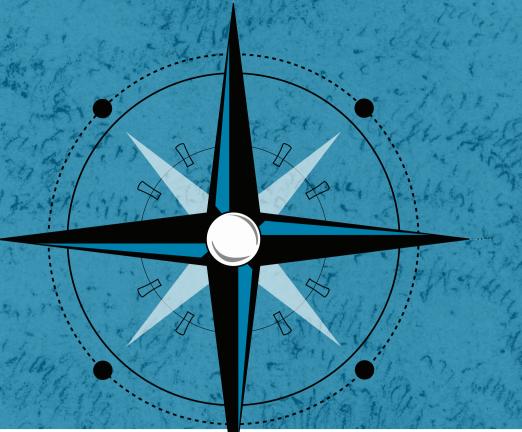
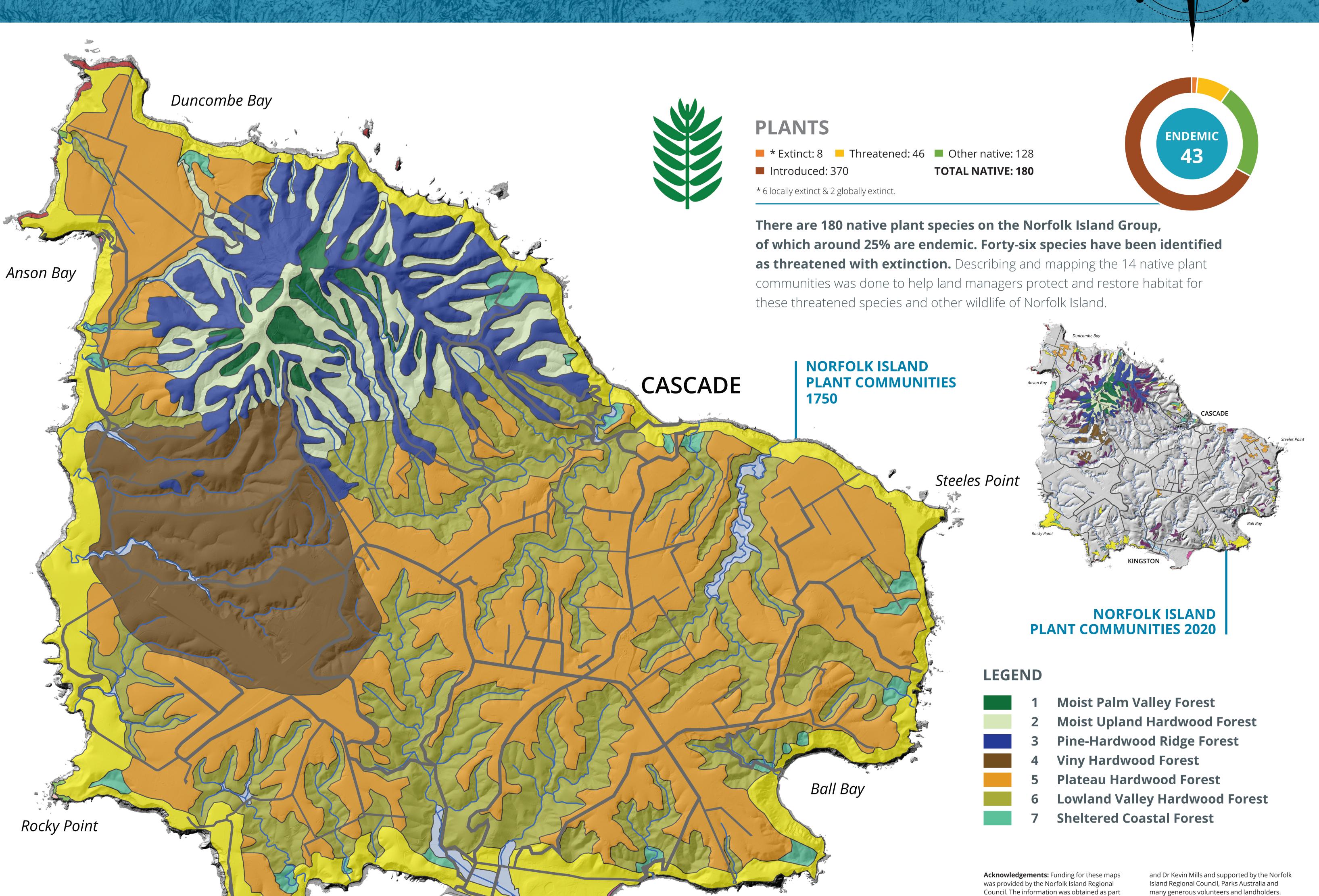
## NORFOLKISEAND 1750

**KINGSTON** 





Drawing by Ferdinand Bauer, dated 1804. Natural History Museum, London

Southern Pacific Ocean on a ridge of the largely submerged continent of Zealandia. The lava that flowed from multiple eruptions over the next 700,000 or so years built up into a mountain that emerged from the sea. Thus was born land far from any other land mass, the Norfolk Island group.

There are many special things about the Norfolk Island group – their cliff-ringed beauty and fascinating human history, teeming seabird colonies, and a plethora of species found nowhere else in the world.

The large, colourful map to the left shows the native plant communities of Norfolk Island predicted to have been present in 1750. The smaller map shows the extent of native vegetation in 2020.

A native plant community is a distinct association of native plants that grow together, as determined by environmental factors including moisture availability, maritime influence, aspect, prevailing winds and soil characteristics.

The 14 distinct native plant communities on Norfolk Island include forests, swamps, shrublands and grasslands.



- 8 Coastal Pine and White Oak Forest
- 9 Coastal White Oak Shrubland
- 10 Sandy Beach Herbland
- 11 Coastal Grassland
- 12 Moo-oo Sedgeland
- z Woo-oo Seageland
- 3 Coastal Flax Community
- Freshwater Swamp
- NR Non Remnant Vegetation
- Waterway Road







**Further information:** invasives.org.au/niveg or norfolkisland.gov.nf/services/waste-and-environment/native-vegetation/native-vegetation-mapping-project

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