

Marine Parks of the Byfield coast and Port Clinton



Proposed zoning for the
Gumoo Woojabuddee Section
and zoning of the proposed
Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park

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Marine Parks



GREAT BARRIER REEF
MARINE PARK AUTHORITY



QUEENSLAND
PARKS AND
WILDLIFE
SERVICE

Marine Parks of the Byfield coast and Port Clinton

*The Littoral
Great Barrier Reef
Marine Park Authority
P.O. Box 1379
Townsville, 4810*

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About this proposed plan

Zoning for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and draft zoning of the proposed Gumoo Woojabuddee are presented here for public comment. The Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park proposal covers Queensland coastal waters including estuaries and intertidal waters.

This document contains:

- background information on the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section
- a summary of public comment received during the first phase of public participation
- the proposed Zoning Plan for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section
- draft zoning of the proposed Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park
- a map of proposed zoning
- a mail-back response leaflet

Have your say

Please tell us what you like or don't like about the plan. All members of the public and groups are invited to make written comments. A mail-back leaflet designed to help people comment is included in the back of this document.

Written comments should be forwarded to:

The Chairperson
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
PO Box 1379
TOWNSVILLE QLD 4810

Written comments should reach the above address by 7 May 1999.

All comments will be carefully considered and taken into account in the preparation of the final Zoning Plans and management proposals for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section and Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park. Unless marked 'CONFIDENTIAL', any comments made will be available for public inspection after 7 May 1999.

For further information on the proposed zoning of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section, please contact one of the following offices:

- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
Great Barrier Reef Wonderland
2-68 Flinders Street (PO Box 1379)
TOWNSVILLE QLD 4810
Telephone (07) 4750 0700
or 1800 802 251 (within Queensland)
- Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS)
Corner Yeppoon and Norman Roads
North Rockhampton (PO Box 3130)
Rockhampton Shopping Fair QLD 4701
Telephone (07) 4936 0511

1. Introduction

1.1 The Gumoo Woojabuddee Section and proposed Marine Park

The Gumoo Woojabuddee Section is the most recently proclaimed section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. It includes the waters of the Byfield coast from below Delcomyn Island to south of Corio Bay, on the central Queensland coast. The Byfield coast is part of the larger Shoalwater Bay region. The Shoalwater Bay region is recognised as an area of 'national, State and regional significance'.¹ The proposed Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park will be declared under Queensland legislation and will include internal waters of Queensland, namely Port Clinton and intertidal areas along the coast and around islands within Port Clinton and the Section.

The Gumoo Woojabuddee Section covers an area of 350 square kilometres and extends 62 kilometres along the coast. The Section was declared in response to Recommendation 3 of the Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry into Shoalwater Bay (referred to as 'the Inquiry') which states: 'the marine parts of the [Shoalwater Bay Military Training] Area should all be incorporated into marine parks and management responsibility should be shared between the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage' according to existing agreements between those agencies'.² The area south of the Military Training Area (SWBTA) was included in the Section in order to provide a contiguous marine area and to improve the capacity for an integrated management approach in the Shoalwater Bay region.

The Inquiry found that the marine parts of the SWBTA have 'outstanding values as part of the Shoalwater Bay region, in particular its biodiversity and wilderness values and ecological integrity'.³ The diversity of habitats in the area range from extensive mangrove forests to large inter-reefal communities. Ten distinct mangrove communities occur in the adjacent Port Clinton area, which is the highest species diversity found in the Shoalwater Bay region'.³ All these habitats support large and diverse populations of marine animals, and have become important fishing grounds for prawns, scallops, crabs, barramundi, mackerel and king salmon. Steep rocky reefs occur around headlands and small islands along the coast, especially at Water Park Point, Stockyard Point, Cape Manifold and Manifold Island. Significant wetlands occur within the proposed Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park and these have been listed as a Wetland of International Importance under the RAMSAR Convention.³

The Gumoo Woojabuddee Section and adjacent waters included in the proposed Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park are part of the traditional clan estate of the Aboriginal people known as Darumbal, who state there is a 'continuing physical and spiritual relationship between the Darumbal and all areas of traditional clan estate'.⁴ In recognition of their interest in, and connection to the Shoalwater Bay region, the Darumbal people were asked to nominate a name for the Section. The name given, 'Gumoo Woojabuddee', means 'large water' in the language spoken by the Darumbal people and is pronounced Gum-oo woo_ja_buddy.

Areas within the proposed Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park have cultural heritage significance for both indigenous culture and non-indigenous history. Archeological sites of significance to the Darumbal Aboriginal people have been identified. Sites associated with

¹State Marine Park planning and management is now the responsibility of the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service as an entity of the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.

early European exploration are located in Port Clinton and along the coastline adjacent to the proposed Marine Park.

Strong prevailing winds and a high-energy coastline characterise the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section and its use. The region currently has a low level of human use and is consequently regarded as an area of coastal 'wilderness' value.' Freshwater Bay, Five Rocks and Manifold Island are recognised anchorages for cruising yachts and other vessels.

The Department of Defence continues to use the Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area in the northern part of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section and proposed Marine Park for training exercises, focusing on the southern end of Freshwater Bay and Sea Hound Hard boat ramp within the Port Clinton estuary.

1.2 Zoning the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section

The Gumoo Woojabuddee Section was gazetted on 14 January 1998. The Great Barrier Reef *Marine* Park Act 1975 states that as soon as practicable after proclamation of a new Section, a zoning plan must be prepared for that Section. The zoning process began with a formal invitation for the public to provide comments to be considered during the preparation of the plan. This first phase of public comment commenced on 17 June 1998, and was completed on 31 July 1998. The Draft Zoning Plan contained in this document was prepared taking into account the comments made during the first phase of public comment.

The Great Barrier Reef *Marine* Park **Act** 1975 sets out how zoning plans are to be prepared and what has to be considered in the preparation of a plan, as follows:

- (a) the conservation of the Great Barrier Reef;
- (b) the regulation of the use of the Marine Park so as to protect the Great Barrier Reef while allowing the reasonable use of the Great Barrier Reef Region;
- (c) the regulation of activities that exploit the resources of the Great Barrier Reef Region so as to minimise the effect of those activities on the Great Barrier Reef;
- (d) the reservation of some areas of the Great Barrier Reef for its appreciation and enjoyment by the public;
- (e) the preservation of some areas of the Great Barrier Reef in its natural state undisturbed by man except for the purposes of scientific research.

Once a zoning plan for any section of the Marine Park comes into effect it remains operational until a new plan is prepared by a process of public participation and consultation.

1.3 State waters and the proposed Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park

The Queensland Government intends to declare the Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park over waters adjacent to the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section. These waters include Port Clinton to the limit of tidal influence and intertidal areas along the coast and around islands within the Section. This complementary approach is intended to promote integrated management across the marine environment in the area.

Complementary management

The zoning process for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park is being conducted jointly by the

Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. Both Governments pursue the implementation of complementary Marine Park management strategies wherever possible within the Great Barrier Reef Region.

1.4 Shared management of the Marine Park

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is managed cooperatively by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and various Queensland Government agencies, but primarily the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS). The zoning process for the Gumoo Wojobuddee Section is being conducted in consultation with QPWS. Day-to-day management is carried out by Marine Parks Rangers employed by the QPWS under an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments.

The Queensland Fisheries Management Authority (QFMA) has responsibility for management of fisheries in the Marine Park and other Queensland waters. The QFMA works cooperatively with the Queensland Department of Primary Industries on matters relating to fisheries management.

Other agencies with responsibilities from time to time in the Marine Park include the Commonwealth Department of Environment, the Australian Maritime Safety Authority, Australian Customs Service (Coastwatch), Queensland Department of Transport and Queensland Water Police. The Australian Fisheries Management Authority has responsibility for the management of some fisheries in the Marine Park such as the East Coast Tuna and Billfish Fishery.

1.5 Public consultation

Seventy-six submissions were received in response to the invitation to the public to provide comment during the first phase of public comment. Two of these were marked 'confidential'. Anyone interested in reading the remaining 74 submissions should contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. Appendix 1 is a summary of comments made during the first public comment phase. Appendix 2 is a list of respondents and meetings.

Major issues raised in the first stage of public comment include:

- recreation and tourism values,
- recreational and commercial fishing,
- conservation of habitats and species,
- indigenous interests, and
- use of the area for defence activities.

Between January 1998 and February 1999, meetings were held with the fishing industry, indigenous people, Queensland and Commonwealth Government agencies, recreational fishers, the Central Queensland Zonal Advisory Committee and Regional Marine Resources Advisory Committees to discuss issues relating to the development of the plans.

Section 2 presents the values and issues for zoning and management of the Gumoo Wojobuddee Section. It also incorporates the comments received during the first phase of public comment between June and July 1998.

Draft zoning of the proposed Gumoo Wojobuddee Marine Park is presented and discussed in Section 3, and appears on the proposed Zoning Map.

2. Management of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section

2.1 Statement of management intent

Management of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section will reflect the spirit of the recommendations of the Inquiry and will complement the management of adjacent terrestrial areas for conservation purposes, particularly that of the Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area and Byfield National Park. The Gumoo Woojabuddee Section will be managed to:

- recognise and maintain the outstanding values of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section as part of the Shoalwater Bay region, in particular its biodiversity, World Heritage values and ecological integrity;
- recognise the cultural, tourism and recreation values of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section; and
- ensure that existing uses are ecologically sustainable and that any future expansion of uses does not have an unacceptable impact on natural, cultural and World Heritage values.

2.2 Protection of natural values

The Authority must provide for conservation of the Great Barrier Reef. To the extent that it is consistent with conservation, the Authority provides for ecologically sustainable use of the Marine Park, including fishing, tourism, recreation, education and research. The principal components of a conservation strategy for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park are:

- a system of strictly protected ecologically representative areas,
- protection of threatened species and communities,
- protection of significant local or site-specific conservation values,
- control of threatening processes, and
- ecologically sustainable use.⁶

Some elements of the conservation strategy are implemented through zoning plans; others through Reef-wide programs such as those which aim to minimise the potential impacts of shipping and fishing; still others through targeted measures such as those which seek to protect threatened species.

Protection of biological communities and habitats

The Authority is committed to a Reef-wide review of the adequacy of strictly protected areas in representing communities and habitats in the Great Barrier Reef. The outcome of this review will be an ecologically-based network of representative natural areas, which will aim to ensure that marine biodiversity in the Great Barrier Reef is maintained. This process has been identified as a stand-alone project, with outcomes expected by the end of 2000 and zoning changes to follow. In light of this, the zoning process for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section focuses on local conservation values and unique areas or species that may require protection from extractive uses or threatening processes.

Resource surveys of fringing reefs of Delcomyn, Quoin, Entrance and Split Islands and the northern coastline have shown that these areas are steep-sided and support algal beds and limited coral.^{7,8} A very rich biota is found within this area. Information for the entire Gumoo Woojabuddee Section is incomplete and while further surveys are planned, it is expected that

these values extend along rocky coastlines to the Cliff Point area immediately south of Freshwater Bay

At present there is incomplete knowledge of the distribution, significance, threats and management requirements of all habitats in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section, particularly in the southern parts of the Section. For example, little is known about the type of rocky reef communities, the location of fish aggregation sites along the coast and the extent of algal beds found in the northern parts of the Section. Benthic communities in the Section are likely to have been altered by trawling activity over the past two decades. As more information is acquired, management may need to be adapted to provide appropriate levels of protection for particular habitats.

Conservation groups have expressed concern about the perceived inadequacy of protected areas in the southern Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Requests have been made for the entire Gumoo Woojabuddee Section to be zoned National Park, and for the review of representative protected areas to be given the highest priority.

Other comments made during public consultation indicated concerns about the conservation status of seagrass communities and fish aggregation sites in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section, and requests were made for management to control or remove fishing pressure. A number of requests were also made to restrict or prohibit inshore trawling in the Section because of perceived adverse impacts of trawling on benthic communities and fish stocks.

Dugong management

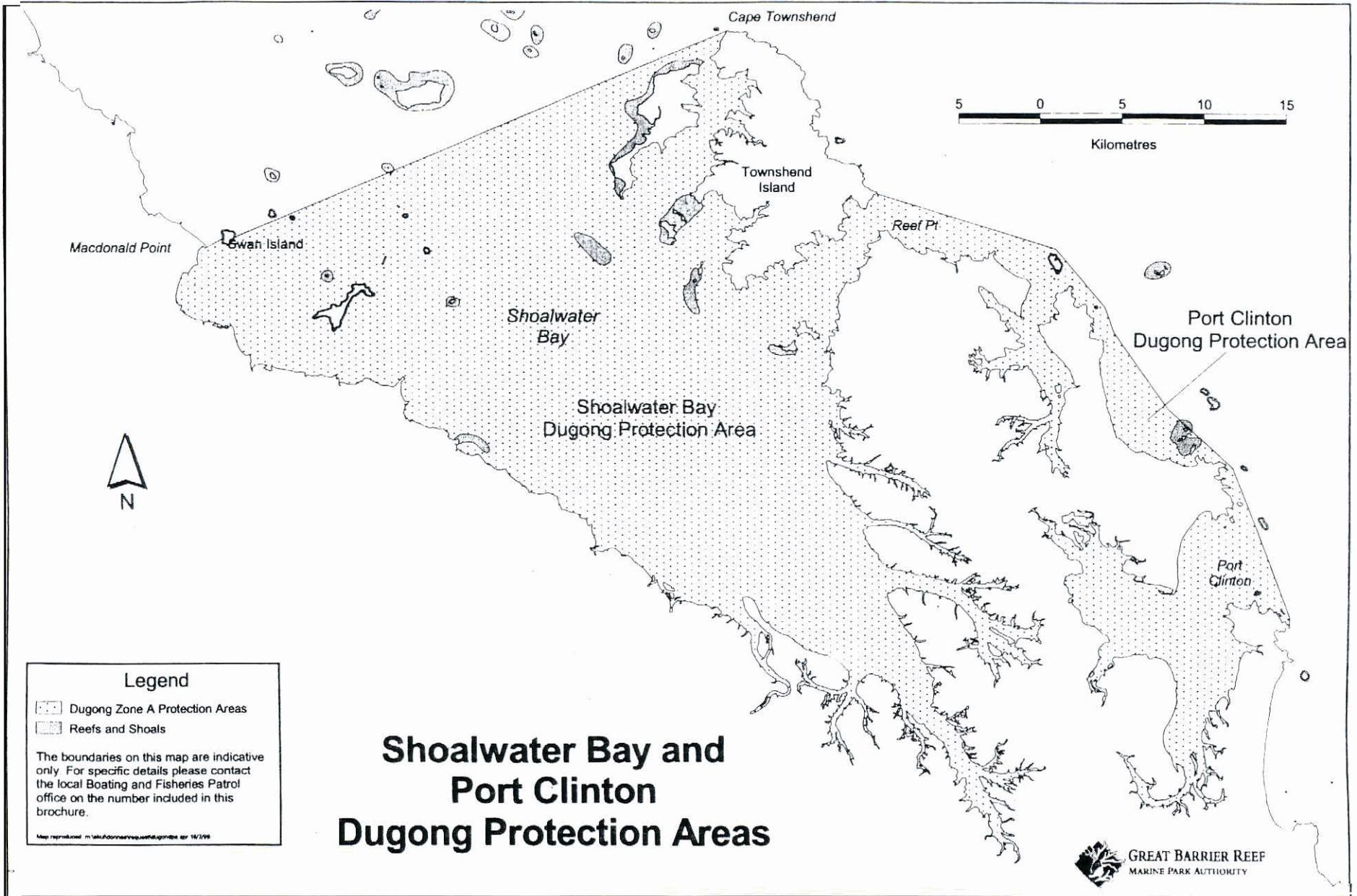
Serious concern has been expressed over recent years about the status of dugong in the southern Great Barrier Reef Region. The dugong population south of Cooktown is estimated to have declined by up to 50 per cent in the eight years to 1994.⁹

Dugongs are vulnerable to human-induced impacts because they are long-lived, slow breeding animals with a specialised diet. Their dependence on seagrass means that they are associated with coastal habitats that are often under pressure from human activities. The causes of recently detected declines of dugong in the southern Great Barrier Reef are not completely understood, but acknowledged potential threats include incidental capture in commercial mesh nets, indigenous hunting, illegal take, shark netting for bather protection, habitat deterioration and vessel collisions.

