

An introduction to using our Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Revised Edition



Australian Government
Great Barrier Reef
Marine Park Authority



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Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service



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An introduction to using our Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Revised Edition

Boating or fishing in the Marine Park?

If you are participating in activities in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park we want you to have a great time. The Marine Park is divided into zones to ensure the protection of the amazing plants and animals, to minimise conflicts and to enable activities to take place in a sustainable manner.

It is important you know where you can go and what you can do as penalties apply if you do not follow the zoning rules.



Free Zoning Maps are available at bait and tackle shops, Visitor Information Centres, marine dealers, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service Offices and other outlets displaying this sticker.

You can also get Zoning Maps from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

Make sure you pick up a free map, study it before undertaking any activities and take it out on the water with you.

**For further information about the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park,
please contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority**

2 - 68 Flinders Street Townsville QLD 4810

Telephone (07) 4750 0700 Freecall 1800 990 177 Facsimile (07) 4772 6093

Email info@gbrmpa.gov.au Website www.gbrmpa.gov.au

Note: See page 57 for regional offices in Cairns, Mackay and Rockhampton.



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Disclaimer

This booklet does not necessarily contain all requirements and/or restrictions for using the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. You need to follow the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003, Plans of Management* and the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983*. You must also follow Queensland State legislation including the *Queensland Fisheries Legislation*.

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An introduction to using our Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Introduction to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park



The wonders of our Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

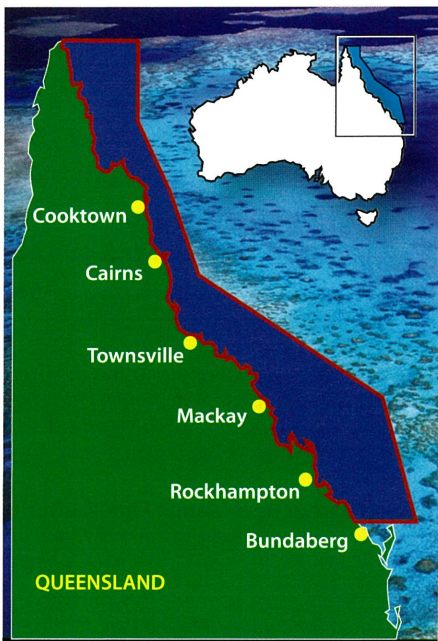
The Great Barrier Reef is one of the richest, most complex and diverse ecosystems in the world.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park begins at the tip of Cape York in Queensland and extends south almost to Bundaberg. The area is larger than Victoria and Tasmania combined and stretches more than 2300 km along the north-east coast of Australia.

The Marine Park is a multiple use area with many activities taking place in its waters including fishing, snorkelling, shipping and research.

Did you know?

The Great Barrier Reef is about 12 000 years old and is the largest natural feature on earth.



The Great Barrier Reef is home to:

- Approximately 1500 species of fish
- About 350 species of hard coral and one third of the world's soft corals
- 5000 - 8000 species of molluscs (example octopus, oysters)

A number of protected species including:

- 22 species of seabirds that live and breed on the islands
- Globally important populations of dugong
- More than 30 species of cetaceans (whales and dolphins)
- Six of the world's seven species of marine turtles.



Contrary to its name, the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem is not one long continuous reef, but a complex system of various marine habitats including:

- Over **3000** reefs
- **600** continental islands
- **300** coral cays

A huge diversity of important habitats including coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves, sponge gardens and muddy seabed communities make up the Marine Park.



The Marine Park is home to a number of protected species, including important nesting and/or breeding areas for marine turtles, dugong, seabirds and whales.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is a multiple-use area, offering protection to the plants and animals that call it home, while also supporting many coastal communities.

The islands and cays of the Great Barrier Reef are outside the Marine Park and many are protected as national parks.

Thousands of marine animals and plants live in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.



Corals are actually tiny animals that build colonies in a variety of shapes, sizes and colours to form the foundations of the Great Barrier Reef.



Male seahorses give birth! They have a pouch on their belly, which holds the eggs until they hatch. Seahorses are the world's slowest fish.

Marine turtles travel vast distances throughout the year, but usually return to lay their eggs in the same region where they themselves were born. Dependent on the species, female marine turtles begin laying eggs between the ages of 20 – 45 years.



Whales, dolphins and dugongs are all marine mammals. Dugongs can grow up to three metres long and weigh up to 400 kilograms. They are closely related to elephants.

World Heritage Area on our doorstep

The Great Barrier Reef is the Earth's largest World Heritage Area. It became a World Heritage Area in 1981 because of its outstanding universal value.

The Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area includes the Marine Park as well as the continental islands and cays, many of which are protected as national parks.

The Australian and Queensland Governments work in partnership to protect the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.

Managing the World Heritage Area and the Marine Parks

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority is the Australian Government agency responsible for managing the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The Queensland Environmental Protection Agency is directly responsible for managing Queensland's Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park and the island national parks. Collectively, the goal of the Australian and Queensland Government is to provide for the long-term protection, wise use, understanding and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef to ensure that all people can continue to enjoy this natural wonder of the world for generations to come.

Under an agreement between the Australian and Queensland Governments, day-to-day management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is conducted in cooperation with Queensland agencies and other Australian Government agencies on behalf of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. Day-to-day management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is carried out principally by the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency through the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, with additional involvement by the Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol, Australian Maritime Safety Authority, the Queensland Water Police, Australian Federal Police and Coastwatch.

Working with Government agencies, Indigenous Traditional Owner groups,

industries, the community and other stakeholders, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service provide education to encourage wise use of the Marine Park and to promote how all Marine Park users can help protect these wonderful places.

Boundaries of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park extends to the mean low water mark, other than on Commonwealth-owned Islands. Queensland's Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park extends towards the shore to the mean high water mark and includes internal waters like the Hinchinbrook Channel.

The high water mark usually equates with the highest flotsam line on the beach. Within estuaries, highest tide usually corresponds with the furthest extent of marine vegetation such as small stunted mangroves, saltwater couch or bare salt flats.



Lady Elliot Island • Great Barrier Reef • Australia



Relax

On the vast Great Barrier Reef exists a true island paradise, Lady Elliot Island Eco Resort. Here you can step off the beach and snorkel, swim or dive in a colourful underwater world of amazing marine life, or you can simply relax and soak in the untouched natural beauty of the island.

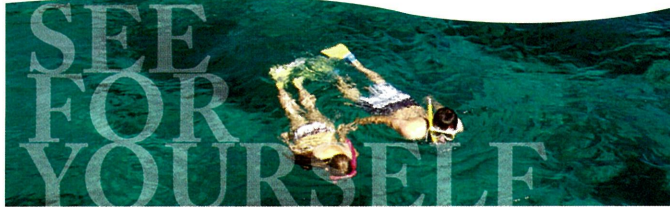
Explore

Tour the reef in a glass bottomed boat, feed the fish, walk to a deserted beach, take a guided reef walk or learn to scuba dive in magnificently clear waters where you may encounter sea turtles, dolphins and giant manta rays whilst you swim amongst an amazing variety of corals and fish.



Escape

Enjoy a short scenic flight and spend a day on the island, or stay a while and relax in this unique Marine National Park. Flights depart daily from Hervey Bay, Bundaberg, Marochydore, Brisbane and Coolangatta.



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Zoning in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is a multiple-use area. Zoning helps to manage and protect the values of the Marine Park that users enjoy. Zoning Plans define what activities can occur in which locations both to protect the marine environment and to separate potentially conflicting activities. Revised zoning of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park was introduced in July 2004 as part of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's Representatives Areas Programme.

Why use zoning?

The current Zoning Plan introduced in 2004 is helping secure a better future for the 344 000 km² natural wonderland while supporting the vital social and economic benefits gained from Reef-related tourism and recreation, commercial activities and fishing.

Zoning was developed following extensive research and the most comprehensive community consultation process undertaken on an Australian environmental issue (31 500 public submissions were received and taken into account).

What is zoning?

Zoning is like a town planning scheme – it defines what activities can occur in which locations.

There are eight different types of zones and they apply to the entire Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

The major zones are:

- General Use (**Light Blue**) - allows for all reasonable uses
- Conservation Park (**Yellow**) - allows for limited fishing, trolling, crabbing, collecting and in some cases spearfishing
- Habitat Protection (**Dark Blue**) - prohibits trawling

- Marine National Park (**Green**) - this is the largest no-take zone (it prohibits all fishing and collecting).

Other zones include Preservation (Pink), Scientific Research (Orange) and Buffer (Olive Green), which make up less than five per cent of the Marine Park.

What are the benefits of zoning in the Marine Park?

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003 better protects the biodiversity within the Marine Park and helps ensure:

- The continued existence of the unique marine animals, plants and habitats that are found only in the Great Barrier Reef and provide additional protection for threatened species such as dugong and marine turtles.
- Those industries that rely on the health of the Marine Park are able to continue, providing social and economic benefits to local communities and the wider economy.
- That a diverse range of other benefits and values of the Marine Park, including recreational, cultural, educational and scientific values are protected.
- That future generations are able to continue to use and enjoy the Marine Park.



GOT A BOAT?

GET AN EPIRB

YOU'LL GET A BETTER FIX WITH 406.

121.5 MHz distress beacons will no longer be detected by satellite after 1 February 2009.

BE SAFE, BE SURE.

Switch to a digital 406 MHz distress beacon before 1 July 2008.

It is essential that 406 MHz beacons are registered with AMSA, registration is free.



Australian Government

Australian Maritime Safety Authority

SWITCH TO 406 WHEN THE BATTERY IN YOUR CURRENT BEACON EXPIRES



For more information see <http://beacons.amsa.gov.au> or phone 1800 406 406

What are the benefits of Marine National Park (Green) Zones?

Globally, no-take areas have been found to:

- Protect spawning areas and nursery grounds
- Minimise damage to important habitats
- Provide a refuge for protected species, such as turtles and dugongs
- Boost species numbers, which helps the food web as a whole
- Increase the abundance of fish
- Build the resilience of the reef against threats such as climate change and water pollution.

Is zoning effective?

There are a number of programmes looking at the effects of zoning. Early indications are that zoning is working and preliminary research shows fish numbers and average size are increasing.

Research conducted by the Australian Institute of Marine Science, on off-shore reefs from Cairns to Gladstone, found coral trout is now about 50 per cent more abundant in Marine National Park (Green) Zones.

James Cook University research in the Whitsunday Islands found numbers of both coral trout and stripey sea perch were more than 1.7 times higher and average fish size was larger.

Why are these results important?

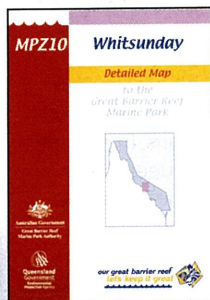
Bigger fish have more and stronger offspring. For females of some reef fish species, an increase in length of one third can lead to 200 times more egg production.

This is important for replenishing depleted fish stocks and is essential to the biological well-being of the Reef and the industries dependent on it remaining healthy.

More fish in closed areas also make it more

likely that increased fish populations will 'spill over' into other zones.

Don't forget your Zoning Map when boating and fishing!



Free Zoning Guides and Maps are widely available.

They can be found in bait and tackle shops, Visitor Information Centres, ship chandlers, Queensland Park and Wildlife Service Offices and Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol offices.

Boaties can also contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority on

1800 990 177
for a free map.



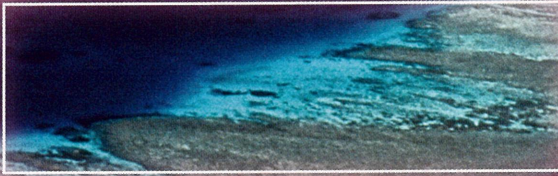
For more information about zoning

For more information about zoning or for a copy of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003* or *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983* visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au or contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority on **1800 990 177** or email info@gbrmpa.gov.au.

Activities Guide for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning

Please note: The activities that can be carried out within most State and Commonwealth Marine Park zones are generally the same, however there are a number of differences. Refer to the Queensland Government's *Marine Park (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan 2004* for details of State restrictions. In all zones where fishing is allowed, Queensland fisheries legislation continues to apply.

Please note: Limited impact research may be undertaken without a permit, in certain circumstances, but only by researchers from an accredited research institution. Researchers that are not associated with an accredited research institution can only undertake limited impact research with a permit.



PRESERVATION (Pink) ZONE

The Preservation (Pink) Zone is a 'no-go' area. A person cannot enter a Preservation (Pink) Zone unless they have written permission and extractive activities are strictly prohibited. Research may occur in a Preservation (Pink) Zone, if it cannot be undertaken elsewhere, but only if the research is relevant to, and a priority for, management.

A permit is required to conduct research in this zone. The Preservation (Pink) Zone makes up less than one per cent of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

Benefits of Preservation (Pink) Zones

The Preservation (Pink) Zone provides high-level protection for special and unique places, habitats, plants and animals within the Marine Park and provides an undisturbed 'baseline' for comparison with other zones.

