THE GREAT BARRIER REEF, ITS FUTURE impacts of climate change, declining water quality and coastal **AND YOU**

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.

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

development are dominant threats to the Reef's future.

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.

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.

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. Here is an overview of the zones:

GENERAL USE (LIGHT BLUE) ZONE

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 they 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. The 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).

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ZONE GREEN WITH ORANGE OUTLINE ON MAP)

Scientific Research Zones allow for scientific research in areas undisturbed by extractive activities. This 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.

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. Restricted Access: Entry is prohibited to the Restricted Access Area at One Tree Island Reef unless you have written permission from the Authority and QPWS.

SPECIAL ACTIVITY AREA

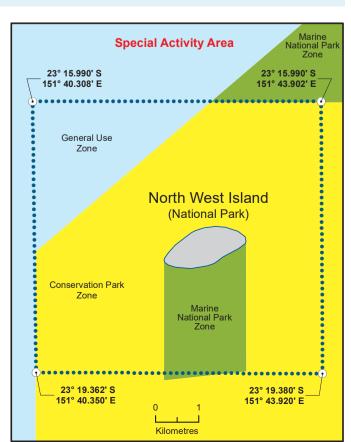
The waters surrounding North West Island have been declared a special activity area to reduce the risk of negative human-shark interactions (see map on right).

In this special activity area, you must not:

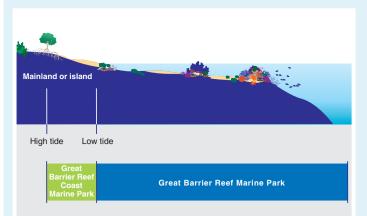
- X Attract sharks by any means or methods to
- have a close interaction
- **X** Process fish product
- X Dump fish scraps
- Clean fish processing equipment.

Penalties may apply if you do any of these activities without prior permission or agreement under the Marine Parks Regulation 2017 (Qld). Go to www.des.qld.gov.au for more information.

To keep yourself and others safe, do your part and be SharkSmart e.g., avoid swimming at dusk and dawn. Visit www.daf.gld.gov. au/sharksmart for more practical tips.



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 www.legislation.qld.gov.au.

The two marine parks generally have complementary zoning. This means activities that can occur in a Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Commonwealth) are also allowed in the adjacent Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park (Queensland). Some Great 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 at www.gbrmpa.gov.au, or the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park at www.des.qld.gov.au.

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.

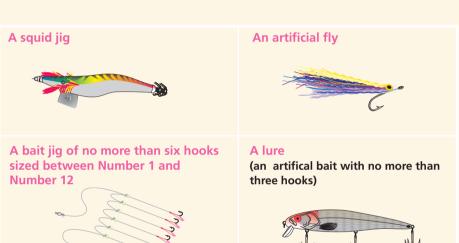
FISHING DEFINITIONS

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:

A single hook, single-shanked double A squid jig or treble hook



A ganged set of hooks, of no more than six hooks (each of which is in contact with at least one of the other hooks in the set)

caracto

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 completely out of the water.

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 Limited collecting

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

X Prohibited in all other zones

Crabbing (trapping)

(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.

PROTECTING REEF HERITAGE

The heritage of the Great Barrier Reef is extensive and internationally significant. The Reef as a whole is an important part of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, with Traditional Owners having a custodial responsibility to preserve their land and Sea Country. It's also the home to many individual artefacts, significant sites and important natural assets – historic ship and plane wrecks, stone fish traps, jetties, mangrove forests, shell middens, lightstations, 3000 coral reefs, shipwreck survivor camps, and island grave sites are a few examples of what lies within the marine parks.

We all have an important role to play in protecting Reef heritage for future generations. Make sure you adopt Responsible Reef Practices (see far right panel) and report what you see via our Eye on the Reef app. See www.gbrmpa.gov.au for more information about Reef heritage.

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).

MARINE NATIONAL PARK (GREEN) ZONE

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 Zones provide 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. Line fishing and crabbing are allowed in this zone.

NAVIGATING ZONE BOUNDARIES

Zone boundaries are described with a coordinate-based system that uses points of latitude and longitude (referenced to the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994, known as GDA94). On the water, zone boundaries can be identified using navigational aids such as Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and plotters. Ensure your GPS is set to either GDA94 or WGS84 as these are functionally equivalent. Know how zoning is displayed on your GPS.

