Dannevig Island, Glennie Group, Victoria

Location: 39°06'S., 146°19'E.; within the Glennie Group, to the west of Wilsons Promontory, Victoria, 7.25 km to the nearest mainland.

Status: Established as a sanctuary under the Game Act (1896), the island is now part of Wilsons Promontory National Park, controlled by the National Parks Service (Vic.); camping is not allowed.

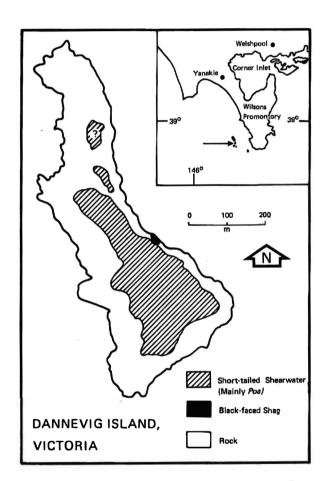
Description: About 19.6 ha: this narrow island (390 m at the widest point) is steep-sided, having a small, flatter area at the southern end. The island extends some 960 m in length and is predominantly of bare rock on the western side, and on the northern and southern ends. Poa poiformis tussock is the main vegetation type, though this is often on shallow soil. Species within the community include Bulbine bulbosa, Tetragonia implexicoma, Correa alba and Alyxia buxifolia. Disphyma australe is the dominant, but diffuse, species on the western side and Salicornia quinqueflora is found near the northern end. Granite sheets and boulders occur over the whole island, and these are generally withplant cover. Soil depth is usually out minimal^{2,3,6}.

Landing: Onto rocks, governed by wind and swell.

Ornithological History: S. G. Lane and H. Battam^{4,5} visited the island in November 1978 and 1979, and supplemented earlier details given by M. E. Gillham who was there in 1959^{2,3}. We were on the island briefly on 17 January 1980.

Breeding Seabirds and Status

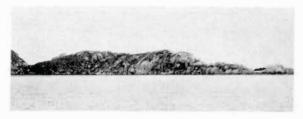
Eudyptula minor Little Penguin — Gillham² recorded these breeding as did Lane⁴. No esti-



mates of the population size are available but few burrows were found and penguins apparently use rock crevices and overhangs for most nest sites.

Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion — Three adults were found, each incubating an egg, on 24 November 1978[‡], and we found dead birds.

Puffinus tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater — Nesting burrows were found only under Poa



• Dannevig Island (looking south-west) with part of Citadel Island in the background at left.

tussock. Gillham² gave an estimate of 2 000-3 000 burrows, considering that burrow distribution was limited by suitable soil depth. The product of burrow density and burrowed area suggested that the island held some 44 600 burrows in 1980, mainly on the southern end⁶.

Pelecanoides urinatrix Common Diving-Petrel -Gillham² recorded several hundred burrows in 1959. Lane4 found a bird in a burrow in 1978, and four nestlings starting to feather, on the east side, in 1979 (pers. comm.).

Leucocarbo fuscescens Black-faced Shag About 30 birds were on nests in November 1979⁵, and young were still present during our visit in January 1980.

Cereopsis novaehollandiae Cape Barren Goose - Gillham² noted that geese bred on the island. Dorward¹ recorded three pairs in 1964 and we saw five during our visit.

Haematopus fuliginosus Sooty Oystercatcher — Recorded by Lane and Battam (pers. comm.) in 1979; we considered that the island held at least four pairs.

Larus novaehollandiae Silver Gull - About 10-12 pairs were breeding in 19784 and 1980.

Larus pacificus Pacific Gull — Lane (pers. comm.) found a nest in November 1979 and we thought that at least 20 pairs were breeding in January 1980.

Factors Affecting Status

Soil depth limits burrowing species, and predation by Pacific Gulls may affect prions and petrels.

Other Seabirds Recorded

Nil.



The shag colony near the centre of the western side.

Photo: H. Battam.

Banding

24 November 1978, 10 November 1979.

P. turtur — 9 "adults".

P. urinatrix — 1 "adult".

Bibliography

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