THE GREAT BARRIER REEF, ITS FUTURE impacts of climate change, declining water quality and coastal development are dominant threats to the Reef's future.

The diversity of life throughout the Great Barrier Reef is internationally-recognised as being of outstanding universal value, and has helped earn the area World Heritage status.

AND YOU

This natural wonder houses the largest coral reef ecosystem on Earth with a stunning array of habitats including coral cays, continental islands, mangrove forests, estuaries, seagrass meadows, sponge gardens and deep oceanic waters.

Almost the entire Great Barrier Reef ecosystem is included within two marine parks. The Australian Government's Great Barrier Reef Marine Park extends over 2300 kilometres and covers 344,400km². This Marine Park is complemented by the Queensland Government's Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park in adjacent Queensland waters.

Both provide the balance between protecting the Reef's ecosystems while supporting a wide range of ecologicallysustainable uses.

The Australian and Queensland governments are committed to the long-term health of the Reef and know its future depends on the actions we take now. Pressures such as the

WILL YOU NEED A PERMIT? Most recreational visitors to the marine parks will not need

a permit. The types of activities that require permits include installing structures and works such as moorings, using specific craft such as a hovercraft, most commercial activities such as tourist operations and some types of research. Permits are issued jointly by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (the Authority) and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), part of the Department of Environment and Science (DES). For more information, contact the Authority via assessments@gbrmpa.gov.au or visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au.

We all have a responsibility to protect the Reef for future

generations. As a user of the marine parks, your role is even

more important. While numerous steps are underway to

mitigate the threats and build resilience, you can do your bit

by using this map to understand the zoning rules and what's

allowed, by adopting Responsible Reef and Island Practices

when in the marine parks, and by reducing your carbon

footprint to support global action on climate change.

MARINE PARK ZONING EXPLAINED

Marine Park zoning is an important component in managing marine areas. It is a key strategy for improving the Great Barrier Reef's health and resilience and has been developed in a way widely considered to be best practice. A healthy and productive Reef provides substantial benefits to local communities and the wider economy.

Zoning Plans are key pieces of legislation Reef users need to adhere to. The Australian Government's Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003 and the Queensland Government's Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan 2004 define what activities can occur in which locations. The zoning plans provide for a range of ecologically sustainable recreational, commercial and research opportunities and for the continuation of traditional activities.

Each zone has different rules for what activities are allowed, what's prohibited and what requires a permit. Zones may also place restrictions on how some activities are conducted. Make sure you also check Special Management Areas on each map (see below), as they can change what's allowed in each zone. To safeguard the future health of the Reef, non-compliance with zoning rules is taken seriously and penalties apply.

Rules for commercial fishing can differ to recreational fishing. Commercial fishers should consult the zoning plans for more information.

GENERAL USE (LIGHT BLUE) ZONE

Here is an overview of the zones:

The Light Blue Zone provides opportunities for reasonable use, while still allowing for the conservation of these areas

HABITAT PROTECTION (DARK BLUE) ZONE

Dark Blue Zones protect sensitive habitats by ensuring the are generally free from potentially damaging activities. Trawling is not permitted in Dark Blue Zones.

CONSERVATION PARK (YELLOW) ZONE

Yellow Zones allow for increased protection and conservation of areas while allowing for limited extractive use. Fishing is limited to one line and one hook per person, and trolling with a maximum of three lines per person and a total of six hooks is permitted (see fishing definitions)

BUFFER (OLIVE GREEN) ZONE

In Olive Green Zones, trolling for pelagic fish species is the only form of extractive activity allowed. Examples of pelagic species are marlin, trevally, mackerel, tuna, wahoo and cobia.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (ORANGE) ZONE

Orange Zones allow for scientific research in areas undisturbed by extractive activities. One type of Orange Zone is shown on the maps as green with an orange outline. While public access is allowed, a permit or accreditation is required to conduct research in this type of Orange Zone. The second type of Orange Zone, shown as solid orange on the maps, is a Restricted Access Area and public access is not allowed. There are presently two of these Orange Zones, one adjacent to the Australian Institute of Marine Science near Townsville (Map 7) and the other at One Tree Island Research Station in the Capricorn Bunker Group (Map 18).

