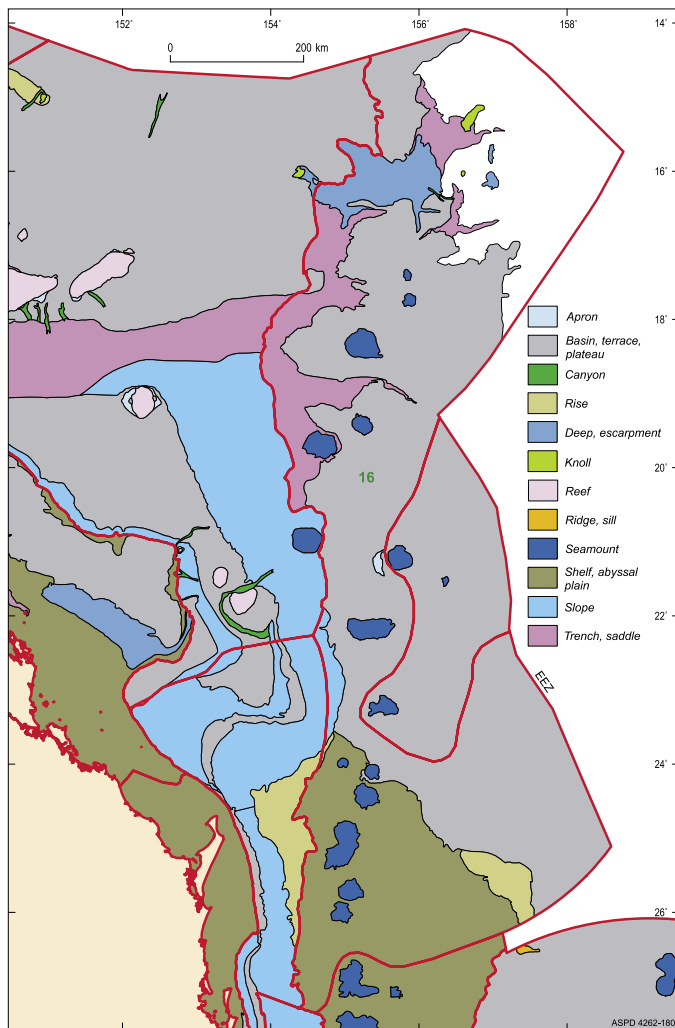
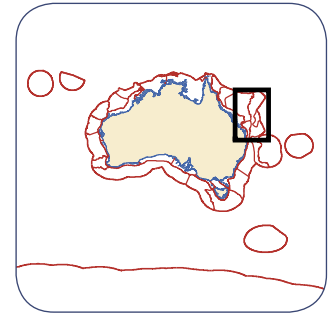


PB16 – Kenn Transition

This bioregion is located in the north Tasman Sea on the northeast margin of Australia

Total Area (km ²)	Water Depth (m)			
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
376,480	0	-5,106	-3,129	854

Primary Bathymetric Units (km ²)			Biomes (km ²) N = 0		
Slope	Rise	AP / DOF	Upper Slope	Mid-upper Slope	Mid Slope
246,750	250	64,620	–	–	–



Geomorphic Units in PB16 – Kenn Transition.

...continued page 2

For further information, please contact:

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Australian Government

Department of the
Environment and Heritage

Geoscience Australia



CSIRO

No. of Demersal Fish Species:	N/A
Key Indicator Demersal Fish Species:	N/A
No. of Endemics:	N/A
Strength:	N/A

Geomorphic Units (km ²) N = 30													
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	60,470	1	3,360	2	5,380	–	–	12	10,490	4	32,110	3	186,520
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
2	590	1	110	–	–	–	–	3	13,010	1	360	–	–

Notes:

- This bioregion is one of seven NBMB bioregions to cover all three Primary Bathymetric Units.
- This bioregion contains the smallest area of rise of all the NBMB bioregions.
- This bioregion is one of nine NBMB bioregions not to contain any Biomes.
- This deep-water bioregion specifically captures the mixing and heterogeneity between the demersal fish species that are endemic to both New Caledonia and Australia.
- This bioregion defines a complex region that represents a transition zone between tropical and temperate fauna, as well as a transition zone between Australian and New Caledonian fauna. In the north, the fauna associated with the seamounts is likely to be dominated by tropical species (including coral reef species) that would be more similar to the eastern Australian margin than the Lord Howe Rise margin. The northern seamounts are also likely to contain endemic fauna that is different to fauna associated with seamounts in southern and temperate regions.
- This bioregion is one of three NBMB bioregions to contain 10 classes of geomorphic units.
- This bioregion contains the 4th largest Class 7 unit of all the NBMB bioregions.