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snoitoana connections

derived from irra - 'mouth'- and buga - 'smells bad'. dolphin. This name implies that dolphins have bad breath as it is Gathaagudu, meaning 'two bays', and Irrabuga is the name for Aboriginal language group. The Malgana name for Shark Bay is This central part of Shark Bay is home to the people of the Malgana

and canoes to travel and hunt. other artefacts that indicate the Malgana traditionally used rafts feasts have been found in middens near Monkey Mia, along with Gathaagudu for millennia. Evidence of past Malgana seafood The rich marine resources of the rich marine resources of

commercial fishers. Malgana people continue to fish Shark Bay's waters, including as

A place in Shark Bay's rich history

began in the 1850s with the mining of guano from seabird colonies. 25 October 1616. However, European occupation of the region only Dirk Hartog made the first recorded European landing in Shark Bay on

located in Red Cliff Bay, just north of Monkey Mia. bay. Pearling followed in the 1860s and a large pearling camp was not take long to completely remove it from islands around the Shark Bay guano was prized as a high quality fertiliser and it did

quickly stripped the banks. but it was more economical to dredge them with sailing boats. This thickly on shallow banks and could be picked by hand at low tide and wilyara was used for buttons before plastic. Wilyara grew Warda (pearls) and wilyara (pearlshell) were both valuable resources

growing local pearls. structure in Red Cliff Bay is the work platform of a pearl farm Shark Bay warda are now commercially cultivated and the floating

supplemented their income by exporting local sandalwood to Asia. A pastoral industry was established by the 1880s and pastoralists

Aboriginal people were and remain central to Shark Bay's industries. year-old girl who became ill and died on the supply vessel, Niola. traffic. The Wulyibidi Yaninyina trail passes the grave of a three-The industries that established in Shark Bay increased maritime

Become a volunteer Ask a Parks and Wildlife officer how you can join the

- Leave the water if a dolphin seems stressed signs open mouth with bared teeth.

For your safety, leave the water if dolphins are fishing in

Do not approach or feed pelicans, emus or other wildlife. Dolphins are fed under strict supervision of Parks and

- include tail slapping, head jerks, loud popping noises and
- water (wear reef sandals).
- Be aware of stonefish and stingrays when wading in the
- When in the water be aware of potentially dangerous marine life, including sharks.
- When in the water be aware of boats.
- particularly along the walk trail. Always swim, dive or snorkel with at least one other person.
- Ensure you drink enough water to avoid dehydration,
- Protect yourself from the sun.

Look after yourself at Monkey Mia

around Monkey Mia. the thorny devil are just some of the reptiles that live in and Thayadi (snakes), jabi (small lizards), barnka (goannas), and

wrens and the chiming wedgebill. (emu), crested pigeons, pipits, zebra finches, variegated fairyplace to see wabagu (osprey or sea eagle), babblers, yalibidi The bird hide along Wulyibidi Yaninyina walk trail is a good

eastern curlew and bar-tailed godwit. are migratory, including the common greenshank, whimbrel, dotterels, red-capped plovers and other wading birds. Some jurruna (pelican), terns, wanamalu (cormorants), oystercatchers, Along the trail at a lookout over the tidal flats you may see

Significant ecosystems

10m deep within 1km of the shore. Shark Bay's waters are clear and shallow, generally less than Located where warm tropical and cool temperate waters meet,

one of the world's biggest populations. largest in the world and support more than 10,000 dugongs, species found worldwide. The seagrass meadows here are the abundant light, and the bay is home to 12 of the 60 seagrass Seagrasses flourish in these shallow, sheltered waters with

animals, beginning a complex food web. cucumbers and crustaceans. These small animals attract larger ranging from tiny worms and molluscs to sea stars, urchins, sea for hundreds of species. Seagrass meadows attract animals Seagrasses stabilise the sea floor and provide food and habitat

.eutete status. at Hamelin Pool, and contributes to Shark Bay's World such as the Fragum cockle at Shell Beach and stromatolites as sea water. This hypersalinity determines what can live there, flow combine to make the water south of the sill twice as salty evaporation, very little rainfall and the sill's effect on water restricts water flow in the upper reaches of the bay. High The nearby Faure Sill is a bank of sand and seagrass that



Monkey Mia **Conservation Park and Reserve**



olphin experience

Dolphin experience

dolphins choose not to visit the beach. naturally and teach their young to hunt. There are days when the feed amounts so that the dolphins continue to behave and hunt Ilsme ntive of Department of Parks and Wildlife officers with small three times during the morning. Dolphins are only fed under strict Certain female dolphins are offered small amounts of fish up to can experience and enjoy close encounters with dolphins.

