimates during the non-breeding period have been estimated on the basis of numbers seen in neighbouring countries. Using this approach, 29 species of migratory shorebirds are expected in Brunei during the non-breeding period. No species is present in excess of 5% of its flyway estimate during the non-breeding period.

Important sites were identified in the southward migration period only. The two records from Brunei came from 1986 and the current status of the sites is not known.



Figure 16. Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Brunei.

Table 5.54 Shorebirds in Brunei – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Wood Sandpiper	1	1			
Long-toed Stint	1	1			

Table 5.56 Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Brunei

Site Name	Species and Details
Brunei Bay	Long-toed Stint 501 (SM,120)
Wasan Rice Scheme	Wood Sandpiper 3,114 (SM,120)

Table 5.55 Internationally important sites in Brunei – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
137	Brunei Bay	4.50	114.50	1	1			
138	Wasan Rice Scheme	4.75	114.83	1	1			



# Indonesia

Number of species for which Indonesia contains internationally important sites:	16
Number of internationally important sites in Indonesia:	8

## General description

Indonesia is a massive archipelago that straddles the equator. In addition to the extensive coastline, the larger islands support inland wetlands and large rivers with associated deltas. Indonesia can be expected to be important for shorebirds during the non-breeding and migration periods, with birds on passage to Australia likely to pass through it on both northward and southward migration.

## Data

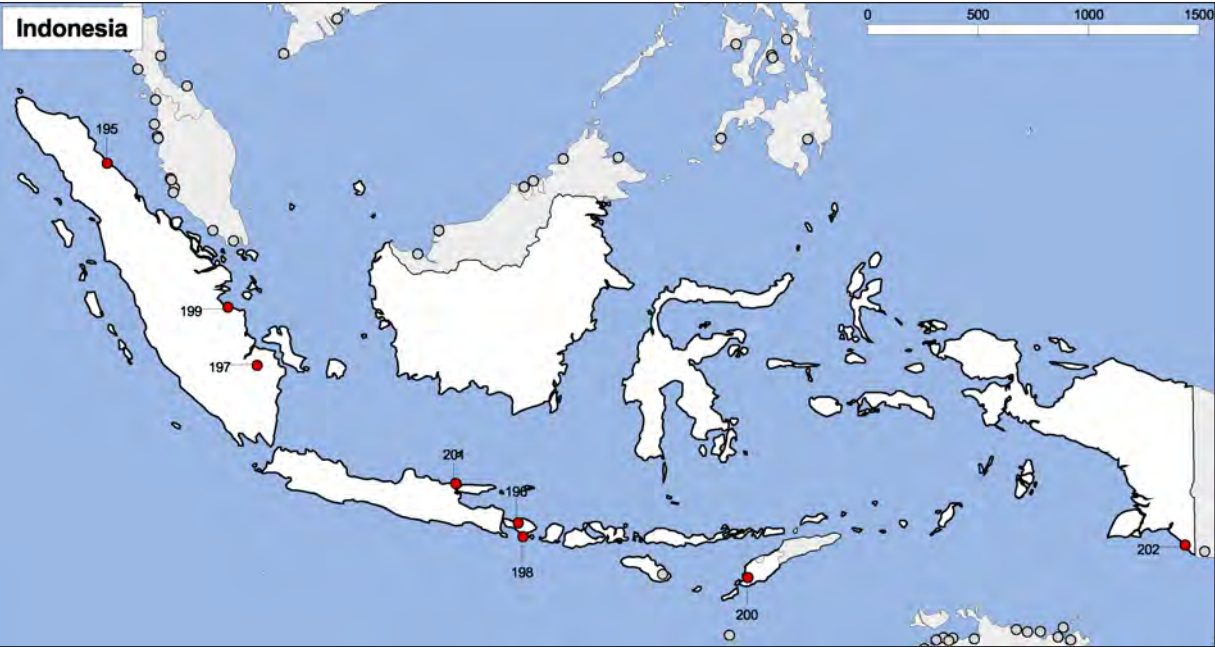
During the non-breeding period, 42 species of shorebirds of the EAA Flyway are present, with populations of at least 14 species exceeding 5% of their Flyway estimate. In the non-breeding period, Indonesia supports >5% of the population of more shorebird species in the Flyway than any country other than Australia. Over three quarters of the global population of the Asian Dowitcher is present in Indonesia during the non-breeding period, and one important site was identified for the Endangered Spotted Greenshank.

Although many species are present and abundant in the non-breeding period, important

sites are better represented during southward migration than in other periods, suggesting that Indonesia is particularly important for migratory shorebirds during southward migration. One site on the east coast of Sumatra meets the 1% criterion for the Endangered Spotted Greenshank.

Most internationally important sites are in Sumatra, including the three important for the greatest number of species: Banyuasin Delta (12 species), Bagan Percut (5 species) and the coast from Kualatungul to Tanjung Jabung (4 species). Banyuasin Delta and the Kualatungul to Tanjung Jabung coast in the south-east of Sumatra are used mainly during southward migration, whereas records from Bagan Percut on the west coast of Sumatra are from the non-breeding and northward migration periods. Other sites are used mainly during the non-breeding period. The single record from the small island Bali was for the Long-toed Stint, a species usually associated with freshwater wetlands, so it probably refers to rice fields.

Given the size of Indonesia and the estimated populations of shorebirds present in the non-breeding period, the small number of sites identified suggests that count coverage has been poor. For example, there are no sites from Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan), whereas there are several sites from the northern coast of Borneo that lies within Malaysia and Brunei.



**Figure 17.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Indonesia.

**Table 5.57** Abundant species during the non-breeding period in Indonesia (>5% of population)

Species	Max. Count	Country Estimate	% Flyway
Asian Dowitcher	7 579	20 000	85
Black-tailed Godwit	38 215	62 000	40
Common Redshank	12 246	25 000	35
Lesser Sand Plover	18 272	45 000	30
Eurasian Curlew	5 958	10 000	25
Terek Sandpiper	4 694	15 000	25
Sanderling	266	5 000	25
Long-toed Stint	0	5 000	20
Broad-billed Sandpiper	155	4 000	15
Far Eastern Curlew	3 008	5 000	15
Curlew Sandpiper	8 770	20 000	10
Little Ringed Plover	167	2 000	10
Bar-tailed Godwit	9 342	22 000	5
Greater Sand Plover	464	5 000	5

**Table 5.58** Shorebirds in Indonesia – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Black-tailed Godwit	2	2	1	1	
Bar-tailed Godwit	2	1	1	1	
Little Curlew	1		1		
Whimbrel	2	1	1		
Eurasian Curlew	3	2	2	1	
Far Eastern Curlew	1	1			
Common Redshank	3	2	2		
Common Greenshank	1			1	
Spotted Greenshank	1		1		
Terek Sandpiper	3	2		1	
Ruddy Turnstone	1	1			
Asian Dowitcher	3	1	2	2	
Long-toed Stint	1		1		
Curlew Sandpiper	1		1		
Lesser Sand Plover	3	1	3		
Greater Sand Plover	1	1			
Australian Pratincole	1		1		

**Table 5.59** Internationally important sites in Indonesia – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
197	Banyuasin Delta	-3.00	105.00	12	10	8	3	
188	Bagan Percut - Sungai Ular	3.72	98.78	5		2	3	
199	Kuala Tungal to Tanjung Djabung coast	-1.00	103.75	4	4			
202	Wasur National Park	-8.75	140.58	3	1	2		
198	Benoa Bay	-8.75	115.20	2		2		
196	Bali	-8.25	115.00	1		1		
200	Kupang Bay	-10.06	123.75	1		1		
210	Ujung Pangkah	-6.88	112.60	1		1		

**Table 5.60** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Indonesia

Site Name	Species and Details
Bagan Percut - Sungai Ular	Eurasian Curlew 1,000 (NB,43); Bar-tailed Godwit 2,000 (NM,43); Common Redshank 1,000 (NB,43); Terek Sandpiper 2,000 (NM,43); Asian Dowitcher 2,002 (NM,43)
Bali	Long-toed Stint 500 (NB,6)
Banyuasin Delta	Terek Sandpiper 5,680 (SM,158); Far Eastern Curlew 2,620 (SM,158); Asian Dowitcher 13,000 (SM, NB, NM,158); Lesser Sand Plover 9,460 (SM, NB,141); Spotted Greenshank 21 (NB,158); Greater Sand Plover 2,000 (SM,158); Common Redshank 6,000 (SM, NB,141); Bar-tailed Godwit 7,000 (SM, NB,141); Eurasian Curlew 7,061 (SM, NB, NM,158); Ruddy Turnstone 560 (SM,158); Black-tailed Godwit 30,000 (SM, NB, NM,44); Whimbrel 1,000 (NB,169)
Benoa Bay	Curlew Sandpiper 2,500 (NB,169); Lesser Sand Plover 4,000 (NB,169)
K. Tungal to T. Djabung coast	Eurasian Curlew 2,253 (SM,44); Terek Sandpiper 783 (SM,44); Common Redshank 1,024 (SM,44); Black-tailed Godwit 12,800 (SM,44)
Kupang Bay	Australian Pratincole 5,000 (NB,157)
Ujung Pangkah	Asian Dowitcher 930 (NB,169)
Wasur National Park	Little Curlew 4,000 (NB,141); Whimbrel 1,400 (SM,144); Lesser Sand Plover 3,130 (NB,141)

## Timor Leste

Number of species for which Timor Leste contains internationally important sites:	1
Number of internationally important sites in Indonesia:	1

### General description

Timor Leste is a small nation that occupies part of the island of Timor. It was included in Indonesia during the collation of data for this review. In general, important sites in Indonesia were on the large islands with major rivers and estuarine systems, but there were some counts of shorebirds using inland wetlands such as rice paddy fields. Timor may provide such inland wetlands as habitat for shorebirds.

### Data

There is little information on shorebirds in Timor, but Trainor (2005) provides notes on 26 species. During the non-breeding period, no species are present in numbers that exceed 5% of their Flyway estimate.