ACTIVITY

Aquaculture	X
Bait netting	X
Boating, diving, photography	X
Crabbing (trapping)	X
Harvest fishing for aquarium fish, coral and beachworm	X
Harvest fishing for sea cucumber, trochus, tropical rock lobster	X
Limited collecting	X
Limited impact research	Permit
Limited spearfishing (snorkel only)	X
Line fishing	X
Netting (other than bait netting)	X
Research (other than limited impact)	Permit
Shipping (other than a designated shipping area)	X
Tourism programme	X
Traditional use of marine resources	X
Trawling	X
Trolling	X



MARINE NATIONAL PARK (Green) ZONE

The Marine National Park Zone (Green) Zone is a 'no-take' area and extractive activities like fishing or collecting are not allowed without written permission from Marine Park authorities. Anyone (with the exception of unattached dories*) can enter a Marine National Park (Green) Zone and participate in activities such as boating, swimming, snorkelling and sailing. **Travelling through a Marine National Park (Green) Zone with fish on board is also allowed (it is only an offence to fish in a Marine National Park (Green) Zone).** Fishing gear, such as rods with attached hooks, must be stowed inboard the boat or in rod holders. All fishing apparatus must be out of the water.

Anchoring is also allowed in a Marine National Park (Green) Zone, however in high use and sensitive areas, use of mooring may be necessary or there may be a no anchoring area defined by bouys. Commercial fishing dories must be attached to a mother vessel at all times whilst in a Marine National Park (Green) Zone. The Marine National Park (Green) Zone makes up about 33 per cent of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

* 'Dories' are vessels used in association with a primary (mother) commercial fishing vessel that is either licensed, permitted or used, to fish on a commercial basis under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law. Dories must be attached to a primary vessel at all times while in a Marine National Park (Green) Zone.

Benefits of Marine National Park (Green) Zones

Marine National Park (Green) Zones protect the biodiversity within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park by protecting

ACTIVITY GUIDE

Aquaculture	X
Bait netting	X
Boating, diving, photography	✓
Crabbing (trapping)	X
Harvest fishing for aquarium fish, coral and beachworm	X
Harvest fishing for sea cucumber, trochus, tropical rock lobster	X
Limited collecting	X
Limited impact research (non extractive)	✓
Limited spearfishing (snorkel only)	X
Line fishing	X
Netting (other than bait netting)	X
Research (other than limited impact)	Permit
Shipping (other than a designated shipping area)	Permit
Tourism programme	Permit
Traditional use of marine resources	Permit or an accredited TUMRA
Trawling	X
Trolling	X

important breeding and nursery areas such as seagrass beds, mangrove communities, deepwater shoals and reefs.

The size of fish within no-take areas will increase and these bigger fish will produce more offspring. Adult fish and their offspring are not confined to the no-take areas and can move into adjacent areas, creating a 'spill-over' effect that helps replenish fish stocks in areas where fishing is allowed.

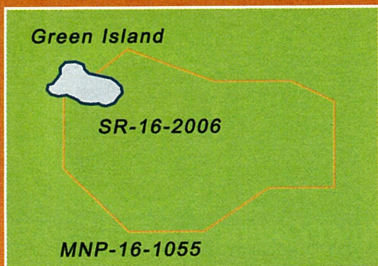


Figure 1 - Image of SRZ - green with orange outline

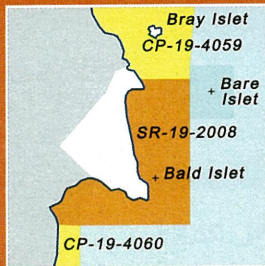


Figure 2 - Image with SRZ - plain orange



SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (Orange) ZONE

The Scientific Research (Orange) Zone facilitates research, in areas primarily around scientific research facilities, that are relatively undisturbed by extractive activities.

One type of Scientific Research (Orange) Zone allows public access and is shown as green with an orange outline on Zoning Maps (see Fig. 1). For people who are not undertaking research, these areas are essentially the same as Marine National Park (Green) Zones where only non-extractive activities like swimming, snorkelling and diving are allowed without written permission.

The other type of Scientific Research (Orange) Zone is shown on the map as orange (see Fig. 2). **These areas do not allow public access.** There are two of these areas and they are located adjacent to the Australian Institute of Marine Science near Townsville and surrounding One Tree Island Research Station in the Capricorn Bunker Group, offshore from Gladstone.

The Scientific Research (Orange) Zone makes up less than one per cent of the Marine Park.

ACTIVITY GUIDE

Aquaculture	X
Bait netting	X
Boating, diving, photography	✓
Crabbing (trapping)	X
Harvest fishing for aquarium fish, coral and beachworm	X
Harvest fishing for sea cucumber, trochus, tropical rock lobster	X
Limited collecting	X
Limited impact research	✓
Limited spearfishing (snorkel only)	X
Line fishing	X
Netting (other than bait netting)	X
Research (other than limited impact)	Permit
Shipping (other than a designated shipping area)	Permit
Tourism programme	Permit
Traditional use of marine resources	Permit or an accredited TUMRA
Trawling	X
Trolling	X

Benefits of the Scientific Research (Orange) Zone

The Scientific Research (Orange) Zone helps to manage research activities and separates research from conflicting, high impact activities. This helps to ensure research and data gathered within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is less influenced by human activity.



BUFFER (Olive Green) ZONE

The **Buffer (Olive Green) Zone** provides for the protection and conservation of areas of the Marine Park in their natural state, while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy the relatively undisturbed nature of the area.

Trolling for pelagic fish species is allowed in the Buffer (Olive Green) Zone. However, all other forms of extractive activities such as bottom fishing and spearfishing are prohibited in this zone.

Pelagic species include species of trevally, scad, queenfish, rainbow runner, dolphin-fish, black kingfish or cobia, barracuda, sailfish, marlin, swordfish, mackerel, tuna, bonito, wahoo, small toothed jobfish and green jobfish.

The Buffer (Olive Green) Zone makes up approximately three per cent of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

ACTIVITY GUIDE

Aquaculture	X
Bait netting	X
Boating, diving, photography	✓
Crabbing (trapping)	X
Harvest fishing for aquarium fish, coral and beachworm	X
Harvest fishing for sea cucumber, trochus, tropical rock lobster	X
Limited collecting	X
Limited impact research (non extractive)	✓
Limited spearfishing (snorkel only)	X
Line fishing	X
Netting (other than bait netting)	X
Research (other than limited impact non-extractive)	Permit
Shipping (other than a designated shipping area)	Permit
Tourism programme	Permit
Traditional use of marine resources	Permit or an accredited TUMRA
Trawling	X
Trolling (for pelagic species)	✓





CONSERVATION PARK (Yellow) ZONE

The Conservation Park (Yellow) Zone allows for increased protection and conservation of areas of the Marine Park, while providing opportunities for reasonable use and enjoyment including limited extractive use. Most extractive activities are allowed in a Conservation Park (Yellow) Zone with additional restrictions for most fishing activities.

Fishing in a Conservation Park (Yellow) Zone

Fishing activities allowed in a Conservation Park (Yellow) Zone include:

- **Limited line fishing** (one hand-held rod or one hand-held line per person, with no more than one hook attached to that line)
- **Trolling** (no more than three lines per person and up to six hooks combined total per person). Trolling means a vessel is 'underway' (this is defined as a vessel under way, propelled through the water in a forward direction (whether by engine, sail or human power) and is not adrift)
- **Limited spearfishing** (snorkel only)
- **Bait netting**
- **Limited crabbing** (four crab pots, dillies or inverted dillies)
- **Limited collecting** (includes oysters and bait, excludes take of coral (live or dead) and anemones).

ACTIVITY GUIDE

Aquaculture	Permit
Bait netting	✓
Boating, diving, photography	✓
Crabbing (trapping)	Limited
Harvest fishing for aquarium fish, coral and beachworm	Permit
Harvest fishing for sea cucumber, trochus, tropical rock lobster	X
Limited collecting	✓
Limited impact research	✓
Limited spearfishing (snorkel only)	✓
Line fishing	Limited
Netting (other than bait netting)	X
Research (other than limited impact)	Permit
Shipping (other than a designated shipping area)	Permit
Tourism programme	Permit
Traditional use of marine resources	Permit or an accredited TUMRA
Trawling	X
Trolling	✓

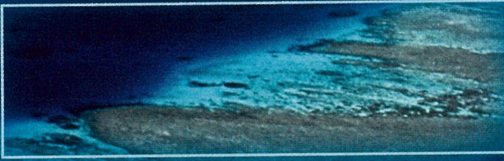
Additional restrictions for this zone are defined in the recreational fishing section of this booklet on page 31 and the commercial fishing section on page 47.

A more detailed explanation of the above activities is provided on page 64.

Public Appreciation Special Management Areas prohibit spearfishing, commercial harvest fishing, recreational collection of marine aquarium fish and aquaculture in some Yellow Zones.

Public Appreciation Area boundaries are shown as broken pink lines on the Zoning Maps.

Please refer to page 52 for more information about Special Management Areas.



HABITAT PROTECTION (Dark Blue) ZONE

The **Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) Zone** provides for the conservation of areas of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park by protecting and managing sensitive habitats and ensuring they are generally free from potentially damaging activities.

Trawling is not permitted in the Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) Zone.

The Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) Zone continues to provide for reasonable use of areas and makes up about 28 per cent of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

ACTIVITY GUIDE

Aquaculture	Permit
Bait netting	✓
Boating, diving, photography	✓
Crabbing (trapping)	✓
Harvest fishing for aquarium fish, coral and beachworm	Permit
Harvest fishing for sea cucumber, trochus, tropical rock lobster	Permit
Limited collecting	✓
Limited impact research	✓
Limited spearfishing (snorkel only)	✓
Line fishing	✓
Netting (other than bait netting)	✓
Research (other than limited impact)	Permit
Shipping (other than a designated shipping area)	Permit
Tourism programme	Permit
Traditional use of marine resources	Permit or an accredited TUMRA
Trawling	✗
Trolling	✓





GENERAL USE (Light Blue) ZONE

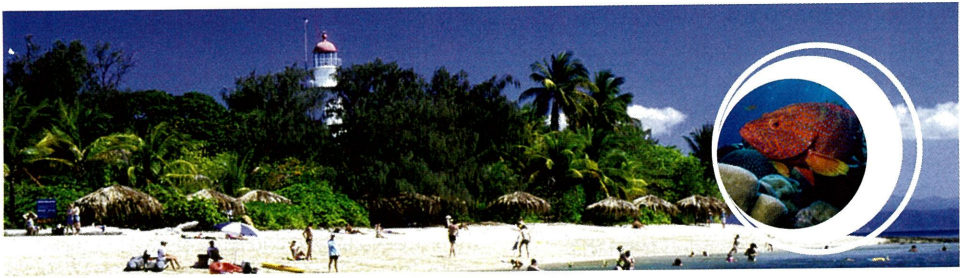
The objective of the **General Use (Light Blue) Zone** is to provide opportunities for reasonable use of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, while still allowing for the conservation of these areas.

The General Use (Light Blue) Zone in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is very similar to the Queensland (State) General Use 'A' Zone.

ACTIVITY GUIDE

Aquaculture	Permit
Bait netting	✓
Boating, diving, photography	✓
Crabbing (trapping)	✓
Harvest fishing for aquarium fish, coral and beachworm	Permit
Harvest fishing for sea cucumber, trochus, tropical rock lobster	Permit
Limited collecting	✓
Limited impact research	✓
Limited spearfishing (snorkel only)	✓
Line fishing	✓
Netting (other than bait netting)	✓
Research (other than limited impact)	Permit
Shipping (other than a designated shipping area)	✓
Tourism programme	Permit
Traditional use of marine resources	Permit or an accredited TUMRA
Trawling	✓
Trolling	✓





Commonwealth Island Zone (CIZ)

The Commonwealth Island Zone is comprised of those areas of the Amalgamated Great Barrier Reef Section above the mean low water mark that are owned by the Commonwealth. This can include islands wholly owned by the Commonwealth or parts of islands owned by the Commonwealth.

The areas forming part of the Commonwealth Island Zone include: Low Isles, Lady Elliot Island, part of Dent Island, Russell Island, Kent Island, the Pipon Islands, North Reef Island, Pine Islet, Albany Rock, Coppersmith Island, Hannah Island, Bailey Islet, Clerke Island, Coquet Island, Eshelby Island, Hannibal Island, High Peak Island, Rocky Island, South Brook Island, part of Penrith Island and a large number of islands used for defence activities, in particular those in the Shoalwater Bay training area.

The Commonwealth Island Zone can be used or entered without permission for low impact (non-extractive) activities, photography, filming, sound recording and limited educational programmes subject to the following limitations:

- Certain Commonwealth Islands are subject to private lease arrangements, defence activities or are managed by a caretaker. These islands have additional management arrangements in place. Please contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority for further information on **(07) 4750 0700**.
- As with all islands in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area, seasonal bird closures exist on some Commonwealth Islands.

For further information regarding seasonal bird closures please contact your local Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service Office.

- Eshelby Island, located approximately 30 kilometres north of Airlie Beach, is surrounded by a Preservation (Pink) Zone and therefore no access is permitted to the island other than in accordance with Preservation (Pink) Zone requirements.
- Camping permits for Russell Island and Kent Island can be obtained by contacting the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Cairns office on **(07) 4046 6677**.
- Traditional use of marine resources is allowed on Commonwealth Islands with written permission or in accordance with an accredited Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement.

Zoning Maps

Zoning Maps are distributed through local Community Access Points such as bait and tackle shops, Visitor Information Centres, marine centres, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service Offices and Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol Offices. Look for businesses displaying this sticker or phone the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority on **1800 990 177**.



Navigating the zones

If you own a GPS or a chart-plotter system, it is easy to navigate around the zones in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Coordinates for the Marine National Park (Green) Zones and Preservation (Pink) Zones are shown on the zoning maps (1:250 000 scale) and coordinates for all zones can be downloaded from the website at www.gbrmpa.gov.au. Boat owners who have chart-plotters can access electronic products representing the zone boundaries in a number of formats to use in these systems.

