

# Fact Sheet

## East-Asian Australasian Flyway



### 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 non-breeding 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:

- 37 Countries
- 900 Sites along the EAAF
- 492 Migratory species
- 50 Threatened species  
(Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable)
- 50 Million migratory waterbirds



1

#### Yukon Delta

Akaska, United States



2

#### Suncheon Bay

South Jeolla,  
Republic of Korea



3

#### Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve

Northwest Singapore



4

#### Eighty Mile Beach

West Australia, Australia

Match these numbers to the sites below to learn more about sites along the EAAF