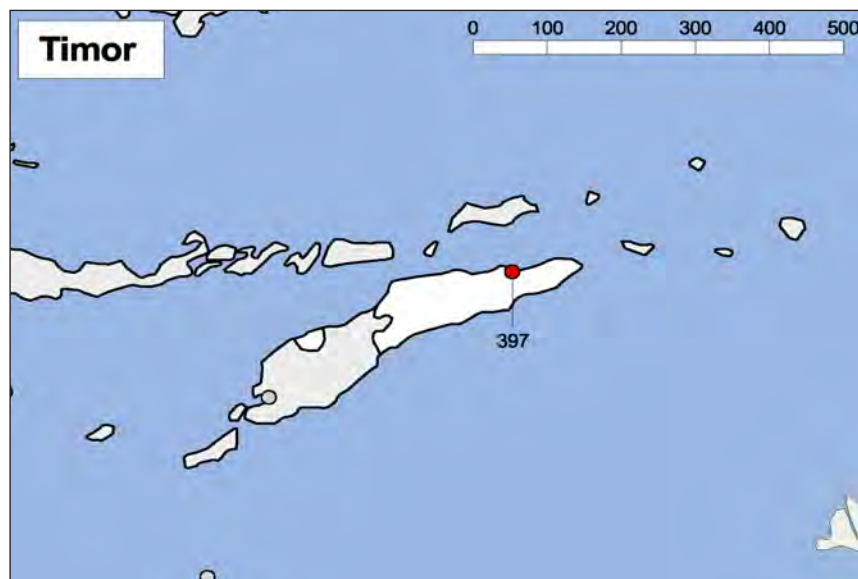
One species, the Australian Pratincole, has been reported in large numbers from Timor Leste (Lane 1987). This species breeds in Australia and a considerable proportion of the population migrates to Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and Indonesia during the months of May to November.

**Table 5.61** Shorebirds in Timor Leste – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Australian Pratincole	1	1			1

**Table 5.63** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Timor Leste.

Site Name	Species and Details
"Timor Leste"	Australian Pratincole 50,000 (SM,B,99)



**Figure 18.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Timor Leste.

**Table 5.62** Internationally important sites in Timor Leste – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
397	"Timor Leste"	-10.00	120.50	1				1



## Papua New Guinea

Number of species for which Papua New Guinea contains internationally important sites:	6
Number of internationally important sites in Papua New Guinea:	3

### General description

Papua New Guinea lies immediately to the north of Australia and east of Indonesia. Its extensive, tropical coastline is poorly investigated and, compared with most Asian countries, is little developed. There are also inland wetlands and major river and estuary systems, particularly in the south of the country.

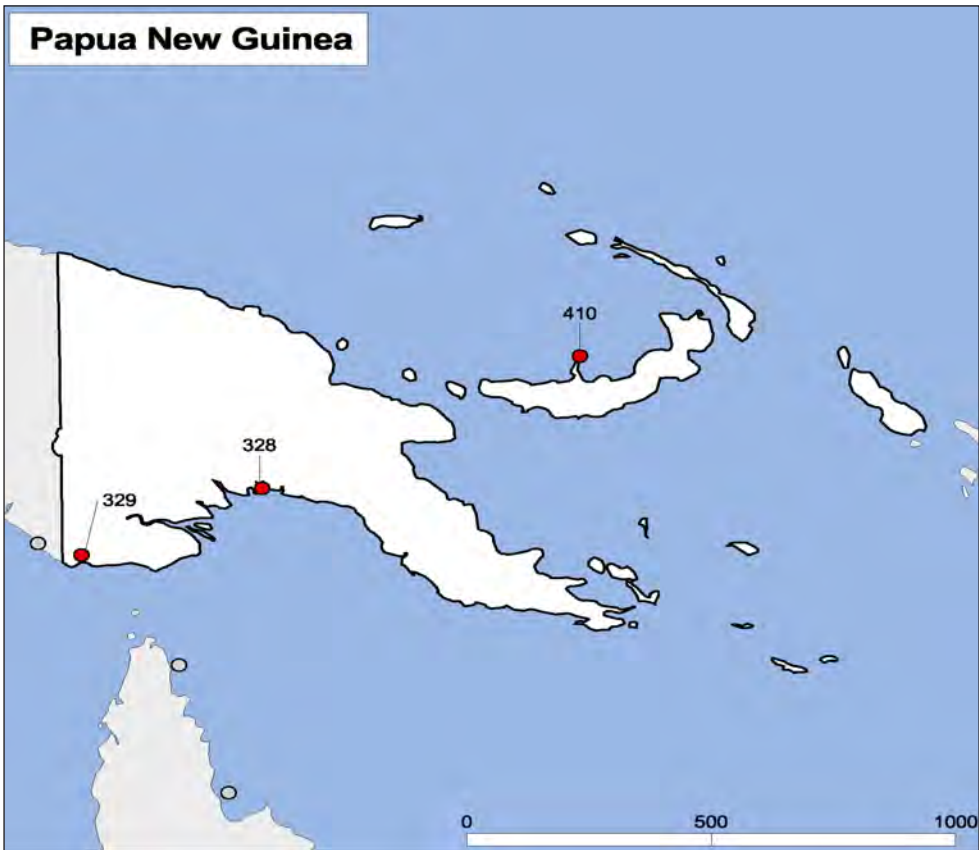
### Data

During the non-breeding period, 31 species of shorebirds of the EAA Flyway are present or expected to be present on the basis of the location of Papua New Guinea and the movements of these species from nearby countries. Populations of at least 3 species may exceed 5% of their Flyway estimate during the non-breeding period.

The two important sites were recognised during migration periods only. The Tonda wetlands site is close to Indonesia’s Wasur Rawa Biru Reserve. Both the important sites in Papua New Guinea are on the south coast and few data are available for other coastal or inland areas. It is therefore likely that other important sites will be identified. Because of its location, sites in Papua New Guinea can be expected to be important during the non-breeding period as well as during migration.

**Table 5.64** Abundant species during the non-breeding period in Papua New Guinea (>5% of population)

Species	Max. Count	Country Estimate	% Flyway
Terek Sandpiper	1 024	5 000	10
Far Eastern Curlew	344	2 000	5
Greater Sand Plover	1 730	5 000	5



**Figure 19.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Papua New Guinea.

**Table 5.65** Shorebirds in Papua New Guinea – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Little Curlew	1	1			
Far Eastern Curlew	1			1	
Terek Sandpiper	1			1	
Red-necked Phalarope	1		1		
Greater Sand Plover	1			1	
Australian Pratincole	1	1	1		

**Table 5.66** Internationally important sites in Papua New Guinea – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
328	Kikori Delta	-7.65	144.50	3			3	
329	Tonda Wildlife Management Area	-9.00	141.33	2	2	1		
410	Lake Dakataua	-5.03	150.08	1		1		

**Table 5.67** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Papua New Guinea

Site Name	Species and Details
Kikori Delta	Greater Sand Plover 1,700 (NM,168); Terek Sandpiper 1,015 (NM,168); Far Eastern Curlew 343 (NM,168)
Tonda Wildlife Management Area	Australian Pratincole 20,000 (SM, NB,34); Little Curlew 10,000 (SM,38)
Lake Dakataua	Red-necked Phalarope 4,500 (NB, 141)

Australia

Number of species for which Australia contains internationally important sites:	28
Number of internationally important sites in Australia:	118

General description

Australia is a large land mass that extends from the tropics to temperate regions of the southern hemisphere. It has an extensive coastline, large tidal flats, particularly in the north and east, estuaries, inlets, and major seasonal and ephemeral inland wetlands. Inland wetlands can provide massive areas of habitat for shorebirds, but are not predictable in the way of coastal environments. Australia is a non-breeding period destination for many shorebird species.

Data

Data from much of coastal Australia and some inland sites are comprehensive compared with many other parts of the Flyway, but large and remote areas of the northern coast and inland regions remain under-surveyed. During the non-breeding period, 33 species of shorebirds of the Flyway are regularly present, and populations of 28 species exceed 5% of their Flyway estimate. Compared with other countries in the Flyway, this is a very high proportion of species with large populations during the non-breeding period. Over 75% of the populations of the Bar-tailed Godwit (*L. lapponica menzbieri*), Little Curlew, Grey-tailed Tattler, Great Knot, Red-necked Stint, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Eastern Sand Plover and Australian Pratincole occur in Australia during the non-breeding period. In addition, taxa for which New Zealand is important, including the Bar-tailed Godwit (*L. lapponica bauri*), Red Knot and Ruddy Turnstone, depend upon Australia during migration.

The majority of species that are regularly present in Australia have important sites, with more represented during the non-breeding period (27 species with important sites) than during southward and northward migration (21 and 20 species respectively). Although similar numbers of species had important sites during the two migration periods, for most species there were more sites recognised as important on southward (92 sites recognised for 21 species) than northward (52 sites recognised for 20 species) migration. This pattern suggests that birds tend to aggregate more on southward migration, when they arrive in Australia, then during their