A number of products are available to help you determine zone boundaries. This map marks key coordinates for the Green and Pink Zones. You can download all zone boundary coordinates in a number of formats on the Authority's website.

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 possible for ease of navigation.

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 zone boundaries for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Schedule 1 of the Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning 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 – change or move over time.

(The taking of an animal or plant by hand or hand-held implement that is not motorised or pneumatically or hydraulically operated)

- Generally no more than five of any one species (except coral) can be taken in General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue), Conservation Park (Yellow) and Estuarine Conservation Zones, except when collecting bait or oysters for immediate use or consumption
- X All collecting prohibited in all other zones
- **X** The collection of coral (alive or dead) is strictly prohibited throughout the marine parks Limited spearfishing

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

- and Estuarine Conservation Zones
- ✓ In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones that are **not** declared Public Appreciation Special Management Areas
- **X** Prohibited in Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones declared Public Appreciation Special Management Areas
- **X** Prohibited in all other zones

ANCHORING AND MOORING



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 determine if it will be suitable for your vessel. Penalties and rules no-anchoring areas are located at Wilson Island, Heron Island, prevent misuse of public moorings. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au. No-anchoring areas are in-place in some high-use locations to



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 area shown on this map, Fitzroy Reef, Lady Musgrave Island and Lady Elliot Island and Pancake Creek Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au for mooring and nofurther protect fragile coral. Generally they are marked with reef anchoring 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.

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 DES Hotline 1300 130 372

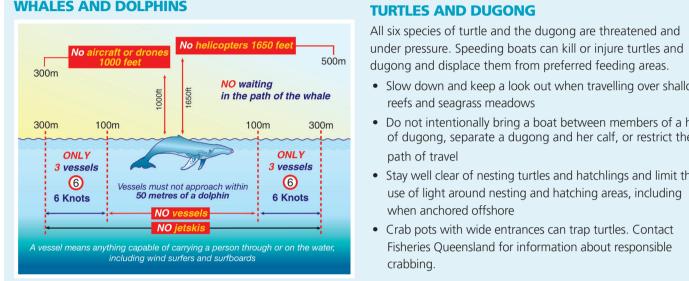
TURTLES AND DUGONG

reefs and seagrass meadows

path of travel

crabbing

when anchored offshore



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

- Be alert and watch out for whales and dolphins at all times, particularly May to September
- Slow down to minimise the risk of collision and do not 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 the 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

ISITING ISLANDS AND COASTS

THE CAPRICORN BUNKER AREA

Capricornia Cays National Park and Capricornia Cays National Park (Scientific) encompasses all but one of the islands in the Capricorn Bunker Group. Fairfax, Hoskyn, One Tree and Wreck islands are part of the National Park (Scientific), and access is prohibited.

Rising a mere few metres above high tide mark, Capricornia Cays National Park – at the southern end of the Great Barrier Reef – comprises eight islands built by coral. Their diversity, exceptional beauty and endangered plants and animals make them internationally significant. The cays are crucial nesting sites for marine turtles and seabirds.

Accessible only by boat, the closest departure points are Gladstone, Bundaberg and Seventeen Seventy.

Visitors to Lady Musgrave Island are advised not to swim or anchor in the island access channel, or vessel loading area. The access channel is marked by green and red buoys and onsite information gives further detail.

Go snorkelling, diving, birdwatching, boating and fishing. Anchor in the sheltered lagoon at Lady Musgrave Island. North West and Lady Musgrave islands have camping areas with facilities, while Mast Head Island's camping area has no facilities. Camping permits must be purchased in advance from QPWS. Visit other islands by day.

Leave your domestic animals at home as they not permitted on Commonwealth islands and island national parks, or 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.