In August 1996 the Authority and the Darumbal Aboriginal people signed an agreement on the conservation of dugong in the Shoalwater Bay region, in which the Darumbal people agreed to suspend their rights to hunt dugong. Traditional hunting by the Darumbal people is not considered to have been a causal factor in dugong decline. This agreement to suspend hunting rights is scheduled for review in late 1999 following further surveys of dugong populations in the region.

In August 1997 the Great Barrier Reef Ministerial Council (made up of both Commonwealth and Queensland Ministers) decided to establish a two-tiered system of dugong sanctuaries in the southern Great Barrier Reef Region. The decision was reached after considering advice from an independently chaired Advisory Group. Seven core Dugong Protection Areas (DPAs) were announced in which gill netting would not be permitted. These DPAs are referred to as Zone A DPAs. An additional nine DPAs were established in which safeguards in relation to gill netting are enforced (Zone B DPAs). Compensation was paid to commercial fishers affected by the establishment of the Zone A DPAs.

The Shoalwater Bay region, including Port Clinton, supports the most important dugong



population in the southern Great Barrier Reef. In recognition of its importance to dugong, a Zone A Dugong Protection Area was established in Shoalwater Bay/Port Clinton under Queensland Fisheries regulations.

The map opposite shows the boundaries of the Shoalwater Bay/Port Clinton DPA. Part of this DPA extends from the north into the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section to Cape Clinton and includes all of Port Clinton. This DPA greatly restricts the use of mesh nets and recognises the existence of a movement corridor for dugong linking Port Clinton to Shoalwater Bay⁹

2.3 Indigenous interests

The Darumbal people strongly identify with the Shoalwater Bay region, including the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section. In recognition of this connection to the area, the Section was named Gumoo Woojabuddee, a name nominated by the Darumbal people.

The Darumbal people have demonstrated their willingness to cooperate with the conservation management objectives of the Shoalwater Bay region. The Darumbal people have also made known their desire for involvement in the management of the region as detailed in a report to the Authority.¹ Darumbal people aspire to meaningful involvement in day-to-day management as well as decision-making for Marine Parks.

The area around Freshwater Beach and Cape Clinton has arguably the greatest cultural and contemporary social significance to the Darumbal people and includes a high number of archaeological and occupation sites, which are located adjacent to the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section, particularly in the area between Cape Manifold and Cape Clinton.¹⁰

Darumbal people have identified their interest in the management of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section, which focuses on the area adjacent to the Cape Clinton peninsula, to which they have limited access by agreement with the Department of Defence. Darumbal recommendations for zoning of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section are based on a desire to protect the marine areas from unsustainable exploitation.

Native title

A native title claim has been lodged over an area of land and sea which includes the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section. It is not the intention of the Authority that anything in the Zoning Plan impairs or extinguishes any native title rights or interests, should native title be found to exist.

2.4 Recreation and tourism values

The Gumoo Woojabuddee Section is highly valued as a recreational area for the local communities of Yeppoon and Rockhampton. The Shoalwater Bay area and adjacent waters are perceived by the community and users as remote, relatively free from human impacts and capable of providing a unique visitor experience largely unavailable anywhere else along the central Queensland coast.¹¹

The adjacent Byfield National Park and a series of informal camping areas along Nine Mile Beach, Water Park Point, Stockyard Point and Five Rocks are focal points for recreational use. The management intent of the Byfield National Park is to provide nature-based recreational opportunities for National Park visitors.

Recreational fishing, including line fishing, crabbing, prawning, oyster gathering and

spearfishing are conducted throughout and adjacent to the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section. The Section has been described as a 'wilderness recreational fishery'.⁵ Periodic closures by the Department of Defence influence the patterns of recreational use, along with persistent strong winds and tidal currents.

Good anchorages are few and therefore important for commercial fishing and recreational vessels, including cruising yachts. Arguably the most significant anchorage in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section is situated in Freshwater Bay. Recreational fishing is carried out from vessels anchored in the Bay, as well as from the beach by Aboriginal people and defence personnel.

Spearfishing is known to occur in the waters around headlands and islands in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section. There is a small fishing charter industry that operates from Rosslyn Bay, south of Yeppoon. Fishing charters visit the inshore areas of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section and the estuary of Port Clinton.

Recreational surveys conducted during the Easter period between 1992-95 indicate that an average of 900 visitors access the Nine Mile Beach area to camp each year over Easter.¹² An estimated 6000 people visit the area during holiday periods each year.

A strong theme to arise from the first phase of public comment was a description of the recreation and tourism values of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section as being 'remote', 'virtually untouched', 'pristine', 'wilderness' and 'tranquil'. There appears to be broad community support for managing the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section to maintain its natural and undeveloped character and to allow only low-key, nature-based use. Measures identified in comments made to the Authority for maintaining the values of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section included the banning of jetskis and noisy watercraft, controlling access and controlling or banning development. Opportunities for tourism were identified as relating to the values of the area. Comments suggested that 'guided tours', 'ecotourism', 'wilderness activities' and 'charter fishing operations' were appropriate tourism uses of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section.

2.5 Sustainable use

Fishing and mariculture

Commercial net and line fishing occurs in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section and targets a wide range of species including barramundi, shark, jewfish, whiting, mackerel and salmon. The value of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section for net fishing is restricted to river, foreshore and offshore netting, mostly outside of the existing Dugong Protection Area.

There is a seasonal fishery for banana prawns and an extended fishery for endeavour, king and tiger prawns along the Section. The value of the Section for prawn trawling has been stressed by industry members as being highly related to the occurrence of freshwater outflows from the Corio catchment and the Fitzroy River. These river outflows drift north along the coastline providing a rich source of food and attracting prawns and other species to the inshore waters of the Section.

The fishing industry has indicated the importance of the Section to commercial line, net, crab and trawl fishers and to the local and regional community. The economic value of these fisheries was raised as an issue to be considered in the preparation of this plan. While the economic value of the Section to the commercial fishing industry has not been quantified it is believed that 120 fishers are engaged in trawling, 30 fishers are engaged in netting and 10

fishers are engaged in line fishing and bait netting.¹³ These figures include the commercial use of adjacent waters.

The fishing industry has stated that any proposed closures to commercial fishing should be strongly justified, consider the impact of displaced fishing effort and involve compensation to affected fishers. Requests were made for commercial access to be maintained throughout the Section.

A significant number of written comments originated from individuals and organisations who identified themselves as recreational users of the Section, and who go fishing as part of that use. A number of these comments indicated that commercial fishing activities conflict with their preferred use. Conflict between commercial and recreational use of the Section appears to be greatest in waters surrounding the headlands in the south of the Section, where the proximity of inshore trawling presents an aesthetic problem as well as a perceived resource conflict. Conflicts also appear to exist between recreational line fishing and recreational spearfishing.

No mariculture operations exist in the Section at present, although licenses have been issued under the Queensland *Fisheries Act 1994* for the harvest of wild oysters in State waters adjacent to some islands in the northern part of the Section.

Shipping and port operations

An estimated 3000 large ships over 50 metres in length transit the Inner Route of the Great Barrier Reef annually. The Inner Route is situated offshore from the Gumoo Wojobuddee Section, and there are no requirements for commercial shipping routes through the Section in the foreseeable future. There are no operational ports in or adjacent to the Section. Use of the area for defence operations requires consideration of shipping areas in the northern part of the Section.

2.6 Defence use

The Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry (recommendation 11) found that the Shoalwater Bay Training Area (SWBTA) was of national importance as a defence training area, and recommended that defence use should continue as a concurrent, and equally significant use, with conservation. This area, which falls within the Gumoo Wojobuddee Section, provides great flexibility for effective and efficient military training for Australia and its allies due to its size, location, condition and diversity of environments.

Defence use of the Gumoo Woodjabuddee Section is an important component of the broader defence use of SWBTA. Use of the Freshwater Bay area includes ship to shore operations (featuring amphibious landings of heavy and medium craft), obstacle breaching with the occasional requirement to fire small explosive charges for Wavy clearance diver training and survival training of up to 100 personnel. It also serves as an access route to the rest of the training area.

Other defence use of the areas adjacent to the Gumoo Woodjabuddee Section includes access through Port Clinton for amphibious landing craft and other small vessels. Contingency plans also nominate the use of Port Clinton and Shoalwater Bay for safe anchorage in extreme weather.

Defence use results in local and temporary disturbances, and impact on other uses of the

Section through occasional and periodic closure. There is no evidence to date that the natural values of the area are threatened by these activities.

Many of the comments made during public consultation recognised that the presence of the Shoalwater Bay Training Area and its management by the Department of Defence are partly responsible for the maintenance of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section and adjacent areas as a natural and low-use area. A number of written comments made to the Authority during public consultation indicated that defence activity in the region conflicts with commercial and recreational use of the Section. However, the majority of these comments also indicated an acceptance of defence activities.

2.7 Research

Research is essential to support the decision-making processes for management of natural areas such as the Great Barrier Reef. It is a statutory function of the Authority to carry out or arrange for research and investigations relevant to the Marine Park.

The current zoning plans for the Far Northern, Central and Mackay/Capricorn Sections distinguish between manipulative research and other research. The Cairns Section Zoning Plan defines 'limited research', and requires permits in all zones for research other than limited research. Limited research activities are those activities which, if they were not part of a research program, would be allowed without a permit (as of right).

In consultation with the scientific community, the Authority reviewed the use of Scientific Research zones when the Cairns Section Zoning Plan was reviewed in the early 1990s. It was agreed that the zone category did not fully address the needs of researchers and that the zone category would no longer be used in the Cairns Section. Further discussion with researchers suggests that the same situation exists for other Sections, and that the Scientific Research zone is no longer required as a specific zone category.

Consequently, the Scientific Research zone category was not considered for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section. Limited research will be allowed without a permit in all proposed zones in the Section. Research other than limited research in all zones will be provided for with a permit. Permit applications for manipulative or intrusive research will be referred to the Authority's Research Ethics Committee for advice.

2.8 Management of Commonwealth islands

While all islands within the Great Barrier Reef Region are in the World Heritage Area, most are State lands, managed by the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service or other State agencies: Some islands are Commonwealth land and are therefore part of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. There are a number of Commonwealth islands in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section which also form part of the Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area. These are listed in appendix 3.

Under Commonwealth legislation a distinction is made between onshore and offshore places. Accordingly, a Commonwealth Islands zone is proposed for areas of the Marine Park above low-water mark. As a result, references to camping, road-making and other exclusively land-based activities can be removed from the use and entry provisions for all the other zones, which will apply only to areas of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section below low-water mark.

2.9 Zoning Plan provisions and proposed zone placements

The structure of the proposed Gumoo Woojabuddee Section Zoning Plan along with the nomenclature and definitions has been changed from that of the Mackay/Capricorn Zoning Plan to take into account recent legislative amendments (e.g. Part VB of the Act), to update the provisions, to make the Zoning Plan consistent as far as possible with recent reviews of other zoning plans, and to reflect current legal style. The changes will also be progressively introduced into the remaining zoning plans with the intention of achieving consistent provisions for the whole Marine Park. Table 1 shows the new zone names proposed for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section.

Table 1. New zone names proposed for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section.

Proposed zones	Equivalent zones used in older Marine Park zoning plans
National Park Zone	Marine National Park 'B' Zone
Conservation Park Zone	Marine National Park 'A' Zone
Habitat Protection Zone	General Use 'B' Zone
General Use Zone	General Use 'A' Zone

Zoning Plan provisions provide direction for the type of use and activities appropriate in each of the zones within the Section. Depending on the zone, certain uses and activities are allowed without permission from the Authority, require permission, or are prohibited. Table 3 summarises the objectives and use and entry provisions of the proposed zones for the Section. When the Zoning Plan is finalised, new regulations will be made to give effect to the provisions of the plan.

Proposed zone placements

Significant natural values have been identified along the northern coastal area of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section, within the Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area (see section 2.2). A National Park zone is proposed for the most northern coastal part of the Section. No commercial or recreational fishing or collecting is allowed in National Park zones. The boundary of the proposed National Park zone has been selected specifically to encompass the coastal and inshore habitats in this area, to minimise impacts on current use of the Section and to provide a clearly recognisable boundary for users and managers. It is possible that the review of representative areas will highlight this northern area of the Section for inclusion in a larger, reef-wide system of networked protected areas.