GPS or electronic navigational products

The description of zone boundaries using geographic coordinates has enabled the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority to assist in the development of a number of electronic products. These are aimed at making it easier for users with access to electronic navigation aids such as GPS units and chart-plotters to know where they are in relation to zone boundaries. A website has been developed that allows users to select individual zones and download lists of coordinates in a variety

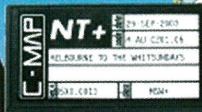
of formats for use in GPS units. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority has worked with various manufacturers of electronic navigation products including C-Map, Garmin, Navionics and Magellan, to ensure up-to-date zoning information is available for handheld and chart-plotter GPS units. Electronic raster versions of the introductory guides and detailed map series for use in PC-Based chart-plotters running applications like C-Plot and Endeavour are also available.

If you don't have a GPS

If you don't own a GPS, you will still be able to navigate around zones. Marine National Park (Green) Zones close to the coast are simple shapes and the boundaries can usually be lined up with headlands or landmarks on the coast or on islands. The detailed map series (1:250 000 scale) is the best source of information in this case and every attempt has been made to provide reference to geographic features to assist users to locate their whereabouts. If you are unsure of a boundary, please check with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

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Managing recreational fishing

The Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries manages recreational fishing in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park through a variety of means including:

- Seasonal closures
- Restrictions on the size of fish
- Limits on the number of fish that can be taken
- Limits on the number of lines and hooks used
- Restrictions on the types of gear that is allowed.

For more information

For more information about Queensland fisheries legislation visit

www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb

or phone the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries Call Centre

13 25 23

For more information on commercial fishing see page 47.



Tidal water fish size and take and possession limits

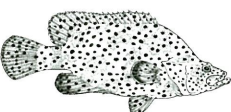

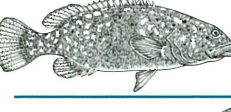

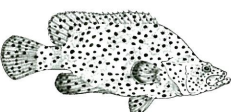

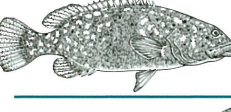


The following legal limits apply to fish taken in tidal areas in Queensland.

Legal limits shown apply to the Great Barrier Reef Region.

Different legal limits may apply in the Gulf of Carpentaria and outside of the Great Barrier Reef Region. A take and possession limit is the total number of fish a person may take or possess at any one time. It does not apply on a per day basis.

Coral reef fin fish

Coral reef fin fish species incorporate all coral trout, emperors, cods and groper, parrot fishes, surgeon fishes and sweetlips, tropical snappers, sea perches, fusiliers, banana fishes and wrasses. For a complete list of coral reef species see the 'Recreational fishing rules and regulations for Queensland - Tidal waters' or the Fisheries (Coral Reef Fin Fish) Management Plan 2003 on www.legislation.qld.gov.au/OQPChome.htm










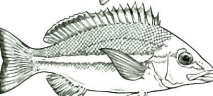



Species	Legal Size (cm)	Take and Possession Limit
All cods and groper	38 min	combined limit of 5 in total of all cod species
<i>Exceptions</i>		
 camouflage rockcod	50 min 100 max	
 flowery cod	50 min 100 max	
 greasy rockcod	38 min 100 max	
 Maori cod	45 min	
 barramundi cod		no take
 potato cod		no take
 Queensland groper		no take
All coral trout 	38 min	combined limit of 7 in total of all trout species
<i>Exceptions</i>		
 Chinese footballer trout (blue spot trout)	50 min 80 max	

www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb

Disclaimer

The Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPI&F) advises that the summarised information in this guide should not be relied on as a complete or accurate representation of the legislative requirements. Users may access copies of the *Fisheries Act 1994*, regulations and management plans via the Internet at www.legislation.qld.gov.au and should seek their own legal advice. DPI&F disclaims all liability for all claims, loss, damages, cost or expense of whatever nature, howsoever occurring as a result of reliance upon the information contained in this guide. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, transmitted or used in any other way without prior permission of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries. January 2007.

An introduction to using our Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Species	Legal Size (cm)	Take and Possession Limit
All emperors	25 min	5 per species
<i>Exceptions</i>		
 long nose emperor	38 min	5
 red throat sweetlip	38 min	8
 spangled emperor	45 min	5
 red emperor	55 min	5
 grass sweetlip	30 min	no limit
All fusiliers	no limit	no limit
All parrotfishes	25 min	5 per species
All surgeonfishes	25 min	5 per species
All sweetlips (not red throat sweetlip)	25 min	5 per species
All tropical snapper and sea perches	25 min	5 per species
<i>Exceptions</i>		
 crimson (rosy) jobfish & lavender jobfish	38 min	combined limit of 8 in total for both species
 Chinaman fish		no take
 crimson sea perch (small mouth nannygai) &  saddletail sea perch (large mouth nannygai)	40 min	combined limit of 9 in total of both species
 hussar (pink)	25 min	10
 flame snapper	38 min	5
 goldband snapper	38 min	5
 mangrove jack (see other tidal species)	35 min	no limit
large scale sea perch (see other tidal species)	35 min	10

www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb

An introduction to using our Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Species		Legal Size (cm)	Take and Possession Limit
<i>Exceptions continued</i>	green jobfish	38 min	5
	paddletail		no take
	red bass		no take
	red emperor	55 min	5
	ruby snapper	38 min	5
	small-toothed jobfish	38 min	5

All wrasse 25 min 5 per species

Exceptions

	hump-headed Maori		no take
	hog fish	25 min	5
	red-breasted Maori	25 min	5
	triple tail Maori	25 min	5
	tuskfish (all species)	30 min	combine limit of 6 in total for all tuskfish species

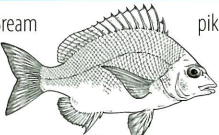
In addition to individual take and possession limits for each species above, all coral reef fin fish species have a combined take and possession limit of 20.

Other tidal species

Australian bass		30 min	2
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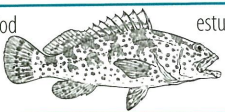

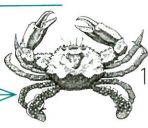

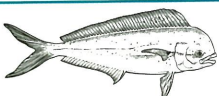



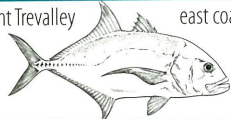


Barramundi		east coast	58 min 120 max	5
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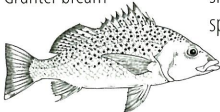
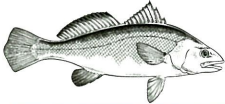









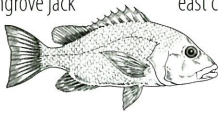
Beche de mer (sea cucumber) (excluding black teat fish)				5
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Bream		pikey	23 min	no limit
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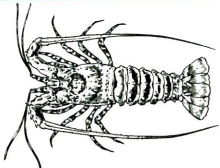
	yellow finned	23 min	no limit
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Species		Legal Size (cm)	Take and Possession Limit
<i>Other tidal species continued</i>			
Black lipped pearl oyster		9 min	no limit
Cod	estuary 	35 min 120 max	10
Crab	blue swimmer 	11.5	no limit
	mud 	15 min	10
	spanner 	10 min	20
Dolphin fish		45 min	no limit
Fresh water Eels	long-finned	30 min	combined limit of 10 in total of all species
	short-finned	30 min	
	south Pacific	30 min	
Flathead	bar-tailed 	30 min	no limit
	mud (dusky) 	40 min 70 max	5
	sand 	30 min	no limit
Giant Trevally	east coast 	no limit	no limit
Gold lipped pearl oyster		13 min 23 max	no limit
Grass sweetlip		30 min	no limit

Species		Legal Size (cm)	Take and Possession Limit
Grunter bream	small spotted and spotted (east coast)	30 min	no limit
			
Jewel fish	Gulf of Carpentaria	45 min	no limit
Jewfish	silver	45 min	no limit
	black (east coast)	45 min	10
Kingfish			
	black	75 min	10
	yellowtail	50 min	no limit
Large-scale sea perch (fingemark)		35 min	10
Luderick		23 min	no limit
Mackerel			
	Spanish/narrow-barred	75 min	3
	spotted (east coast)	60 min	5
	grey/broad-barred	50 min	10
	Queensland school (east coast)	50 min	30
	shark	50 min	no limit
Mangrove jack	east coast	35 min	no limit
			
Molluscs	any - excluding oysters	no limit	50

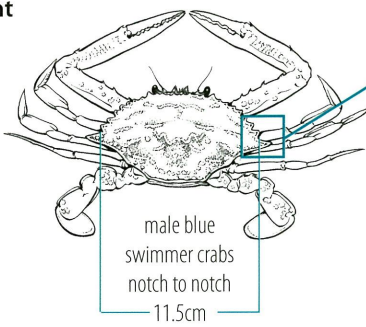
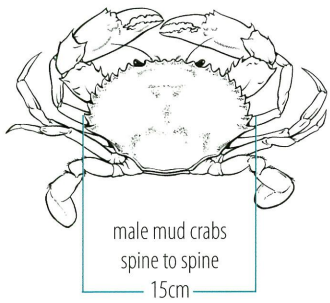
www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb

Species		Legal Size (cm)	Take and Possession Limit
Mulloway		45 min	10
Pearl perch		35 min	5
Queenfish	east coast 	no limit	no limit
Salmon	king/Burnett (east coast) 	40 min	no limit
	blue/Cooktown (east coast) 	40 min	no limit
Snapper		35 min	5
Sea mullet		30 min	no limit
Tailor		30 min	20
	72 hours or more on Fraser Island	30 min	30
Tarwhine		23 min	no limit
Teraglin	silver	30 min	no limit
	jew	38 min	5
Trochus		8 min 12.5 max	50
Tropical rock lobster (painted crayfish <i>Panulirus ornatus</i>)		115mm tail min 90mm carapace min	north of 14° south lat. 3 per person/6 per boat south of 14° south lat. 5 per person/10 per boat
All other <i>Panulirus</i> species		no limit	as above

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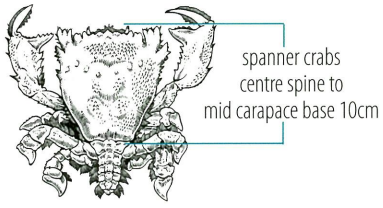
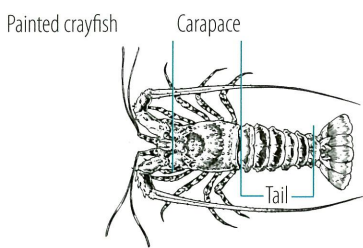
Species		Legal Size (cm)	Take and Possession Limit
Wahoo		75 min	10
Whiting	 golden lined	23 min	no limit
	 sand	23 min	no limit
Worms	beach (including part thereof)		30
	blood (including part thereof)		50

Identification and measurement



Blue swimmer crab notch measurement detail

This point is taken to be the point immediately forward of the base of the large lateral spine.



Possessing certain crabs and crabmeat

A person must not possess:

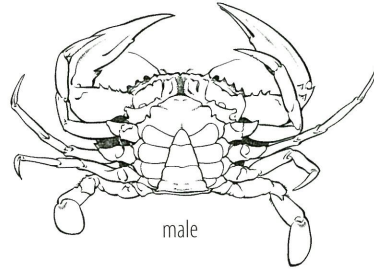
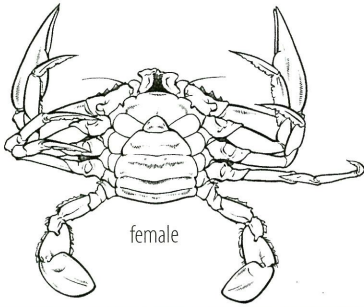
- mud or blue swimmer crabs with the carapace (shell) missing; or
- crabmeat; unless the crab with a missing shell or the crabmeat is for immediate consumption; or
- female mud crab claws.

Prawns: take and possession limits

A recreational fisher must not take or possess more than a total of 10 litres of prawns.
 A recreational fisher must not possess prawns if more than 10 prawns have had their heads or any other part removed, unless the removal was to process the prawns for immediate consumption.

www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb

Determining gender of crabs (underside)



Protected species

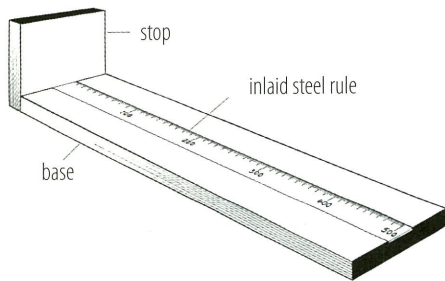
The following species are protected throughout Queensland and are therefore prohibited from being in anyone's possession without a permit:

- female mud and blue swimmer crabs;
- egg bearing female tropical rock lobsters and par spot tropical spiny rock lobsters, spanner crabs, slipper lobsters, Moreton Bay bugs and other sea bugs;
- great white and grey nurse sharks;
- whales, porpoises, dugong, turtles and dolphins are all protected under the *Nature Conservation Act*; and
- clams in the *Family Tridacnidae*, helmet shells and trumpet shells.

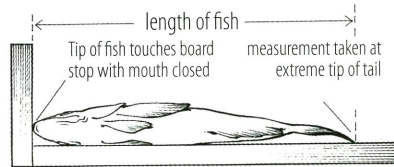
Fish measurement

If you unintentionally take a regulated fish or unwanted fish (including fin fish or crustaceans) you must return it to the water immediately, taking as much care as possible to avoid causing injury to the fish.