MARINE NATIONAL PARK (GREEN) ZONE

Green Zones are 'no-take' areas where extractive activities such as fishing or collecting are prohibited. Anyone can enter a Green Zone for low impact activities such as boating, swimming, snorkelling and sailing. Travelling through a Green Zone with fish on board is allowed, provided the fish were caught outside the Green Zone and your fishing gear is appropriately stowed or secured (see fishing definitions).

PRESERVATION (PINK) ZONE

Pink Zones are the most restrictive type of zone and are strictly 'no-go' areas. You cannot enter a Pink Zone without a permit and all extractive activities are strictly prohibited. Research may only occur in a Pink Zone with a permit.

COMMONWEALTH ISLANDS ZONE (CREAM ON MAP)

There are 70 Commonwealth islands that together form the Commonwealth Islands Zone. They are the only land component of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The Zone includes intertidal areas and extends down to the mean low water mark on these Commonwealth islands.

ESTUARINE CONSERVATION ZONE (BROWN ON MAP)

The Estuarine Conservation Zone provides for the protection of estuarine areas of Queensland's Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park in a natural state while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy the relatively undisturbed nature of those areas, maintain fisheries production and use, and provide for traditional fishing, hunting and gathering. Line fishing and crabbing are allowed in this zone.

EXTRA PROTECTION: SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

Special Management Areas manage access or use of a specific area and are an additional layer of protection on top of zoning. There are different types of Special Management Areas across the marine parks and these are shown on the relevant zoning maps. Detailed boundary descriptions for the Special Management Areas are found in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 2019. You are strongly encouraged to get to know any Special Management Area requirements that apply to the area you are visiting. These Special Management Areas apply to this map:

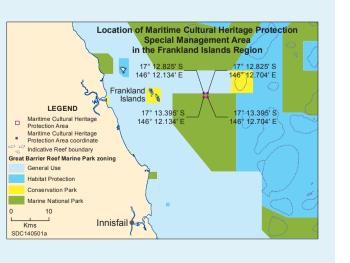
- **Public Appreciation Area:** These areas are designated over some Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones. Spearfishing is prohibited in Public Appreciation Areas. Harvest fisheries, such as commercial aquarium fish collecting, coral harvesting, beachworm harvesting and aquaculture operations, are also prohibited.
- __ _ Species Conservation (Dugong Protection) Area: Designated over significant dugong habitat, these areas complement Queensland Fisheries legislation. Commercial netting is restricted or prohibited in these areas. Contact Fisheries Queensland on 13 25 23 for more information about netting restrictions in Dugong Protection Areas.

Maritime Cultural Heritage Protection Area: A nationally-significant RAAF WWII aircraft wreck is

protected in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park near the Frankland Islands. A one-kilometre-square special management area covering the main Catalina wreck and outlying artefacts is located 12 kilometres east of the Frankland Island Group south of Cairns in a Marine National Park (Green) Zone. The

coordinates are noted on the map (right).

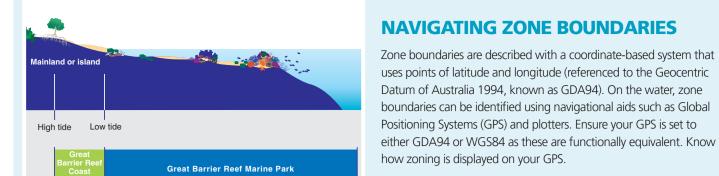
Boaters can transit through the special management area, but generally cannot stop unless in an emergency and cannot conduct any fishing activity or anchor. Apply for a permit from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority to SDC140501a conduct further activities, including monitoring.