A Conservation Park zone along the Freshwater Beach area is proposed to balance the values and uses of this area. The area around Freshwater Beach and Cape Clinton is culturally significant to the Darumbal people, is used extensively by defence, and is an important anchorage and associated focus for recreational use. Conservation Park zoning provides for limited line fishing, bait netting, limited crabbing and traditional fishing and collecting, but prohibits spearfishing, mesh nets, mariculture and trawling. The boundary of the proposed Conservation Park zone has been selected to minimise the potential impact on commercial netting and trawling, and to minimise displacement of recreational spearfishing which is known to occur offshore at Single Rock.

A Habitat Protection zone is proposed for the mouth of Port Clinton and extending south to Cape Clinton. This zone proposal complements the existing Dugong Protection Area which already restricts the use of mesh nets. No trawling is allowed in Habitat Protection zones. The boundary of the proposed Habitat Protection zone closely reflects the boundary of the Shoalwater Bay/Port Clinton Dugong Protection Area.

Generally, commercial fishing is to be provided for in the Draft Zoning Plan through the proposal for a General Use zone throughout the remainder of the Gumoo Wooljabaddee Section.

The Authority decided not to propose any Preservation zones for the Gumoo Wooljabaddee Section, as the natural values of the area are considered more appropriately managed through alternative zones. This particularly applies to inshore areas of the Marine Park where human activities are more prevalent than in offshore areas, and management of non-use areas is difficult.

Scientific Research zones have not been proposed in the Gumoo Wooljabaddee Section, but research is defined as 'research' and 'limited research' and is specifically provided for in all other zones (see section 2.7).

Designated Areas

It is proposed to designate a Defence Area over the part of the Gumoo Wooljabaddee Section that falls within the Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area to allow for the management of people during defence operations within the Gumoo Wooljabaddee Section. The plan will have equivalent provisions to the Defence Area provisions in the Zoning Plan for the adjacent Mackay/Capricorn Section.

Shipping Areas will be provided for in the proposed Zoning Plan, with the objective being 'to make provision for the navigation of ships' in zones other than General Use. Although there are no requirements for commercial shipping routes in the Section, the use of the area by defence requires consideration of shipping in the northern part of the Section. No Shipping Areas have been designated at this time.

Seasonal Closure Areas will be provided for in the Draft Zoning Plan, with the objective being 'to protect from human intrusion areas of importance to animals in the Marine Park'. However no Seasonal Closure Areas are specified at this time.

The table below summarises the area in square kilometres of each proposed zone and the respective per cent of total area of the Gumoo Wooljabaddee Section.

Table 2. The area of each proposed zone within the Gumoo Wooljabaddee Section

Zone Type	Area (km ²)	% area
General Use	328.67	92.5
Habitat Protection	12.20	3.4
Conservation Park	8.84	2.5
National Park	5.61	1.6
Islands and rocks	(0.54)	>1.0
Total Section	355.33	100.0

Table 3. Summary of proposed Gumoo Wojobuddee Section Zoning Plan provisions

(Note: this list is not exhaustive, please refer to the Zoning Plan provisions)

Zone	Objectives	Examples of 'as of right' activities	Examples of activities requiring permission	Examples of prohibited activities
General Use Zone	(a) To provide for conservation of areas in a predominantly natural state while providing opportunities for ecologically sustainable use.	Recreational activities not involving taking of animals/plants, Photography, film & sound recording, Line fishing, Bait netting, Commercial netting, Spearfishing, Limited collecting, Oyster gathering, Traditional fishing & collecting, Trawling.	Collecting, Mariculture, Tourism programs, Research other than limited research, Traditional hunting.	None proposed at present.
Habitat Protection Zone	(a) To provide for the conservation of the Marine Park in a predominately natural state in perpetuity through the protection and management of areas free from trawling and generally free from shipping; and (b) To provide for ecologically sustainable use, including fishing and collecting.	As above EXCEPT for trawling.	As above.	Trawling. Navigation of ships other than for tourism or research.
Conservation Park Zone	(a) To provide for conservation of areas in a natural state while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy the relatively undisturbed nature of the Zone; (b) to provide for limited line fishing and collecting; and (c) to provide for traditional inhabitants to continue to undertake activities in accordance with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom or tradition.	Recreational activities not involving taking of animals/plants, Line fishing & trolling, Traditional fishing & collecting, Traditional hunting, Bait netting.	As above EXCEPT Mariculture	Spearfishing, Commercial netting, Trawling, Mariculture.
Commonwealth Islands Zone	(a) To provide for the conservation of areas above low-water mark in a natural state while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy those areas; (b) to provide for use of the Zone that is consistent with Commonwealth use or leases or licenses within the Zone; and (c) to provide for traditional Inhabitants to continue to undertake activities in accordance with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom or tradition.	Recreational activities not involving taking of animals/plants, Traditional fishing & collecting.	Operating a facility or carrying out works for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this zone, Research other than limited research, Tourist programs, Traditional hunting.	None proposed at present.
National Park Zone	(a) To provide for the conservation of areas in a natural state while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy the relatively undisturbed nature of those areas; and (b) to provide for traditional inhabitants to continue to undertake activities in accordance with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom or tradition.	Recreational activities not involving taking of animals/plants.	Research other than limited research, Tourist programs, Traditional fishing & collecting, Traditional hunting.	Recreational activities that involve the taking of animals and plants, Fishing.

Zoning of the proposed Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park



QUEENSLAND
GOVERNMENT

3. Zoning of the proposed Cumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park

3.1 Introduction

The overall purpose of the proposed Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park is to provide for the ecologically sustainable use of the marine ecosystems in Port Clinton and along the Byfield coast and to protect their natural, recreational, cultural heritage and amenity values.

The following discussion summarises the natural, cultural and human use values of the proposed Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park. It also includes any relevant issues which arose from public comments received during June and July 1998 in relation to the zoning and management of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section and adjacent waters. Relevant policy or legislation has been identified in the text. Proposed zoning strategies at the end of the section are based on a consideration of all these factors.

3.2 Natural values

Unless otherwise indicated, the conservation status noted for animals in the following text are listed in the schedules of the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994.

Port Clinton

Port Clinton supports an intertidal wetland which includes an area of approximately 46 square kilometres of mangroves comprised of 11 mangrove species in ten different mangrove community types. South Arm in Port Clinton contains all of the mangrove community types and is the most diverse mangrove area within the whole of the Shoalwater Bay area.²

Port Clinton has extensive and productive seagrass meadows on intertidal mudflats. Seagrass meadows play an important ecological role in providing a nursery habitat for fish and prawns, act as a nutrient and sediment trap and are a source of food for dugong and turtles.¹⁴

The Shoalwater Bay area, including Port Clinton, supports the largest dugong population between Cooktown and the Hervey Bay region.' The species, (listed as vulnerable), feeds in Port Clinton all year round. In recognition of its importance to dugong, Port Clinton has been designated a Zone A Dugong Protection Area (see section 3.4) under Queensland Fisheries legislation.

High numbers of green turtles (listed as vulnerable) inhabit Port Clinton which suggests that it is also an important feeding area for this species. Flatback, hawksbill (both vulnerable) and loggerhead (endangered) turtles also use the estuary.¹⁵

Relatively high numbers of Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins (rare) have also been reported in Port Clinton.

Port Clinton is a highly significant feeding and roosting area for migratory shorebirds overwintering from their high latitude feeding grounds in the northern hemisphere.¹⁶ Twenty-five bird species protected by the Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) and listed under the China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA) are known to visit the

estuary. In addition, the Shoalwater Bay area (including Port Clinton) was listed as a Wetland of International Importance in 1996 under the Ramsar Convention. Under these agreements Australia is obliged to take steps to protect the habitat (intertidal flats, beaches, mangroves) required by these species for feeding and roosting. Port Clinton also supports five resident bird species (beach stone curlew, radjah shelduck, collared kingfisher, osprey and sooty oystercatcher) that have high conservation status.¹⁵

Twelve bat species, including the coastal sheath-tail bat (vulnerable), are found in the Port Clinton area. Ten have been recorded from closed mangrove habitats.”

Scientific collections indicate that the fish fauna of Port Clinton is diverse and may contain up to 428 species.¹⁸ No exotic species have been recorded. Catchments free from exotic fishes are becoming increasingly rare and are of national significance as reserves for native fishes.

Intertidal areas

The coastline south of Delcomyn Island to Sandy Point is characterised by a series of prominent rocky headlands interspersed with sandy beaches. There are several islands offshore in the northern part of the region. Intertidal areas around these are mostly rocky environments.

The beaches range in size, with the larger beaches such as Nine Mile, Five Rocks and Freshwater Beach being backed by foredunes grading into coastal heath communities on relatively well developed parabolic dunes. All have high scenic value because of a general lack of development along this coast and its immediate hinterland. Rocky shores range from exposed and steeply-shelving ridges and buttresses of rock to jumbled boulders on sheltered, gently-sloping rock pavements or sandy shores.

Surveys and incidental inspections in the south and to the north of the Gumoo Woojabuddee area indicate that intertidal animals on these rocky shores include at least 17 herbivorous and 4 carnivorous species of marine snail, three species of rock oysters including the commercially harvested milky and black lipped oyster, seven species of barnacles and several species each of chitons, crabs, worms and coral-like animals. A range of encrusting, turf-like and branching species of green, brown and red algae are found in low intertidal and subtidal areas.¹⁹

Bats are known to roost in some of the caves along the rocky shores. The southern-most daytime roost site (sea cave) for the coastal sheath-tail bat (listed as rare) has been identified in rocky outcrops at the northern end of Freshwater Beach.¹⁷

Incidental observations of the intertidal fauna of the beach habitats indicate the presence of burrowing crabs and tube dwelling worms, including commercially collected beach worms. Sea or shorebirds observed foraging, hunting or roosting along the coast include beach stone curlews (vulnerable), sooty oystercatchers (rare), pied oystercatchers, red cap plovers, ospreys, brahminy kites, peregrine falcons, crested terns and little terns (endangered).²⁰

Further surveys of the benthic and intertidal fauna of rocky headlands within the proposed Marine Park are being undertaken by the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service. Information gathered will be included in a status report about benthic headland communities and will be used to develop final management proposals for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park.

3.3 Cultural heritage values

The Darumbal Aboriginal people have traditional affiliations with the area of the proposed Marine Park.

Numerous archaeological sites of cultural significance to the Darumbal have been identified in the area. These include stone arrangements and fish traps found on intertidal mud-flats in Port Clinton and midden sites in dune country and on headlands adjacent to the estuary. Relatively large middens to small dinner camps and stone artefact scatters are located along frontal dunes or on headlands throughout the Byfield coast and Freshwater Beach area.

Darumbal interest in the Gumoo Woojabuddee area is focused mainly on areas adjacent to the Cape Clinton peninsula to which they have limited access by agreement with the Department of Defence. This area contains the highest concentration of archaeological sites.²¹

Many of the early explorers of the east coast of Australia including Cook, Flinders, King, and Blackwood visited Port Clinton and named features of the coastline and estuary. Consequently, Port Clinton contains a number of important contact and historical sites and is considered to have a full range of significant values as determined by application of National Estate Criteria. A well known site is Flinders Watering Gully where Flinders, King and Blackwood came ashore in 1802, 1820 and 1843 respectively, to take on fresh water and make repairs to their vessels.²²

3.4 Human use

Public Access

Port Clinton and the intertidal areas between Cape Manifold and half-way along Five Rocks Beach are included in the Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area. Public access to the estuary and shores north of Five Rocks Beach is by vessel only and is prohibited during defence activities. Public access to the surrounding mainland is not allowed without a permit. Due to the remoteness of the area and the periodic closures, overall visitor use occurs at a relatively low level. Intertidal areas south of the Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area boundary can be accessed by vessel or vehicle at any time and are subject to a higher level of use than areas further north.

Defence use

Defence activity in the area of the proposed Marine Park occurs mainly in Port Clinton and on Freshwater Beach. Port Clinton is accessed by amphibious landing craft using Sea Hound Hard (a defence boat ramp) in South Arm. Waterways in this area are also used for rafting and bridge training. Troops are deployed onto the beach during landing activities and patrol the beach and hinterland. Most defence use of tidal areas within Port Clinton occurs within two kilometres of Sea Hound Hard.

A campsite for troops is located at Freshwater Bay at the southern end of Freshwater Beach which is an important site for conducting large scale amphibious landings of personnel and equipment. All defence vehicles that use Freshwater Beach access it via an established track (Dingo Drive) adjacent to the campsite. Defence personnel sometimes access Cape Clinton peninsula on foot.

Commercial fishing

Commercial crabbing, finfishing and some prawning occurs in Port Clinton. Mud crabs are the most important crab species fished. A variety of fish including barramundi, blue salmon, mackerel, mullet and whiting are caught using lines or nets. Some prawn trawling occurs in the mouth of the estuary.

Commercial oyster licenses have been issued for the oyster banks at Ranken Island, Round Islands (Port Clinton mouth), Single Rock and Five Rocks. Potential commercial oyster gathering sites have been identified on a number of other islands, rock outcrops and headlands between Ranken Island and Cape Manifold

Beach worms are harvested commercially from most beaches along the coastline. The Stockyard Point area is most frequently used.

To ensure appropriate consideration is given to all current issues the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service is undertaking a project with members of the Queensland Commercial Fishermen's Organisation (QCFO) to describe commercial fisheries in the proposed Marine Park. The project involves an evaluation of existing information and consultation with members of the QCFO who are existing or recent users of the area. Management of the proposed Marine Park will take into account the results of this project.

Dugong Protection Area

Port Clinton, Shoalwater Bay and Island Head Creek have been declared a Zone A Dugong Protection Area (refer map page 6). Possession or use of any net (except bait nets) is prohibited in Shoalwater Bay. In Port Clinton and Island Head Creek no foreshore or offshore set mesh nets may be used, but mesh, ring or seine nets may be used if only one end of the net is fixed while being shot.²³

The Zone A DPA netting regulations set for Port Clinton are to be reviewed by the Great Barrier Reef Ministerial Council in 1999.

Recreational use

Beaches and headlands south of the Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area boundary are popular recreational destinations for the local communities of Yeppoon and Rockhampton as well as other visitors. Access is mainly by four-wheel drive vehicle via Byfield National Park and to a lesser extent from boats launched at Rosslyn Bay, Fishing Creek, Corio Bay and from the beach adjacent to the settlement at Stockyard Point.

