

Sea-Eagles are shy and easily disturbed, particularly at cliff-nests which are typical in South Australia



WHAT ARE THE THREATS?

- disturbance during the breeding season causes the eagles to abandon nests, exposing eggs and young to weather and predation
- people fishing, hiking or rock-climbing too close to cliff-nests can disturb the birds
- photographers and bird-watchers can disturb the adults and keep them off the nest or cause older young to leave the nest prematurely
- low-flying aircraft startle eagles from the nest risking damage to eggs or injury to the young
- urban expansion and coastal tourist development result in loss of refuge habitat
- competition for space and prey with other more adaptable species
- loss of wetlands on major river systems results in a loss of prey
- chemical contaminants in the food-chain and oil-spills can reduce fertility and available food supplies

Large eagles are a symbol of wilderness areas to many people. We owe future generations the experience of seeing these majestic eagles soar over our wild coastal cliffs.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO HELP?

- respect and observe Fly Neighbourly Advice zones around the State
- stay clear of nesting areas, particularly those on cliffs and islands, during the breeding season – May to January in South Australia
- support Sea-Eagle conservation measures such as refuge areas around nest sites
- support environmental water allocations in our major rivers
- support threatened species research and monitoring by making a donation to the organisations below



credits

Text:

- **Terry Dennis** from Birds SA

Images:

- **Andrew Brooks** (front panel)
- **Elizabeth Steele-Collins** (others)

sponsors



Australasian Raptor Association



THE WHITE-BELLIED SEA-EAGLE



has a small and declining population of just 70-80 pairs and is recognised as an Endangered species in South Australia

WAITPINGA CLIFFS SEA-EAGLES

facts:

- the only remaining Sea-Eagle nest on the South Australian mainland between Eyre Peninsula and central Victoria is on these cliffs
- the Waitpinga nest has only fledged one young since 2001 due to ongoing disturbance
- the Heysen Trail was re-routed to avoid the nesting area in 2006
- National Park staff and volunteer groups avoid all activity within 1km of the nesting area between May and January each year
- the RAAF and ADF have adopted the Waitpinga FNA conditions into their flight operation protocols



ATTENTION ALL PILOTS!

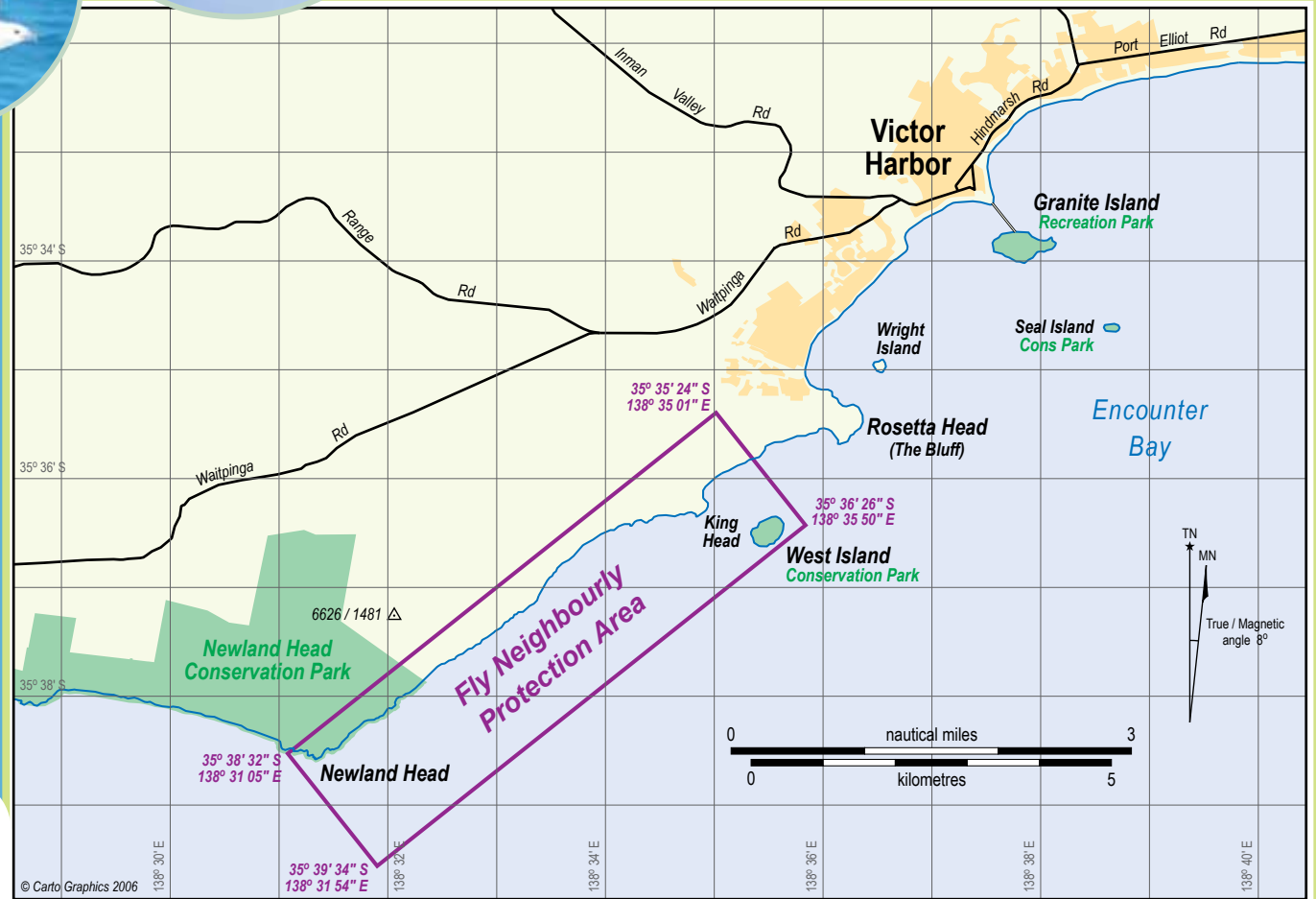
Please avoid low-level flying near the Waitpinga Cliffs FNA area, particularly during the White-bellied Sea-Eagles' breeding season (May to January in South Australia).

Waitpinga Cliffs Fly Neighbourly Advice conditions:

- minimum height 2000 feet AGL (above ground level); or 1 nautical mile offset from cliff-line
- see map for FNA boundaries
- applies 1st June to 31st January

For further details on the Waitpinga Cliffs FNA or for more information on the White-bellied Sea-Eagle in South Australia contact:

Parks & Wildlife Fleurieu District Office
Natural Resources Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges
 41 Victoria Street Victor Harbor
 08 8552 3677



Pilots are requested to maintain a minimum altitude of 2000ft AGL or 1nm offset from the cliff-line, unless operation at this altitude would jeopardise the safe conduct of the flight, and to keep constant RPM and pitch over the FNA area.