



Did You Know...

Lord Howe Island was created 7 million years ago when a large shield volcano erupted from the floor of the Tasman Sea.

The island was originally 40 times larger than its present day size of 11km in length and 2km wide.

It is the world's most southerly coral reef.

Two thirds of the island is covered in natural forest.

The island is home to over 500 species of fish, 57 species of ferns, 241 plant species, 7 native bird species, 90 species of coral and 50 species of snails!

It has 11,000 visitors per year with a cap of only 400 visitors at any one time.

It is home to the Kentia palm, which has been the world's most popular indoor palm for more than 120 years.

Lord Howe Island was given World Heritage status in 1982.

The island has a mixture of tropical and temperate marine life.

It is the only known home of a number of animals: the Woodhen – a flightless bird saved from extinction; White Gallinule – a bird species eaten to extinction by sailors in early settlement and the Phasmid – stick insects thought to be extinct after the accidental introduction of rats.

Lord Howe has the tallest rock in the world – Balls Pyramid – located 16km to the south of the island.