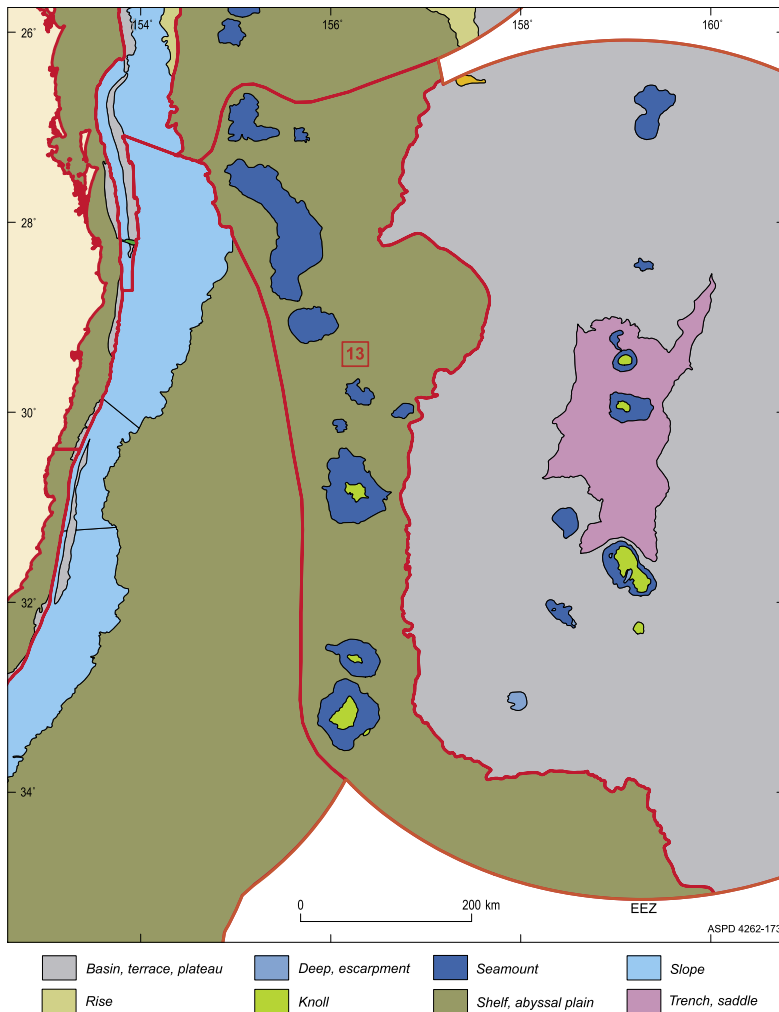
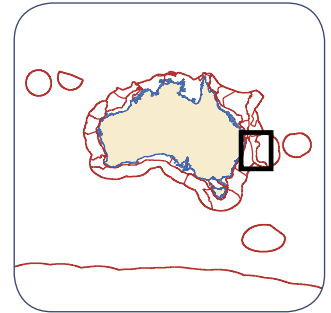


# PB13 – Tasman Basin Province

This bioregion occurs in the Tasman Sea between the mainland and Lord Howe Island on the east margin of Australia

Total Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Water Depth (m)			
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
155,680	-71	-5,855	-4,420	782

Primary Bathymetric Units (km <sup>2</sup> )			Biomes (km <sup>2</sup> ) N = 0		
Slope	Rise	AP / DOF	Upper Slope	Mid-upper Slope	Mid Slope
–	–	154,780	–	–	–



Geomorphic Units in PB13 – Tasman Basin Province.

...continued page 2

## For further information, please contact:

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Environment and Heritage  
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<b>No. of Demersal Fish Species:</b>	N/A
<b>Key Indicator Demersal Fish Species:</b>	N/A
<b>No. of Endemics:</b>	N/A
<b>Strength:</b>	N/A

<b>Geomorphic Units (km<sup>2</sup>) N = 15</b>													
CLASS 1		CLASS 2		CLASS 3		CLASS 4		CLASS 5		CLASS 6		CLASS 7	
No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	136,840	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	18,530	–	–	–	–
CLASS 8		CLASS 9		CLASS 10		CLASS 11		CLASS 12		CLASS 13		CLASS 14	
No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
4	1,050	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

#### Notes:

- This is one of six NBMB bioregions to cover only one Primary Bathymetric Unit, and the only bioregion to occur only on the abyssal plain/deep ocean floor.
- This bioregion is one of nine NBMB bioregions to contain no Biomes.
- This bioregion does not correspond to any demersal fish province. Despite demersal fish data being relatively poor from this area, this bioregion specifically captures the assemblage of demersal fishes (and other biota) associated with extensive range of seamounts in the central Tasman Sea, which appears to be different from the coastal seas and Lord Howe Rise regions.
- Biomes defining the demersal fish depth structure as well as the rise do not occur in this province.
- This is one of four NBMB bioregions to contain three classes of geomorphic units.
- This bioregion contains the 2nd largest area of Class 5 units of all the NBMB bioregions.
- The seamounts are part of the Tasmantid Seamounts that form a near-continuous chain of high-relief steep-sided features extending right along the deep eastern margin of Australia (Fig. 2.1). Like their counterparts in the Southern Ocean, the well-developed and numerous seamounts in this bioregion are likely to have associated fauna, including many endemics. Because they are located in warm temperate waters, the fauna associated with the seamounts in this bioregion is likely to differ from the fauna associated with seamounts located in the warm tropical waters to the north (i.e., PB16).