Activities include driving (four-wheel drives, quads and offroad bikes) along Nine Mile and Five Rocks beaches, spearfishing around headlands, line fishing from beaches and headlands, bait netting, beachworming, surfing, swimming, boating and camping. Informal 'beach' camping occurs in the foredunes along Nine Mile Beach. A low impact campground has been established at Five Rocks Conservation Park just north of Stockyard Point. Recreational activity is highest, and is likely to increase, in the vicinity of Five Rocks, Stockyard Point, the southern end of Nine Mile Beach and Corio Head. The Five Rocks area is considered a good anchorage.

The beaches and coastal hinterland north of the Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area boundary are not available for recreational vehicles or camping due to the defence prohibition on public access. Larger and fewer vessels visit this part of the coastline compared with the

area south of the boundary. Recreational fishing and spearfishing occurs around headlands and islands in this inshore area. Good anchorages are situated behind Manifold Island and in Freshwater Bay. Recreational fishing is carried out from vessels anchored in Freshwater Bay, by Aboriginal people and defence personnel off Freshwater Beach. Some fishing charters from Rosslyn Bay occasionally visit sites along this coastline.

Generally, only larger recreational vessels visit Port Clinton. In particular, the estuary is used as a stop-over destination for cruising yachts. Some charter vessels visit the estuary, usually when weather conditions prevent access to the outer reef. South Arm in Port Clinton near Mount Flinders is highly valued as a safe all-weather anchorage by recreational and commercial users.

Fishing is the most popular recreational activity in Port Clinton and may occur from vessels or beaches. However, it is considered relatively low level when compared to other areas of similar size in Queensland. Other activities include boating, sightseeing and oyster gathering in rocky intertidal areas.

To provide further information the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service is undertaking a project in conjunction with fishing charter operators and members of 'Sunfish' (a recreational fishing organisation) to describe the recreational fisheries in the area of the proposed Marine Park. The project involves an evaluation of existing information and consultation with existing or recent users of the area. Management of the proposed Marine Park will take into account the results of this project.

3.5 Public comment

A number of comments indicated concerns about the impact of trawling, netting and boating on dugong and turtles in Port Clinton. Destruction of seagrass beds by trawlers and the need to protect mangroves were also noted as potential issues. Requests were made to protect Port Clinton's natural values by prohibiting trawling and netting, introducing speed limits for boats, imposing bag limits, restricting commercial fishing and using protective zoning. Zoning proposals for the entire area included National Park (Marine National Park 'B'), Conservation Park (Marine National Park 'A'), Habitat Protection (General Use 'B') and General Use (General Use 'A').

Alternatively, a number of comments asserted that the existing use of Port Clinton was minimal due to military closures, the Zone A Dugong Protection Area and the remoteness of the area. Impacts on natural and other values were considered minimal and that no additional management in the form of marine park zoning was needed to protect the area. Some comments indicated that commercial fishing was sustainable, and calls were made to leave things as they are. Associated with this were concerns that zoning may restrict existing commercial fishing and the use of safe anchorages within Port Clinton.

Public comment about management of intertidal areas along the coastline mainly concerned the use of vehicles on Nine Mile and Five Rocks Beaches. Comments included concerns about speeding, safety and the impact of too many vehicles on wildlife (beach crabs and birds). A number of comments called for a complete ban of vehicles on both beaches. Others requested that there should be no vehicle access north of Five Rocks. Some comments suggested the introduction of speed limits and 'no go' areas. The need to reduce access points and provide boarded ramps onto the beach to manage erosion was a frequent comment. In addition, some requests were made for beach access to be maintained. Additional comments stated that

present use levels were not damaging but there was no support for an increase in beach traffic.

Other comments specific to the intertidal zone concerned beachworming, oyster gathering and netting. There was a request that commercial beachworming be allowed to continue in the area, and another for the introduction of bag limits for beach wormers. Concerns were also expressed about the impact of the proposed Marine Park on the continuation and expansion of commercial oyster gathering. Other comments stated that beach netting should be banned.

3.6 Zoning proposals

The general objectives and definitions for the following zones are listed in the Draft Zoning Plan for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section found in Section 4.

National Park Zone

A National Park zone is proposed for intertidal areas adjacent to and within the National Park zone proposed for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section. Beach and rocky shore communities in the area will be protected as ecologically representative areas free from human harvesting. These types of habitats are not protected by this level of zoning at any other point along the central Queensland mainland coast.

Existing commercial oyster gathering will be provided for as a permitted non-conforming use at Ranken Island. Potential future expansion of commercial oyster gathering will be provided for outside the proposed National Park zone.

Conservation Park Zone

A Conservation Park zone is proposed for Freshwater Beach to complement the Conservation Park zone proposed for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section along Freshwater Beach. This zone allows for limited line fishing, recreational bait and oyster gathering, limited crabbing and traditional fishing and collecting. Spearfishing, mesh netting and trawling are not permitted. Defence use of this beach will not be affected by this zoning.

Habitat Protection Zone

A Habitat Protection zone is proposed for Port Clinton in recognition of its natural values, and uses, and to reflect existing management strategies. Boundaries of this zone will extend to high-water mark in all tidal areas. Trawling is currently prohibited in Port Clinton and the proposed Habitat Protection zone will reflect this closure.

General Use Zone

A General Use zone is proposed for intertidal areas adjacent to the proposed General Use zone for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section. Commercial harvesting of oysters and beach worms and commercial netting will be provided for in most intertidal areas of the proposed Marine Park through this zoning.

Designated Areas

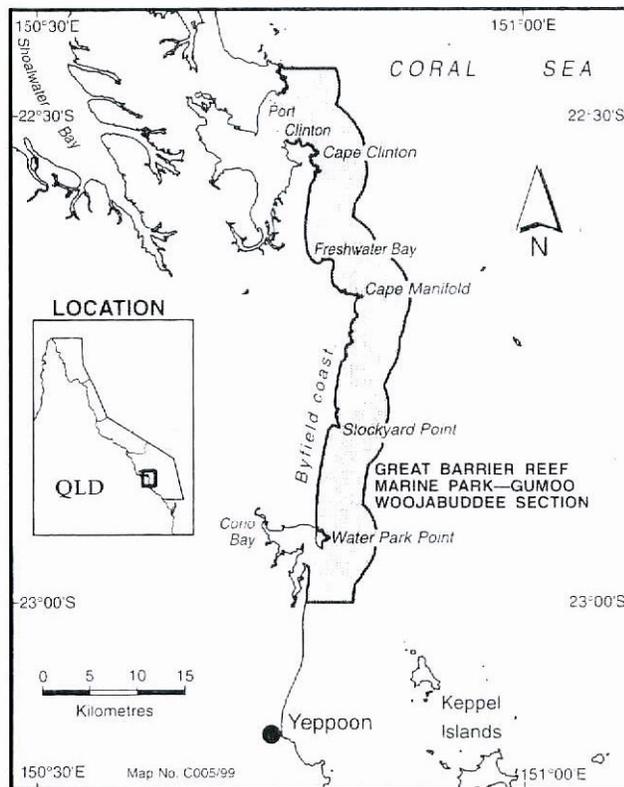
A Defence Area will be designated for the proposed Marine Park where it coincides with the Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area, to allow for the management of the public during

defence operations. The plan will have equivalent provisions for the Defence Area equivalent to those specified in the adjacent Mackay/Capricorn Marine Park.

Seasonal Closure Areas will be provided for in the proposed Marine Park so that management is able to restrict, when needed, public access to areas of importance for the survival of wildlife. No Seasonal Closure Areas are specified at this time.



DRAFT GUMOO WOJABUDDEE SECTION ZONING PLAN



GREAT BARRIER REEF
MARINE PARK AUTHORITY

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Zoning Map	Centre spread

Notes

This Zoning Plan should be read in conjunction with the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations.

For further information on this Zoning Plan, please contact one of the following offices:

Great Barrier Reef Marine
Park Authority
Great Barrier Reef Wonderland
2-68 Flinders Street
PO Box 1379
TOWNSVILLE QLD 4810
Telephone: (07) 4750 0700

Great Barrier Reef Marine
Park Authority
Ground Floor
The Administrative Building
King Edward Terrace
PARKES ACT 2600.
Telephone: (02) 6247 0211

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
Central Coast Region Corner of Yeppoon
and Norman Roads
PO Box 3130
Rockhampton Shopping Fair
ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4701
Telephone: (07) 4936 0511

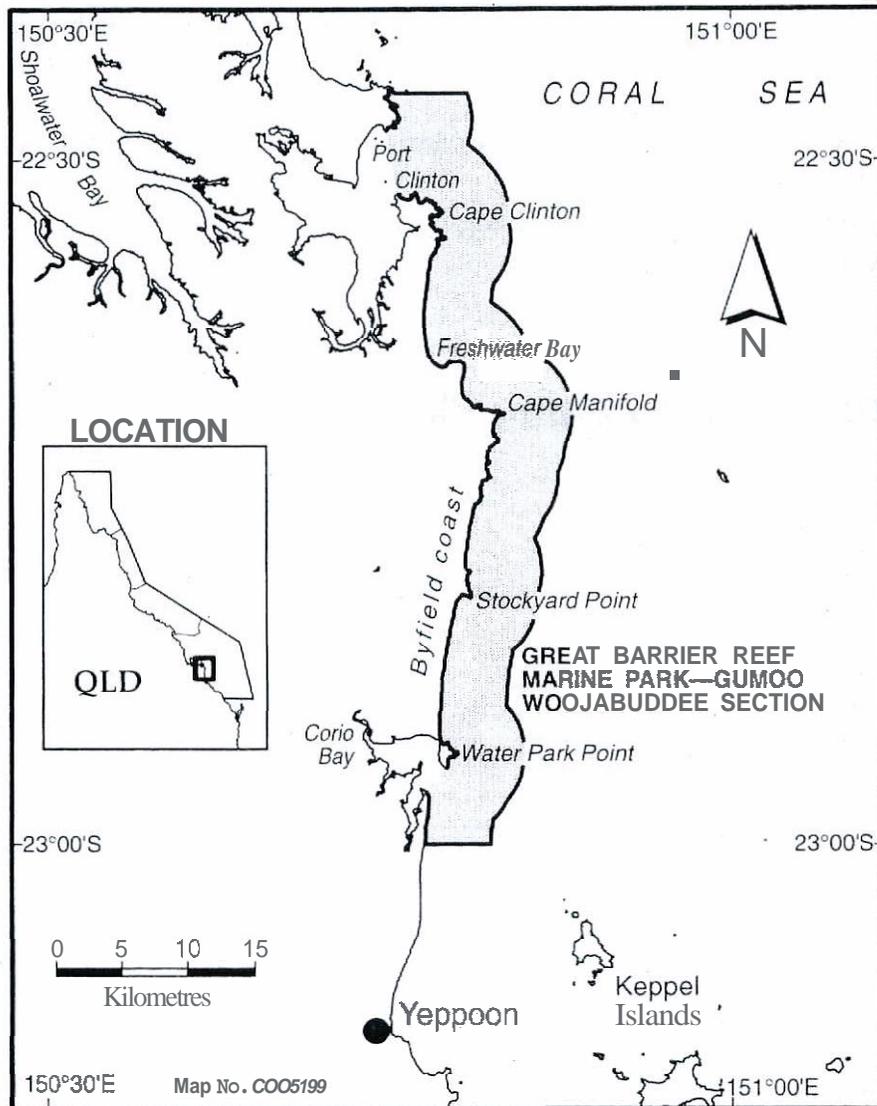
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
Central Office
160 Ann Street
BRISBANE
PO Box 155
BRISBANE ALBERT STREET QLD 4002
Telephone: (07) 3225 1904

Queensland Boating and
Fisheries Patrol
PO Box 912, Rosslyn Bay 4703
John Howes Drive
ROSSLYN BAY QLD 4703
Telephone: (07) 4933 6404

Preface

A The Cumoo Woojabuddee Section

The *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* provides for the establishment, control, care and development of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The Gumoo Woojabuddee Section was first proclaimed in December 1997 (*Commonwealth of Australia Gazette 14 January 1998*). The following map shows its location and extent.



Great Barrier Reef Marine Park - Gumoo Woojabuddee Section

The framework for planning and management of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section is provided by this Zoning Plan, the requirements for the preparation of which are described in section 32 of the Act. The Plan sets out the purposes for which the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section may be used or entered in accordance with the following objects set out in the Act:

- (a) the conservation of the Great Barrier Reef;
- (b) the regulation of use of the Marine Park so as to protect the Great Barrier Reef while allowing the reasonable use of the Great Barrier Reef Region;

- (c) the regulation of activities that exploit the resources of the Great Barrier Reef Region so as to minimise the effect of those activities on the Great Barrier Reef;
- (d) the reservation of some areas of the Great Barrier Reef for its appreciation and enjoyment by the public; and
- (e) the preservation of some areas of the Great Barrier Reef in its natural state undisturbed by man except for the purposes of scientific research.

The Act also provides that:

- no operations for the recovery of minerals may be carried out within the Marine Park, except where such operations are carried out with the permission of the Authority under section 38 (3) of the Act for the purposes of research and investigations relevant to the establishment, care and development of the Marine Park or for scientific research
- waste may not be discharged into the Marine Park other than in accordance with section 38J of the Act
- an Environmental Management Charge may be imposed on chargeable permissions
- the Governor-General may make regulations to, among other things, regulate the conduct of activities in a zone or part of a zone.

B How to Use this Zoning Plan

This Zoning Plan has been prepared in accordance with the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* to provide for the division of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section into zones and to make provision for the purposes for which each zone may be used or entered. Section 3A of the Act provides for the interpretation of zoning plans generally.

Zones

Part 2 of this Zoning Plan provides for zones; the purposes for which use of and entry to each zone is allowed without permission; and the purposes that require the written permission of the Authority or its delegate.

The following names are given to these areas:

- General Use Zone
- Habitat Protection Zone
- Conservation Park Zone
- Commonwealth Islands Zone
- National Park Zone

The boundaries of zones are set out in Parts 1 to 4 of Schedule 1 to this Zoning Plan

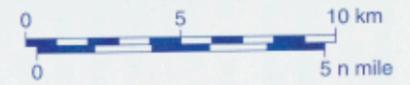
The approximate locations of zones are shown on the Zoning Map of this Zoning Plan.