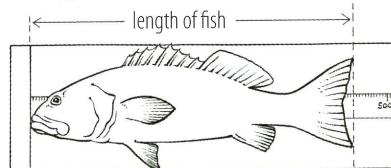
Fin fish are measured from the tip of their mouth to the end of their tail.



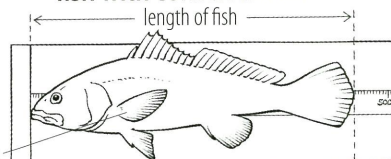
fish measuring board



fish with concave tail fin



fish with convex tail fin



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How you can help look after the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and still enjoy popular activities



There is an exciting range of activities available to you in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, which incorporates a large majority of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.

You can make a big difference to your enjoyment and the enjoyment of others by:

- Respecting other people using the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- Keeping your noise low, especially at night
- Always aiming to leave no trace of your visit and minimising any impacts.

Diving and snorkelling

Diving and snorkelling are popular ways to experience the magnificent underwater world of the Great Barrier Reef. Please be careful when diving and snorkelling as these activities may damage coral reefs and disturb the animal life.

When diving or snorkelling

- Check you are weighted correctly before diving and practise buoyancy control away from coral and reef animals
- Move slowly and deliberately in the water, relax and take your time
- Secure diving equipment such as spare regulators and gauges to your body
- Avoid leaning on, holding onto, or touching any part of the reef, especially when taking photos



- Avoid touching anything with your fins and try not to disturb the sand
- Observe animals - do not touch, handle, poke, prod or chase them
- Do not disturb the environment as all creatures play an important role on the Reef.



Boating and yachting

Whether you are in a small dinghy or a live-aboard yacht, there are wonderful opportunities for boating and yachting in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. When you are out on the water, be alert and careful and be aware of the natural world around you.

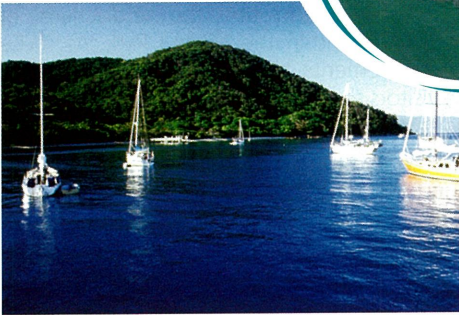
When boating and yachting

- Be on the look-out for marine animals, particularly whales, dugongs and



turtles and travel slowly in areas where they are known to be present

- Check for nesting seabirds or turtles before pulling your vessels up onto the beach
- Slow down to minimise the wake when you are approaching reef edges, shorelines and beaches
- Take all rubbish and food home with you, never throw it overboard
- Go slow near any islands and cays where seabirds are nesting or roosting - be aware of any boating restrictions near islands
- Plan your trip to identify restricted areas



- Refuel on shore wherever possible - use the correct gear and have spill response equipment readily available.

Information on safety practices and vessel requirements can be obtained from the regional offices of Maritime Safety Queensland or from their website www.msq.qld.gov.au.

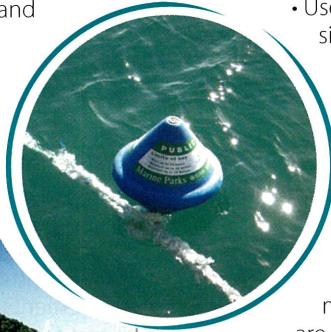
When anchoring your vessel

Please take special care when anchoring in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. This will help you to avoid accidentally damaging coral or the seabed.

- Where possible always use public moorings instead of anchoring
- Examine the nearby area before

anchoring to find the best location to minimise reef damage

- Where possible, anchor in sand or mud away from corals
- During turtle nesting and hatchling season (October – April) anchor 1.5 km from the shore where possible
- Use only as much chain as you need to hold the vessel, without compromising safety
- Use the correct anchor for your situation and environment
- Motor towards the anchor when hauling it in.



No Anchoring Areas

Some fragile reef areas are marked by white pyramid shaped buoys (joined by an imaginary line) with blue marine park labels - these are reef protection markers.

Anchoring is not allowed inshore of the line of buoys. Reef protection markers must not be used to moor vessels.

Please note: Unmarked No Anchoring Areas also apply at Bait Reef and Manta Ray Bay in the Whitsundays. These areas are not buoyed with reef protection markers due to water depth and weather restrictions. Please phone the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority on **1800 990 177** for more information on unmarked No Anchoring Areas.

Using a mooring






There are moorings in many popular reefs and bays in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Please use these where possible and help prevent anchor damage.

There are two types of moorings in the Marine Park:

- **Public moorings** are available to all reef users. They are cone-shaped and blue in colour with a Marine Park label explaining the class (vessel length), time limits and maximum wind strength limits that apply. Five classes

of moorings have been standardised throughout the Marine Park to cater for different vessel types and lengths. These are shown on the colour-coded band and on the mooring tag attached to the pick-up line (*see table*).

- Avoid running over the pick-up line
- Use a boat hook to retrieve the pick-up line
- Attach the mooring line to a strong point or bollard on your vessel.

Mooring class	Maximum vessel length (less than or equal to the limits)		Maximum wind speed
	Monohull	Multihull	
Tender (T) 	6 metre	6 metre	24 knots
Class A 	10 metre	9 metre	24 knots
Class B 	20 metre	18 metre	34 knots
Class C 	25 metre	22 metre	34 knots
Class D 	35 metre	30 metre	34 knots

*** Please note: Some moorings may be under repair or unavailable.*

You must not misuse, damage or remove a public mooring. Illegal use of a mooring may cause damage to the mooring and the environment.



- Privately owned moorings (otherwise known as permitted moorings) are generally installed and used by commercial operators and/or operator associations. Contact the mooring owners for more details regarding the use of these moorings. A moorings register has been developed and is available on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's website at www.gbrmpa.gov.au.

When using a mooring

- On public moorings, read and follow the advice given on an information disc attached to the pick-up line
- Ensure your vessel is within the colour-coded limitations for that mooring
- Motor into the wind towards the buoy

When disposing of waste from your vessel

How vessels dispose of their waste directly affects the health of the Marine Park. There are special regulations for the discharge of sewage within the Marine Park. As these requirements change from time to time, visitors should check for these requirements at www.gbrmpa.gov.au.

- If you carry 16 or more people on your boat you will need to store your sewage and, generally, you may discharge it at least one nautical mile seawards from the nearest reef, island or mainland
- Treated sewage can also be discharged from your boat at certain distances away from the nearest reef, aquaculture operation or person in the water, depending on the level of treatment it has received
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority regulations provide details of treatment standards, generally adopted from Maritime Safety Queensland - please read the regulations for more detail
- Vessels should use pump-ashore facilities, for sewage disposal from holding tanks, where provided
- If there is no holding tank, avoid using toilets or urinating in the water when near reefs or in enclosed bays
- Use biodegradable toilet paper and phosphate-free cleaning products

- Petroleum products in the bilges of vessels should be cleaned up with absorbents and disposed of at recycling depots on shore
- All litter should be brought back to the mainland for recycling or disposal at a designated waste reception facility.

Recreational fishing

Fishing is one of the most popular recreational activities in Queensland.



Line fishing and Trolling

Zoning within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park allows for:

- Line fishing in the General Use (Light Blue) Zones and Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) Zones
- *Limited line fishing* in a Conservation Park (Yellow) Zone (one hand-held rod or one hand-held line per person, with no more than one hook attached to that line)
- *Trolling* in the General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) and Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones with limits on the number of lines and hooks per person
- Trolling for *pelagic species* in the Buffer (Olive Green) Zone with limits on the number of lines and hooks per person.



Bait netting

Bait netting is allowed in the General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) and Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones. Bait netting means the use of a net of dimension and mesh size as prescribed in relevant Queensland fisheries legislation.

Crabbing (trapping)

Crabbing (trapping) may be undertaken by recreational fishers using no more than four apparatus per person in the General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) and Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones. Crabbing (trapping) is using apparatus such as crab pots, collapsible traps, dillies or inverted dillies of the number and dimensions prescribed in Queensland fisheries legislation. Please refer to the Queensland Government's *Marine Park (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan 2004* for additional Queensland legislation for crabbing.



Spearfishing

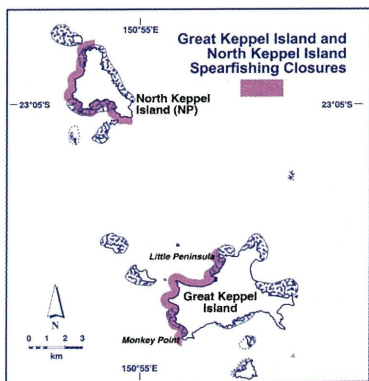
Limited spearfishing is allowed in the General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) and Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones.

Limited spearfishing means fishing with a spear or speargun, NOT using a powerhead, or firearm, a light or underwater breathing apparatus other than a snorkel.

However, all spearfishing is prohibited in those Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones that are also declared Public Appreciation Special Management Areas. These areas are shown as broken pink lines on the Zoning Maps.

Under Queensland fisheries legislation additional spearfishing closures exist in the following General Use (Light Blue) and Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) Zones in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:

- On the western and southern foreshores of Great Keppel and North Keppel Island (see map below) - these areas extend 400m from the coastline



- The foreshores and waters seaward 50m from low water mark from the boat ramp in Greys Bay around Cape Edgumbe to the eastern headland of Horseshoe Bay.

For more information on closed waters and spearfishing restrictions please contact Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries on 13 25 23 or refer to their website www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb.

Marine aquarium fish collection

- Marine aquarium fish may be taken from General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) and Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones, for use in personal fish tanks, under the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park limited collecting provisions
- No collection is allowed in Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones that are declared Public Appreciation Special Management Areas - these areas are shown as broken pink lines on the Zoning Maps
- The only underwater breathing apparatus that may be used is a commonly available type of snorkel
- Please refer to the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries web-

site at www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb or phone 13 25 23 for additional information on restrictions for marine aquarium fish species

- Please note, limited collecting provisions prohibit the take of coral (live or dead) in the Marine Park, this includes anemones.

For more information on the location of Special Management Areas refer to page 52.

For definitions of the above activities and terms, please see the table on page 64.

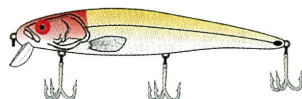
What is considered a hook?

In addition to its ordinary meaning, a hook means:

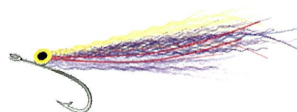
- A single-shanked double or treble hook



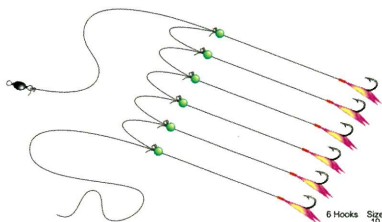
- A lure (which is an artificial bait with not more than three hooks attached to it)



- An artificial fly



- A jig (for taking squid)



- A bait jig (a hook or group of hooks consisting of no more than six hooks, each hook being of a size between number 1 and number 12 or their equivalent)

- A ganged hook set (consisting of no more than six hooks, each of which is in contact (by the point of one hook being threaded through the eye of another, or joined by a swivel or wire) with at least one of the other hooks in the set, used to attach one piece of bait intended to catch only one fish.



Responsible reef practices when fishing

- Study Zoning Maps for the area you are visiting to ensure fishing is allowed and always take your Zoning Map out with you on the water
- Take only what fish you need and abide by possession and size limits put in place by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries
- Return all undersized or unwanted fish to the water as carefully and quickly as possible to minimise injury
- Be aware of best practices for releasing fish (see www.info-fish.net/releasefish for information and fact sheets on releasing fish to survive)
- If you intend keeping a fish, remove it from the hook or net quickly and kill humanely
- Take all rubbish home with you, never throw it overboard
- Do not take coral (live or dead), this includes anemones
- Be careful when anchoring, avoid damaging coral.

Please note: There are some protected fish species in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Protected fish species are protected either with zero possession limits or with specified size limits. For a list of these species see page 40.

Keep imported green prawns out of the Marine Park

Imported green prawns should not be used as bait or berley in the Marine Park as they have a risk of introducing exotic viruses into the marine ecosystem that could have an adverse effect on Great Barrier Reef marine life. Imported green prawns could carry exotic viruses, such as the white spot syndrome virus, that are not dangerous for human consumption but have the potential to be transferred to Australian stocks of prawns and crabs. If unsure what baits to use, follow the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries guidelines and read raw seafood labels carefully.

Collecting



If you are visiting a General Use (Light Blue) Zone, Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) Zone or Conservation Park (Yellow) Zone in the Marine Park, you may generally collect up to five shells, fish or invertebrates of any one species. Collecting is not permitted in the other zones. Please check Zoning Maps for the area you are visiting before collecting, together with limitations in the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983*. To collect greater numbers of species or to collect coral, you require a specific Marine Park permit. There are some species of shells, fish and invertebrates that are protected (e.g. the giant triton) and may not be collected. Refer to Protected Species on page 40 for more information. You must not collect any coral (alive or dead) without a

permit. On national park islands everything is protected, including shells.

Please collect only memories and take photos rather than these limited edition natural 'trophies'.