SEASONAL CLOSURES PROTECT VEGETATION AND BREEDING SEABIRDS AND TURTLES							
ISLAND	DAY USE	CAMPING					
North West	Starts Easter Queensland school holidays – 28 January	Maximum group size 6					
Lady Musgrave	All year	Maximum group size 6					
Mast Head	Starts Easter Queensland school holidays – 14 October	Maximum group size 6					
Wilson	All year	Resort-managed camping					
Heron	All year	No camping					
Erskine	Easter – 14 October	No camping					
Broomfield	All year	No camping					
Other Closures							
Tryon	Recovering from significant damage – no access						
Fairfax, Hoskyn, One Tree and Wreck	National Park (Scientific) – no access						

PLEASE NOTE: Generators are not permitted on any of the islands. Dive compressors may be used on North West and Lady Musgrave islands between 9am – 6pm and only in the compressor bunkers. Fuel and oil for boats must be kept in the designated storage areas.

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 biosecurity risk of introducing and spreading weeds and pests to island national parks.

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.

CAMPING

and tidal lands

island

ANCHORING AND MOORING

Dropping an anchor on coral takes seconds to damage or destroy and many years for it to rebuild.

- Use public moorings where available and observe no-anchoring areas - they
- are there to protect coral • Where possible, anchor in sand or mud away from corals and other fragile
- often show up as flat and smooth on your sounder
- appropriately to minimise damage
- hold the vessel without compromising safety
- Keep watch to make sure the anchor is not dragging.

- Return all undersized or unwanted fish to the water carefully and quickly to
- Do not use pest or non-native fish for bait. Choose locally caught bait products as imported bait can increase the risk of introducing disease or pest

- maintained. Carry all necessary safety equipment and make sure everyone on board knows where it is stowed
- seagrass beds and beaches
- If you need to dispose of sewage at sea, do so well away from reefs and islands. For information on vessel sewage regulations visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au
- Refuel on shore wherever possible. Use the correct gear and have spill response equipment readily available.

DIVING OR SNORKELLING

- Avoid standing on, leaning on, holding onto, or touching any part of coral — in Estuarine crocodiles live mainly in tidal particular watch your fins
- Before approaching a reef, practise buoyancy control over sand patches and check your gear is secure
- Be mindful of all marine life. Do not touch, prod or chase them and avoid making loud noises.

- Rubbish such as discarded fishing line or other gear, plastic bags and bottles and polystyrene foam are having an increasingly devastating impact on our marine wildlife.
- Stow your rubbish onboard and collect any you find
- with you there are no bins on national park islands
- and ensure all other rubbish ends up in the bin.
- environment around you and be particularly conscious of the amount of

the water's edge

September to April.

SAFETY WARNINGS

Protect yourself from biting insects and

BE REEF SMAR en enjoying the many different activitie nd experiences in the Great Barrier Reef Wor

eritage Area, it is important to enjoy them in ponsible and 'reef smart' way.

your phone **outside of mobile range**



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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

Ph: 1800 380 048 (24-hour) Web: www.gbrmpa.gov.au/report-an-incident All reports are taken seriously and investigated.

THER IMPORTANT 24-HOUR REPORTING CONTACTS

Search and rescue: 1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

- Oil spills: 1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority) Vessel collisions or groundings:
- 1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

Marine animal strandings: DES Hotline 1300 130 372

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

2019-042

Leave your domestic animals at home Have a camping permit if visiting a national park or Commonwealth island Observe best island practice guidelines

> are in place to protect specie onservation concern

- Bring a sturdy bag or contain

Carry sufficient water

CAMPING OR WALKING

Stay on marked tracks Bring gas or fuel stove for cooki

- to take rubbish home

App Store

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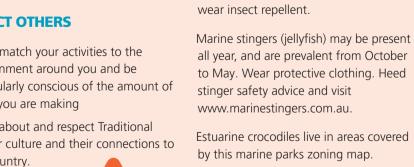
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- - Take all rubbish back to the mainland
 - When at home, recycle what you can

RESPECT OTHERS

- Try to match your activities to the noise you are making
- Learn about and respect Traditional Owner culture and their connections to sea country.

Estuarine crocodiles live in areas covered by this marine parks zoning map. For more tips on how to be croc wise in croc country visit www.des.qld.gov.au.