THE CAIRNS AREA AND HINCHINBROOK PLANS OF MANAGEMENT

The Cairns Area Plan of Management and the Hinchinbrook Plan of Management cover some areas of this map. These separate planning areas are marked by a thick unbroken purple line on the zoning map. Rules relating to motorised water sports, anchoring, mooring and vessel/aircraft restrictions are in place to protect vulnerable locations and species. Motorised water sports are prohibited around most islands and reefs. Between Cardwell and the north of Hinchinbrook Island, vessel traffic should be restricted to the transit lanes. Further rules apply. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au for more information.

MARINE PARK BOUNDARIES



The Australian Government's Great Barrier Reef Marine Park extends seaward from the low water mark. The Oueensland Government's Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park lies adjacent and generally extends landward to the high water mark or extent of the tide. Most rivers, creeks, intertidal areas and estuaries are considered to be Queensland waters, as are internal waters like Hinchinbrook Channel. For a description of where this Marine Park boundary is located, particularly in areas such as river and creek crossings, see Schedule 2 of the Marine Parks (Declaration) Regulation 2006 available from

The two marine parks generally have complementary zoning This means activities that can occur in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Commonwealth) are also allowed in the adjacent Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park (Queensland). Some Great Schedule 1 of the Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park zones extend into estuaries or mangrove forests — these are shown on the zoning maps.

Find detailed zoning rules for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

RECREATIONAL FISHING GUIDE

Note: Special Management Area (SMA) rules also apply to fishing. This guide must be read in conjunction with Special Management Area information provided on these maps, as SMA requirements can change what's allowed in each zone.

at www.gbrmpa.gov.au, or the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine

boundaries can be identified using navigational aids such as Global

A number of products are available to help you determine zone

boundaries. This map marks key coordinates for the Green and

number of formats on the Authority's website.

possible for ease of navigation.

Pink Zones. You can download all zone boundary coordinates in a

Even without a GPS, you can still determine your position relative to

most coastal zone boundaries. Green Zones close to the coast are

mostly simple shapes and boundaries can usually be lined up with

recognisable coastal features such as headlands. Zone boundaries

have also been oriented north, south, east and west as much as

You need to be aware that the coast is a natural feature which may

change due to climatic influences and other natural factors. The primary reference for zone boundaries is the legislation. Schedule 1

of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003 describes

Plan 2004 describes zone boundaries for the Great Barrier Reef Coast

Marine Park. Please note that the coordinates do not change, even

if coastal features near them – such as sand spits or river mouths –

(The taking of an animal or plant by hand or hand-held implement that is

coral) can be taken in General Use (Light Blue), Habitat

Protection (Dark Blue), Conservation Park (Yellow) and

(Limited spearfishing means fishing with a spear or speargun not using a

powerhead, a firearm, a light or underwater breathing apparatus other

✓ In General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue)

✓ In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones that are **not** declared

X Prohibited in Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones declared

Public Appreciation Special Management Areas

Public Appreciation Special Management Areas

Estuarine Conservation Zones, except when collecting bait

✓ Generally no more than five of any one species (except)

not motorised or pneumatically or hydraulically operated)

or oysters for immediate use or consumption

X The collection of coral (alive or dead) is strictly

prohibited throughout the marine parks

and Estuarine Conservation Zones

X Prohibited in all other zones

X All collecting prohibited in all other zones

zone boundaries for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

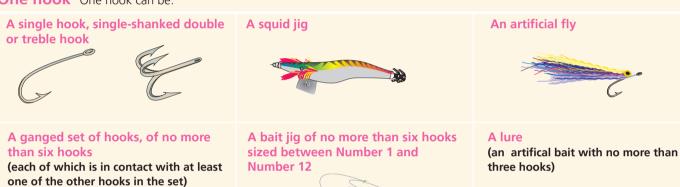
Park at www.des.qld.gov.au.

FISHING DEFINITIONS

www.legislation.qld.gov.au.