When collecting shells or other specimens

- Avoid collecting 'souvenirs' where possible
- Take only what you need and as permitted under zoning and other regulations
- Return all unwanted specimens to the water carefully and quickly, preferably to the exact location where you found them
- Treat all specimens carefully. Handling some specimens may be dangerous
- No coral or marine plants (alive or dead) including driftwood can be taken without a permit.

Motorised water sports



Motorised water sports include jet-skiing, water-skiing, para-sailing or any activity whereby a motorised vessel is used to tow recreational users.

When participating in motorised water sports

- Be considerate of other reef users in the area
- Stay a safe distance away from people in the water
- Be on the lookout for marine animals
- Never take your motorised water sports

activity into shallow water (less than one metre) near reefs.

There are additional requirements for motorised water sports in the Planning Areas. Please see page 39 for further details.

Observing marine life

The Marine Park is home to thousands of species of wonderful marine creatures and provides many amazing sights for users. Please ensure you do not unnecessarily disturb marine life.

When in areas where whales, dolphins, dugongs and turtles are known to be

- Be alert and watch out for these animals at all times when boating
- Reduce your vessel speed to minimise the risk of collision in areas where marine animals have been sighted
- Report sick, injured, stranded or dead whales, dolphins, dugongs and turtles to the Environmental Protection Agency Hotline on 1300 130 372.

When observing all marine life

- Avoid touching marine life and never remove them from the water
- Do not approach marine life, keep your distance and let them approach you
- Back away from animals that are showing signs of stress (such as erratic behaviour and aggressive posturing)
- Avoid loud noises and sudden movements
- Do not feed marine life.

When around whales

- Keep a lookout and avoid disturbance to mother whales and their calves, especially from May to September



- Reduce your vessel speed to minimise the risk of collision in areas where whales have been sighted
- If operating a vessel, an aircraft or helicopter, abide by approach restrictions
- Be quiet when you are around a whale
- Do not get in the water if you see a whale - if you are already in the water do not disturb, chase or block the path of a whale and if possible, return to your vessel
- If there is a sudden change in whale behaviour, move away immediately.

Please note there are additional restrictions when around whales. Please see page 42.

When viewing turtle nesting

- Do not approach a turtle emerging from the water or moving up the beach and keep all lights turned off
- Never shine lights directly onto turtles
- Stay well clear (at least two metres) of turtles nesting, covering their nests and moving up or down the beach – never stand in their pathway or make them alter their course
 - Keep still and quiet – sudden movements will disturb turtles.



When viewing turtle hatchlings

- Limit the use of light and never shine lights directly onto hatchlings - hatchlings may become confused by artificial light and may therefore not make it to the ocean
- Do not shine torches out to sea when hatchlings are in the water – this may cause the hatchlings to return to shore
- Allow the hatchlings to dig themselves out of the nest and run to sea without disturbance or assistance
- Do not touch or handle hatchlings.

WATCH OUT FOR MARINE STINGERS!

Dangerous marine stingers are most common in the warmer months, especially when the weather is calm. However, they have been found any time of year in any conditions, therefore always carry vinegar onboard your vessel. To avoid stings at boat ramps - wear trousers or leggings; to avoid stings when retrieving fishing lines and anchor chains - wear gloves; to avoid being stung while swimming or diving - wear a full-body lycra suit or wetsuit.

First Aid Priorities for Tropical Marine Stings

- 1. Call for help – Dial 000 for ambulance**
- 2. Emergency Care – CPR if needed**
- 3. Treat the sting – Pour vinegar onto sting**
- 4. Seek Medical Aid – Transport to hospital/ambulance**

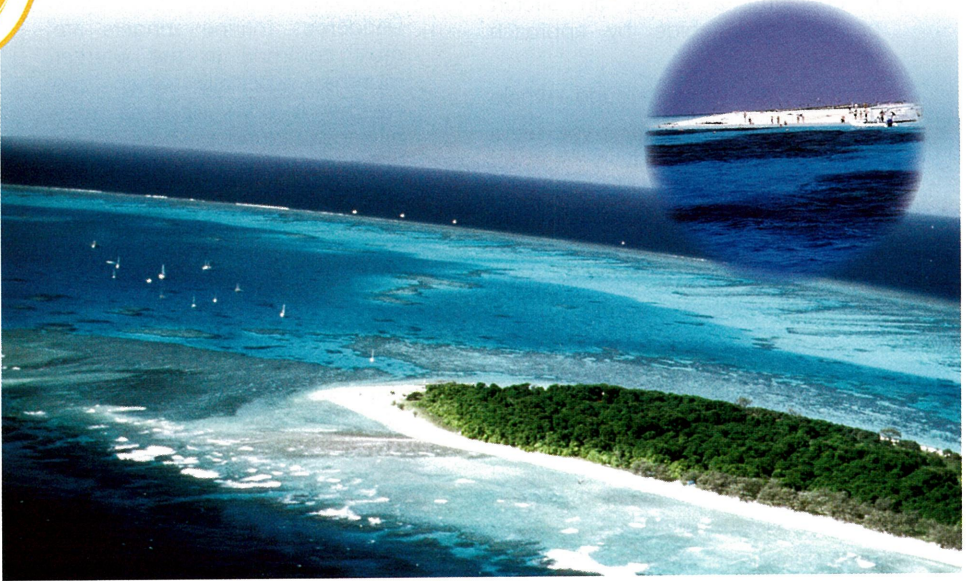
WARNING:

Symptoms for irukandji stings may take five – 40 minutes to develop.

If in doubt, follow the first aid priorities and seek urgent medical advice.

See www.marinestingers.com for latest safety advice.

Visiting islands and cays in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area



Islands

The Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area contains more than 600 continental islands (high islands that were once part of the mainland). The islands of the Great Barrier Reef have varying landscapes, vegetation and climates. Many islands contain dense rainforests, rolling mountains and soft, sandy beaches. Others can have rocky headlands, salt marsh flats or mangrove forests. Many of the Great Barrier Reef's islands have fringing reefs and provide excellent opportunities for people to snorkel and dive directly from their shores. Wildlife on the islands is diverse, ranging from seabirds to unusual insects.

Cays

In addition to islands, there are also 300 cays in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area. When some plants and corals that live on coral reefs are damaged or die, their skeletons and other debris are swept away by waves. The debris accumulates on the sheltered sides of platform reefs and eventually forms a cay. About 240 of these

cays are permanently vegetated and are known as coral cays. The remainder of cays in the Great Barrier Reef are small, bare sand cays that shift with winds, waves and currents and may periodically disappear.

Many of the islands and cays are national parks where restrictions on activities such as camping may apply. Some islands are closed permanently or seasonally to protect breeding seabirds and/or marine turtles. Contact the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service for more information.

When camping

- Obtain national park camping permits from the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, phone 13 13 04 or on-line at www.qld.gov.au/camping before visiting islands
- Camp only in designated campsites, ensuring your camp does not interfere with vegetation - do not break branches from trees and shrubs nor tie ropes to trees
- Ensure your camping permit (tag) is

attached to your camp and is visible

- Open fires are not permitted on national parks islands - use gas or liquid spirit stoves for cooking
- Take care when washing and cleaning
 - Do not use detergents, toothpaste or soap in creeks, streams or closed waterways
 - Wash at least 50 metres away from watercourses and use only biodegradable products
 - Use sand as a scourer to remove waste when cleaning dishes.

When visiting, please don't bring pets or pests

- Leave your pets at home — dogs, cats, pet birds and other domestic wildlife are not permitted on national parks
- Please remove seeds from your clothing or shoes before landing
- Check your camp gear for seeds, insects, frogs, toads or mice before arriving at any island. Please help minimise introduction of pests to islands.

When visiting, minimise your trace

- Always use toilets where provided. Where there are no toilets, use a spot at least 100 metres from campsites and watercourses and bury all faecal waste at least 15 cm deep. If visiting an island without toilet facilities, bring a small spade
- Take any litter or rubbish back to the mainland
- Respect the facilities and headlands; do not write or place graffiti
- Generators or compressors are allowed only in certain areas under permit from the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service.

When experiencing wildlife, do not disturb

- Avoid loud noises, strong lights or sudden movements near nesting seabirds or turtles

- Feeding wildlife (including seagulls) is prohibited as it can affect their health and alter the natural population balance. They can also become pests to other visitors after you. Leave native animals to find their own food — do not leave food or scraps around the campsite.

When preparing for your trip, care for yourself and know potential hazards

- Some islands do not have fresh water so you may need to bring your own
- Protect yourself from biting insects. Some islands, particularly the coral cays, have tiny bird ticks. Wear insect repellent and carry tweezers to remove ticks
- Estuarine crocodiles may be encountered in waters surrounding continental islands and cays in north Queensland. Contact the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service for further information
- Marine stingers may be present all year and particularly between October to May. Wear suitable protective clothing. See www.marinestingers.com for latest safety advice.

Make sure you enjoy your visit

Most national parks have further information online at www.epa.qld.gov.au to help you know more about the natural and cultural values of the island you are visiting and its facilities, such as walking tracks.

Please note that some islands in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area are Commonwealth Islands. Some Commonwealth Islands are subject to private lease arrangements, defence activities or are managed by a caretaker. These islands have additional management arrangements in place. Please contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority for further information.

Some islands may also have important cultural sites of significance to Indigenous people, including middens, fish traps and/or rock art sites. Please respect these areas and if unsure check with Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service about access.

Popular areas with management plans

Plans of Management are generally prepared for intensively used or vulnerable groups of islands and reefs, and for the conservation of protected species or ecological communities. Plans of Management complement zoning by addressing issues specific to an area, species or community in greater detail.

There are currently four Plans of Management in place within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, these are:



Cairns Area Plan of Management

The Cairns Area includes reefs and islands that are the focus of a dynamic tourism industry, which accounts for over 47 per cent of the total annual tourism visitation to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

Whitsundays Plan of Management

The Whitsundays is well known for its spectacular island scenery, fringing reefs and offshore reefs. The area supports

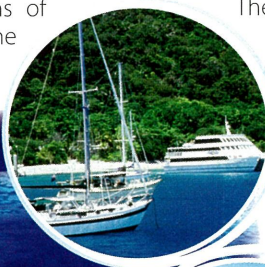
a range of wildlife including protected species such as humpback whales, dugongs and turtles. The Whitsundays region is one of the most highly visited regions of the Great Barrier Reef receiving approximately 40 per cent of total tourism visitation.

Hinchinbrook Plan of Management

The Hinchinbrook Plan of Management focuses on the protection and conservation of specific ecosystems and animals such as dugong through the management of both the recreational and commercial sectors. In the Hinchinbrook Planning Area, all vessels longer than 20 m should use the transit lanes when accessing Missionary Bay, and all other vessels are encouraged to do the same.

Shoalwater Bay (Dugong) Plan of Management

Shoalwater Bay is a large estuarine area about 50 km north of Rockhampton. The area supports the most important dugong seagrass habitat in the southern Great Barrier Reef and the largest dugong population in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park south of Hinchinbrook. The Shoalwater Bay (dugong) Plan of Management prohibits the use and possession of fishing nets except for a cast net and limits other activities as necessary to ensure protection of dugong in the Bay.



More information and maps for these Plans of Management may be accessed at www.gbrmpa.gov.au or obtained from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority by phoning (07) 4750 0700.

Anchoring in Planning Areas



If you are visiting the Cairns, Whitsundays or Hinchinbrook Planning Areas, there are some rules you must follow when anchoring. When anchoring in these areas, you must take reasonable care not to damage coral.

In the Cairns Planning Area, you generally must not anchor within 50 m of moorings and 200 m of pontoons. Vessel speed limits are enforced around bird nesting sites and a No Anchoring Area has been implemented around the Brook Islands. Vessels over 35 m have additional rules about where they can anchor in these Planning Areas.

A brochure about these requirements is available from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority or local Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service Offices, or visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au.

More information on anchoring in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park can be found on page 29.

Motorised water sports in Planning Areas

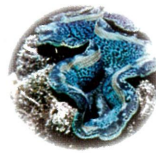
If you are visiting the Cairns, Whitsundays or Hinchinbrook Planning Areas, there are rules you must follow when participating in motorised water sports such as jet-skiing, water-skiing, para-sailing or any activity whereby a motorised vessel is used to tow recreational users:

- In the **Cairns Planning Area**, you can undertake motorised water sports outside identified locations (i.e. generally 500 m away from reefs and islands).
- In the **Whitsunday Planning Area**, you can undertake motorised water sports in Setting 1 areas, designated water sports areas and outside other setting areas (i.e. generally 1500 m away from reefs or the coastline). Setting 1 areas generally occur close to urban areas or resorts. Speed and access restrictions also apply around significant bird nesting sites.
- In the **Hinchinbrook Planning Area**, you can undertake motorised water sports in Intensive Use Locations (generally immediately adjacent to resorts) or outside locations (generally 500 m from the coastlines or outside Missionary Bay).

More information about these Planning Areas is on page 38 or a copy of the Plan of Management for each region may be viewed at www.gbrmpa.gov.au or obtained from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority by phoning (07) 4750 0700.



Protected species



A number of species that live in the Marine Park are protected, which means you need written permission to take them from the Marine Park. The Great Barrier Reef Marine

Park Authority has a policy for managing the 'take' of these species. For a copy of the policy go to www.gbrmpa.gov.au or phone (07) 4750 0700 or email info@gbrmpa.gov.au.

