

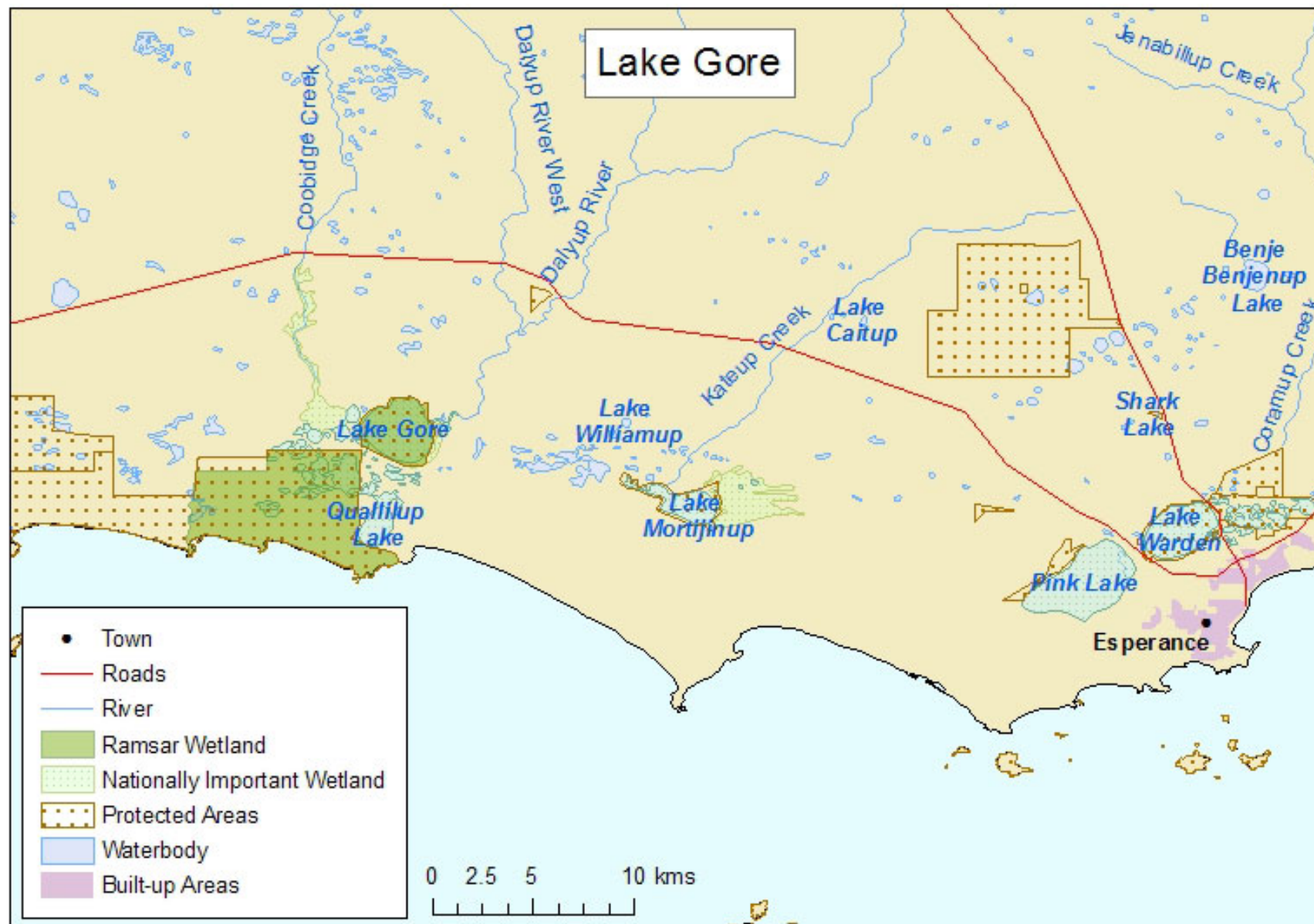
Lake Gore

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Lake Gore Ramsar Criteria

- 4- it is used as a drought refuge by waterbirds
 - One of the most important moulting sites for thousands of Australian Shelducks
- 5- Over 29,000 waterbirds where recorded at the wetland while the depth conditions are suitable for the use of 20,000 waterbirds
- 6- Supports almost one third of the population (1600) Hooded Plovers which makes Lake Gore the most important wetland for the species

Map of Lake Gore



Key features

- The site contains open-woodland (saltwater Paperbank), sedge understory, low shrubland (samphire & grasses) other surrounding areas consists of clear land or support open-scrub or open-healthland
- Most important wetland for hooded plovers
- Important moulting site for shelducks
- There has been 48 different waterbird species recorded there
- Supports threatened species, the Fairy Tern and Freckled Duck
- Regarded as significant area for fishing and gathering food

Note worthy flora and fauna

(hooded plovers)

Thinornis rubricollis

Lake Gore is the
most important wetland
for this species with
around 3 thousand living there

(Australian shelduck)

Taberna tabornoides

Lake Gore has been
found to be one of
the most important
and populated moulting spots
for these birds

(Fairy tern)

Sternula nereis

Fairy Tern is one out
of two threatend
species that lives
at lake Gore.

Melaleuca cuticularis

Gahnia trifida

thrives in the lakes
water

Schoenus brevifolius

thrives in the lakes
water

Social and cultural values

- Identified as an important Bird area (IBA) by Birdlife international.
- Home to over 1% of the whole population of Hooded Plovers and over 1% of the whole population of Australian Shelducks and banded stilts
- Used to gather important recourse to indigenous communities.