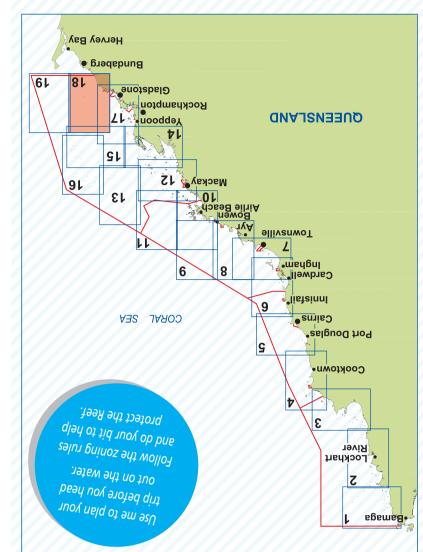






Great Barrier Ree





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 sed bne yino poinos of ebiug a sa bebnefni si qam sidT :syesu qam yof efon fineryoqmi

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Australian Government

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OSKYN ISLANDS

WARINE PARKS

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

YOUR GUIDE TO THE GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE **94M DNINOZ**

Capricorn Bunker Group

to withstand and adapt to these pressures and the actions we each take.

81 9AM

HELP PROTECT THE REEF

PARK AND GREAT BARRIER REEF COAST MARINE PARK

marine environments. Suitable areas on national park islands. WHEN VISITING NATIONAL • Use your sand anchor and reef pick PARK ISLANDS • Use only as much chain as you need to (beaches)

• Take only the fish you need

minimise injury

- Always ensure your boat is well
- Slow down around shallow coral reefs,

and www.msq.qld.gov.au

SCAN ME ve on the Reef ap App Store Google www.gbrmpa.gov.au

water mark and at least 50 metres from • Be more aware of crocodiles at night and during the breeding season,

metres back from the water's edge and never stand on logs or branches overhanging the water • Never clean fish or discard fish scraps near the water's edge or at boat ramps • Camp at least 2 metres above the high

• When fishing, always stand a few

• Obey crocodile warning signs. They are there for your safety and protection

reaches of rivers, as well as in fresh water sections of lagoons, swamps and waterways up to hundreds of kilometres from the sea. They can occur along some beaches, around islands and cays and even

 Allow native animals to find their own food — do not leave food or scraps around your campsite. Feeding wildlife

watercourses and bury all faecal waste at least 15 centimetres deep Respect the islands. Do not graffiti facilities, headlands or other natural and cultural attractions Check if generators or compressors are

permitted at the site you intend to visit

and the conditions that apply. On most

islands they are not permitted.

WHEN WATCHING WILDLIFE

seabirds and turtles

BE CROC WISE IN CROC

in offshore areas far from the coast.

is prohibited.

• Avoid using strong lights, making loud

noises or moving suddenly near nesting

clothes and shoes before visiting an Always use toilets where provided. Where there are no toilets, walk at least 100 meters from campsites or