Trolling Trolling is line fishing that occurs behind a vessel that is underway. A vessel is considered underway only if it is being propelled through the water in a forward direction (whether by engine, sail or human power) and the vessel is not adrift. Line fishing A maximum of three hand-held rods or handlines and six hooks per person is allowed when line fishing in the General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) and Estuarine Conservation Zones. In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones, all fishing – other than trolling – is restricted to limited line fishing, which means using a **maximum of one hand-held line or rod** per person with a maximum of one hook.

One hook One hook can be:



Stowed or secured

Gear that is used for fishing must be stowed or secured while in a zone where the use of the equipment is not permitted. For example, you can travel through the Marine National Park (Green) Zone with fishing gear on board provided that all fishing lines are stowed or secured – that is – any line or hand-held rod is rendered inoperative and stowed or secured inboard the boat and

If a vessel is navigating through a zone where the use of trawl equipment is prohibited, equipment must be stowed or secured in accordance with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 2019. **Commercial fishers should consult the zoning plans** or contact the Authority or QPWS for more information.

RECREATIONAL FISHING, SPEARFISHING, CRABBING, BAIT NETTING AND COLLECTING

(Maximum three lines with a combined total of six hooks per person. Trolling must occur behind a vessel that is underway) ✓ In General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue)

- and Estuarine Conservation Zones ✓ In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones – Limited line fishing
- (one line, one hook see diagrams above) ✓ In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones – trolling with
- maximum three lines and combined total of six hooks ✓ In Buffer (Olive Green) Zone trolling for pelagic fish species is the **only form of fishing allowed**. Seasonal closures

apply in the Ribbon Reefs Buffer Zone X Prohibited in all other zones

Bait netting

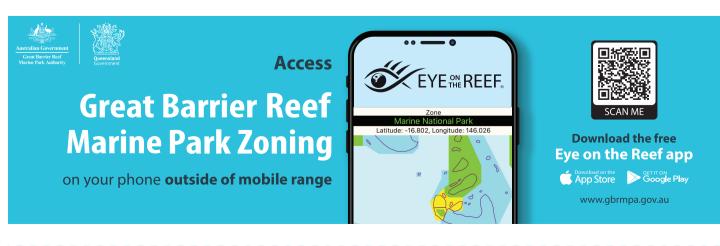
✓ In General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue), Conservation Park (Yellow) and Estuarine Conservation Zones X Prohibited in all other zones

(Maximum of four pots, dillies, collapsible traps per person)

✓ In General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue), Conservation Park (Yellow) and Estuarine Conservation Zones

X Prohibited in all other zones

In all zones where fishing is allowed, Queensland Fisheries legislation (e.g. size and bag limits, gear restrictions, protected species, closed seasons) also applies. Contact Fisheries Queensland for more detail. See the contact section on this map or visit your local Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol office.





When anchoring or mooring, it's important to protect fragile habitats and avoid anchoring on coral – look for sand instead (see the Responsible Reef and Island Practices section on this map). In some high-use areas, public moorings are available. These blue beehive-shaped buoys are used on a first-come first-served basis – no booking is needed, but time limits apply. Designed to suit different-sized vessels, the colour-coded band and information on the buoy and the pick-up line helps you prevent misuse of public moorings. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au. Orpheus Island and Yanks Jetty, Orpheus Island. Visit No-anchoring areas are in-place in some high-use locations to www.gbrmpa.gov.au for mooring and no-anchoring area



protection markers, which are white pyramid-shaped buoys with blue marine parks labels. Do not tie up to, or use reef protection markers as a mooring. Penalties apply. While no-anchoring areas are generally permanent, temporary

no-anchoring areas may be located where damage such as coral bleaching has occurred. Please observe no-anchoring areas wherever they are placed. In the Innisfail-Hinchinbrook area, noanchoring areas are located at Normanby Island; Russell Island; determine if it will be suitable for your vessel. Penalties and rules the Brook Islands; The Haven, Hinchinbrook Island; Pioneer Bay, further protect fragile coral. Generally they are marked with reef locations.

All six species of turtle and the dugong are threatened and

under pressure. Speeding boats can kill or injure turtles and

dugong and displace them from preferred feeding areas.

