Fact Sheet

East-Asian Australasian Flyway Ramsar



What is a flyway?

When shorebirds like the Bar-tailed Godwit migrate each year, they typically fly via a well-established route known as a 'flyway'. Most flyways go from north to south linking the breeding grounds with the nonbreeding locations. The 9 flyways that have been identified include the Atlantic Americas, Black Sea/Mediterranean, Central Asian, East Atlantic, East Asian-Australasian, Mississippi Americas, Pacific Americas, West Asian - East Asian and West Pacific flyways.

The East Asian-Australasian Flyway

Australia's main flyway is the East Asian-Australasia Flyway (EAAF) which extends from northern Russia, Siberia and Alaska to the south east of Australia and New Zealand. This flyway passes through large parts of east and south-east Asia, eastern India and north-west Australia. During their migration, many birds stop at specific feeding and 'staging areas', which are places birds stop to rest, drink and eat. These sites are interconnected and are important for the survival of our migratory waterbirds.

The EAAF includes:

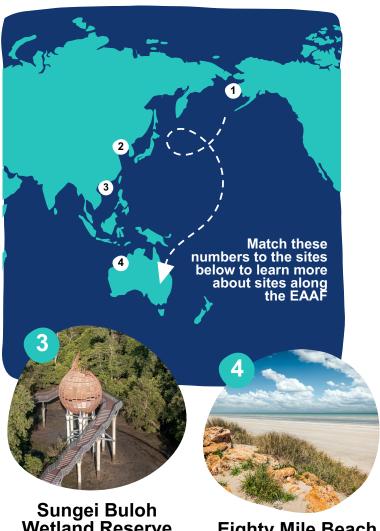
- **Countries**
- Sites along the EAAF
- Migratory species
- Threatened species (Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable)
- Million migratory waterbirds



Yukon Delta Akaska, United States



Suncheon Bay South Jeolla, Republic of Korea



Wetland Reserve

Northwest Singapore

Eighty Mile Beach West Australia, Australia