



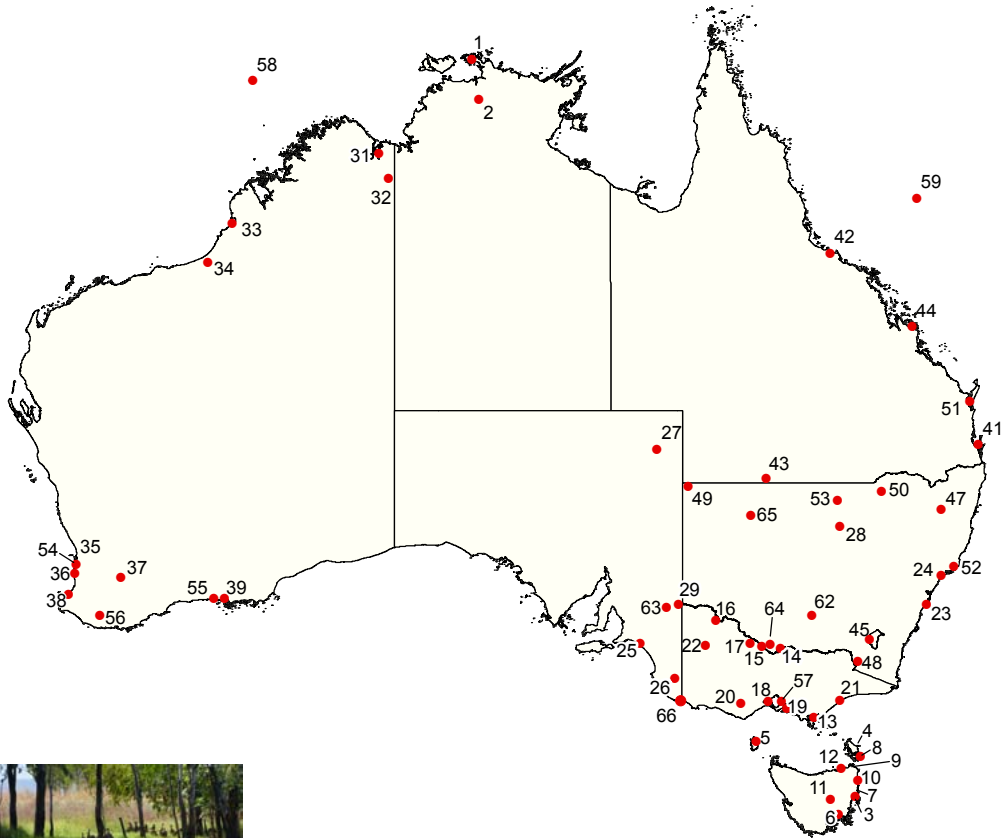
AUSTRALIA'S RAMSAR SITES

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar Convention) was signed in Ramsar, Iran on 2 February 1971. The Ramsar Convention aims to halt the worldwide loss of wetlands and to conserve, through wise use and management, those that remain. The Convention encourages member countries to nominate sites containing representative, rare or unique wetlands, or that are important for conserving biological diversity, to the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar List). Australia was one of the first countries to become a Contracting

Party to the Convention and designated the world's first Ramsar site, Cobourgh Peninsula, in 1974.

Australia's 65 Ramsar sites cover more than 8.3 million hectares, forming an impressive estate of diverse wetland types; freshwater and marine; permanent and ephemeral; in every climatic zone. More information on Australia's wetlands and the Ramsar Convention in Australia is available from www.environment.gov.au/wetlands or the Ramsar Convention website at www.ramsar.org.

61 40



Ramsar site	Area (ha)	Ramsar site	Area (ha)
1. Cobourg Peninsula	220 700	34. Eighty-mile Beach	175 487
2. Kakadu National Park	1 979 766	35. Forrestdale and Thomsons Lakes	784
3. Moulting Lagoon	4 507	36. Peel-Yalgorup System	26 530
4. Logan Lagoon	2 257	37. Toolibin Lake	493
5. Lavinia	7 034	38. Vasse-Wonnerup System	1 115
6. Pitt Water-Orielton Lagoon	3 334	39. Lake Warden System	1 999
7. Apsley Marshes	880	40. Hosnies Spring	202
8. East Coast Cape Barren Island Lagoons	4 473	41. Moreton Bay	113 314
9. Flood Plain Lower Ringarooma River	3 519	42. Bowling Green Bay	35 500
10. Jocks Lagoon	19	43. Currawinya Lakes (Currawinya National Park)	151 300
11. Interlaken	517	44. Shoalwater and Corio Bays (Shoalwater Bay Training Area, in part – Corio Bay)	239 100
12. Little Waterhouse Lake	56	45. Ginini Flats Wetland Complex	368
13. Corner Inlet	67 186	46. Pulu Keeling National Park	2 602
14. Barmah Forest	28 515	47. Little Llangothlin Nature Reserve	258
15. Gunbower Forest	19 931	48. Blue Lake	338
16. Hattah-Kulkyne Lakes	955	49. Lake Pinaroo (Fort Grey Basin)	800
17. Kerang Wetlands	9 419	50. Gwydir Wetlands: (Gingham and Lower Gwydir (Big Leather) Watercourses)	823
18. Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula	22 645	51. Great Sandy Strait	93 160
19. Western Port	59 297	52. Myall Lakes	44 612
20. Western District Lakes	32 898	53. Narran Lake Nature Reserve	5 531
21. Gippsland Lakes	60 015	54. Becher Point Wetlands	677
22. Lake Albacutya	5 731	55. Lake Gore	4 017
23. Towra Point Nature Reserve	604	56. Muir-Byenup System	10 631
24. Hunter Estuary Wetlands	2 969	57. Edithvale-Seafood Wetlands	261
25. The Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert	140 500	58. Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve	58 300
26. Bool and Hacks Lagoon	3200	59. Coral Sea Reserves (Coringa-Herald and Lihou Reefs and Cays)	1 728 920
27. Coongie Lakes	2 178 952	60. Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs Marine National Nature Reserve	187 726
28. The Macquarie Marshes	19 850	61. The Dales	583
29. 'Riverland'	30 640	62. Fivebough and Tuckerbil Swamps	689
30. There is no site with this number*		63. Banrock Station Wetland Complex	1 375
31. Ord River Floodplain	141 453	64. NSW Central Murray State Forests	84 028
32. Lakes Argyle and Kununurra	117 495	65. Paroo River Wetlands	138 304
33. Roebuck Bay	34 119	66. Piccaninnie Ponds Karst Wetlands	862
		Total area (ha)	8 314 125

* In May 2010, two separate Ramsar sites in Kakadu National Park were expanded and merged to form the Kakadu National Park Ramsar site. See site 2.