• Slow down and keep a look out when travelling over shallow

• Do not intentionally bring a boat between members of a herd

of dugong, separate a dugong and her calf, or restrict their

Stay well clear of nesting turtles and hatchlings and limit the

use of light around nesting and hatching areas, including

• Crab pots with wide entrances can trap turtles. Contact

Fisheries Queensland for information about responsible

Islands and cays within the Great Barrier Reef support breeding

dozens of island-based bird species. Many of these populations

important feeding and resting area for migrating international

seabirds and shorebirds. Even slight disturbances to breeding

Stay well clear of nesting and roosting birds and never try to

Closures are in place at some islands to protect coastal birds.

www.des.qld.gov.au for closures. Check for regulatory

touch them, their chicks or eggs, or scare them off their nests

Land and launch boats away from seabirds or shorebirds

seabird populations, several resident shorebird species and

are under pressure. The World Heritage Area is also an

birds can stop them from successfully raising chicks.

Refer to the 'Find a park or forest' section at

signage on islands before landing.

TURTLES AND DUGONG

reefs and seagrass meadows

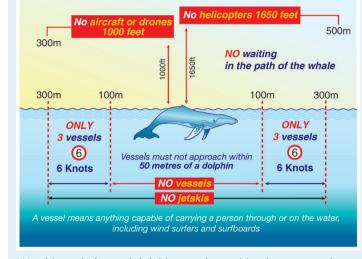
when anchored offshore

path of travel

HOW TO BEHAVE AROUND MARINE ANIMALS

The Great Barrier Reef is a refuge for many marine animals of conservation concern. For a number of species, the Reef is vital for their survival and recovery. You can help protect these species by following these Responsible Reef and Island Practices. To report sick, injured or stranded marine animals phone DES Hotline 1300 130 372.

WHALES AND DOLPHINS



Watching whales and dolphins can be exciting but approach distances must be respected both for the animals' safety and your own.

particularly May to September Slow down to minimise the risk of collision and do not

Be alert and watch out for whales and dolphins at all times,

- intentionally bring a boat between a pod of whales or dolphins, or restrict their path of travel Let the whale or dolphin control the encounter — never tr
- to round up or herd, or try to get dolphins to bowride Avoid disturbing mothers and their calves and do not approach closer than 300 metres to a whale calf or 150 metres to a dolphin calf.

VISITING ISLANDS AND COASTS

The Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area includes around 1050 islands, ranging from high continental islands to sandy or coral cays. Some periodically change shape and size and many of these islands are national parks. These islands and their beaches, along with many mainland coastal areas, are places where birds roost and nest and where marine turtles lay their eggs. Many islands are available for you to explore responsibly, whether camping or walking. QPWS manages all national park islands, from highly-visited inshore islands to remote coral cays of the outer Reef. Contact QPWS for more information.

THE INNISFAIL AREA

Six national parks — Frankland Group, Barnard Island Group, Family Islands, Goold Island, Hinchinbrook Island and Orpheus Island — and two Commonwealth islands (Russell and Kent) provide a range of recreational opportunities. Camp (permit required) on Russell and High islands (Frankland Group), Stephens parks.

and Kent islands (Barnard Island Group), Dunk, Wheeler and Coombe islands (Family Group), Goold Island, Hinchinbrook Island and Orpheus Island. Take the challenge of the Thorsborne Trail (camping permit required), or explore Dunk Island through the 13-kilometre network of walking tracks. Facilities differ at each location. Contact QPWS for more information

Many islands and coastal areas are important seabird or shorebird nesting and roosting sites, or turtle rookeries. Access to some of these areas may be seasonally or permanently restricted, as below. Other important areas, such as Normanby Island (Frankland Group National Park), may have access restricted from time-to-time, as indicated by signs.