Designated Areas

Part 3 of this Zoning Plan describes Designated Areas and applies specific management measures to the areas, for example, provision for public safety, protection of resources and provision for shipping.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
Gumoo Wojobuddee Section and
Gumoo Wojobuddee Marine Park
Map of Proposed Zoning

Marine Parks

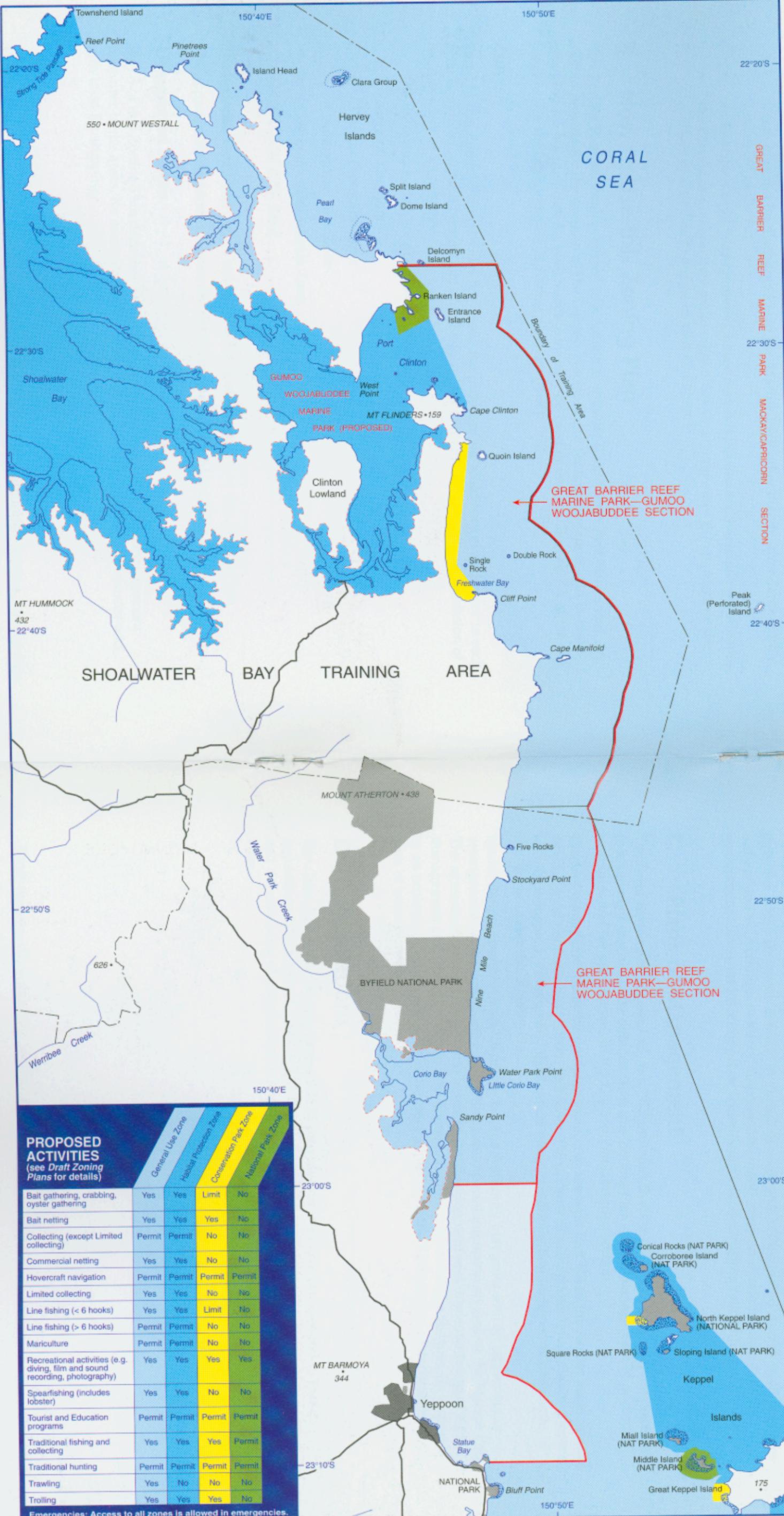


Map Projection: Unprojected Geographic Coordinates
Spot Elevations: Metres above Mean Sea Level

THIS MAP IS INDICATIVE ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

NOTES:

- Included in the Gumoo Wojobuddee Section are:
 - the seabed beneath the seabed within the Gumoo Wojobuddee Section, extending to a depth of 1000 metres below the seabed; and
 - the seabed beneath any land in the Gumoo Wojobuddee Section, extending to a depth of 1000 metres below the surface; and
 - the airspace above the Gumoo Wojobuddee Section, extending to a height of 915 metres above the surface.
- The Gumoo Wojobuddee Section boundary follows the mean low-water mark of Queensland on its landward side but excludes Queensland owned islands, internal waters of Queensland and any other Seas and Submerged Lands Act exclusions.
- Included in the Gumoo Wojobuddee State Marine Park will be the area of Port Clinton below the highest astronomical tide and any other areas described in the Gumoo Wojobuddee State Marine Park Zoning Plan.
- The Gumoo Wojobuddee State Marine Park boundary will be as described in the Gumoo Wojobuddee State Marine Park Zoning Plan.
- The locations of all zones depicted are approximate and those shown within the Gumoo Wojobuddee Section and the Gumoo Wojobuddee State Marine Park are proposed.
- 'Proposed Activities' apply only to zones within the Gumoo Wojobuddee Section and the Gumoo Wojobuddee State Marine Park. Activities for surrounding State/Commonwealth zones are detailed in the relevant existing plans.
- All other State/Commonwealth zoning and boundary information is shown for reference purposes only. Users should refer to the relevant existing zoning plans for details.
- Coastal and offshore detail derived from various electronic data sets held or maintained by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.
- Existing State zoning detail derived from 1:250 000 zoning maps published by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, 1988.
- Shoalwater Bay Training Area boundary derived from 'Shoalwater Bay Special 1:100 000' published by the Royal Australian Survey Corps, 1993 with supplementary coordinates supplied by the Australian Army, 1996.
- Road, drainage and height detail derived from 'Digital Chart of the World' published by Environmental Systems Research Institute Incorporated, 1992 with supplementary road detail derived from road maps published by Royal Automobile Club of Queensland Limited, 1996.
- National Park detail derived from data supplied by the Queensland Department of Environment, 1996.
- Names shown are not necessarily authoritative.



LEGEND

- Reef edge or shoal edge
- Reef flat or bommie
- Coastline, island
- National park, watercourse
- Road, urban area
- Spot elevation
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Section boundary
- State Marine Park boundary
- Defence Area boundary
- General Use/General Use 'A' Zone
- Habitat Protection/General Use 'B' Zone
- Conservation Park/Marine National Park 'A' Zone
- National Park/Marine National Park 'B' Zone

WARNING This map must not be used for marine navigation. Comprehensive and updated navigation information should be obtained from published hydrographic charts.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES
(see Draft Zoning Plans for details)

	General Use Zone	Habitat Protection Zone	Conservation Park Zone	National Park Zone
Bait gathering, crabbing, oyster gathering	Yes	Yes	Limit	No
Bait netting	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Collecting (except limited collecting)	Permit	Permit	No	No
Commercial netting	Yes	Yes	No	No
Hovercraft navigation	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit
Limited collecting	Yes	Yes	No	No
Line fishing (< 6 hooks)	Yes	Yes	Limit	No
Line fishing (> 6 hooks)	Permit	Permit	No	No
Mariculture	Permit	Permit	No	No
Recreational activities (e.g. diving, film and sound recording, photography)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spearfishing (includes lobster)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Tourist and Education programs	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit
Traditional fishing and collecting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Permit
Traditional hunting	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit
Trawling	Yes	No	No	No
Trotting	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Emergencies: Access to all zones is allowed in emergencies.

The following names are given to the Designated Areas

- Defence Area
- Seasonal Closure Area
- Shipping Area

The boundaries of the Designated Areas are set out in Part 6 of Schedule 1 to this Zoning Plan, although the Regulations may allow for further designations from time to time.

The approximate locations of the Designated Areas are shown on the Zoning Map of this Zoning Plan.

Additional purposes for use or entry

Part 4 of this Zoning Plan provides for use of and entry to zones for purposes in addition to those for which provision is made in Parts 2 (Zones) and 3 (Designated Areas). Such purposes include access in relation to safety, emergencies, monitoring, navigational aids, defence, government survey and Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom or tradition.

C Plans of Management

The *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* provides that the Authority may prepare plans of management that are more detailed than this Zoning Plan for the management of particular activities, and for use of areas, in the Gumoo Woobjabuddee Section.

Plans of management may be prepared in accordance with Part VB of the Act for areas, species or ecological communities within the Marine Park. Plans of management may also be prepared and implemented for an area of the Gumoo Woobjabuddee Section under other provisions of the Act or under this Zoning Plan.

Under the provisions of Part VB of the Act, the Authority may enter into an agreement or arrangement with a community group that has a special interest in an area of the Marine Park. The agreement or arrangement may relate to the development and implementation of a plan of management and may provide that the community group is to manage the area (or a species or an ecological community within the area) jointly with the Authority in accordance with the plan of management.

D Regulations

The *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* provides for the Governor-General to make regulations on a range of matters. The Regulations may provide for the designation of areas and the obtaining of permissions required for entry to or use of areas described in this Zoning Plan.

Commonwealth of Australia

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975

GUMOO WOJABUDDEE SECTION ZONING PLAN

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority has prepared the following Zoning Plan under section 32 of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*.

Dated 1999.

DRAFT ONLY NOT FOR SIGNATURES

Chairperson

Member

Member

Member

Part I – Introduction

1 Citation

1.1 This Zoning Plan is the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section Zoning Plan

Note This Zoning Plan commences on a date stated in a public notice by the Minister under section 33 (5) of the Act.

2 Interpretation

2.1 The dictionary in Schedule 2 defines particular words and expressions, and includes signpost definitions to words and expressions defined in the Act or Regulations.

2.2 A definition in or applying to this Zoning Plan applies to each use of the word or expression used in the Plan unless the contrary intention appears.

2.3 In this Zoning Plan, a reference to the 100 metre, 500 metre or 1 kilometre line is a reference to a notional line every point on which is 100 metres, 500 metres or 1 kilometre, as the case may be, seaward from the nearest point of the reef edge to which the line relates.

2.4 In this Zoning Plan, a reference to the coastal 100 metre, 500 metre or 1 kilometre line is a reference to a notional line every point on which is:

- (a) 100 metres, 500 metres or 1 kilometre, as the case may be, seaward from the nearest point of the land at low water to which the line relates; or
- (b) if a fringing reef is adjacent to the land – 100 metres, 500 metres or 1 kilometre, as the case may be, seaward from the nearest point of the reef edge to which the line relates.

2.6 In this Zoning Plan, a reference to the 5 kilometre line is a reference to a notional line every point on which is 5 kilometres seaward from the nearest point of the land at low water to which the line relates.

3 Application of Queensland, Commonwealth and international law

3.1 This Zoning Plan does not apply to land in Queensland that is not a Commonwealth place.

3.2 This Zoning Plan does not permit an act or omission that would, apart from the Plan, contravene:

- (a) another law in force in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section; or
- (b) an obligation of Australia under international law.

3.3 This Zoning Plan is subject to a provision of a law in force in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section that requires the construction or display of a sign or notice.

3.4 This Zoning Plan does not impair or extinguish any native title right or interest.

Commonwealth of Australia

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975

**GUMOO WOOJABUDDEE SECTION
ZONING PLAN**

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority has prepared the following Zoning Plan under section 32 of the *Great Bnrrirr Reef Marine Park Act 1975*.

Dated 1999.

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Part I – Introduction

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2.3 In this Zoning Plan, a reference to the 100 metre, 500 metre or 1 kilometre line is a reference to a notional line every point on which is 100 metres, 500 metres or 1 kilometre, as the case may be, seaward from the nearest point of the reef edge to which the line relates.

2.4 In this Zoning Plan, a reference to the coastal 100 metre, 500 metre or 1 kilometre line is a reference to a notional line every point on which is:

- (a) 100 metres, 500 metres or 1 kilometre, as the case may be, seaward from the nearest point of the land at low water to which the line relates; or
- (b) if a fringing reef is adjacent to the land – 100 metres, 500 metres or 1 kilometre, as the case may be, seaward from the nearest point of the reef edge to which the line relates.

2.6 In this Zoning Plan, a reference to the 5 kilometre line is a reference to a notional line every point on which is 5 kilometres seaward from the nearest point of the land at low water to which the line relates.

3 Application of Queensland, Commonwealth and international law

3.1 This Zoning Plan does not apply to land in Queensland that is not a Commonwealth place.

3.2 This Zoning Plan does not permit an act or omission that would, apart from the Plan, contravene:

- (a) another law in force in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section; or
- (b) an obligation of Australia under international law.

3.3 This Zoning Plan is subject to a provision of a law in force in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section that requires the construction or display of a sign or notice.

3.4 This Zoning Plan does not impair or extinguish any native title right or interest.

Part 2 – Zones

4 General Use Zone

- Note 1. Section 3RA of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
- Note 2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
- Note 3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.

4.1 Location of General Use Zone

The General Use Zone consists of the area described in Part 1 of Schedule 1 as the General Use Zone, and is shown by light blue shading on the Zoning Map.

4.2 Objective for General Use Zone

The objective of this Zoning Plan for the General Use Zone is to provide for the conservation of the part of the Marine Park that is in the Zone in a predominantly natural state in perpetuity, while providing opportunities for ecologically sustainable use.

4.3 Use or entry without permission

- Note Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.

Subject to Part 3 (Designated Areas), the General Use Zone may be used or entered without permission for any of the following purposes:

- (a) recreational activities that do not involve the taking of plants, animals, or marine products;
- (b) fishing involving:
 - (i) trolling; or
 - (ii) line fishing using no more than 6 hooks per line; or
 - (iii) spearfishing not using:
 - (A) a power-head; or
 - (B) a firearm; or
 - (C) underwater breathing apparatus, except a snorkel; or
 - (iv) spearfishing for tropical spiny lobsters (*Panulirus spp.*) that is lawful in Queensland; or
 - (v) bait netting; or
 - (vi) commercial netting; or
 - (vii) trawling;
- (c) collecting involving:
 - (i) limited collecting; or
 - (ii) oyster-gathering; or
 - (iii) crabbing; or
 - (iv) bait gathering;
- (d) traditional fishing and collecting;
- (e) photography, filming or sound recording;

- (f) limited research;
- (g) conducting a limited educational program;
- (h) navigating an aircraft or vessel, if any equipment that is normally used for fishing or collecting is stowed or secured when the aircraft or vessel is in a part of the Zone in which the use of the equipment is not permitted.