Monkey Mia is world renowned as a special place where people

.pninnom the experience is less crowded if the dolphins return later in the Apuolite, me24.7 si avive to arrive is 7.45am, although entirely on if and when the dolphins visit the beach between There are no set times for dolphin experiences as they depend

World Heritage

animals that make Shark Bay a World Heritage area. At Monkey Mia you can see unique landscapes, habitats and

.zəisəqz əvitan shrubs sheltering a diversity of wildlife, including threatened Scattered over the red sand dunes are acacias and other low -contrast with white sandy beaches and the turquoise bay. Rusty red sand dunes-quartz with a coating of iron oxide

grasswren, many other birds and a variety of reptiles. Close to the main car park you may see the rare thick-billed

volunteering team at Monkey Mia

Visitor fees

the shallows.

Wildlife officers.

Visitor fees apply to all people visiting Monkey Mia, including resort guests. Fees pay for the costs of managing the dolphin experience and maintaining facilities. Park passes do not apply to Monkey Mia Conservation Park.

More information

Shark Bay District Ph: (08) 9948 2226 Fax: (08) 9948 2201 www.dpaw.wa.gov.au Monkey Mia Reserve Ph: (08) 9948 1366 Fax: (08) 9948 1512 www.sharkbay.org

Photos - Parks and Wildlife and Tourism WA

Information current at September 2015. This document is available in alternative formats on request.











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Please help look after the dolphins

With so many people visiting the bay to see the dolphins there is a risk to their health and natural habits. At Monkey Mia we appreciate your help looking after the dolphins.

- Please follow the instructions given by Parks and Wildlife officers and volunteers.
- Quietly leave the water when there is a new calf close to shore.
- Only feed dolphins when invited to do so by Parks and Wildlife officers and their volunteer assistants.
- Help maintain the wild dolphins' health and friendly nature by not touching them.
- Children should be supervised by adults at all times.

- If a dolphin approaches you in the water, watch it and remain still; do not pursue the dolphin.
- Do not try to attract dolphin attention by splashing the water your fingers may look like a fish.
- If you are in the water, try to keep at least 30m away from any dolphins swimming with dolphins can result in mothers and calves being separated.
- Do not wear sunscreen in the water at the dolphin experience area, as lotions and creams can irritate dolphin skin and eyes.
- Pets are not allowed in the dolphin experience area and must be on leads when in the reserve.
- If a dolphin approaches you while fishing, please remove your fishing line from the water.

Things to do at Monkey Mia

🗻 🐳 Swim and snorkel

Monkey Mia provides a wonderful opportunity to snorkel over the seagrass beds that support much of Shark Bay's marine life.

🛫 🌊 Boating and kayaking

Boating and kayaking are great ways to enjoy the waters around Monkey Mia. When out on the water you may see dolphins, dugongs, stingrays, turtles and other marine animals. During whale migration times in spring and autumn there are many humpback whales in the bay that are sometimes seen from the shore.

🏫 ፍ Camping and accommodation

The adjacent Monkey Mia Resort offers a variety of accommodation, including camp sites. Camping is not permitted within the Monkey Mia Conservation Park, reserve and car park. Entry fees still apply.

Tours

A number of tours operate from Monkey Mia. More information is available from the Parks and Wildlife tour booking office.

Display Centre

Discover what makes Monkey Mia and Shark Bay a World Heritage area, and find out more about dolphins and other marine life.

Theatrette

Watch nature documentaries about Shark Bay in air-conditioned comfort.

Picnicking

Enjoy a picnic on the beach, lawn or one of the picnic tables.

Bird watching

Look for thick-billed grass-wrens, babblers, emus and many other birds around Monkey Mia.

School holiday activities

The Wonderfully Wild school holiday program runs during most school holidays. Ask for a timetable at the Monkey Mia Booking Office.





Wulyibidi Yaninyina Trail 4km loop, allow 1.5 hours

Explore some of Shark Bay's World Heritage values, local history and Malgana Aboriginal culture along the Wulyibidi Yaninyina walk trail.

Wulyibidi Yaninyina is Malgana for 'walking Peron' and is an easy walk around this part of the Peron Peninsula. It starts at the large shelter along the entry road. Early morning and late afternoon are the best times to see birds.