Leave your domestic animals at home as they are not permitted on Commonwealth islands or island national parks and on adjacent beaches and tidal flats. Also, where signs are displayed, domestic animals are not permitted on beaches and tidal flats adjacent to mainland national parks tidal flats adjacent to mainland national

LOCATION	NO ACCESS	VESSEL AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS
Eva Island		1 October to 31 March within 200 metres of island
SOUTH BARNARD ISLANDS		
Stephens Island	1 September to 31 March (restricted beyond designated camping area)	
Sisters Island	1 September to 31 March (includes beach area)	
FAMILY ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK		
Mound (Purtaboi) Island	1 October to 31 March	Six knot speed limit within 100 metres of island (1 October to 31 March)
Pee Rahm Ah Island (Battleship Rock) and Woln-Garin Island		Six knot speed limit within 200 metres of island (1 October to 31 March)
BROOK ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK		
North, Middle and Tween Islands	All year	Six knot speed limit within 200 metres of island
South Island		Six knot speed limit within 200 metres of island (1 October to 31 March)

GOING FISHING OR CAMPING ALONG THE COAST OR ON AN ISLAND? MAKE SURE YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH THIS ZONING MAP AND KNOW THE RULES.

Remember:

• A Marine Park zone continues to the high water mark. For example, fishing, bait netting and collecting are not permitted • Pay particular attention to zoning outside river and creek mouths, from beaches in the Marine National Park (Green) Zone.

- Fishing, spearfishing, and other extractive activities are not permitted in the Marine National Park (Green) Zone, such as those adjacent to Garners Beach and Normanby, Mabel, and in Maria Creek (Kurrimine Beach). • Observe the Marine National Park (Green) Zone boundary
- marker buoys on the reef surrounding Stephens and Sisters islands (near Kurrimine Beach).
- and if fishing is not allowed, stay inside the creek or river. • Spearfishing is not permitted in the Public Appreciation Special Management Area at Dunk and Bedarra Islands (CP-17-4045). South Barnard, Brook, Family, Palm and Hinchinbrook islands • Anchor outside the no-anchoring areas located at Normanby
 - Island; Russell Island; the Brook Islands; Hinchinbrook Island and Orpheus Island.

BE PEST FREE

Our precious Great Barrier Reef World Heritage islands are among the most pest-free islands in the world. They need your help to stay this way. Before you visit, please check that your boat, clothing, footwear and gear are free of soil, seeds, parts of plants, eggs, insects, spiders, lizards, toads, rats and mice.

Be sure to:

• Unpack your camping gear and equipment and check it carefully, as pests can hide here

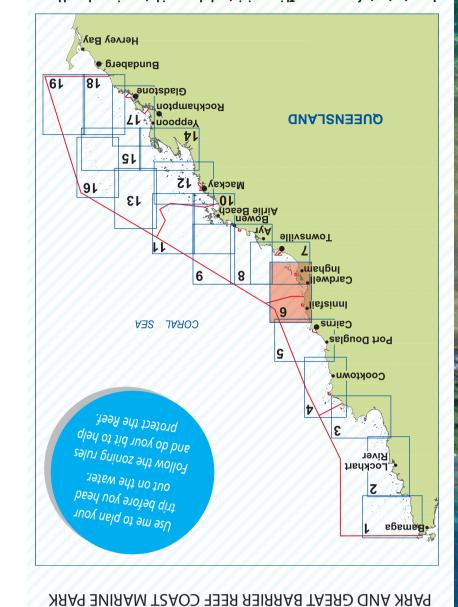
• Clean soil from footwear and gear as invisible killers such as viruses, bacteria and fungi are carried in soil • Check pockets, cuffs, and hook-and-loop fasteners (e.g. Velcro) for seeds. While you're on the islands; remove soil, weeds, seeds and pests from your boat, gear and clothes before moving to a new site.

