

What are the Cocos (Keeling) Islands?

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands consist of the main atoll of Cocos, and the isolated North Keeling (Pulu Keeling) which is Australia's smallest Commonwealth National Park.

Does Australia respect the Cocos (Keeling) Islands?

The Australian Government also gave a commitment to respect the traditions, cultures and religious beliefs of the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Cocos (Keeling) Islands is a non-self governing territory of Australia, administered by the Australian Department of Transport and Regional Services (DOTARS).

Who represents Cocos (Keeling) Islands?

Cocos (Keeling) Islands' residents are represented in the House of Representatives through the Northern Territory electorate of Lingiari and in the Senate by Northern Territory Senators. The capital of the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands is West Island while the largest settlement is the village of Bantam (Home Island).

Why do people live in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands?

The geographical location and history of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands has resulted in the development of a small society of people with unique customs and traditions.

How do the Cocos (Keeling) Islands communicate?

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands have access to a range of modern communication services. Digital television stations are broadcast from Western Australia via satellite. A local radio station, 6CKI - Voice of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, is staffed by community volunteers and provides some local content.

What is the geology and hydrogeology of the Cocos Islands?

This chapter describes the geology and hydrogeology of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The Cocos Islands lie in the eastern Indian Ocean about halfway between Australia and Sri Lanka, or approximately 1,000 km southwest of Java Head, Indonesia. The Cocos Islands hold a special place in the history of geologic concepts regarding carbonate islands.

As a highlight to this wider canvas, the Cocos-Keeling Islands emerged briefly in 1972 both as an internal Australian political issue which embarrassed the then ruling Liberal ...

Drilling on several of the reef islands of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands has revealed that Holocene reefal limestones are underlain by Pleistocene limestones at depths of 8-13 m below sea level. Uranium-series dating indicates that the upper part of the Pleistocene limestone was deposited during the Last Interglacial.

This paper outlines techniques that have been used to investigate freshwater lens behaviour on small coral islands, using the South Keeling atoll in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Indian...

The corals from the Cocos (Keeling) Islands offer a unique look into how the ITF impacted the surface hydrological conditions in the SETIO region over the last two centuries, thereby revealing important information on long-term (multidecadal) ITF variability.

3 ???&#0183; The Cocos (Keeling) Islands, an Australian territory, are a secluded and breathtakingly beautiful archipelago located in the Indian Ocean. Positioned approximately 2,750 kilometers (1,700 miles) northwest of Perth, Australia, these islands offer visitors an unspoiled escape into nature, surrounded by turquoise lagoons, vibrant marine life, and a serene tropical ...

OverviewNameGeographyClimateDemographicsHistoryGovernmentEconomyThe Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Cocos Islands Malay: Pulu Kokos [Keeling]), officially the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands (/ˈkoʊkʰs/; Cocos Islands Malay: Pulu Kokos [Keeling]), are an Australian external territory in the Indian Ocean, comprising a small archipelago approximately midway between Australia and Sri Lanka and relatively close to the Indonesian island of Sumatra. The terri...

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The Cocos (Keeling) Islands are a group of 27 islands, and are composed of 2 atolls: North Keeling, and South Keeling. South Keeling consists of 26 islands in a horseshoe formation around a large lagoon (approximately 10 km across).

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As a highlight to this wider canvas, the Cocos-Keeling Islands emerged briefly in 1972 both as an internal Australian political issue which embarrassed the then ruling Liberal-Country party government and as a potentially embarrassing international issue at a time when Australia was preparing Papua-New Guinea for independence.

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The Cocos (Keeling) Islands are a remote group of islands, forming a single horseshoe-shaped atoll and an isolated island, North Keeling, in the eastern Indian Ocean. They represent the only atoll that Charles Darwin visited and became central to his theory of coral reef development, and have played a central role in several subsequent debates ...

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