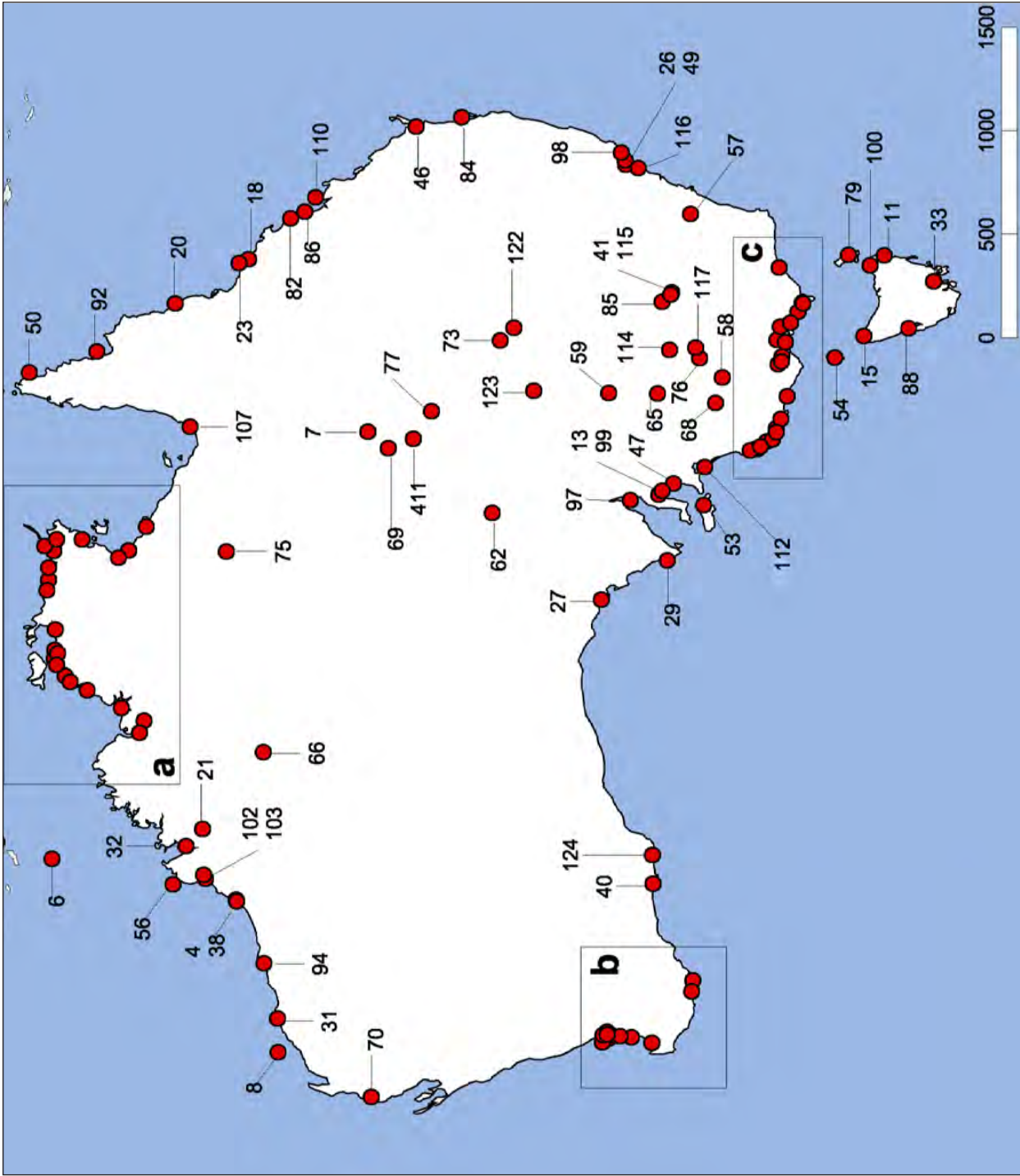
departure on northward migration. For 12 species, there were important sites identified during the breeding period. These were presumably immature and other non-breeding birds.

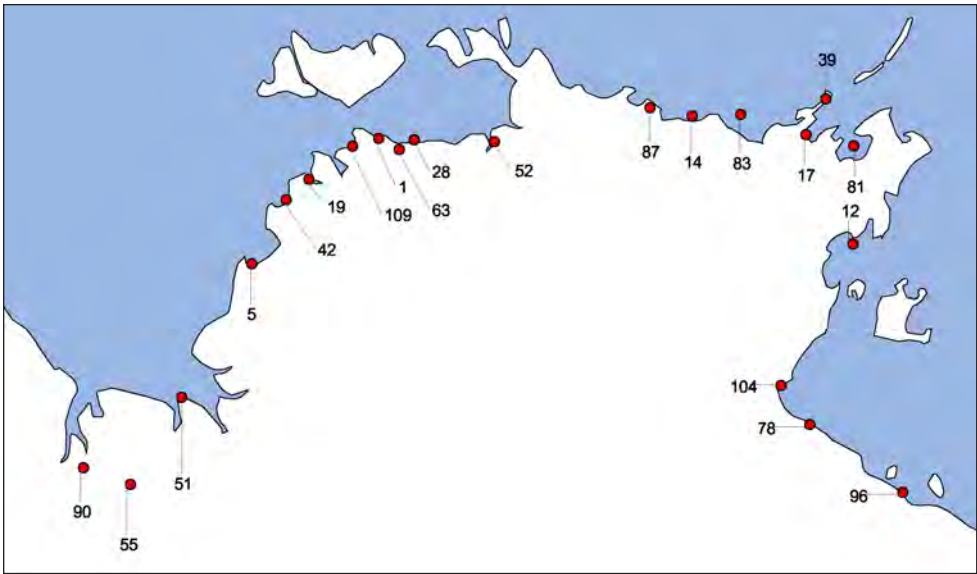
Australia has the largest number of important sites identified of any country in the Flyway. The majority of these (94) were recognised in the non-breeding period, with more recognised during southward (37) than northward (25) migration. Twenty of the sites were recognised during the breeding period, indicating that large numbers of non-breeding birds remain within Australia at this time. Although peaks in abundance of some species have been recorded in northern Australia during the breeding period (Chatto 2003), some of these breeding period sites were located in southern Australia. This shows a strong level of usage of sites in Australia, probably by juvenile and immature birds, during the breeding period.

Sites important for the greatest number of species were in northern and north-eastern Australia and these were important for at least some species in most periods. The lack of northward migration records from the Eighty Mile Beach is probably an artefact of available data, although shorebird numbers are generally considered higher during southward than northward migration across northern Australia. Over half the sites were important for a single species.

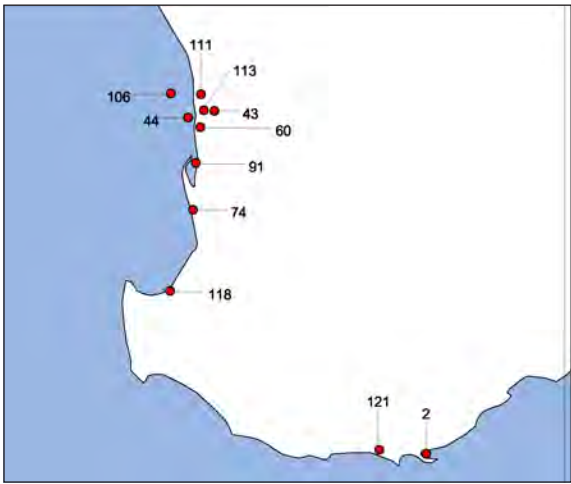
Despite a population monitoring programme that has spanned over 2 decades and provided detailed information on a small number of sites, including declines in population sizes of some species (Wilson 2001, Minton *et al.* 2005a), there is a lack of data from the vast and remote inland and north of Australia. This problem was highlighted by the December 2003 count of nearly 3 million Oriental Pratincoles in northern Australia; a species previously thought to have a non-breeding period population in Australia and Flyway population of less than 100 000 (Sitters *et al.* 2004).

Figure 20. Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Australia.



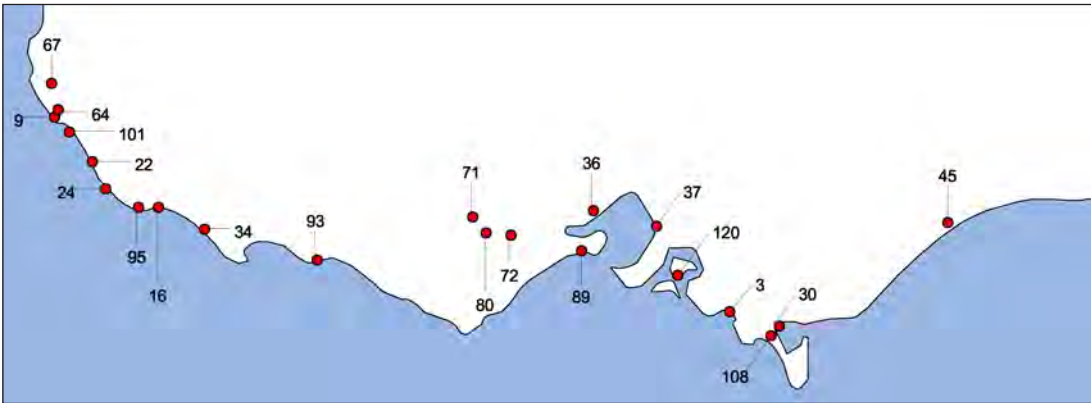


**Figure 20a.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in northern Australia.



**Figure 20b.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in south-west Australia.

**Figure 20c.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in south-east Australia.





**Table 5.68** Abundant species during the non-breeding period in Australia (>5% of population)

Species	Max. Count	Country Estimate	% Flyway
Oriental Plover	31 666	70 000	100
Oriental Pratincole	63 831	2 880 000	100
Australian Pratincole	31 737	60 000	100
Little Curlew	236 461	175 000	95
Great Knot	303 909	360 000	95
Grey-tailed Tattler	20 008	45 000	90
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	117 361	140 000	90
Red-necked Stint	220 068	270 000	85
Far Eastern Curlew	13 770	28 000	75
Greater Sand Plover	37 895	75 000	70
Curlew Sandpiper	182 899	118 000	65
Red Knot	181 803	135 000	60
Double-banded Plover	5 627	30 000	60
Ruddy Turnstone	9 512	20 000	55
Bar-tailed Godwit	107 897	185 000	55
Sanderling	4 903	10 000	45
Black-tailed Godwit	76 249	70 000	45
Broad-billed Sandpiper	7 965	10 000	40
Terek Sandpiper	12 632	23 000	40
Common Greenshank	8 335	19 000	30
Lesser Sand Plover	13 837	25 000	20

**Table 5.69** Shorebirds in Australia – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Japanese Snipe	1		1		
Black-tailed Godwit	14	2	6	3	1
Bar-tailed Godwit	9	3	8	2	
Little Curlew	8	3	6		
Whimbrel	7	1	6		
Far Eastern Curlew	18	6	12	2	2
Marsh Sandpiper	4	1	1	1	
Common Greenshank	8	3	6		
Terek Sandpiper	11	2	8	1	2
Common Sandpiper	2		2		
Grey-tailed Tattler	16	8	10	3	2
Ruddy Turnstone	16	7	12	3	
Asian Dowitcher	1			1	
Great Knot	10	4	5	3	1
Red Knot	8	2	6	1	
Sanderling	17	5	12	4	2
Red-necked Stint	32	9	25		3
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	39	4	30	5	3
Curlew Sandpiper	24	9	22		1
Broad-billed Sandpiper	1	1	1		
Pacific Golden Plover	1		1	1	
Grey Plover	6	2	3		
Double-banded Plover	9		9		
Lesser Sand Plover	6		6		
Greater Sand Plover	5	2	4		1
Oriental Plover	6	1	5		
Oriental Pratincole	2		2		
Australian Pratincole	9	2	3	1	3