4.4 Use or entry with permission

Note 1. See note to clause 4.3.

Note 2. The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.

Subject to Parts 3 (Designated Areas) and 4 (Additional Purposes for Use or Entry), the permission of the Authority is required to use or enter the General Use Zone for any of the following purposes:

- (a) fishing, collecting or hunting involving:
 - (i) line fishing using more than 6 hooks per line; or
 - (ii) conducting a developmental fishery program; or
 - (iii) traditional hunting; or
 - (iv) collecting except limited collecting;
- (b) mariculture;
- (c) operating a fishing industry service vessel (transferring goods and services to and from commercial fishing vessels);
- (d) navigating a hovercraft;
- (e) conducting a tourist program;
- (f) conducting an educational program, except a limited educational program;
- (g) operating a vessel or aircraft in 1 vicinity:
 - (i) for more than 14 consecutive days; or
 - (ii) for more than 30 days in any period of 60 days;
- (h) operating a facility for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone, except use of a vessel or aircraft for a purpose mentioned in clause 4.3, including:
 - (i) discharging waste from a facility of that kind; or
 - (ii) building, assembling, fixing in position, maintaining or demolishing such a facility; or
 - (iii) constructing or operating mooring facilities for vessels; or
 - (iv) operating a landing area or facility for aircraft;
- (i) carrying out works for a purpose that is consistent with meeting the objective for the Zone, including the following works:
 - (i) the dumping of spoil;
 - (ii) reclamation;
 - (iii) beach protection works;
 - (iv) harbour works;
- (j) a program to take animals or plants that pose a threat to:
 - (i) human life or safety; or
 - (ii) marine ecosystems of the Marine Park; or
 - (iii) the use and amenity of a part of the Zone or an adjacent area;
- (k) conducting research and ancillary activities, except limited research;
- (l) any other purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for

the Zone and not mentioned in clause 4.3, other than a purpose prohibited by the Regulations.

5 Habitat Protection Zone

- Note 1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
- Note 2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
- Note 3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.

5.1 Location of Habitat Protection Zone

Subject to Parts 3 (Designated Areas), the Habitat Protection Zone consists of the area described in Part 2 of Schedule 1 as the Habitat Protection Zone, and is shown by dark blue shading on the Zoning Map.

5.2 Objectives for Habitat Protection Zone

The objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Habitat Protection Zone are:

- (a) to provide for the conservation of the Marine Park in a predominantly natural state in perpetuity through the protection and management of areas free from trawling and generally free from shipping; and
- (b) to provide for ecologically sustainable use, including fishing and collecting.

5.3 Use or entry without permission

- Note Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.

Subject to Part 3 (Designated Areas), the Habitat Protection Zone may be used or entered without permission for any of the following purposes:

- (a) recreational activities that do not involve the taking of plants, animals, or marine products;
- (b) fishing involving:
 - (i) trolling; or
 - (ii) line fishing using no more than 6 hooks per line; or
 - (iii) spearfishing not using:
 - (A) a power-head; or
 - (B) a firearm; or
 - (C) underwater breathing apparatus, except a snorkel; or
 - (iv) spearfishing for tropical spiny lobsters (*Panulirus* spp.) that is lawful in Queensland; or
 - (v) bait netting; or
 - (vi) commercial netting;
- (c) collecting involving:
 - (i) limited collecting; or
 - (ii) oyster-gathering; or
 - (iii) crabbing; or

- (iv) bait gathering;
- (d) traditional fishing and collecting;
- (e) photography, filming or sound recording;
- (f) limited research;
- (g) conducting a limited educational program;
- (h) navigating an aircraft or vessel, except a ship, if any equipment that is normally used for fishing or collecting is stowed or secured when the aircraft or vessel is in a part of the Zone in which the use of the equipment is not permitted.

5.4 Use or entry with permission

Note 1. See note to clause 5.3.

Note 2. The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.

Subject to Part 3 (Designated Areas) and 4 (Additional purposes for use or entry), the permission of the Authority is required to use or enter the Habitat Protection Zone for any of the following purposes:

- (a) fishing, collecting or hunting involving:
 - (i) line fishing using more than 6 hooks per line; or
 - (ii) conducting a developmental fishery program; or
 - (iii) traditional hunting; or
 - (iv) collecting except limited collecting;
- (b) mariculture;
- (c) operating a fishing industry service vessel (transferring goods and services to and from commercial fishing vessels);
- (d) navigating a hovercraft;
- (e) conducting a tourist program;
- (f) conducting an educational program, other than a limited educational program;
- (g) operating a vessel or aircraft in 1 vicinity:
 - (i) for more than 14 consecutive days; or
 - (ii) for more than 30 days in any period of 60 days;
- (h) navigating a ship for tourism or research;
- (i) operating a facility for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone, except use of an aircraft or vessel for a purpose mentioned in clause 5.3, including:
 - (i) discharging waste from a facility of that kind; or
 - (ii) building, assembling, fixing in position, maintaining or demolishing such a facility; or
 - (iii) constructing or operating mooring facilities for vessels; or
 - (iv) operating a landing area or facility for aircraft;
- (j) carrying out works for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone, including the following works:
 - (i) the dumping of spoil;
 - (ii) reclamation;
 - (iii) beach protection works;
 - (iv) harbour works;
- (k) a program to take animals or plants that pose a threat to:
 - (i) human life or safety; or
 - (ii) marine ecosystems in the Marine Park; or

- (iii) the use and amenity of a part of the Zone or an adjacent area;
- (l) conducting research and ancillary activities, except limited research;
- (m) any other purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone and not mentioned in clause 5.3, other than a purpose prohibited by the Regulations.

6 Conservation Park Zone

Note 1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.

Note 2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.

Note 3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.

6.1 Location of Conservation Park Zone

The Conservation Park Zone consists of the areas described in Part 2 of Schedule 1 as the Conservation Park Zone, and is shown by yellow shading on the Zoning Map.

6.2 Objectives for Conservation Park Zone

The objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Conservation Park Zone are:

- (a) to provide for the conservation of the Marine Park in a natural state in perpetuity while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy the relatively undisturbed nature of the Zone; and
- (b) to provide for limited line fishing and collecting; and
- (c) to provide opportunities for traditional inhabitants to continue to undertake activities in accordance with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom or tradition.

6.3 Use or entry without permission

Note Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.

Subject to Part 3 (Designated Areas), the Conservation Park Zone may be used or entered without permission for any of the following purposes.

- (a) recreational activities that do not involve the taking of plants, animals or marine products;
- (b) fishing involving:
 - (i) trolling for pelagic species; or
 - (ii) limited line fishing by a person using no more than 2 hand-held rods or handlines, each line having no more than 1 hook, artificial fly or lure; or
 - (iii) bait netting;
- (c) collecting involving:
 - (i) limited oyster-gathering; or
 - (ii) limited crabbing; or
 - (iii) bait gathering;
- (d) traditional fishing and collecting;

- (e) photography, filming or sound recording;
- (f) limited research;
- (g) conducting a limited educational program;
- (h) navigating an aircraft or vessel, except a ship, if any equipment that is normally used for fishing or collecting is stowed or secured when the aircraft or vessel is in a part of the Zone in which the use of the equipment is not permitted

6.4 Use or entry with permission

Note 1. See note to clause 6.3.

Note 2. The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.

Subject to Parts 3 (Designated Areas) and 4 (Additional Purposes for Use or Entry), the permission of the Authority is required to use or enter the Conservation Park Zone for any of the following purposes:

- (a) traditional hunting;
- (b) conducting a tourist program;
- (c) conducting an educational program, except a limited educational program;
- (d) operating a vessel or aircraft in 1 vicinity:
 - (i) for more than 14 consecutive days; or
 - (ii) for more than 30 days in any period of 60 days;
- (e) navigating a hovercraft;
- (f) navigating a ship for tourism or research;
- (g) operating a facility for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone, except use of an aircraft or vessel for a purpose mentioned in clause 6.3, including:
 - (i) discharging waste from a facility of that kind; or
 - (ii) building, assembling, fixing in position, maintaining or demolishing such a facility; or
 - (iii) constructing or operating mooring facilities for vessels; or
 - (iv) operating a landing area or facility for aircraft;
- (h) carrying out works for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone;
- (i) a program to take animals or plants that pose a threat to:
 - (i) human life or safety; or
 - (ii) marine ecosystems in the Marine Park; or
 - (iii) the use and amenity of a part of the Zone or an adjacent area;
- (j) conducting research and ancillary activities, except limited research;
- (k) any other purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone and not mentioned in clause 6.3, other than a purpose prohibited by the Regulations.

7 Commonwealth Islands Zone

Note 1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.

Note 2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.

Note 3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.

7.1 Description of Commonwealth Islands Zone

The Commonwealth Islands Zone consists of the areas described in Part 3 of Schedule 1 as the Commonwealth Islands Zone.

Note The location of the Commonwealth Islands Zone is not shown on the Zoning Map.

7.2 Objectives for Commonwealth Islands Zone

The objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Commonwealth Islands Zone are:

- (a) to provide for the conservation of areas of the Marine Park above Low Water Mark in a natural state in perpetuity, while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy those areas; and
- (b) to provide for use of the Zone, or a part of the Zone, that is consistent with:
 - (i) use of the Zone by the Commonwealth; or
 - (ii) if a part of the Zone is occupied under a lease or licence – the lease or licence; and
- (c) to provide opportunities for traditional inhabitants to continue to undertake activities in accordance with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom or tradition.

7.3 Use or entry without permission

Note Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.

Subject to Part 3 (Designated Areas), the Commonwealth Islands Zone may be used or entered without permission for any of the following purposes:

- (a) recreational activities that do not involve the taking of plants, animals, or marine products;
- (b) traditional fishing and collecting;
- (c) photography, filming or sound recording;
- (d) limited research;
- (e) conducting a limited educational program;
- (f) navigating an aircraft.

7.4 Use or entry with permission

Note 1 See note to clause 7.3

Note 2 The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions

Subject to Part 3 (Designated Areas) and 4 (Additional Purposes for Use or Entry), the permission of the Authority is required to use or enter the Commonwealth Islands Zone for any of the following purposes:

- (a) traditional hunting;
- (b) conducting a tourist program;
- (c) conducting an educational program, except a limited educational program;
- (d) camping;
- (e) operating an aircraft in 1 vicinity:
 - (i) for more than 14 consecutive days; or

- (ii) for more than 30 days in any period of 60 days;
- (f) navigating a hovercraft;
- (g) operating a facility for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone, except use of an aircraft or vessel for a purpose specified in clause 7.3, including:
 - (i) discharging waste from a facility of that kind; or
 - (ii) building, assembling, fixing in position, maintaining or demolishing such a facility; or
 - (iii) operating a landing area or facility for aircraft;
- (h) carrying out works that are consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone;
- (i) a program to take animals or plants that pose a threat to:
 - (i) human life or safety; or
 - (ii) island ecosystems of the Marine Park; or
 - (iii) the use and amenity of a part of the Zone or an adjacent area;
- (j) conducting research and ancillary activities, except limited research;
- (k) any other purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone and is not mentioned in clause 7.3, other than a purpose prohibited by the Regulations.

National Park Zone

- Note 1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
- Note 2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
- Note 3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.

8.1 Location of National Park Zone

The National Park Zone consists of the area described in Part 4 of Schedule 1 as the National Park Zone, and is shown by dark green shading on the Zoning Map.

8.2 Objectives for National Park Zone

The objectives of this Zoning Plan for the National Park Zone are:

- (a) to provide for the conservation of areas of the Marine in a natural state in perpetuity while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy the relatively undisturbed nature of those areas.
- (b) to provide opportunities for traditional inhabitants to continue to undertake activities in accordance with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom or tradition.

8.3 Use or entry without permission

- Note Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.

Subject to Part 3 (Designated Areas), the National Park Zone may be used or entered without permission for an): of the following purposes:

- (a) recreational activities that do not involve the taking of plants, animals, or marine products;
- (b) photography, filming or sound recording;
- (c) limited research;
- (d) conducting a limited educational program;
- (e) navigating an aircraft or vessel, except a ship, if any equipment that is normally used for fishing or collecting is stowed or secured when the aircraft or vessel is in a part of the Zone in which the use of the equipment is not permitted under this Zoning Plan.

8.4 Use or entry with permission

Note 1. See note to clause 8.3.

Note 2. The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions

Subject to Part 3 (Designated Areas) and 4 (Additional Purposes for Use or Entry), the permission of the Authority is required to use or enter the National Park Zone for any of the following purposes:

- (a) traditional fishing and gathering and traditional hunting
- (b) conducting a tourist program;
- (c) conducting an educational program, except a limited educational program;
- (d) operating a vessel or aircraft in 1 vicinity:
 - (i) for more than 14 consecutive days; or
 - (ii) for more than 30 days in any period of 60 days;
- (e) navigating a hovercraft;
- (f) navigating of a ship for tourism or research;
- (g) operating a facility for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone, except use of an aircraft or vessel for a purpose specified in clause 8.3, including:
 - (i) discharging waste from a facility of that kind; or
 - (ii) building, assembling, fixing in position, maintaining or demolishing such a facility; or
 - (iii) constructing or operating mooring facilities for vessels; or
- (h) operating a landing area or facility for aircraft;
- i) carrying out works that are consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone;
- (j) a program to take animals or plants that pose a threat to:
 - (i) human life or safety; or
 - (ii) marine ecosystems of the Marine Park; or
 - (iii) the use and amenity of an area or adjacent area;
- (k) conducting research and ancillary activities, except limited research;
- (l) any other purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone and is not mentioned in clause 8.3, other than a purpose prohibited by the Regulations.

Part 3 – Designated Areas

- Note 1. The Regulations provide for the designation of areas in addition to the areas specified in Part 5 of Schedule I. The provisions of this Part applying to the defence, seasonal closure and shipping areas also apply to the corresponding areas designated under the Regulations.
- Note 2. The Regulations provide for the application of special management provisions that the Authority may apply to a designated areas.

9 Defence Area

- Note 1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
- Note 2. Section 388 of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
- Note 3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.