Wrap seeds and plant material, and place them in your rubbish. Everyone in Queensland has a general biosecurity obligation to minimise the risks posed by their activities. This includes the piosecurity risk of introducing and spreading weeds and pests to island national parks.

and Wildlife Service should be contacted for clarification of any matter. Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority or Queensland Parks and Schedule 1 of the Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan 2004 (Qld) for the Great of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003 (Cth) for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park no legal effect. It is not a substitute for the zone boundary descriptions provided in Schedule 1 langortant note for map users: This map is intended as a guide to zoning only and bas

Marine Park Authority Fig. Great Barrier Reet

Australian Government



YOUR GUIDE TO THE GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE

AAM DNINOS WARINE PARKS



HELP PROTECT THE REEF

The Great Barrier Reef ecosystem is at a crossroads and the actions we take now will determine its long-term future. There are significant challenges ahead for the Reef to remain one of the world's healthiest ecosystems. Pressures such as impacts from climate change and declining water quality will largely dominate the Reef's future health. How the Reef responds will depend on its ability to withstand and adapt to these pressures and the actions we each take.

Before heading out to the marine parks, or to an island, run through the following checklists and refer to the Responsible Reef and Island Practices section on this map for information that will help you protect these special places.

- Plan where you are going and Plan where you are going and know what's allowed
- the Eye on the Reef app
- Know which species are
- to take rubbish home

bag and size limits and any additional regulations ■ Bring a sturdy bag or container ■ Slow down over seagrass

Have a zoning map and cross

check it with your GPS Know any additional Special Management Area or Plan of

BOATING

- Have a bin onboard and take Ensure your motor is well maintained, safety gear packed,

visiting a national park o Commonwealth island Observe best island

Know any anchoring or mooring Know where seasonal closure rules and responsible practices

and all in good working order

meadows and near coral reefs

- conservation concern Stay on marked tracks
 - Bring gas or fuel stove for cooking Bring a sturdy bag or contain to take rubbish home Carry sufficient water

practice guidelines

are in place to protect species (

CAMPING OR WALKING

Leave your domestic animals

REPORTING MARINE PARK AND NATIONAL PARK OFFENCES

Breaches of marine parks and island national parks rules can have serious environmental impacts and can compromise Reef health and resilience. We take non-compliance seriously – patrols run day and night and significant penalties apply for breaking the rules.

REPORT SUSPECTED ILLEGAL ACTIVITY

Web: www.gbrmpa.gov.au/report-an-incident All reports are taken seriously and investigated.

1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

THER IMPORTANT 24-HOUR REPORTING CONTACTS Search and rescue:

1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

Marine animal strandings: DES Hotline 1300 130 372

Vessel collisions or groundings:

Ph: 1800 380 048 (24-hour)

Fisheries offences (size/bag limits, gear offences): 1800 017 116 (Fisheries Queensland)

CONTACTS **GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK**

Ph: (07) 4750 0700

Email: info@gbrmpa.gov.au Web: www.gbrmpa.gov.au

GREAT BARRIER REEF COAST MARINE PARK AND ISLAND NATIONAL PARKS

Department of Environment and Science **Ph:** 13 QGOV (13 74 68) **Email:** info@des.qld.gov.au Web: www.des.qld.gov.au

OTHER CONTACTS **Fisheries Queensland**

Ph: 13 25 23 Web: www.daf.qld.gov.au **Australian Maritime Safety Authority Ph:** (02) 6279 5000 **Web:** www.amsa.gov.au Report tagged fish: 1800 077 001

RESPONSIBLE REEF AND ISLAND PRACTICES ACROSS THE WORLD HERITAGE AREA

Observing zoning rules is one way you can help to look after the Reef. By following Responsible Reef and Island Practices you will also help to maintain the World Heritage Area in good shape into the future. They are common sense and apply regardless of where you visit. To learn about more ways to help the Reef and islands go to www.gbrmpa.gov.au or www.des.qld.gov.au.

ANCHORING AND MOORING

- Dropping an anchor on coral takes Obtain your camping permits from seconds to damage or destroy and many QPWS before visiting the islands. You can book online at
- phoning 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and observe no-anchoring areas - they Camp only in designated campsites and
- always display your campsite tag Where possible, anchor in sand or mud away from corals and other fragile

www.qld.gov.au/camping or by

 Use non ash-producing fuel stoves for marine environments. Suitable areas cooking. Open fires are not permitted

on national park islands.