**Table 5.70** Internationally important sites in Australia – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
102	Roebuck Bay	-18.07	122.33	18	8	12	5	2
32	Eighty Mile Beach	-19.23	121.42	16	14	10		
107	SE Gulf of Carpentaria	-17.47	140.76	16	2	16	2	
28	Chambers Bay	-12.26	131.63	8	4		1	
84	Moreton Bay	-27.25	153.33	8	3	8	4	1
46	Great Sandy Strait	-25.67	152.93	7	1	7		
30	Corner Inlet	-38.73	146.22	6	2	6		
36	Eastern Port Phillip Bay	-38.00	144.60	6	2	5	1	2
49	Hunter Estuary	-32.84	151.78	6	1	6	1	
83	Milingimbi coast	-12.00	135.00	6		1	1	1
96	Port McArthur	-15.78	136.67	6	3			
110	Shoalwater Bay and Broad Sound	-22.12	150.04	6		6		
6	Ashmore Reef	-12.23	123.08	5	2	5		
27	Ceduna Bays	-32.28	133.68	5		5		
42	Fog Bay	-12.87	130.32	5		2		1
52	Kakadu National Park	-12.28	132.46	5	1	2	2	1
94	Port Hedland Saltworks	-20.24	118.94	5	2	4		1
108	Shallow Inlet/Sandy Point	-38.80	146.15	5	1	5		
120	Western Port Bay	-38.42	145.33	5	2	4		
15	Boullanger Bay/Robbins Passage	-40.75	144.87	4		4		
112	The Coorong & Coorong National Park	-35.74	139.22	4		3		2
3	Anderson Inlet	-38.65	145.79	3		3		
8	Barrow Island	-20.75	115.39	3	3	3	1	
53	Kangaroo Island	-35.71	137.62	3		3		
64	Lake George	-37.40	140.00	3		2		1
70	Lake MacLeod	-24.05	113.59	3	3			
89	Ocean Grove to Barwon Heads	-38.27	144.51	3		2	1	
91	Peel-Harvey system	-32.58	115.73	3		3		
82	Pioneer River – McEwan's Beach	-21.20	149.20	3		3		
104	Roper River area	-14.72	135.42	3		3		
2	Albany Harbours	-35.05	117.88	2		2		
14	Boucat Bay	-12.02	134.50	2			2	
17	Buckingham Bay	-12.21	135.68	2			1	1
19	Bynoe Harbour	-12.67	130.55	2	2			
23	Cape Bowling Green	-19.30	147.38	2	1	1		
31	Dampier Saltworks	-20.73	116.73	2	1	1		
45	Gippsland Lakes	-38.00	147.62	2	1	2		
56	Lacepede Islands	-16.85	122.10	2	2	1		
60	Lake Cooloongup	-32.29	115.79	2		2		
66	Lake Gregory	-20.22	127.47	2		2		
69	Lake Machattie	-24.80	139.88	2	2			
72	Lake Murdeduke	-38.18	143.90	2		2		
75	Lake Sylvester	-18.83	135.67	2		1		1
77	Lake Yamma Yamma	-26.33	141.42	2	2			
79	Logan Lagoon, Flinders Island	-40.17	148.28	2		2		
90	Parry floodplain, Wyndham	-15.55	128.25	2		1	1	

**Table 5.70 (cont.)** Internationally important sites in Australia – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
47	Penrice Saltfields	-34.70	138.50	2		3		
97	Port Pirie coast	-33.26	137.80	2		2		
99	Port Wakefield - Webb Beach	-34.33	138.21	2		2		
101	Rivoli Bay	-37.55	140.10	2	1		1	1
103	Roebuck Plains	-18.00	122.50	2		2		
118	Vasse Wonnerup Estuary	-33.63	115.42	2		2		
1	Adelaide River Floodplain	-12.25	131.27	1				1
4	Anna Plains	-19.21	121.50	1		1		
5	Anson Bay, south	-13.52	129.97	1				
7	Astelba Downs National Park	-24.04	140.56	1		1		
9	Beachport National Park	-37.45	139.97	1		1		
11	Blanche Point	-41.28	148.33	1		1		
12	Blue Mud Bay	-13.31	136.16	1	1			
16	Brown Bay (Green Point)	-38.05	140.87	1	1		1	
18	Burdekin River delta	-19.67	147.55	1		1		
20	Cairns Foreshore	-16.92	145.77	1		1		
21	Camballin	-17.95	124.35	1				1
22	Canunda National Park	-37.75	140.30	1	1	1		
24	Carpenter Rocks, Pelican Point	-37.93	140.42	1		1	1	
26	Cedar Hill and Hexham Swamp	-32.87	151.62	1		1		
29	Coffin Bay National Park	-34.52	135.30	1	1	1	1	
32	Derby Sewage Ponds	-17.33	123.65	1	1			
33	Derwent Estuary - Pittwater	-42.83	147.33	1		1		
411	Diamantina floodplain, Birdsville-Betoota	-25.70	140.27	1		1		
34	Discovery Bay Conservation Park	-38.19	141.27	1		1		
37	Edithvale-Seafood	-38.09	145.14	1		1		
39	Elcho Island	-11.84	135.88	1			1	
40	Esperance Bay	-33.87	121.90	1		1		
41	Fivebough Swamp	-34.53	146.43	1		1		
43	Forrestdale Lake Nature Reserve	-32.16	115.94	1		1		
44	Garden Island	-32.21	115.68	1		1		
50	Islands off False Orford Ness	-11.30	143.00	1		1		
51	Joseph Bonaparte Bay (Turtle Pt)	-14.85	129.25	1				1
54	King Island	-39.87	143.92	1		1		
12	Kununurra irrigation area	-15.72	128.73	1		1		
57	Lake Bathurst	-35.05	149.69	1		1		
58	Lake Buloke	-36.27	142.97	1		1		
59	Lake Cawndilla	-32.48	142.23	1		1		
62	Lake Eyre	-28.50	137.25	1		1		
63	Lake Finnis	-12.36	131.48	1	1			
65	Lake Gol Gol	-34.13	142.23	1		1		
67	Lake Hawdon south	-37.22	139.94	1		1		
68	Lake Hindmarsh	-36.05	141.91	1				1
71	Lake Martin	-38.07	143.57	1		1		
73	Lake Numalla	-28.73	144.32	1		1	1	
74	Lake Preston	-32.97	115.69	1		1		

**Table 5.70 (cont.)** Internationally important sites in Australia – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
76	Lake Tutchewop, Kerang	-35.51	143.75	1		1		
78	Limmen River mouth	-15.11	135.71	1				1
80	Lough Calvert	-38.17	143.69	1		1		
81	Low Island, Arnhem Bay	-12.32	136.17	1		1		
85	Nericon Swamp	-34.22	146.04	1		1		
86	Notch Point	-21.73	149.47	1	1			
87	Nungbalgarri Creek	-11.93	134.07	1		1		
88	Ocean Beach, Strahan	-42.13	145.27	1		1	1	
92	Pelican Island and nearby islands	-13.92	143.83	1		1		
93	Port Fairy to Warrnambool coast	-38.38	142.25	1		1		
95	Port MacDonnell coast	-38.05	140.70	1		1		
98	Port Stephens	-32.70	152.10	1		1		
13	Price Saltfields/Clinton Cons. Park	-34.22	138.03	1		1		
100	Ringarooma Bay/Cape Portland	-40.86	147.88	1		1		
106	Rottnest Island	-32.00	115.52	1		1		
109	Shoal Bay: Tree Pt to Lee Pt (Hope Inlet)	-12.33	131.00	1	1			
111	Swan River Estuary, Perth	-32.02	115.81	1		1		
113	Thomsons Lake Nature Reserve	-32.15	115.83	1		1		
114	Torry Plains Station	-34.50	144.07	1		1		
115	Tuckerbil Swamp	-34.49	146.36	1		1		
116	Tuggerah lakes	-33.28	151.51	1		1		
58	Tullakool Evaporation Ponds	-35.37	144.18	1		1		
59	Wilson Inlet	-35.00	117.42	1		1		
62	Yantabulla Swamp	-29.20	144.85	1	1			
63	Yantara Lake	-29.92	142.28	1		1		
65	Yokinup Bay, Cape Arid National Park	-33.87	123.09	1		1		