9.1 Designation of Defence Areas

A Defence Area is a part or parts of a zone, or of more than 1 zone, that is:

- (a) described in Part 6 of Schedule 1, and shown on the Zoning Map, as a Defence Area; or
- (b) designated under the Regulations as a Defence Area

9.2 Objective for Defence Areas

The objective of this Zoning Plan for a Defence Area is to provide, in the interests of public safety, for control of the use, and entry into, areas of the Marine Park used for defence operations.

9.3 Use or entry

Subject to notification to the Authority or its delegate, use and entry into the area may be controlled in accordance with the relevant regulations under the *Defence Act 1903* applying to that area. The area described in the Schedule is part of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, but may be closed from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the *Defence Act 1903*.

When an area shown in the Zoning Plan as a Defence Area is activated for Defence purposes, a member of the public seeking to enter or use such an area will have to comply with the provisions of this Zoning Plan and also with the provisions of the *Defence Force Regulations*.

10 Seasonal Closure Area

- Note 1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
- Note 2. Section 388 of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.

Note 3. Section 3RC of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.

10.1 Designation of Seasonal Closure Areas

A Seasonal Closure Area is a part or parts of a zone, or of more than 1 zone, that is designated under the Regulations as a Seasonal Closure Area. The locations of the Seasonal Closure Areas are not indicated in this Zoning Plan nor on the Zoning Map. By written advertisement, the Authority may designate an area to be a Seasonal Closure Area.

10.2 Objective for Seasonal Closure Areas

The objective of this Zoning Plan for a Seasonal Closure Area is to protect from human intrusion areas of particular importance to animals in the Marine Park.

10.3 Use or entry without permission

Note Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.

A Seasonal Closure Area may be used or entered without permission, in a period not exceeding 7 months in any 12 month period that is specified in the Regulations, for any of the following purposes:

- (a) operating an aircraft at an altitude of not less than 500 feet;
- (b) navigating a vessel, except a ship, in the Area and landing a person from the vessel on an island in the Area, if:
 - (i) the navigation and landing are otherwise lawful; and
 - (ii) the equipment on the vessel that is normally used for fishing or collecting is stowed or secured.

10.4 Use or entry with permission

Subject to Part 4 (Additional Purposes for Use or Entry), the permission of the Authority is required, during any period in which the special management provisions apply to a Seasonal Closure Area, to use or enter that Area for a purpose not mentioned in clause 10.3 that is consistent with the objective of this Zoning Plan for Seasonal Closure Areas.

Note The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.

11 Shipping Area

Note 1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.

Note 2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.

Note 3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.

11.1 Designation of Shipping Areas

A Shipping Area is a part or parts of a zone, or of more than 1 zone, that is designated under the Regulations as a Shipping Area.

11.2 Objective for Shipping Areas

The objective of this Zoning Plan for a Shipping Area is to make provision for the navigation of ships.

11.3 Use or entry without permission

A Shipping Area may be used or entered without permission for the navigation of a ship in a period that is specified in the Regulations if equipment on the ship that is normally used for fishing and collecting is stowed or secured.

Part 4 – Additional Purposes for Use or Entry

12 Use or Entry without Permission

12.1 A zone or a designated area may be used or entered without permission for any of the following purposes:

- (a) to save human life or avoid the risk of injury to a person;
- (b) to locate or secure the safety of an aircraft, vessel or structure that is, or may be, endangered by stress of weather or by navigational or operational hazards;
- (c) to deal with an emergency involving a serious threat to the environment;
- (d) after notification to the Authority, and subject to any directions given by the Authority:
 - (i) to remove a vessel or aircraft that is wrecked, stranded, sunk or abandoned, except a wreck to which the *Historic* Shipwrecks Act 1976 applies; or
 - (ii) to conduct or service authorised navigational aids and their ancillary buildings and works, including the operation of vessels and aircraft for those purposes; or
 - (iii) to remove, in accordance with an order under regulation 13G or a deed of agreement, property described in the order or deed; or
 - (iv) to undertake defence operations not otherwise allowed under this Zoning Plan; or
 - (v) to undertake government geodetic surveys, government bathymetric surveys or similar surveys;
- (e) by traditional inhabitants for activities, not involving the taking of plants, animals or marine products, for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom or tradition;
- (f) to perform functions and exercise powers under the Act, the Regulations or a plan of management;
- (g) to enforce a law of the Commonwealth or Queensland by a person authorised under that law (or another law of that kind) to enforce the Law;
- (h) to carry out reconnaissance or surveillance for the Commonwealth or Queensland.

13 Use or Entry with Permission

13.1 The Authority may grant permission for the conduct of research and ancillary activities within a zone despite any limitation on the use of, or entry into, the zone or part of the zone, under this Zoning Plan.

Note The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.

Schedule 1

Descriptions of Zones and Areas

- Note 1. A reference to a reef, for example, 'reef (reef no.)', is a reference to a reef depicted and numbered on the Great Barrier Reef Series 1:250 000 scale map sheets.
- Note 2. All coordinates given in this Schedule are expressed in terms of Australian Geodetic Datum 1966 (ACD66).
- Note 3. If a part of a boundary of a zone or designated area is described by reference to a line every point of which is a particular distance seaward from the nearest point of the reef or coastline to which it applies, and that boundary intersects the boundary of another zone or designated area, or a reef or coastline, the boundary in the area of overlap is the median line.

Part 1 General Use Zone

The part of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section of the Marine Park that is not included in another zone.

Part 2 Habitat Protection Zone

The area the boundary of which commences at the point of latitude 22°29' south, longitude 150°46' east and continues progressively:

- (a) north-east along the geodesic to the point of latitude 22°29.54' south, longitude 150°45.93' east;
- (b) south-east along the geodesic to the point of latitude 22°32' south, longitude 150°47.27' east;
- (c) south to the easternmost point of the headland on the mainland at low water located at or about latitude 22°32.32' south, longitude 150°47.26' east; near Cape Clinton;
- (d) generally north-westerly, northerly, westerly and south-westerly along the coastline of the mainland at low water to the westernmost boundary of the Section

Part 3 Conservation Park Zone

The area the boundary of which commences at the north-westernmost point of the headland at Cliff Point on the mainland at low water and continues progressively:

- (a) south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly and northerly along the coastline of the mainland at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 22°33.5' south;
- (b) southerly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around Single Rock;
- (c) south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

Part 4 Commonwealth Island Zone

The part of the Marine Park in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section that is above the low water mark

Part 5 National Park Zone

The area the boundary of which commences at the point of intersection of the coastline of the mainland at low water by the parallel of latitude 22°27'07" south and continues progressively

- (a) east along that parallel to its intersection by the coastal 500 metre line;
- (b) south-east along the geodesic to the point of latitude 22°28' south longitude 150°46' east;
- (c) south along the meridian to the point of latitude 22°29' south;
- (d) south-west along the geodesic to the point of latitude 22°29.54' south, longitude 150°45.93' east;
- (e) north north-west to the southernmost point of the headland on the mainland at low water located at or about latitude 22°29' south, longitude 150°45' east,
- (f) generally north-easterly, south-easterly, north-westerly, south-easterly, north-westerly, easterly, north-westerly and east along the coastline of the mainland at low water to the point of commencement.

Part 6 Defence Area

The area the boundary of which commences at the intersection of the coastline of the mainland at low water by the parallel of latitude 22°27.07' south and continues progressively:

- (a) east along the parallel to its intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (b) generally southerly, south-easterly and southerly along the 5 kilometre line to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 22°46.32' south;
- (c) west along that parallel to its easternmost intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (d) generally northerly, north-westerly and northerly along that coastline at low water to the point of commencement.

Schedule 2

Dictionary

<i>Act</i>	means the <i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975</i> .
<i>aircraft</i>	see section 3 (1) of the Act.
<i>animal</i>	see section 3 (1) of the Act.
<i>Authority</i>	see section 3 (1) of the Act.
<i>authorised</i>	means done under a law of the Commonwealth.
<i>bait gathering</i>	means taking yabbies, eugaries (pippies), bait worms or crabs by hand or by a hand-held implement.
<i>bait netting</i>	means taking bait using a net that is declared in regulation 13AB (4) of the Regulations for this definition, if the net is used lawfully.
<i>bait worms</i>	means worms belonging to the Class Polychaeta.
<i>Gumoo</i>	see the Regulations.
<i>Woojabuddee</i>	
<i>Section</i>	
<i>collecting</i>	means the taking of any animal, plant or marine product declared in regulation 13AB (1) of the Regulations for this definition.
<i>commercial netting</i>	means taking fish using a net that is declared in regulation 13AB (5) of the Regulations for this definition, if the net is used lawfully.
<i>crabbing</i>	means the taking of crabs using a crab pot, dilly or other apparatus declared in regulation 13AB (6) of the Regulations for this definition.
<i>crabs</i>	means crustaceans of the Section Brachyura.
<i>cruise ship</i>	means a ship engaged in the conduct of a tourist program in accordance with a permission.
<i>deed of agreement</i>	means a deed of agreement entered into under a condition of a permission.
<i>developmental fishery program</i>	means a program of fishing or collecting: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) that uses equipment or techniques that have not previously been used in commercial fishery in the Great Barrier Reef Region; or(b) either wholly or in part, for a species for which there is not a commercial fishery in the Region; or(c) that is declared in the Regulations to be a developmental fishery program.
<i>ecological community</i>	see section 3 (1) of the Act.
<i>educational program</i>	see section 3A (6) of the Act.
<i>eugarie</i>	means a mollusc of the species <i>Plebidonax deltoides</i> .
<i>facility</i>	see section 3A (9) of the Act.
<i>fishing</i>	means the taking of fish, crustaceans or molluscs declared in regulation 13AB (3) of the Regulations for this definition.
<i>Great Barrier Reef Region</i>	see section 3 (1) of the Act.

<i>hook</i>	means a single hook or a group of ganged hooks.
<i>hovercraft</i>	see section 3 (1) of the Act.
<i>landing area</i>	see section 3 (1) of the Act.
<i>limited collecting</i>	means collecting of shells, fish and invertebrates, other than corals of Class Anthozoa, subject to the limitations declared in regulation 13AB (2) of the Regulations for this definition.
<i>limited crabbing</i>	means crabbing using not more than the number of crab pots, dillies or inverted dillies declared in regulation 13AB (7) of the Regulations for this definition.
<i>limited educational program</i>	means the conduct of an educational program that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) does not involve the taking of plants, animals, or marine products; and (b) is a component of a course conducted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an educational institution that is accredited by a Commonwealth, State or Territory body that is responsible for education; or (ii) an overseas educational institution that is accredited for an educational purpose by a Department or authority of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.
<i>limited line fishing</i>	means fishing in accordance with any limitations that may be declared in the Regulations for this definition.
<i>limited oyster-gathering</i>	means oyster-gathering for immediate human consumption.
<i>limited research mariculture</i>	means research that does not involve an activity that, if it were not part of a research activity, would require permission.
<i>Marine Park</i>	see section 3 (1) of the Act.
<i>marine product</i>	includes coral limestone, shell-grit, star sand or any other naturally-occurring material making up the sea-bed in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section.
<i>motorised watersports</i>	means recreational or commercial sporting activity using high-speed motorised craft and including jetskiing, parasailing, jetboating, waterskiing and recreational hovercraft.
<i>operations for the recovery of minerals</i>	see section 3 (1) of the Act.
<i>oyster-gathering</i>	means the taking of shellfish of the Family Ostreidae, other than by dredging.
<i>plant</i>	see section 3 (1) of the Act.
<i>plan of management</i>	see section 3 (1) of the Act.
<i>power-head</i>	means a device: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that may be attached to a spear; and (b) that consists of or contains an explosive charge; and (c) by which fish may be taken.

reef	includes bommie fields, reef slopes, moats and ramparts
reef edge	means the seaward edge of a reef.
Regulations	means the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations
right	see section 3 (1) of the Act.
ship	means a vessel in excess of 70 metres in overall length.
secured	means: (a) for nets — rendered inoperative at least to the extent of having the nets out of the water and hung on board with cod ends open; and (b) for other equipment — rendered inoperative
taking	for animals, plants and marine products, includes removing, gathering, catching, capturing, killing, destroying, dredging for, raising, carrying away, bringing ashore or interfering with.
the median line	means the notional line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest point of the land or reef to which the line relates.
tourist program	see section 3A (3) of the Act.
traditional fishing and collecting	means fishing and collecting, by a traditional inhabitant, other than for purposes of recreation, sale or trade.
traditional hunting	means taking by a traditional inhabitant, other than for purposes of sale or trade, of a reptile of the Families Cheloniidae, Dermochelyidae and Crocodyllidae or a dugong (<i>Dugong dugon</i>).
traditional inhabitant	means a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who is recognised in the community as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.
trolling	means fishing by means of a line trailed behind a vessel that is under way, except drift fishing when the vessel is adrift.
vessel	see section 3 (1) of the Act.
yabbies	means crustaceans of the genera <i>Upogebia</i> and <i>Callianassa</i> of the Family Callianassidae.
zone	see section 3 (1) of the Act.
zoning map	means that map annexed to this Zoning Plan.

Notes and Abbreviations

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Abbreviations

AFMA	Australian Fisheries Management Authority
DPA	Dugong Protection Area
CQZAC	Central Queensland Zonal Advisory Committee
QDoE	Queensland Department of Environment
GBRMPA	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
SWBTA	Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area
QCFO	Queensland Commercial Fishermen's Organisation
QDPI	Queensland Department of Primary Industries
QFMA	Queensland Fisheries Management Authority
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

Appendixes

Appendix 1

Summary of responses from the first stage of public comment

The purpose of this summary is to provide information about the content and views contained in the written submissions received during the first public comment period in June and July 1998. The comments below reflect a broad range of views held by users and those with an interest in the future management of the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section and adjacent areas. The Authority is required to consider all of the views expressed. The Authority makes no judgements with respect to the validity or general acceptability of the views expressed.,

What activities do you undertake in the Section?

- Fishing in Port Clinton and Five Rocks
- Net fishing
- Mud crabbing
- Line fishing
- Trolling for mackerel
- Bait netting
- Light gear fishing
- Trawling for prawns
- Beach worming
- Oyster gathering
- Recreational fishing
- Recreational boating and sailing
- Competition fishing
- Diving
- Camping
- Recreational spearfishing
- 4WD driving
- Walking/beachcombing
- Surfing
- Anchoring in Port Clinton
- Cultural site surveys
- Traditional fishing and collecting
- Shell collecting

What activities conflict with your activities?