WHEN VISITING NATIONAL Use your sand anchor and reef pick **PARK ISLANDS**

and tidal lands

Remove aliens such as seeds, insects

or rodents from your camping gear,

clothes and shoes before visiting an

facilities, headlands or other natural

and the conditions that apply. On most

noises or moving suddenly near nesting

Always use toilets where provided.

- Use only as much chain as you need to Fires are prohibited in the island hold the vessel without compromising national parks adjoining intertidal areas
- Keep watch to make sure the anchor is Leave your pets at home. Domestic animals are not permitted on national park islands and all adjoining beaches

years for it to rebuild.

your sounder

Use public moorings where available

often show up as flat and smooth on

appropriately to minimise damage

are there to protect coral

 Return all undersized or unwanted fish to the water carefully and quickly to minimise injury

Do not use pest or non-native fish

Always ensure your boat is well

board knows where it is stowed

seagrass beds and beaches

and www.msq.qld.gov.au

equipment readily available.

DIVING OR SNORKELLING

particular watch your fins

check your gear is secure

Rubbish such as discarded fishing line

with you — there are no bins on

Try to match your activities to the

environment around you and be

Owner culture and their connections to

When at home, recycle what you can

and ensure all other rubbish ends up in

making loud noises.

marine wildlife.

any you find

the bin.

national park islands

RESPECT OTHERS

noise you are making

ponsible and 'reef smart' way.

sea country.

Slow down around shallow coral reefs,

For information on vessel sewage

Take only the fish you need

- Where there are no toilets, walk at for bait. Choose locally caught bait least 100 meters from campsites or products as imported bait can increase watercourses and bury all faecal waste the risk of introducing disease or pest at least 15 centimetres deep Respect the islands. Do not graffiti
- and cultural attractions Check if generators or compressors are maintained. Carry all necessary safety permitted at the site you intend to visit equipment and make sure everyone on
- WHEN WATCHING WILDLIFE If you need to dispose of sewage at sea, Avoid using strong lights, making loud do so well away from reefs and islands.

islands they are not permitted.

seabirds and turtles regulations visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au Allow native animals to find their own food — do not leave food or scraps Refuel on shore wherever possible. Use around your campsite. Feeding wildlife the correct gear and have spill response

BE CROC WISE IN CROC

is prohibited.

• Avoid standing on, leaning on, holding Estuarine crocodiles live mainly in tidal onto, or touching any part of coral — in reaches of rivers, as well as in fresh water sections of lagoons, swamps and Before approaching a reef, practise waterways up to hundreds of kilometres buoyancy control over sand patches and from the sea. They can occur along some

- beaches, around islands and cays and even in offshore areas far from the coast. • Be mindful of all marine life. Do not touch, prod or chase them and avoid Obey crocodile warning signs. They are there for your safety and protection
 - When fishing, always stand a few metres back from the water's edge
 - and never stand on logs or branches overhanging the water

and during the breeding season,

all year, and are prevalent from October

to May. Wear protective clothing. Heed

- or other gear, plastic bags and bottles Never clean fish or discard fish scraps and polystyrene foam are having an near the water's edge or at boat ramps increasingly devastating impact on our Camp at least 2 metres above the high
- water mark and at least 50 metres from Stow your rubbish onboard and collect the water's edge • Be more aware of crocodiles at night Take all rubbish back to the mainland

September to April.

SAFETY WARNINGS

Protect yourself from biting insects and wear insect repellent. Marine stingers (jellyfish) may be present

particularly conscious of the amount of www.marinestingers.com.au. Estuarine crocodiles live in areas covered Learn about and respect Traditional

> For more tips on how to be croc wise in croc country visit www.des.qld.gov.au.

by this marine parks zoning map.

stinger safety advice and visit



