**Table 5.71** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Australia

Site Name	Species and Details
Adelaide River Floodplain	Black-tailed Godwit 2,000 (B,40)
Albany Harbours	Red-necked Stint 4,742 (NB,8); Curlew Sandpiper 2,054 (NB,8)
Anderson Inlet	Red-necked Stint 5,000 (NB,8); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 2,530 (NB,8); Double-banded Plover 550 (NB,8)
Anna Plains	Little Curlew 12,000 (NB,89)
Anson Bay, south	Black-tailed Godwit 1,600 (40)
Ashmore Reef	Ruddy Turnstone 2,230 (SM, NB,152); Grey Plover 1,475 (NB,154); Greater Sand Plover 1,295 (NB,154); Sanderling 1,132 (NB,154); Grey-tailed Tattler 1,593 (SM, NB,154)
Astrelba Downs National Park	Australian Pratincole 1,000 (NB,11)
Barrow Island	Red-necked Stint 7,611 (SM, NB,14); Ruddy Turnstone 1,733 (SM, NB,14); Grey-tailed Tattler 2,634 (SM, NB, NM,14)
Beachport NP	Sanderling 293 (NB,8)
Blanche Point	Sanderling 266 (NB,36)
Blue Mud Bay	Black-tailed Godwit 4,000 (SM,40)
Boucat Bay	Black-tailed Godwit 5,000 (NM,40); Great Knot 5,500 (NM,40)
Boullanger Bay/Robbins Passage	Ruddy Turnstone 2,800 (NB,8); Red-necked Stint 12,595 (NB,147); Curlew Sandpiper 3,400 (NB,8); Double-banded Plover 1,200 (NB,8)
Brown Bay (Green Point)	Sanderling 1,106 (SM, NM,8)
Buckingham Bay	Far Eastern Curlew 700 (B,40); Black-tailed Godwit 6,000 (NM,40)
Burdekin River delta	Lesser Sand Plover 1,540 (NB,8)
Bynoe Harbour	Ruddy Turnstone 350 (SM,40); Grey-tailed Tattler 400 (SM,40)
Cairns Foreshore	Whimbrel 1,027 (NB,76)
Camballin	Australian Pratincole 600 (B,90)
Canunda NP	Sanderling 360 (SM, NB,8)
Cape Bowling Green	Black-tailed Godwit 2,058 (NB,77); Red-necked Stint 4,598 (SM,11)
Carpenter Rocks, Pelican Point	Ruddy Turnstone 438 (NB, NM,8)
Cedar Hill and Hexham Swamp	Japanese Snipe 500 (NB,156)
Ceduna Bays	Grey Plover 1,440 (NB,173); Ruddy Turnstone 385 (NB,173); Red-necked Stint 6,157 (NB,173); Red Knot 2,788 (NB,173); Common Greenshank 720 (NB,173)
Chambers Bay	Black-tailed Godwit 1,960 (130); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 2,500 (NM,40); Grey Plover 1,650 (SM,40); Far Eastern Curlew 1,050 (130); Whimbrel 1,500 (SM,40); Terek Sandpiper 1,525 (SM,40); Common Greenshank 875 (SM,40); Marsh Sandpiper 1,200 (130)
Coffin Bay NP	Sanderling 570 (SM, NB, NM,173)
Corner Inlet	Far Eastern Curlew 2,281 (NB,8); Bar-tailed Godwit 13,139 (SM, NB,8); Red-necked Stint 22,720 (SM, NB,148); Red Knot 7,110 (NB,8); Curlew Sandpiper 3,500 (NB,8); Double-banded Plover 800 (NB,131)
Dampier Saltworks	Curlew Sandpiper 3,000 (SM,13); Oriental Plover 1,833 (NB,9)
Derby Sewage Ponds	Little Curlew 5,000 (SM,11)
Derwent Estuary - Pittwater	Red-necked Stint 3,925 (NB,8)
Diamantina floodplain, Birdsville-Betoota	Australian Pratincole 1,200 (NB,183)
Discovery Bay Conservation Park	Sanderling 560 (NB,8)
Edithvale-Seaford	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 3,000 (NB,11)



**Table 5.71 (cont.)** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Australia

Site Name	Species and Details
Eighty Mile Beach	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 25,000 (NB,99); Terek Sandpiper 7,989 (SM,10); Sanderling 2,230 (SM,10); Oriental Pratincole 2,880,000 (NB,146); Bar-tailed Godwit 110,290 (SM, NB,10); Greater Sand Plover 63,482 (SM, NB,10); Ruddy Turnstone 3,480 (SM,10); Great Knot 158,082 (SM,10); Curlew Sandpiper 60,000 (SM, NB,99) Common Greenshank 2,440 (SM, NB,99); Grey-tailed Tattler 12,420 (SM,147); Red-necked Stint 60,000 (SM,99); Oriental Plover 57,619 (SM,115); Grey Plover 1,416 (SM,49); Red Knot 80,700 (SM,99); Far Eastern Curlew 709 (SM, NB,10)
Elcho Island	Bar-tailed Godwit 5,000 (NM,40)
Esperance Bay	Sanderling 368 (NB,11)
Fivebough Swamp	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 1,844 (NB,33)
Fog Bay	Greater Sand Plover 1,800 (B,40); Grey-tailed Tattler 560 (40); Great Knot 10,000 (NB,40); Terek Sandpiper 800 (NB,40); Black-tailed Godwit 1,700 (40)
Forrestdale Lake Nature Reserve	Curlew Sandpiper 2,000 (NB,8)
Garden Island	Sanderling 485 (NB,8)
Gippsland Lakes	Red-necked Stint 8,000 (SM, NB,17); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 3,187 (NB,8)
Great Sandy Strait	Terek Sandpiper 2,494 (NB,50); Grey-tailed Tattler 7,680 (NB,50); Common Greenshank 1,069 (NB,50); Bar-tailed Godwit 12,986 (NB,50); Lesser Sand Plover 1,430 (NB,99); Whimbrel 3,128 (NB,50); Far Eastern Curlew 6,018 (SM, NB,50)
Hunter Estuary	Bar-tailed Godwit 4,000 (NB,149); Black-tailed Godwit 4,000 (NB,149); Curlew Sandpiper 4,000 (NB,149); Far Eastern Curlew 653 (SM, NB, NM,8); Terek Sandpiper 600 (NB,149); Ruddy Turnstone 520 (NB,149)
Islands off False Orford Ness	Grey-tailed Tattler 1,078 (NB,41)
Joseph Bonaparte Bay (Turtle Pt)	Terek Sandpiper 1,000 (B,40)
Kakadu National Park	Marsh Sandpiper 1,600 (NM,40); Little Curlew 180,000 (SM, NB,119); Common Sandpiper 300 (NB,15); Australian Pratincole 30,000 (B,119); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 4,900 (NM,40)
Kangaroo Island	Red-necked Stint 5,600 (NB,99); Ruddy Turnstone 450 (NB,7); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 3,150 (NB,8)
King Island	Ruddy Turnstone 1,252 (NB,8)
Kununurra irrigation area	Australian Pratincole 1,100 (NB,8)
Lacepede Islands	Grey-tailed Tattler 500 (SM,114); Ruddy Turnstone 1,050 (SM, NB,176)
Lake Bathurst	Double-banded Plover 500 (NB,149)
Lake Buloke	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 12,000 (NB,8)
Lake Cawndilla	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 37,552 (NB,33)
Lake Cooloongup	Curlew Sandpiper 2,600 (NB,85); Red-necked Stint 3,700 (NB,8)
Lake Eyre	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 4,000 (NB,99)
Lake Finnis	Little Curlew 12,000 (SM,86)
Lake George	Curlew Sandpiper 3,528 (NB,8); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 4,500 (NB,8); Red-necked Stint 9,000 (NB,74)
Lake Gol Gol	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 6,000 (NB,149)
Lake Gregory	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 10,000 (NB,75); Oriental Plover 25,707 (NB, 182)
Lake Hawdon south	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 5,100 (NB,150)
Lake Hindmarsh	Red-necked Stint 4,000 (B,8)
Lake Machattie	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 2,517 (SM,25); Australian Pratincole 859 (SM,25)
Lake MacLeod	Red-necked Stint 8,312 (SM,90); Red Knot 2,566 (SM,90); Curlew Sandpiper 41,606 (SM,90)
Lake Martin	Curlew Sandpiper 3,000 (NB,175)
Lake Murdeduke	Curlew Sandpiper 2,100 (NB,8); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 4,500 (NB,8)
Lake Numalla	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 2,000 (NB,8)
Lake Preston	Red-necked Stint 11,700 (NB, 42)

**Table 5.71 (cont.)** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Australia

Site Name	Species and Details
Lake Sylvester	Australian Pratincole 1,350 (B,87); Oriental Plover 1,022 (NB,87)
Lake Tutchewop, Kerang	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 4,562 (NB,8)
Lake Yamma Yamma	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 2,329 (SM,25); Australian Pratincole 1,157 (SM,25)
Limmen River mouth	Grey-tailed Tattler 500 (B,40)
Logan Lagoon, Flinders Island	Curlew Sandpiper 2,470 (NB,124); Red-necked Stint 4,000 (NB,36)
Lough Calvert	Double-banded Plover 3,700 (NB,5)
Low Island, Arnhem Bay	Grey-tailed Tattler 600 (NB,40)
Milingimbi coast	Terek Sandpiper 800 (B,40); Grey-tailed Tattler 800 (B,130); Bar-tailed Godwit 7,000 (NB,40); Far Eastern Curlew 700 (130), Great Knot 4,500 (NB, 40), Ruddy Turnstone 456 (130)
Moreton Bay	Terek Sandpiper 779 (NB,48); Whimbrel 1,440 (NB,8); Grey-tailed Tattler 3,736 (SM, NB, NM,48); Pacific Golden Plover 2,163 (NB, NM,79); Bar-tailed Godwit 11,751 (NB, NM,8); Curlew Sandpiper 5,229 (SM, NB,8); Lesser Sand Plover 1,770 (NB,99); Far Eastern Curlew 3,500 (SM, NB, NM, B,8)
Nericon Swamp	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 3,545 (NB,33)
Notch Point	Far Eastern Curlew 1,850 (SM,8)
Nungbalgarri Creek	Black-tailed Godwit 6,350 (NB,8)
Ocean Beach, Strahan	Sanderling 450 (NB, NM,8)
Ocean Grove to Barwon Heads	Red-necked Stint 4,630 (NB,8); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 1,684 (NM,8); Curlew Sandpiper 2,000 (NB,8)
Parry floodplain, Wyndham	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 1,500 (NM,90); Little Curlew 3,000 (NB,89)
Peel-Harvey system	Red-necked Stint 12,131 (NB,45); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 4,030 (NB,42); Curlew Sandpiper 3,000 (NB,145)
Pelican Island and nearby islands	Lesser Sand Plover 2,150 (NB,41)
Penrice Saltfields	Red-necked Stint 9,100 (NB, 49); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 2,130 (NB 173)
Pioneer River – McEwan's Beach	Lesser Sand Plover 1,575 (NB,8); Great Knot 4,000 (NB,99); Far Eastern Curlew 710 (NB,99)
Port Fairy to Warrnambool coast	Sanderling 550 (NB,8)
Port Hedland Saltworks	Red-necked Stint 23,000 (B,99); Curlew Sandpiper 25,000 (SM, NB,99); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 20,000 (NB,99); Broad-billed Sandpiper 6,000 (SM, NB,113); Oriental Plover 29,900 (NB,99)
Port MacDonnell coast	Ruddy Turnstone 443 (NB,8)
Port McArthur	Far Eastern Curlew 407 (130); Common Greenshank 945 (SM,40); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 1,841 (130); Grey-tailed Tattler 1,550 (SM,40); Black-tailed Godwit 5,230 (130); Marsh Sandpiper 1,094 (SM,130)
Port Pirie coast	Red-necked Stint 4,600 (NB,173); Red Knot 4,800 (NB,173)
Port Stephens	Far Eastern Curlew 960 (NB,149)
Port Wakefield - Webb Beach	Red-necked Stint 5,550 (NB,173); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 1,970 (NB,8)
Price Saltfields/Clinton Cons. Park	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 1,734 (NB,173)
Ringarooma Bay/Cape Portland	Double-banded Plover 500 (NB,8)
Rivoli Bay	Ruddy Turnstone 616 (SM, NM,8); Sanderling 1,108 (B,8)