Protected species include (for a full list refer to the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983*):

Common name/s or examples	Species name
Invertebrates	
Giant clams	All species in the Family Tridacnidae
Helmet shell	<i>Cassis cornuta</i>
Giant triton shell	<i>Charonia tritonis</i>
Fish	
Seahorses, pipefish, seadragons	All species in the Families Syngnathidae and Solenostomidae
Potato cod (all sizes)	<i>Epinephelus tukula</i>
Queensland grouper (all sizes)	<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i>
All other cods and groupers greater than 100 cm	All other species of the Genus <i>Epinephelus</i> greater than 100 cm
Maori wrasse	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>
Barramundi cod	<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>
Whale shark	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>
Grey nurse shark	<i>Carcharias taurus</i>
Great white shark	<i>Carcharias carcharias</i>
Marine Reptiles	
Crocodiles	All species in the Genus <i>Crocodylus</i>
Sea snakes	All species in the Family Hydrophiidae and Laticaudidae
Green turtle, logghead turtle, olive ridley turtle, hawksbill turtle, flatback turtle	All species in the Family Cheloniidae
Leatherback turtle	All species in the Family Dermochelyidae
Birds	
Birds	All species in the Class Aves
Marine Mammals	
Seals	All species in the Families Otariidae and Phocidae
Dugong	<i>Dugong dugon</i>
Whales and dolphins	All species in the Order Cetacea

Threatened species

The Great Barrier Reef is home to thousands of species of plants and animals, with more than 50 listed as threatened. Two of the species most threatened are dugongs and loggerhead turtles. Make sure you follow the simple guidelines on page 34 when in areas where dugong and turtle live.

Dugong

Dugongs are the world's only fully plant-eating marine mammal. It is believed there are about 14 000 dugongs living within the Marine Park and these populations are globally significant. They feed on seagrass, which is low in fibre, high in nitrogen and easily digestible. Dugongs are an important feature of the inshore waters of the Great Barrier Reef. For information about Dugong Protection Areas see page 38.

Marine Turtles

Marine turtles are often called the ancient mariners of the sea, as they have inhabited the oceans for more than 150 million years. Six of the world's seven species of marine turtle inhabit the Great Barrier Reef and all six of these species are threatened. The six species are:

- Green turtle
- Hawksbill turtle
- Loggerhead turtle
- Flatback turtle
- Leatherback turtle
- Olive ridley turtle.

The Great Barrier Reef is an internationally significant foraging and nesting area for marine turtles. Four species (green,



hawksbill, loggerhead and flatback) nest regularly during the summer months and are frequently encountered whilst laying their eggs. Dependent on the species, female marine turtles begin laying eggs between the ages of 20 – 45 years. Marine turtles basking at the water's surface or coming up to breathe are also frequently sighted by Reef users.

SEAGRASS WATCH

You can help protect vital dugong and marine turtle habitat by becoming involved in Seagrass Watch. For more information on how to be involved, visit www.seagrasswatch.org.

Whales in the Great Barrier Reef

From May to September, whales are regularly sighted in the waters of the Marine Park. Each year, feeding and breeding habits cause humpback whales to undergo some of the longest migrations of any animal. Humpbacks spend their summers in the polar regions because food is plentiful, but in winter they move to warmer tropical waters like the Great Barrier Reef to mate or give birth.

With the number of humpback whales that visit the Great Barrier Reef increasing every year, many more people are encountering these magnificent creatures when boating, fishing or diving on the Great

Barrier Reef. Few whales are considered threatened species; however, all species are protected in the waters of the Marine Park.

Whales are often social animals and may approach boats or people in the water. Therefore, if you encounter a whale always



keep a safe distance from the animal both for your safety and that of the whale. Legal requirements on approach distances apply in the Marine Park.

These requirements include the following:

- Do not kill, injure or interfere with whales. This includes blocking their path, harassing, chasing or herding them
- A vessel must not approach closer than 100 m of a whale (or within 300 m of a whale in the Whale Protection Area in the Whitsunday Planning Area)
- If there are three vessels within 300 m of a whale, all additional vessels must remain outside a 300 m radius from the whale
- Personal motorised watercraft (including jet-skis) must not be operated closer than 300 m of a whale
- You must not enter the water within 100 m of a whale. If you are already in the water you must not approach closer than 30 m to a whale
- If a whale approaches you while you are in the water move slowly away - do not touch or swim towards it
- You must not purposely touch or feed or attempt to touch or feed a whale

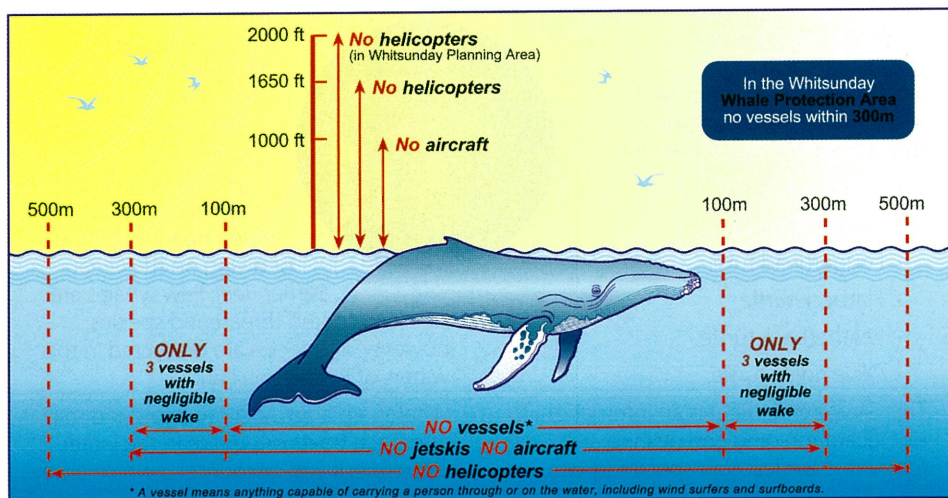
- A fixed-wing aircraft must not approach below 1000 feet within a horizontal radius of 300 m of a whale
- A helicopter must not fly lower than 1650 feet or within a horizontal radius of 500 m of a whale.

For more information about dolphins and vessel or aircraft approach distance, go to www.gbrmpa.gov.au.

Commercial whale watching



Only operators that have been issued with a whale watching permit are allowed to conduct dedicated whale watching operations within the Marine Park.



Topical issues in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Coral bleaching

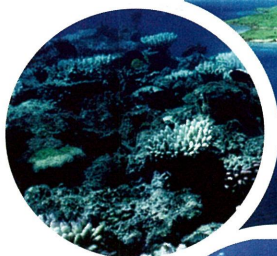
What is coral bleaching?

Coral reefs are affected by the environment around them and they have very specific requirements for light, oxygen, water temperature, clarity and salinity. Coral bleaching occurs when there is a breakdown of the relationship between corals and their zooxanthellae (*zoo-zan-thel-ee*). Zooxanthellae are microscopic plants that live within coral tissue. Zooxanthellae assist the coral by providing them with food for growth and their normal healthy colour. When corals are stressed, they expel their zooxanthellae. As a result, they may lose their colour and their ability to gain energy is reduced, resulting in their white coral skeleton becoming visible through their clear tissue. This causes the coral to appear bleached white.

What causes coral bleaching events?

The main cause of mass coral bleaching events is elevated summer water temperatures, although other stressors such as high light intensity and low salinity are known to increase the chances of coral bleaching. Summer temperature levels of more than just one degree celsius over the monthly average can cause bleaching in many coral species. A number of human impacts, including coastal run-off causing poor water quality and high levels of pollution may also contribute to coral bleaching.

Bleached corals are not necessarily dead. Some corals are able to regain their zooxanthellae and recover from bleaching if the unfavourable conditions abate.



However, if unfavourable conditions persist, corals may die, with the dead coral skeleton invariably being covered by algae and breaking down into coral rubble.

Become involved in

BLEACHWATCH

Users of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, particularly those that regularly visit a particular coral reef, can help monitor coral bleaching on the Great Barrier Reef by becoming involved in BleachWatch.

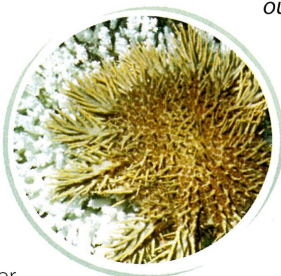
For more information about how you can help, visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au or contact the BleachWatch Coordinator at the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority on (07) 4750 0700 or email bleachwatch@gbrmpa.gov.au.



Crown-of-thorns outbreaks

What is a crown-of-thorns starfish outbreak?

Crown-of-thorns starfish feed on living coral tissue and usually live on coral reefs in low numbers. When there are only a few crown-of-thorns starfish on a reef they will usually feed at night and only on a number of preferred coral species such as fast-growing staghorn and plate corals. This selective feeding usually has little impact on overall coral cover. However, an outbreak of crown-of-thorns starfish can occur when the number of crown-of-thorns starfish on a reef is high enough that they are able to consume the coral tissue faster than the corals can grow. Under outbreak conditions, a reef can be inundated with crown-of-thorns starfish and both the preferred corals and the less favoured corals are eaten.

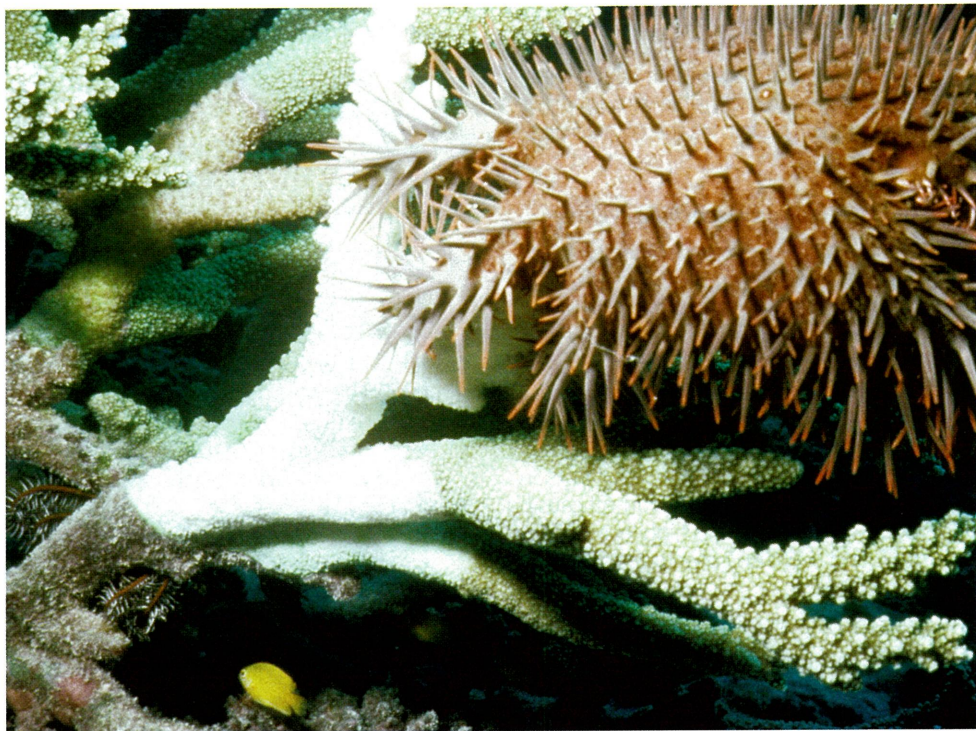


What causes crown-of-thorns starfish outbreaks?

The exact cause of crown-of-thorns starfish outbreaks has not yet been determined, however it is highly likely that degraded water quality caused by run-off from the land and perhaps overfishing play a part.

Managing crown-of-thorns starfish outbreaks

The most important strategy in managing crown-of-thorns starfish outbreaks is to keep the Great Barrier Reef healthy and resilient by protecting biodiversity, promoting sustainable fisheries, and improving water quality. At specific small sites that are of high value to tourism operators, control programmes for crown-of-thorns starfish regularly remove large numbers from the sites.



THE REEF IS CLOSER THAN YOU THINK



SO DO YOUR BIT
TO LOOK AFTER IT



Australian Government

Great Barrier Reef
Marine Park Authority

Water quality

Everything we do on the land, along the shore and in our local rivers, streams and estuaries can affect the Great Barrier Reef.

Good water quality is an important requirement to maintain a healthy and diverse coral reef ecosystem. Excessive amounts of sediments, nutrients and chemical pollutants in the water can harm the Great Barrier Reef and all the living things it supports.

How does pollution get to the Reef?

There are 35 major river catchments that contribute varying loads of pollutants to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Most pollutants are transported to the Reef through river run-off, particularly during flood events.

Reef Water Quality Protection Plan

The Australian and Queensland Governments have made a joint commitment to improve the water quality entering the Reef through the release of the Reef Water Quality Protection Plan. The goal of the Reef Water Quality Protection Plan is to **'halt and reverse the decline in water quality entering the Reef within ten years'** by reducing the load of pollutants entering the Great Barrier Reef and rehabilitating and conserving areas of the catchment with a role in removing water-borne pollutants.

For more information about the Reef Water Quality Protection Plan visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au or contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority on (07) 4750 0700 or email info@gbrmpa.gov.au.

Litter and marine debris

Litter and marine debris can have a range of environmental impacts on marine animals and their environment. It is estimated that 60-80 per cent of all marine debris is plastics, with 20 per cent being sea-sourced, including discarded fishing gear, and 80 per cent from land-based sources. Marine wildlife may be drawn to marine debris out

of curiosity and can become entangled in it, often resulting in strangulation, limb amputation or drowning. Smaller pieces of rubbish like cigarette butts, plastic bags and small pieces of plastic are often swallowed by marine wildlife causing choking, internal blockages and starvation.