- Inshore trawling
- Defence closures

- Commercial fishing
- Beach litter
- Lack of land access to beaches
- Adverse weather conditions
- Motorbikes in the Five Rocks area
- Excessive speeds by outboards
- Excessive noise and lighting (generators)
- 4WD vehicles on beaches
- Commercial crabbing which depletes stocks in estuaries
- The Dugong Protection Area
- Jetskis and jet boats

Beach Management

- Maintain beach access at existing levels.
- Prohibit further development.
- Beach patrols to prevent damage to dunes.
- Toilet facilities for campers.
- No motorised vehicles on beach except in vicinity of Five Rocks.
- Implement littering penalties.
- Do not implement any further management.
- Vehicles in Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area only, other areas by permit.
- Defined vehicle tracks over sand dunes.
- Better access to beaches.
- Continued 4WD access in Five Rocks area with designated access/exit points.
- No action required in Port Clinton as no real issues exist.
- 4WD access into Three Rivers, Five Rocks and Nine Mile Beach should be maintained.
- Fence off beach areas used by migratory shorebirds.
- No vehicle access north of Five Rocks area.
- Ban beach netting.

Fishing

- Reduce or exclude trawlers from inshore areas.
- Remove nets from bays and the mouth of bays.
- Allow commercial fishing to continue.
- Commercial fishing important to the regional and local economies.
- Seasonal closures on professional fishers using nets.
- Ban nets and allow lines only.
- Ban the use of nets by commercial fisherman.
- Local commercial fisherman should get preference to fisheries in area
- Allow local trawlers only in Gumoo Woojabuddee Section.
- Maintain netting ban in Port Clinton.
- Ban netting from Cape Manifold to Delcomyn Island.
- Farnborough Beach should be closed to netting and trawling.

- Only licensed commercial operators should be allowed bait drag nets, all others only one bait net per boat.
- No mesh nets in Port Clinton.
- Review bag limits for bait nets, especially banana prawns.
- No charter fishing operations.
- Compulsory use of Turtle Excluder and Bycatch Reduction Devices.
- Commercial netting should be excluded from Port Clinton (river set and gill nets).
- Allow beach seine netting to continue.
- No more closures or restrictions.
- Introduce bag limits for amateur and professional fisherman.
- Netting in Port Clinton should be banned.
- Develop mariculture and artificial reefs in Section to reduce fishing pressure and encourage wild fish stocks.
- A State Marine Park adjacent to the islands could affect oyster license areas.
- Stop underwater detonation activities by defence to the north.
- Recreational fishing competitions are destructive and should be banned.
- Limit commercial fishing to 1-2 nautical miles offshore.
- Ban spearfishing around Water Park Point, Little Corio Bay and Corio Heads.
- Set aside small areas for fish breeding.
- No justification for closing Port Clinton to recreational fishers and charter operators as impact is minimal, military closures provide adequate recovery periods for fishery.

Recreation and Tourism

- Low impact tours appropriate.
- Wilderness fishing charters to Port Clinton are an appropriate use.
- No permanent structures allowed.
- Limit numbers and educate tourists.
- No development of any kind.
- Tourism operators using charter vessels should be allowed to continue.
- No growth beyond what exists now.
- Sailing, snorkelling and diving, transit cruisers, no spearfishing.
- Accommodation (low key) away from coastal area only.
- Boating and hovercraft if noise levels acceptable.
- No building within one kilometre of the foreshore.
- No tourist landings on the beach, view from vessel only.
- No development north of Cape Manifold.
- Maintain and improve existing 4WD tracks.
- Allow for controlled 4WD tours of Five Rocks area.
- Maintain access for fishing charters.
- Army should withdraw from Freshwater Bay and wind down all activities in Port Clinton and the rest of the Section.
- Guided bushwalking tours should be allowed.
- Excise several hectares from Freshwater Bay and Delcomyn Bay for camping areas (must be able to fish and crab).

- Access to Freshwater Bay during non-active defence periods.
- Public access to Five Rocks should be maintained.
- Joy flights over area with defence approval.
- Potential for marina development in Port Clinton.
- Surf beaches at Sandy Point, Three Rivers and Nine Mile Beach should be recognised.
- Maintain Port Clinton as a safe anchorage.

Mangrove and **Seagrass** Habitats

- Prohibit trawling in these areas.
- Defence have capability to destroy these habitats.
- Constant management and observation is vital.
- No netting of any sort and no other commercial fishing methods likely to endanger dugongs and turtles.
- Leave land within catchment area uninhabited other than what exists at present.
- No beam or otter trawling in Port Clinton.
- Keep sand mining out.
- Beach access should be removed from these areas.
- No development or road access to the Port Clinton area.
- Majority of seagrass beds in Port Clinton already protected by existing trawl exclusions
- No gill nets in these areas.
- Install mooring buoys to reduce anchor damage.
- Army activities should be kept away from the estuaries and coastline.
- Keep tourist and fishing boats out of seagrass beds and mangrove areas.

Zoning recommendations

- General Use zone [General Use 'A'] for the entire Section.
- General Use zone for the entire Section with a 500 metre Habitat Protection zone along the beach
- A General Use zone north of Stockyard Point, but no ring netting for five years.
- A Habitat Protection zone [General Use 'B'] for the entire Section.
- A Habitat Protection zone from Delcomyn Island to two nautical miles north of Water Park Point.
- A Habitat Protection zone for the entire Section with the exception of a National Park zone [Marine National Park 'B' zone] on either side of Cape Manifold.
- A Habitat Protection zone for the entire Section north of Cliff Point with National Park zones extending along Freshwater Beach and into Port Clinton and along the northern coastline to the boundary of the Section. South of Cliff Point the Habitat Protection zone to extend 2.5 kilometres offshore.
- A Habitat Protection zone one kilometre along the coast between Sandy Point and Cape Manifold to the northern boundary of the Section.
- A Conservation Park zone for the entire Section.
- A Conservation Park zone for the Section and Port Clinton
- A Conservation Park zone in Corio Bay and Corio headland to one kilometre offshore.
- A Conservation Park in Port Clinton provided it doesn't affect recreational and charter fishing.

- A Conservation Park zone for the entire Section with Port Clinton designated as a Fisheries nursery area.
- A Conservation Park zone around Five Rocks.
- A Conservation Park zone for the Section and Port Clinton.
- A Conservation Park zone for Corio Bay extending two nautical miles north of Water Park Point and extending to the southern boundary of the Section.
A Conservation Park zone for Corio Bay, Port Clinton and Shoalwater Bay.
- A Conservation Park zone for the Section, Port Clinton with Port Clinton and Island Head Creek as Fish Habitat areas.
- A Conservation Park zone around the mouth of Port Clinton and Corio Bay bays to a three nautical mile radius.
- A National Park zone on either side of Cape Manifold out to the five kilometre line, from the headland north of Port Clinton to the northern boundary of the Section.
- A National Park zone in Port Clinton **and** along Freshwater Beach to one kilometre offshore and the headland north of Port Clinton to the northern boundary of the Section with a provision for traditional hunting by permit.
- A Marine National Park in Port Clinton and the same for Water Park Point to one kilometre offshore.
- A National Park zone from southern boundary of Section to Three Rivers.
- Port Clinton should be an Estuarine Conservation zone.
- An Estuarine Conservation zone in Corio Bay and Port Clinton.
- Port Clinton should be a State Marine Park.
- A State Marine Park along the coast from Five Rocks to Delcomyn Island, should be complemented by a National Park above the high-water mark.
- No marine park area required at all.

Other comments

- Impact of large scale military exercises unacceptable, in particular waste management.
- Aboriginal people should have traditional access rights to the area
- Continue to access beaches along the coast for beach worms
- No underwater detonations in entire Section and Port Clinton.
- No aquaculture developments in or adjacent to Marine Park
- There should be no fees charged to use the area apart from what is needed to maintain facilities and police the area.
- A total ban on spearfishing barramundi around all headlands or creek mouths from Fitzroy River to Cape Manifold.
- Speed limit in Freshwater Bay from Cliff Point to Quoin Island to Cape Clinton for dugong protection, suggest six nautical miles (defence included).

Appendix 2

List of respondents and meetings

Written responses

Greg Den Exter	Yeppoon
Lance Hayward	Gladstone
Chris Bell	Yeppoon
Diane Sommer	Emerald
Pat O'Brien	Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland
Ken Berry	North Rockhampton
Arthur W Ware	Yeppoon
Amanda Hardstone	Yeppoon
D.Lonergan	Yeppoon
Mal Venderheiden	Cooee Bay
Pat & Vicki Clare	Yeppoon
Brian D McConnell	North Rockhampton
Darryl Nissen	North Rockhampton
Neville Brooks	Yeppoon
Kim Martin	Yeppoon
J Hobson	Yeppoon
J Schulz	Yeppoon
E C N Schulz	Yeppoon
S E Schulz	Yeppoon
Henriette Svendsen	Yeppoon
Cris Paul Svendsen	Yeppoon
Geoff Clayton	Yeppoon
R S & P Harris	Yeppoon
Richard Baird	Yeppoon
B A Smith	North Rockhampton
K A Broadhurst	North Rockhampton
R & Y Fordham	Yeppoon
David Misselbrook	Nerimbera
Ross MacDonald	Yeppoon
Anne Bates	Yeppoon
J Pressey	Yeppoon
Barry Phillips	Yeppoon
Peter Brill	Gracemere
John Ledlin	Yeppoon
Robert Lucey	Kinka Beach via Yeppoon
Des Campbell	North Rockhampton
John Carolhers	Dysart
Barry Kean	Emu Park
Jeremy Tager	North Queensland Conservation Council Inc Townsville
R Beasley	Emu Park
Ken Sinclair	Emu Park
L Bunny	Emu Park
Sean Ifland	Forster NSW

M J English	North Rockhampton
Lawrence Gene Jones	Yeppoon
Ian Millen	Yeppoon
John Clark	Gladstone
Barry Moore	Kin Kora
Kerry Matthews	Yeppoon
Cairns and Far North	
Environment Centre	Cairns
B Shucksmith	Yeppoon
R Forbes	North Rockhampton
Brian Ward	Calliope
Ronald W Toon	Byfield
Dept of Defence	Canberra
Central Queensland Amateur	
Fishing Club's Association	North Rockhampton
Capricorn Sunfish Inc.	Yeppoon
Fitzroy Amateur Fishing Club	North Rockhampton
A R Adams	Grass Tree via Mackay
Don Cook	Yeppoon
Mr Derek.W.Witchell	Emu Park
M.S Grissmann	Yeppoon
Ian Brill	North Rockhampton
G Bradford	Gladstone
James Newman	Kinka Beach, Yeppoon
L Newman	Kinka Beach, Yeppoon
David Young	Yeppoon
Darumbal-Noolar Murree Aboriginal	
Corporation for Land and Culture	Rockhampton
Lyndie Malan	Great Keppel Island
Carl Svendsen	Great Keppel Island
Keppel Light Gear Angling Club	Rockhampton
Graham Daley	North Rockhampton
Queensland Fisheries Management Authority	
Queensland Commercial Fishermen's Organisation	

Meetings with groups and organisations

Department of Defence
 Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland
 Darumbal-Noolar Murree Aboriginal Corporation
 Capricorn conservation Council
 Gladstone Region Marine Resources Advisory Committee
 Capricornia Fishing Advisory Committee
 Queensland Fisheries Management Authority
 Central Queensland Zone Advisory Committee
 Mackay Region Marine Resources Committee
 Shoalwater Bay Environmental Advisory Committee
 Harvest Management Advisory Committee (QFMA)
 Queensland Commercial Fishermen's Organisation - (Brisbane, Yeppoon, Gladstone & Bundaberg)

Appendix 3

Commonwealth Islands in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section

Island Id.	Island Name	Latitude	Longitude
22-083s	Entrance Island	22°28.8'S	150°46.4'E
22-149s	Quoin island	22°33.9'S	150°47.8'E
22-150s	Double Rock	22°37.5'S	150°48.7'E
22-151s	Single Rock	22°37.8'S	150°47.4'E
22-162s	Black Rock	22°30.9'S	150°44.8'E
22-163a	Round Island	22°31.2'S	150°46.2'E
22-163b	Unnamed Rock	22°31.2'S	150°46.1'E
22-163c	Unnamed Rock	22°31.2'S	150°46.2'E
22-164s	Observation Rock	22°31.5'S	150°45.9'E
22-165a	Launch Rock (A)	22°31.6'S	150°46.9'E
22-165b	Launch Rock (B)	22°31.7'S	150°47.0'E
22-809s	Ranken Island	22°28.2'S	150°45.6'E
22-810s	Unnamed Island	22°29.0'S	150°45.1'E
22-811	Unnamed Rock	22°34.1'S	150°47.0'E
22-812	Unnamed Island	22°38.8'S	150°47.5'E
22-813s	Manifold Island	22°41.2'S	150°50.6'E
22-815	Unnamed Island	22°28.7'S	150°45.3'E

YOUR COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED MARINE PARKS FOR THE BYFIELD COAST AND PORT CLINTON.

Please answer the following questions and attach any other comments you wish to make. Your information will assist in the preparation of the final Zoning Plan for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section.

The closing date for comments is 7 May 1999.

1. Your name:
2. Your address:
.....Postcode:.....
3. What are your main activities or interests in the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?
.....
.....
4. What do you like about the proposed Draft Plan for the Gumoo Woojabuddee Section outlined in the document and on the Zoning Map?
.....
.....
.....
.....
5. Is there anything you dislike about the proposed Draft Plan?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
6. What do you think about the proposals for zoning Port Clinton and other areas in the proposed Gumoo Woojabuddee Marine Park, which are outlined in Section 3 of the Draft Plan and shown on the Zoning Map?
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.....
.....
.....

7. Do you have any other comments about the Draft Plan?

.....
.....
.....

Signature: Date:

Please fold the survey, tape and return to the address below:

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO RESPOND.

Please attach any other comments you wish to **make**.

REMEMBER THE CLOSING DATE FOR COMMENTS IS 7 May 1999

FOLD

FOLD

FOLD

FOLD

No postage stamp required
if posted in Australia

REPLY PAID 30A
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
PO Box 1379
TOWNSVILLE QLD 4810