**Table 5.71 (cont.)** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Australia

Site Name	Species and Details
Roebuck Bay	Ruddy Turnstone 2,060 (SM, NM,99); Curlew Sandpiper 6,000 (SM, NB,8); Far Eastern Curlew 2,160 (NB,8); Great Knot 22,600 (SM, B,99); Grey Plover 1,300 (99); Grey-tailed Tattler 3,185 (SM, NM, B,100); Red Knot 11,200 (NB, NM,99); Red-necked Stint 19,800 (SM,99); Little Curlew 5,000 (NB,121); Whimbrel 1,020 (NB,99); Asian Dowitcher 414 (NM,132); Sanderling 1,510 (SM,99); Black-tailed Godwit 7,374 (NB,8); Common Greenshank 1,000 (NB,30); Oriental Plover 8,700 (NB,99); Terek Sandpiper 1,840 (NB, NM,8); Greater Sand Plover 26,900 (SM, NB, NM,102); Bar-tailed Godwit 65,000 (SM, NB,99);
Roebuck Plains	Little Curlew 52,000 (NB,113); Oriental Pratincole 50,000 (NB,80)
Roper River area	Black-tailed Godwit 3,015 (NB,59); Great Knot 21,400 (NB,99); Red Knot 3,100 (NB,59)
Rottneest Island	Ruddy Turnstone 480 (NB,139)
SE Gulf of Carpentaria	Red-necked Stint 26,971 (NB,51); Grey Plover 1,279 (NB,51); Terek Sandpiper 4,315 (NB,51); Grey-tailed Tattler 745 (NB,51); Little Curlew 25,042 (NB,51); Greater Sand Plover 2,504 (NB,51); Far Eastern Curlew 1,811 (NB,51); Common Greenshank 6,331 (NB,51); Lesser Sand Plover 2,146 (NB,51); Black-tailed Godwit 26,971 (SM, NB, NM,51); Whimbrel 3,414 (NB,51); Marsh Sandpiper 4,661 (NB,51); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 6,073 (NB,51); Great Knot 72,333 (SM, NB, NM,51); Common Sandpiper 321 (NB,51); Red Knot 23,657 (NB,51)
Shallow Inlet/Sandy Point	Double-banded Plover 597 (NB,8); Curlew Sandpiper 3,500 (NB,8); Sanderling 769 (SM, NB,8); Red-necked Stint 5,421 (NB,8); Far Eastern Curlew 622 (NB,8)
Shoal Bay: Tree Pt to Lee Pt (Hope Inlet)	Great Knot 5,500 (SM,8)
Shoalwater Bay and Broad Sound	Bar-tailed Godwit 5,151 (NB,52); Whimbrel 7,124 (NB,52); Far Eastern Curlew 2,986 (NB,52); Great Knot 4,200 (NB,99); Terek Sandpiper 3,410 (NB,52); Grey-tailed Tattler 3,014 (NB,52)
Swan River Estuary, Perth	Red-necked Stint 10,000 (NB,8)
The Coorong and Coorong NP	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 17,067 (NB, B,73); Curlew Sandpiper 13,430 (NB,73); Sanderling 930 (B,99); Red-necked Stint 46,067 (NB,73)
Thomsons Lake Nature Reserve	Curlew Sandpiper 2,500 (NB,8)
Torry Plains Station	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 3,250 (NB,33)
Tuckerbil Swamp	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 2,253 (NB,33)
Tuggerah lakes	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 1,690 (NB,8)
Tullakool Evaporation Ponds	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 10,000 (NB,149)
Vasse Wonnerup Estuary	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 2,300 (NB,8); Curlew Sandpiper 2,500 (NB,85)
Western Port	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 1,856 (SM,8); Curlew Sandpiper 6,343 (SM, NB,8); Far Eastern Curlew 1,294 (NB,8); Red-necked Stint 5,783 (NB,79); Double-banded Plover 816 (NB,8)
Western Port Phillip Bay	Double-banded Plover 955 (NB,8); Curlew Sandpiper 13,323 (SM, NB,8); Red-necked Stint 24,552 (NB,148); Far Eastern Curlew 808 (NB,8); Common Greenshank 771 (NB,148); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 5,971 (NM,B,8)
Wilson Inlet	Red-necked Stint 15,252 (NB,8)
Yantabulla Swamp	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 7,000 (SM,174)
Yantara Lake	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 6,266 (NB,8)
Yokinup Bay, Cape Arid NP	Sanderling 550 (NB,11)

## New Zealand

Number of species for which New Zealand contains internationally important sites:	4
Number of internationally important sites in New Zealand:	14

### General description

New Zealand lies in the extreme south of the Flyway, in the southern Pacific Ocean. It therefore supports a select assemblage of shorebirds, including those that undertake the longest migrations in the Flyway, and one species, the Double-banded Plover, that migrates only within the southern hemisphere. Much of the country is mountainous but the North Island in particular has estuaries and coastal shallows. Migratory shorebirds in New Zealand have been surveyed comprehensively for many years and a single report (Sagar *et al.* 1999) forms the basis for most data used in this review.

### Data

During the non-breeding period, 19 species of shorebirds of the Flyway are regularly present, with non-breeding period populations of four species exceeding 5% of their Flyway estimate. The low number of species reflects the position

of New Zealand in the Flyway. Despite this low number of species, New Zealand is particularly important for the Bar-tailed Godwit, Red Knot and Double-banded Plover. The Bar-tailed Godwits in New Zealand represent most of the world's population of *L. lapponica bauri*, while the Double-banded Plover breeds only in New Zealand, with over half the population migrating to Australia during the non-breeding period.

Four species had sites that met their 1% criterion, with most records from the non-breeding period but with counts for three species, each from a single site, from the breeding period. The timing of these breeding period counts suggests that these were aggregations of birds that did not migrate.

The majority of the important sites were in the north of North Island. The only inland site was on South Island and was important only for the Double-banded Plover.

The impact of mussel farming upon benthic invertebrates in important shorebird foraging areas has been identified as a concern (Schmechel 2001).

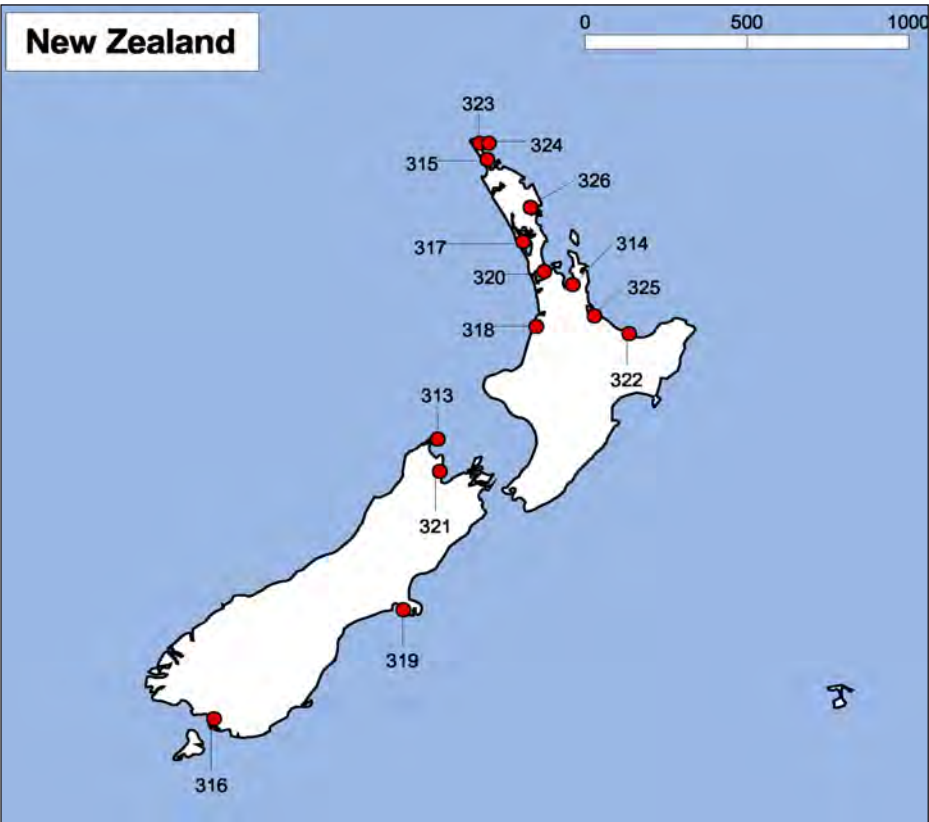


Figure 20. Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in New Zealand.