It is an offence to litter in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and on the island national parks. Fines for illegally discharging garbage at sea can reach up to \$1.1 million for companies and \$220 000 for individuals.

What you can do

You can help care for your catchment and improve water quality in the Great Barrier Reef by following the simple practices below

- At home, reduce, re-use, recycle and dispose of wastes appropriately
- Pick up litter that you see on the land or in the sea and dispose of it properly
- Reduce the number of plastic bags and packaging you receive when buying goods and make sure you re-use your plastic bags or dispose of them appropriately
- Use leaves, twigs and grass clippings as compost or mulch in gardens
- Put organic wastes such as fruit and vegetables in your compost
- Keep drains and gutters clear and free of chemicals, oil, paint and other products as they can reach the ocean and harm or kill marine life
- Use environmentally friendly (e.g. phosphate-free) cleaning products
- Limit the use of pesticides and fertilisers on your land and only use chemicals on your land in dry weather
- Use garden beds or vegetation strips to capture rainwater on your land
- Wash the car on your lawn, instead of in the driveway or on the road.

Commercial activities in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Commercial fishing

Commercial fishing is the largest extractive activity in the Marine Park, harvesting about 24 000 tonnes of seafood each year. It contributes to the economies of many Queensland coastal communities.



Types of commercial fishing

There are five main types of commercial fishing activities in the Marine Park.

Trawl fisheries

The trawl fishery is Queensland's largest commercial fishery. Trawlers fish in the Marine Park primarily using otter trawl nets which sweep the seabed in inter-reefal areas, and between coral reefs and the mainland coast, to catch prawns, scallops, bugs, squid and other marine life.

Zoning restricts trawling to the General Use (Light Blue) Zone in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Zoning incorporates Queensland Government trawl closures in the Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) Zone. State fisheries management arrangements include limited entry, effort restrictions, spatial and seasonal closures, as well as restrictions on the gear that may be used and the species that may be retained.

Line fisheries

Line fisheries include the tropical coral reef finfish fishery (also called the reef line fishery), the rocky reef finfish fishery and trolling. These fisheries use hook and line to catch fish such as coral trout, emperors, snappers and mackerels.

In relation to line fishing and trolling

- *Line fishing* is allowed in the General Use (Light Blue) Zone and the Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) Zone
 - *Limited line fishing* is allowed in the Conservation Park (Yellow) Zone
 - No more than one dory is to be detached from its primary commercial fishing vessel in the Conservation Park (Yellow) Zone and the Buffer (Olive Green) Zone
 - No dory is to be detached from its primary commercial fishing vessel in a Marine National Park (Green) Zone
- *Trolling* is allowed in the General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) and Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones
- *Trolling for pelagic species* is allowed in the Buffer (Olive Green) Zone.

Under Queensland fisheries legislation there are limits on the types of gear that may be used, quota limits, possession limits and size limits on fish species.

Net fisheries

Netting by commercial fishers occurs in coastal waters and some off-shore waters. The main species targeted are barramundi, king and blue salmon, shark, mullet and small mackerel species.

Netting may occur in the General Use (Light Blue) Zone and Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) Zone. Bait netting may occur in these zones as well as in the Conservation Park (Yellow) Zone.

Trap fisheries

These fisheries use apparatus such as crab pots and dillies to catch blue swimmer crabs, mud crabs and spanner crabs in inshore coastal and offshore waters. Crabbing is the only kind of trapping permitted 'as of right' in the

Research

Research is an important activity in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, as it plays a vital role in providing scientific information to assist with the management and protection of the Great Barrier Reef.

The *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003* provides for a system for managing research in the Marine Park.

Limited Impact Research

Limited impact research can only be undertaken without a permit, in certain circumstances, by researchers from an accredited research institution. Researchers that are not associated with an accredited research institution can only undertake limited impact research with a permit.



The Scientific Research Zone

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003 includes Scientific Research (Orange) Zones to facilitate research around areas of high research activity. For more information about Scientific Research (Orange) Zones see page 12.

Closed or restricted areas

Some areas within the Marine Park are closed or restricted to all uses other than researchers. This allows researchers to study areas with limited interference from human activities. For information on these restricted areas see page 12.

For a list of accredited research institutions go to www.gbrmpa.gov.au or for more information about research in the Marine Park contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority on (07) 4750 0700 or email research@gbrmpa.gov.au.



An introduction to using our Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Permits for specific activities

Marine Park permits are an important tool to help manage the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. *The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003* provides that permits are required to carry out certain activities. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority operates a joint Marine Park permit system with the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service to ensure consistency between the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and State Marine Park permits.

On island national parks, commercial activity permits are also an important tool in managing land use and protection. For more information contact the Environmental Protection Agency's Ecoaccess Customer Service Unit. Phone 1300 368 326 or email eco.access@epa.qld.gov.au or visit www.epa.qld.gov.au.

Who needs a Marine Park permit?

Marine Park permits are required for most commercial or high impact activities including:

- Tourist operations
- Scientific research programmes
- Educational programmes
- Installing and operating structures, such as jetties, marinas and pontoons
- Works such as repairs to structures, dredging or spoil disposal
- Anchoring or mooring for an extended period.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003 identifies those activities that require permits in specific zones. Most low impact recreational activities in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park do not require a permit.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A MARINE PARK PERMIT

To apply for a Marine Park permit you must complete a **Permit Application Form**, which is available from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority or the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service.

For more information about Marine Park permits visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au.





Special Management Areas provide a responsive and flexible approach to implementing appropriate management strategies at various sites in the Marine Park. A Special Management Area may be designated for a number of reasons including:

- Conservation of a particular species or natural resource for example turtle, dugong, bird nesting sites or fish spawning aggregation sites
- Public safety
- To ensure opportunities for appreciation by the public
- Response to an emergency (for example a ship grounding, oil spill or marine pest outbreak).

There are eight main types of Special Management Areas declared in the *Great Barrier Reef Zoning Plan 2003*, six of which are listed below.

Restricted Access – these areas may not be used or entered without written permission. Restricted Access Special Management Areas are designated at the following locations:

- MacLennan Cay Reef (11-070a)
- Moulter Cay Reef (11-130)
- Raine Island Reef (11-243)
- Australian Institute of Marine Science (SR-19-2008)
- One Tree Island Reef (SR-23-2010).

In addition, shore access to many islands may be restricted or restricted seasonally. Please refer to the local Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service Offices for more information.

Public Appreciation – these Special Management Areas restrict spearfishing, commercial aquarium fish, coral, and beachworm harvesting, and aquaculture

from being undertaken.

Public Appreciation

Special Management Areas are designated at the following Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones, as they require detailed site-specific management.

- Yonge Reef (14-138) – lee side (CP-14-4017)
- Lizard Island Reef (14-116b): Mermaid Bay to Pigeon Point (CP-14-4018)
- North Opal Reef (16-025) (CP-16-4029)
- Flynn Reef (16-065) (CP-16-4035)
- Thetford Reef (16-068) (CP-16-4036)
- Fitzroy Island Reef (16-054) (CP-16-4039) - allows aquaculture operations
- Dunk Island Reef (CP-17-4045/MNP-17-1073)
- Bedarra Island Reef (CP-17-4045)
- Orpheus Island Reef south-west (18-049b and c) (CP-18-4053)
- Davies Reef (18-096) (CP-18-4056)
- Cape Upstart (CP-19-4064) western side only
- All of the following areas of the Conservation Park (Yellow) Zone within the Whitsundays:
 - Hayman and Hook Islands (CP-20-4075)
 - Saba Bay, Hook Island (CP-20-4076)
 - Double Cone Reef (CP-20-4077)
 - Molle Islands (CP-20-4080)
 - Whitsunday and Hamilton Islands (CP-20-4081)
 - Shute Island (CP-20-4083)
 - Long Island (CP-20-4084 and CP-20-4085)
 - Lindeman, Pentecost, Cole Island, except that part of the zone adjacent to Shaw Island (CP-20-4086).
- Brampton Island - West (CP-20-4091)
- Brampton Island - East (CP-20-4091)

- North Keppel Island - Considine Bay (CP-23-4101)
- Great Keppel Island - western side (CP-23-4102)
- Heron Reef (CP-23-4104)
- Wistari Reef (CP-23-4106).

Seasonal Closure (Offshore Ribbon Reefs)

– The Ribbon Reefs and adjacent areas are unique, as they are located at a particular part of the continental shelf, which drops sharply away from the reef edge. These important areas of reef support diverse species, including large pelagic fish such as marlin. Special Management Areas designated in these areas provide additional protection to the Ribbon Reefs and adjacent habitats. **These Special Management Areas prohibit all fishing and detached dories in these areas from 1 January to 31 August each year.** Locations for Seasonal Closure (Offshore Ribbon Reefs) Special Management Areas are:

- Area adjacent to Day Reef (14-089) Scientific Research (Orange) Zone (SR-14-2001)
 - Area adjacent to Ribbon No. 10 Reef (14-146) Marine National Park (Green) Zone (MNP-14-1030)
 - Area adjacent to Ribbon No. 7 Reef (15-026), Ribbon No. 6 Reef (15-032)
- Preservation (Pink) Zone (P-15-12) and unnamed reef (15-034) Marine National Park (Green) Zone
- Ribbon No. 5 Reef Patches (15-042) Buffer (Olive Green) Zone (B-15-3007)



- Ribbon No. 2 and 3 Reefs and inter-reefal areas Buffer (Olive Green) Zone (B-15-3008).

No Dories Detached (Offshore Ribbon Reefs)

– For the reasons discussed above, no dories are allowed to be detached at any time in the following Special Management Area locations:

- Area to the east of Yonge Reef (14-138) and no name Reef (14-139)
- Area around the No. 10 Patches (No. 3) (14-153a) and No. 10 Patches (No. 4) (14-153b).

Species Conservation (Dugong Protection)

– these Special Management Areas reflect the requirements of Dugong Protection Areas under Queensland fisheries legislation to the extent

to which those areas are located within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and are designated for species conservation. For more information about these areas, see the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983*.

Princess Charlotte Bay – this Special Management Area has been designated to protect dugong within Princess Charlotte Bay in the Far Northern Management Area of the Marine Park. The Special Management Area requires commercial net fishers to obtain a permit to operate within Princess Charlotte Bay.

Please refer to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003 and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983 for additional Special Management Areas and special management provisions.

Indigenous cultural values and the Great Barrier Reef



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have been part of the unique living maritime culture of the Great Barrier Reef for many thousands of years. There are currently more than 70 Traditional Owner groups of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people with connections to sea country between Bundaberg and the eastern Torres Strait islands.

Their traditional customs and spiritual lore continue to be practiced in the use of their sea country areas and natural resources in the Great Barrier Reef.

Under their customs and traditions, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people use natural resources for many different purposes and the value of those resources is immeasurable. Traditions and customs like hunting and collecting are of high cultural importance whilst the social sharing of food during special events is also significant.



Indigenous hunting, fishing and collecting in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Dugong, turtle, fish and shellfish are a significant part of the diet of many Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people. In some Indigenous communities, people need to fish or hunt regularly to provide food for their families. Indigenous fisheries generally target species including estuarine and reef fish, crabs, sharks, rays and shellfish. Hunting of some species is also important for certain ceremonies.

Traditional use of marine resources

'Traditional use of marine resources' is defined in the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003* as *'the undertaking of activities in accordance with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom or tradition, for the purposes of satisfying personal, domestic or communal needs.'*

Government agencies are actively working with Traditional Owners, Indigenous peoples, other relevant groups and marine industries to ensure that traditional use of marine resources is managed at sustainable levels.

What is a Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement?

A Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement is an agreement that describes how Traditional Owners will undertake the traditional use of marine resources. These Agreements and associated implementation arrangements are management tools that form the basis for collaborative working arrangements between marine management agencies and Traditional Owner groups (and their representatives).

How can you help manage traditional marine resources activities?

We encourage everyone to learn more about the tradition, culture and heritage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and to respect the values and many special cultural and heritage sites of Traditional Owners throughout the Great Barrier Reef.



Enforcement and compliance

Surveillance in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

The Australian and Queensland Governments have a strong commitment to ensuring compliance throughout the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and to protect the Marine Park from illegal activities. Without adequate compliance the management of the Marine Park would not be successful. Coordinated vessel and aircraft patrols operate in the Marine Park on a regular basis and include strategic alliances between:

- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
- Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
- Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol
- Queensland Water Police
- Coastwatch
- Customs National Marine Unit
- Australian Federal Police
- Australian Maritime Safety Authority.

Enhanced enforcement for zoning

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's Enhanced Enforcement Programme has led to an increase in detecting and prosecuting Great Barrier Reef Marine Park offences in recent years. The boundaries of all zones have been simplified and described using GPS coordinates so that users can more easily identify boundaries, and enforcement staff can more clearly identify infringements. Coordination between enforcement agencies, as well as new technology, also means more effective enforcement activities in the Marine Park.