**Table 5.72** Abundant species during the non-breeding period in New Zealand (>5% of population)

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Bar-tailed Godwit	10		9		1
Ruddy Turnstone	8		8	1	
Red Knot	8		8		1
Double-banded Plover	9		9		

**Table 5.73** Shorebirds in New Zealand – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species	Max. Count	Country Estimate	% Flyway
Double-banded Plover	1 378	20 000	40
Bar-tailed Godwit	101 771	102 000	30
Red Knot	67 367	68 000	30
Ruddy Turnstone	5 915	6 000	15

**Table 5.74** Internationally important sites in New Zealand – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
313	Farewell Spit	-40.5	172.83	4		4		
317	Kaipara Harbour	-36.42	174.25	4		4		
320	Manukau Harbour	-36.97	174.83	4		4		1
323	Parengarenga Harbour	-34.52	172.96	4		4	1	
324	Rangaunu Harbour	-34.5	173.17	3		3		
325	Tauranga Harbour	-37.72	176.15	3		3		
326	Whangarei Harbour	-35.72	174.32	3		3		
314	Firth of Thames	-37.15	175.55	2		2		
318	Kawhia Harbour	-38.07	174.82	2		2		
322	Ohope/Ohiwa Harbour	-37.97	177.03	2		1		1
315	Houhora Harbour	-34.83	173.17	1		1		
316	Invercargill	-46.42	168.37	1		1		
319	Lake Ellesmere	-43.83	172.67	1		1		
321	Motueka Estuary	-41.12	173	1		1		

**Table 5.75** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in New Zealand

Site Name	Species and Details
Farewell Spit	Double-banded Plover 1,442 (NB,138); Ruddy Turnstone 1,792 (NB,138); Red Knot 24,227 (NB,138); Bar-tailed Godwit 17,181 (NB,138)
Firth of Thames	Bar-tailed Godwit 12,264 (NB,138); Red Knot 7,819 (NB,142)
Houhora Harbour	Red Knot 2,855 (NB,138)
Invercargill	Ruddy Turnstone 1,150 (NB,138)
Kaipara Harbour	Bar-tailed Godwit 14,507 (NB,138); Ruddy Turnstone 618 (NB,138); Red Knot 16,910 (NB,138); Double-banded Plover 1,026 (NB,138)
Kawhia Harbour	Bar-tailed Godwit 5,350 (NB,138); Double-banded Plover 543 (NB,138)
Lake Ellesmere	Double-banded Plover 2,502 (NB,138)
Manukau Harbour	Red Knot 22,433 (NB, B,138); Double-banded Plover 939 (NB,138); Bar-tailed Godwit 22,571 (NB,138); Ruddy Turnstone 803 (NB,138)
Motueka Estuary	Ruddy Turnstone 434 (NB,138)
Ohope/Ohiwa Harbour	Double-banded Plover 676 (NB,138); Bar-tailed Godwit 5,000 (B,138)
Parengarenga Harbour	Red Knot 13,500 (NB,138); Double-banded Plover 1,380 (NB,138); Bar-tailed Godwit 5,200 (NB,138); Ruddy Turnstone 1,500 (NB, NM,138)
Rangaunu Harbour	Red Knot 2,500 (NB,138); Bar-tailed Godwit 7,850 (NB,138); Ruddy Turnstone 372 (NB,138)
Tauranga Harbour	Ruddy Turnstone 402 (NB,138); Double-banded Plover 743 (NB,138); Bar-tailed Godwit 6,900 (NB,138)
Whangarei Harbour	Bar-tailed Godwit 7,245 (NB,138); Red Knot 4,198 (NB,138); Double-banded Plover 689 (NB,138)



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1. Shorebirds of the East Asian - Australasian Flyway - names and migratory status

English Name	Species	Subspecies and/or Population	Status in EAAF
JACANAS	JACANIDAE		
Comb-crested Jacana	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	<i>gallinacea</i>	Resident
Comb-crested Jacana	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	<i>novaeguinea</i>	Resident
Comb-crested Jacana	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	<i>novaehollandiae</i>	Resident
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	S & SE Asia	Migrant
Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	S & SE Asia	Resident
PAINTED-SNIPES	ROSTRATULIDAE		
Asian (Greater) Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	<i>benghalensis</i> , Asia	Migrant
Australian Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	<i>australis</i>	Resident
OYSTERCATCHERS	HAEMATOPODIDAE		
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	<i>osculans</i>	Migrant
South Island Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus finschi</i>	New Zealand	Resident
Australian Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Australia, S New Guinea, Aru Is	Resident
Chatham Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>	Chatham Island	Resident
Variable Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>	New Zealand	Resident
Sooty Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	<i>fuliginosus</i>	Resident
Sooty Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	<i>ophthalmicus</i>	Resident
STILTS AND AVOCETS	RECURVIROSTRIDAE		
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	<i>himantopus</i> , E & SE Asia	Migrant
Australian Black-winged / White-headed Stilt	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Australia and New Zealand	Resident
Black Stilt	<i>Himantopus novaehollandiae</i>	South Island New Zealand	Resident
Banded Stilt	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Australia	Resident
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	E Asia	Migrant
Red-necked Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	Australia	Resident
THICK-KNEES	BURHINIDAE		
Stone-curlew, Eurasian Thick-Knee	<i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>	<i>indicus</i>	Resident
Bush Thick-Knee	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	<i>grallarius</i>	Resident
Bush Thick-Knee	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	<i>rufescens</i>	Resident
Bush Thick-Knee	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	<i>ramsayi</i>	Resident
Great Thick-Knee, Great Stone Plover	<i>Burhinus (Esacus) recurvirostris</i>	SW, S & SE Asia	Resident
Beach Thick-Knee	<i>Burhinus gigantea (Esacus magnirostris)</i>	SE Asia - Australia, melanesia	Resident
COURSERS AND PRATINCOLES	GLAREOLIDAE		
Australian Pratincole	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	Australia	Migrant
Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	<i>maldivarum</i> , E-SE Asia, Australia	Migrant
Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	S & SE Asia	Resident
PLOVERS	CHARADRIIDAE		
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	E, SE Asia (non-bre)	Migrant
River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelli</i>	S & SE Asia	Resident
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	<i>atronuchalis</i>	Resident
Banded Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Australia	Resident
Masked Lapwing (Plover)	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	<i>miles</i>	Resident

# Appendix 1 (cont). Shorebirds of the East Asian - Australasian Flyway - names and migratory status

English Name	Species	Subspecies and/or Population	Status in EAAF
Masked Lapwing (Plover)	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	<i>novaeollandiae</i>	Resident
Red-kneed Dotterel	<i>Erythrogonyx cinctus</i>	Australia	Resident
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	E, SE Asia Australia & Oceania (non-bre)	Migrant
Grey Plover, Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	E,SE Asia & Australia (non-bre)	Migrant
Red-breasted Plover, New Zealand Dotterel	<i>Charadrius obscurus</i>	<i>aquilonius</i>	Resident
Red-breasted Plover, New Zealand Dotterel	<i>Charadrius obscurus</i>	<i>obscurus</i>	Resident
Long-billed Plover	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	E, SE & S Asia	Migrant
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	<i>dubius</i>	Resident
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	( <i>papuanus</i> )	Resident
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	<i>curonicus</i> C & E Asia	Migrant
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	<i>jerdoni</i>	Resident
Kentish Plover, Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	<i>dealbatus</i>	Migrant
Javan Plover	<i>Charadrius javanicus</i>	SE Asia	Resident
Red-capped Plover	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Australia	Resident
Malaysian Plover	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>	SE Asia	Resident
Double-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	<i>bicinctus</i>	Migrant
Double-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	<i>exilis</i>	Resident
Lesser Sandplover, Mongolian Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	<i>mongolus</i>	Migrant
Lesser Sandplover, Mongolian Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	<i>atrifrons</i>	Migrant
Lesser Sandplover, Mongolian Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	<i>schaeferi</i>	Migrant
Lesser Sandplover, Mongolian Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	<i>stegmanni</i>	Migrant
Greater Sandplover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	<i>leschenaultii</i> , SE Asia, Australia (non-bre)	Migrant
Oriental Plover (Eastern Sandplover)	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Central Asia (bre)	Migrant
Inland Dotterel	<i>Charadrius australis</i>	Australia	Resident
Hooded Plover	<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	<i>rubricollis</i>	Resident
Hooded Plover	<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	( <i>tregellasi</i> )	Resident
Shore Plover	<i>Thinornis novaeseelandiae</i>	Chatham Islands	Resident
Black-fronted Dotterel (Plover)	<i>Elsayornis melanops</i>	Australia	Resident
Black-fronted Dotterel (Plover)	<i>Elsayornis melanops</i>	New Zealand	Resident
Wrybill	<i>Anarhynchus frontalis</i>	New Zealand	Resident
SNIPES, SANDPIPERS AND PHALAROPES	SCOLOPACIDAE		
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	<i>rusticola</i> , C & E Asia (bre)	Migrant
Ryukyu Woodcock, Amami Woodcock	<i>Scolopax mira</i>	<i>mira</i>	Resident
Javan Woodcock	<i>Scolopax saturata</i>	<i>saturata</i>	Resident
New Guinea Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rosenbergi</i>	<i>rosenbergi</i>	Resident
Sulawesi Woodcock	<i>Scolopax celebensis</i>	<i>celebensis</i>	Resident
Sulawesi Woodcock	<i>Scolopax celebensis</i>	( <i>heinrichi</i> )	Resident
Bukidnon Woodcock	<i>Scolopax bukidnonensis</i>	Philippines	Resident
Moluccan Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rochussenii</i>	N Moluccas	Resident