TO REPORT URGENT MATTERS

contact:
**Day-to-Day Management
 Coordination Unit**
 ph: (07) 4726 0510
 24hr: (07) 3830 8246

Queensland Parks & Wildlife Service

Cairns	(07) 4046 6677
Townsville	(07) 4722 5243
Airlie Beach	(07) 4946 7022
Mackay	(07) 4944 7800
Roslyn Bay	(07) 4933 6595
Gladstone	(07) 4971 6515

Compliance

Education and community involvement is an important part of the strategy to encourage compliance within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The local community and those who use the Great Barrier Reef for both commercial and recreational purposes play an important role in the effective compliance, surveillance and enforcement of the Marine Park. Members of the public are encouraged to report any incidents they witness in the Great Barrier Reef. An Incident Report Form has been developed for this purpose and is available from the Day-to-Day Management Coordination Unit, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service district offices, as well as on the web at www.gbrmpa.gov.au.

Tourism operators can report what they see and become a part of the 'Eyes and Ears' programme. To become involved contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority for an "Eyes and Ears" Incident Reporting Kit.

For further information about Incident Reporting, see page 63.

The importance of community involvement

All Australians own the Great Barrier Reef and benefit from its natural and cultural significance. Community involvement and public input are important parts of managing the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Apart from regular community consultation activities, community members are encouraged to have their say or be represented through groups such as Reef Advisory Committees and Local Marine Advisory Committees.

Local Marine Advisory Committees

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority is advised on local management issues by community-based committees called Local Marine Advisory Committees (LMACs). There are currently eleven Local Marine Advisory Committees located at regional centres along the Queensland Coast.

The Committees were created to involve the community in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and help the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority keep in touch with local marine issues.

They also play an educational role by increasing public awareness about impacts on the Great Barrier Reef. Local Marine Advisory Committees benefit local communities by providing an important link for matters relating to the Great Barrier Reef and other marine issues.

Local Marine Advisory Committee groups are located in the following Queensland regions:

- Cape York
- Cairns
- Hinchinbrook
- Whitsunday
- Capricorn Coast
- Burnett
- Port Douglas
- Mission Beach
- Townsville
- Mackay
- Gladstone

For details of your nearest Local Marine Advisory Committee visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au or phone (07) 4750 0700.

Community Partnerships Group

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority has established offices in regional communities along the Great Barrier Reef.

The offices are developing better linkages with, and greater understanding of, Great Barrier Reef coastal communities. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority has liaison staff based in Cairns, Townsville, Mackay and Rockhampton. Their role is to engage communities throughout the area from Cape York to Bundaberg. The four offices cover the following regions:

- Cape York to Cooktown
- Daintree to Tully
- Tully to Cape Upstart
- Cape Upstart to St Lawrence
- Stanage Bay to Bundaberg.

They can be contacted by telephone or email:

Cape York and Far Northern Regions

Phone: (07) 4751 7132

Email: cape.york.region@gbrmpa.gov.au
far.northern.region@gbrmpa.gov.au

Northern Region

Phone: (07) 4750 0738 Email: northern.region@gbrmpa.gov.au

Central Region

Phone: (07) 4951 3454

Email: central.region@gbrmpa.gov.au

Southern Region

Phone: (07) 4921 4055

Email: southern.region@gbrmpa.gov.au

Reef Guardian Schools

The Reef Guardian Schools programme is an education initiative of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. It aims to develop partnerships between students and their communities to work towards a sustainable future for their environment and our Great Barrier Reef.

Over 100 Queensland schools are involved in the programme and they work with their local communities, businesses and councils to raise awareness on

environmental issues in their local areas with the aim of initiating behavioural change.

Students involved in the programme work on various environmental projects throughout the year to improve their school and community.

These include revegetating wetlands, conserving energy, recycling and conducting beach clean-ups. Students are also encouraged to learn from each other through school visits/mentoring programmes and attendance at a regional Future Leaders Eco Challenge run by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Authority in partnership with local councils.

For more information or to become involved in the Reef Guardian Schools programme phone the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority on (07) 4750 0700.



**reef
guardian
council**



*Our Community
Our Reef
Our Future*

**reef
guardian
council**

PO Box 1379
Townsville QLD 4810
Ph: (07) 4750 0700
Fax: (07) 4772 6093
Email: reef.councils@gbmpa.gov.au
Web: www.gbmpa.gov.au

An initiative of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority



Australian Government
Great Barrier Reef
Marine Park Authority

An introduction to using our Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Visiting Torres Strait?



Don't let pests hitch a ride!

The islands of Torres Strait are stepping stones between the Australian mainland and countries to our north. This makes Torres Strait highly vulnerable to incursions of exotic pests, weeds and diseases.

By monitoring movements in Torres Strait, and from Torres Strait to the mainland, Quarantine is able to control the spread of many pests, weeds and diseases from island to island and from the islands to the mainland. If you're travelling to Torres Strait by boat, take time to familiarise yourself with the quarantine rules that will affect your visit.

Reporting requirements

Arrange Quarantine clearance of your vessel before landfall on mainland. This rule applies to all domestic vessels longer than seven metres that are returning to mainland Australia from any of the Torres Strait islands.

- You can arrange for Quarantine to pre-clear your vessel at Thursday Island (TI) before you leave for the mainland, by contacting the Quarantine office on TI.
- Or you can ask Quarantine to clear your vessel at a mainland port, by reporting to Quarantine at least 12 to 48 hours before you reach the port.

Movement of Restricted Material
If you're moving from the Torres Strait Protected Zone into the Special Quarantine Zone, or from either zone to the mainland, don't carry restricted items ashore (see map).

These regulations apply to all domestic vessels, regardless of origin or size. Restricted items include fruit and vegetables, plants, plant products, meat, animals, and animal products (check with Quarantine for a full list). Quarantine suggests you secure any restricted items below deck as ship stores, to avoid them becoming hosts for exotic pests.

For more information about vessels in the Torres Strait, email naqsops@aqis.gov.au, visit the web at www.aqis.gov.au/tsvessels or check with the nearest Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service office:

Bamaga: (07) 4069 3142

Cairns: (07) 4030 7800

Darwin: (08) 8920 7000

Gove: (08) 8987 1136

Mackay: (07) 4955 9600

Thursday Island: (07) 4069 1185

Townsville: (07) 4789 7888

Weipa: (07) 4069 7380



Australian Government
Australian Customs Service



Help Customs protect the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Customs plays a vital role in protecting Australia's borders from the entry of illegal and harmful goods and unauthorised people.

It also works to protect Australia's tourism, recreation and commercial fishing industries and the environment.

Whether you are a recreational fisherman, tourism operator, a diver or a tourist, you can help Customs protect from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park from illegal fishing and attempts to smuggle wildlife.

You know the marine park and surrounding areas and you know what

looks or sounds suspicious on land, at sea, or in the air.

What to tell Customs

- The time, date and place of the incident.
- What you saw or heard.
- A description of the people and the transport involved.
- Registration numbers or call signs you saw or heard.

Report suspicious border activity to the Customs Hotline on **1800 06 1800**.

Accessing further information

You can access information about the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's Public Information Unit between 8:30am and 5:00pm, Monday to Friday. Phone (07) 4750 0700 or email info@gbrmpa.gov.au.

For information about the national parks islands of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area, see the Environmental Protection Agency's website at www.epa.qld.gov.au.



Library and Image Collection

You can access thousands of marine resources through the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's library services. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au to find out more!

This library service also incorporates the Image Library where you can access up to 70 000 marine and coastal images. To order, simply contact Library Services on (07) 4750 0707.

An introduction to using our Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Information on the Web

www.reefed.edu.au

People with access to the Internet can enjoy the Great Barrier Reef 'up close' with just a touch of a mouse button. The Reef Ed website is a fun and educational site that provides information about the animals, plants, habitats and features of the Great Barrier Reef through the GBR Explorer. The site also provides valuable learning and teaching resources for students and teachers throughout the world. The site offers access to more than 1 500 images and videos.

www.gbrmpa.gov.au

The corporate website provides information about the management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and the World Heritage Area for commercial and recreational users, researchers, students and other interested persons.

www.reefhq.com.au

Reef HQ is the National Education Centre for the Great Barrier Reef. The Reef HQ website provides a virtual tour of the world's largest living coral reef aquarium and information about this unique north Queensland attraction.

www.epa.qld.gov.au

Under 'Park and Forests' you can find information about the national parks islands and cays of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area, how to obtain camping permits, and the management and zoning of the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park and its in-shore boundaries.

Incident reporting

You can help to protect the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park by reporting incidents, especially:

- Stranded or injured animals
- Marine pollution
- Any illegal activity or suspicious behaviour
- Fish kills
- Sightings of unusual marine life eg large numbers of dugong, fish aggregation sites.

You can remain completely anonymous when reporting illegal activities to any of the numbers below.

Contact details for reporting incidents

A number of agencies participate in the management and protection of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, therefore how to report an incident depends on the type of incident you have witnessed. In some cases, there may be more than one agency to contact. Below is a list of contacts for the most common incidents reported within the Marine Park.

Incident	Contact	Phone Number
POLLUTION		
Oil/diesel/sewage spills	Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre	1800 641 792 (24hr)
	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	(07) 38304919 (quote oil spill)
	Environmental Protection Agency	1300 130 372 (24hr)
MARINE LIFE		
Marine animal strandings and deaths/Fish kills	Queensland Parks & Wildlife Service	1300 130 372 (24hr)
Tagged fish	SUNTAG	1800 077 001 (24hr)
Animals trapped in shark nets	Queensland Department of Primary Industries (Shark Hotline)	1800 806 891
Unusual marine life sightings	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	(07) 4750 0700
Crown-of-thorns starfish outbreaks and coral bleaching	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	www.gbbrmpa.gov.au
Tagged turtles	Queensland Turtle Research or Queensland Parks & Wildlife Service	(07) 3227 7718
INFRINGEMENTS		
Illegal fishing	Queensland Department of Primary Industries (Fishwatch)	1800 017 116 (24hr)
Marine incidents and accidents	Queensland Department of Transport	(07) 3895 1317 (24hr)
Zoning/Plan of Management/Permit	Day-to-Day Management Coordination Unit	(07) 4726 0510 (BH) (07) 3830 8246 (AH)
SAFETY		
Search and Rescue	Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre	1800 641 792 (24hr)
Vessel collisions, groundings	Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre	1800 641 792 (24hr)
	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	(07) 3830 4919 (quote oil spill)

Explanation of terms - Fishing

Line Fishing	Fishing using not more than three hand-held rods or handlines per person with a combined number of not more than six hooks attached to the line(s).
Limited Line Fishing (applies in Conservation Park (yellow) Zones only)	Fishing using not more than one hand-held rod or one hand-line, with no more than one hook attached to that line
Hook	In addition to its ordinary meaning, a hook means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single-shanked double or treble hook • A lure (which is an artificial bait with not more than three hooks attached to it) • An artificial fly • A jig (for taking squid) • A bait jig (a hook or group of hooks consisting of no more than six hooks, each hook being of a size between number 1 and number 12 or their equivalent) • A ganged hook set (consisting of no more than six hooks, each of which is in contact (by the point of one hook being threaded through the eye of another, or joined by a swivel or wire) with at least one of the other hooks in the set, used to attach one piece of bait intended to catch only one fish.
Stowed or secured	Trawl fishing apparatus is stowed or secured if it is rendered inoperative, and: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all nets are out of the water or the fore ends of the nets are drawn up to the booms (b) all otter boards are drawn up to the trawl blocks on the booms or are inboard the vessel (c) all lazy lines are through the blocks (d) the cod ends are open. other fishing apparatus is stowed or secured if the fishing apparatus is rendered inoperative, including that the apparatus is in board the boat and otherwise completely out of the water.
Bait netting (recreational)	Use of a net (cast, scoop or seine) of dimension and mesh size as prescribed by relevant Queensland fisheries legislation for recreational use.
Bait netting (commercial)	Use of a net of dimension and mesh size as prescribed by relevant Queensland fisheries legislation (see the <i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983</i>).
Netting	Use of a net by licenced commercial fisher, of the number, dimensions and mesh size as prescribed by relevant Queensland fisheries legislation (see the <i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983</i>).
Crabbing (trapping)	Using apparatus such as crab pots, collapsible traps, dillies or inverted dillies of the number and dimensions described in Queensland fisheries legislation.
Limited crabbing (trapping)	Limited to four (4) catch apparatus per person e.g. crabs pots, dillies or inverted dillies.
Trolling	Fishing by means of a line or lines trailed behind a vessel that is underway (underway means a vessel under way, propelled through the water in a forward direction (whether by engine, sail or human power) and is not adrift) using not more than three lines per person and up to six hooks combined total per person.
Pelagic species (for trolling in Buffer Zones only)	Pelagic species are trevallies, scads, queenfish, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, black hingfish or cobia, barracudas, sailfishes, marlins, swordfish, mackerels, tunas, bonitos, wahoo, small toothed jobfish and green jobfish.
Limited spearfishing	Means fishing with a spear or speargun not using a powerhead, or a firearm, or a light, or underwater breathing apparatus other than a snorkel.
Limited collecting	The taking of shells, fish, crustaceans or other invertebrates, other than corals of the Classes Anthozoa and Hydrozoa, by hand or hand-held implement and subject to any limitations prescribed in the <i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulation 1983</i> . Generally not more than 5 of any one species can be taken except when collecting bait or oysters for immediate consumption.
Dive-based or harvest fisheries	Fisheries such as the marine aquarium fish and coral collection fisheries that take a variety of fish, soft and hard corals and other invertebrates. They also include species-specific fisheries such as commercial sea cucumber, tropical rock lobster and trochus. Species must be taken in accordance with Queensland fisheries legislation and the <i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983</i> . Harvest fisheries also include some bait collection fisheries such as the beach worm fishery.

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service



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