**Appendix 1 (cont.). Shorebirds of the East Asian - Australasian Flyway - names and migratory status**

English Name	Species	Subspecies and/or Population	Status in EAAF
Chatham (Island) Snipe	<i>Coenocorypha pusilla</i>	Chatham Islands	Resident
Subantarctic Snipe, New Zealand Snipe	<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica</i>	<i>aucklandica</i>	Resident
Subantarctic Snipe, New Zealand Snipe	<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica</i>	<i>meinertzhagenae</i>	Resident
Subantarctic Snipe, New Zealand Snipe	<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica</i>	<i>heugeli</i>	Resident
Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	S Asia (non-bre)	Migrant
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	E, SE Asia (non-bre)	Migrant
Solitary Snipe	<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	<i>solitaria</i>	Migrant
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	E Asia (bre)	Migrant
Wood Snipe	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	S & SE Asia	Migrant
Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	E & SE Asia (non-bre)	Migrant
Swinhoe's Snipe	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	Central Asia (bre)	Migrant
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	<i>gallinago</i> , E & SE Asia (non-bre)	Migrant
Asian Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	<i>semipalmatus</i>	Migrant
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	<i>melanuroides</i>	Migrant
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	<i>menzbieri</i> & ( <i>anadyrensis</i> )	Migrant
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	<i>baueri</i>	Migrant
Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	N Siberia	Migrant
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	<i>variegatus</i> , E, SE Asia (non-bre)	Migrant
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	<i>orientalis</i> , E & SE Asia (non-bre)	Migrant
Far Eastern Curlew, Australian Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	C & E Asia (bre)	Migrant
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	E, SE Asia (non-bre)	Migrant
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	<i>ussuriensis</i> , S & SE Asia (non-bre)	Migrant
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	<i>terrignotae</i>	Migrant
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	<i>craggi</i>	Migrant
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	E, SE Asia, Oceania (non-bre)	Migrant
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	E, SE Asia, Australia (non-bre)	Migrant
Spotted Greenshank, Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	NE Asia (bre)	Migrant
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	E & SE Asia (non-bre)	Migrant
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	E, SE Asia & Australia (non-bre)	Migrant
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus (Tringa) cinereus</i>	E, SE Asia & Australia (non-bre)	Migrant
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis (Tringa) hypoleucos</i>	E & SE Asia to Oceania (non-bre)	Migrant
Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus (Tringa) brevipes</i>	C & E Siberia (bre)	Migrant
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	<i>interpres</i> , Pacific & SE Asia (non-bre)	Migrant
Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	SE Asia, Australia (non-bre)	Migrant
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	<i>rogersi</i>	Migrant
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	<i>piersmai</i>	Migrant
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	E & SE Asia, Australia, New Zealand (non-bre)	Migrant
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	NE Siberia (bre)	Migrant
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	South Asia (non-br	Migrant
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	E & SE Asia (non-bre)	Migrant
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Siberia	Migrant

**Appendix 1 (cont.). Shorebirds of the East Asian - Australasian Flyway - names and migratory status**

English Name	Species	Subspecies and/or Population	Status in EAAF
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	C & E Siberia (bre)	Migrant
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	E, SE Asia & Australia (non-bre)	Migrant
Rock Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ptilocnemis</i>	<i>ptilocnemis</i>	Resident
Rock Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ptilocnemis</i>	<i>tschuktschorum</i>	Migrant
Rock Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ptilocnemis</i>	<i>couesi</i>	Resident
Rock Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ptilocnemis</i>	<i>quarta</i>	Resident
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	<i>sakhalina</i>	Migrant
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	<i>actites</i>	Migrant
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	<i>kistchinskii</i>	Migrant
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	<i>arctica</i>	Migrant
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>	E Siberia (bre)	Migrant
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	<i>sibirica</i>	Migrant
Red-necked Phalarope, Northern Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	NE Asia (bre)	Migrant
Plains-Wanderer	<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	E Australia	Resident

Appendix 2. Count and Estimate Data for Migratory Shorebirds in Australia during the Non-breeding Period

Appendix 2a. Count and Estimate Data for Migratory Shorebirds in Australia during the Non-breeding Period (Western Australia and the Northern Territory)

English Name	southern WA		mid WA		northern WA		Northern Territory	
	Count	Estimate	Count	Estimate	Count	Estimate	Count	Estimate
Japanese Snipe								
Swinhoe's Snipe					1	NA	26	NA
Black-tailed Godwit	65	100			7,374	12,000	11,400	25,000
Bar-tailed Godwit	629	650	1	5,000	65,000	100,000	2,200	15,000
Little Curlew					50,000	20,000	180,000	150,000
Whimbrel	30	100		350	1,020	7,500	266	1,500
Far Eastern Curlew	28	50		200	2,160	2,200	18	2,000
Common Redshank					200	200		
Marsh Sandpiper	284	300			500	1,200	394	5,000
Common Greenshank	568	600		1,000	2,440	6,000	14	1,000
Wood Sandpiper	72	100		50	355	1,500	20	500
Terek Sandpiper	7	10		1,000	6,100	6,000	200	4,000
Common Sandpiper	18	100		1,000	40	1,000	300	1,000
Grey-tailed Tattler	34	100	2	5,000	8,500	12,000	52	5,000
Ruddy Turnstone	480	500	4	2,500	2,060	3,500	267	2,000
Asian Dowitcher					414	400		10
Great Knot	850	850		5,000	160,000	180,000	65,200	70,000
Red Knot	542	600	2,566	5,000	80,700	40,000	3,100	15,000
Sanderling	550	600		200	1,510	3,000	137	300
Red-necked Stint	15,252	15,000	15,923	25,000	60,000	35,000	150	15,000
Long-toed Stint	96	300		200	6	300	1	100
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	2,381	3,000			25,000	15,000	910	12,000
Curlew Sandpiper	3,000	3,000	41,606	30,000	60,000	20,000	5	5,000
Broad-billed Sandpiper				50	6,000	7,000	1	1,000
Red-necked Phalarope						100		
Pacific Golden Plover	85	100		100	440	500	18	1,000
Grey Plover	600	600	2	500	1,650	2,000	169	2,000
Little Ringed Plover						20		20
Double-banded Plover								
Lesser Sand Plover	4	10	4	2,000	1,057	2,000	1,440	5,000
Greater Sand Plover	120	120		2,000	30,400	50,000	1,024	15,000
Oriental Plover	67	70			29,900	60,000	1,022	5,000
Oriental Pratincole					50,000	2,880,000	13,130	20,000
Australian Pratincole					1,685	15,000	30,000	45,000
Totals	25,762	26,860	60,108	86,150	654,511	3,483,300	311,438	423,410

**Appendix 2b. Count and Estimate data for Migratory Shorebirds in Australia during the Non-breeding Period (Queensland, New South Wales and Coastal Victoria)**

Species Name	Queensland		Inland East Aust		Coastal New South Wales		Coastal Victoria	
	Count	Estimate	Count	Estimate	Count	Estimate	Count	Estimate
Japanese Snipe	27	50	7	50	508	510	214	
Swinhoe's Snipe								
Black-tailed Godwit	52,982	28,000			4,180	4,200	38	50
Bar-tailed Godwit	20,412	48,000	1	10	4,600	4,000	13,139	10,000
Little Curlew	6,461	5,000						
Whimbrel	5,420	20,000			365	420	90	150
Far Eastern Curlew	7,569	18,000	38	50	1,176	1,250	2,281	3,500
Common Redshank								
Marsh Sandpiper	2,029	3,500	660	1,000	651	650	421	600
Common Greenshank	2,748	5,000	198	500	659	700	520	1,800
Wood Sandpiper	20	1,000	1	10	2	10	7	50
Terek Sandpiper	5,635	11,000			679	680	3	50
Common Sandpiper	272	2,000			5	100	6	100
Grey-tailed Tattler	11,077	22,000			280	350	39	100
Ruddy Turnstone	1,496	700			575	650	293	650
Asian Dowitcher	10	30						
Great Knot	74,814	103,000			127	150	950	1,000
Red Knot	79,663	58,000			135	150	7,110	5,000
Sanderling	263	200			63	210	560	1,000
Red-necked Stint	41,063	20,000			800	800	23,675	70,000
Long-toed Stint	1	50			1	10	2	10
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	20,652	15,000	6,266	10,000	413	450	5,971	15,000
Curlew Sandpiper	17,370	5,000	66	500	4,129	5,000	13,323	15,000
Broad-billed Sandpiper	1,783	2,000			180	200	1	10
Red-necked Phalarope								
Pacific Golden Plover	4,093	3,000			950	950	303	700
Grey Plover	2,145	2,200			49	100	1,120	500
Little Ringed Plover		10						
Double-banded Plover	493	500	3	10	527	550	3,700	8,000
Lesser Sand Plover	10,081	15,000			980	1,000	100	100
Greater Sand Plover	6,212	7,000			80	110	50	50
Oriental Plover	76	5,000						50
Oriental Pratincole								
Australian Pratincole	27	2,000						
<b>Totals</b>	<b>374,894</b>	<b>402,230</b>	<b>7,240</b>	<b>12,130</b>	<b>22,114</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>73,916</b>	<b>133,470</b>



**Appendix 2c. Count and Estimate Data for Migratory Shorebirds in Australia during the Non-breeding Period (Tasmania, South Australia and Australian Totals)**

English Name	Tasmania		South Australia		AUSTRALIA	
	Count	Estimate	Count	Estimate	Count	Estimate
Japanese Snipe	5	50			761	36,000
Swinhoe's Snipe					27	NA
Black-tailed Godwit			210	500	76,249	70,000
Bar-tailed Godwit	500	600	1,415	2,500	107,897	185,000
Little Curlew					236,461	175,000
Whimbrel	7	50	70	100	7,268	30,000
Far Eastern Curlew	250	500	250	250	13,770	28,000
Common Redshank					200	200
Marsh Sandpiper			156	500	5,095	13,000
Common Greenshank	110	300	1,078	2,000	8,335	19,000
Wood Sandpiper			38	50	515	3,250
Terek Sandpiper	2	10	6	10	12,632	23,000
Common Sandpiper			20	100	661	5,500
Grey-tailed Tattler	9	10	15	250	20,008	45,000
Ruddy Turnstone	2,450	5,500	1,887	3,500	9,512	20,000
Asian Dowitcher					424	450
Great Knot	60	100	1,908	4,000	303,909	360,000
Red Knot	1,050	1,100	6,937	10,000	181,803	135,000
Sanderling	450	500	1,370	4,000	4,903	10,000
Red-necked Stint	7,016	10,000	63,800	80,000	227,679	270,000
Long-toed Stint			4	30	111	1,000
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	68	100	55,700	70,000	117,361	140,000
Curlew Sandpiper	3,400	5,000	40,000	30,000	182,899	118,000
Broad-billed Sandpiper					7,965	10,000
Pacific Golden Plover	382	500	290	500	6,561	7,500
Grey Plover	240	250	2,073	3,500	8,048	12,000
Double-banded Plover	865	2,000	39	900	5,627	30,000
Lesser Sand Plover	27	50	144	200	13,837	25,000
Greater Sand Plover			18	50	37,904	73,000
Oriental Plover	1	10	600	600	31,666	70,000
Oriental Pratincole					63,130	2,880,000
Australian Pratincole			25	50	31,737	60,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>16,892</b>	<b>26,630</b>	<b>178,053</b>	<b>213,590</b>	<b>1,724,928</b>	<b>4,859,900</b>