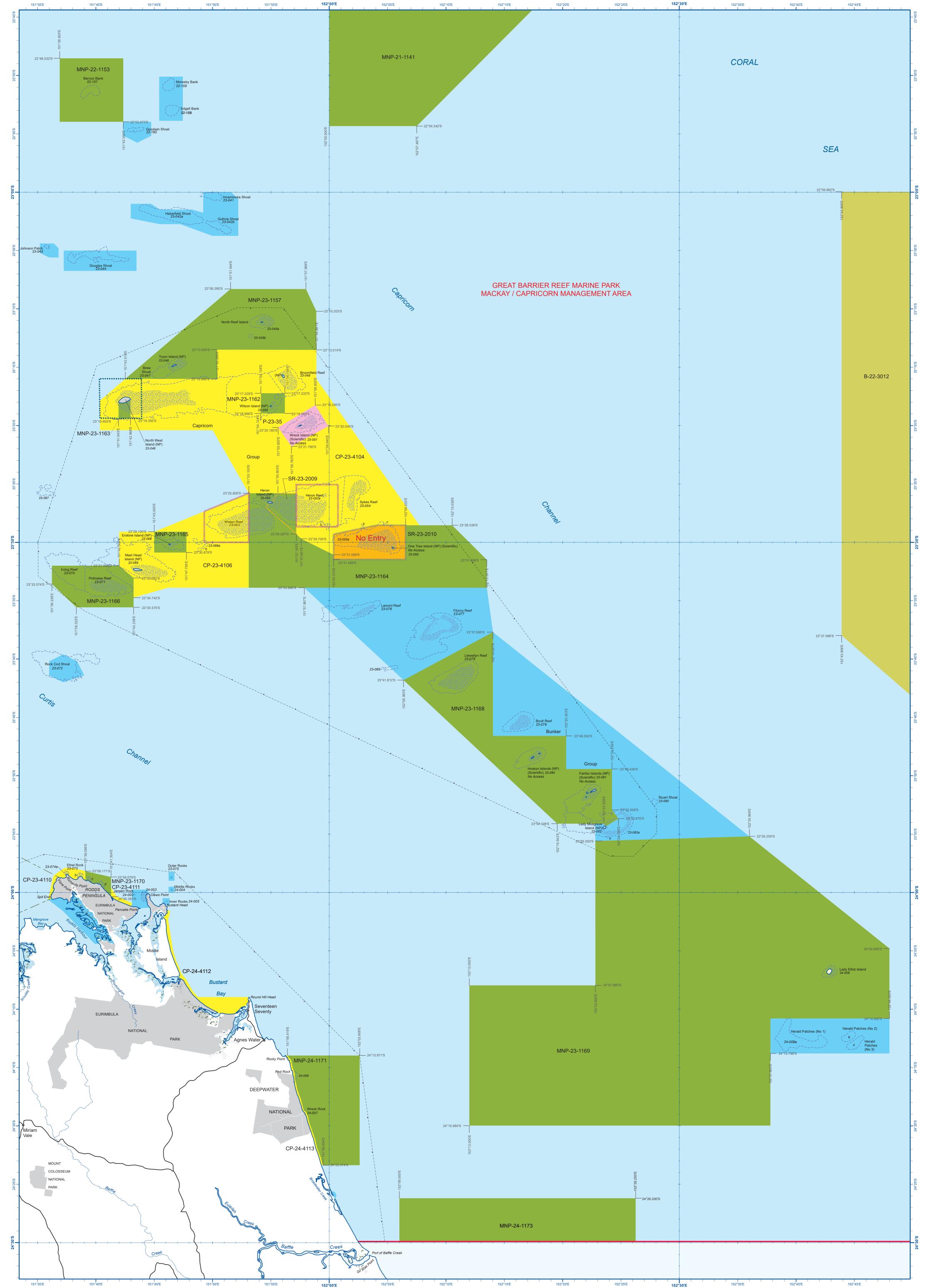
 Remove aliens such as seeds, insects or rodents from your camping gear,

• Leave your pets at home. Domestic animals are not permitted on national park islands and all adjoining beaches

• Fires are prohibited in the island national parks adjoining intertidal areas

phoning 13 QGOV (13 74 68) always display your campsite tag • Use non ash-producing fuel stoves for cooking. Open fires are not permitted

 Obtain your camping permits from QPWS before visiting the islands. You can book online at www.qld.gov.au/camping or by Camp only in designated campsites and



ACTIVITIES GUIDE (see relevant Zoning Plans and Regulation for details)	General I.	Habilat Prot.	Cone ection Conservation	Buffer	Cone Pessocientis	Marine Valic	Preservation
Aquaculture	Permit	Permit	Permit ¹	×	×	×	×
Bait netting	×	×	✓ ²	×	×	×	×
Boating, diving, photography	✓	×	×	~	✓ ³	×	×
Crabbing (trapping)	×	×	 ✓ ⁴ 	×	×	×	×
Harvest fishing for aquarium fish, coral and beachworm	Permit	Permit	1 Permit	×	×	×	×
Harvest fishing for sea cucumber, trochus, tropical rock lobster	Permit	Permit	×	×	×	×	×
Limited collecting	✓ 5	✓ 5	✓ 5	×	×	×	×
Limited spearfishing (snorkel only)	×	×	 ✓ ¹ 	×	×	×	×
Line fishing	✓ ⁶	✓ 6	✓ ⁷	×	×	×	×
Netting (other than bait netting)	~	×	×	×	×	×	×
Research (other than limited impact research)	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit
Shipping (other than in a designated shipping area)	~	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	×
Tourism programme	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	×
Traditional use of marine resources	✓ 8	✓ 8	✓ 8	✓ 8	✓ 8	✓ 8	×
Trawling	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×
Trolling	✓ 6	✓ 6	✓ ⁶	√ 6,9	×	×	×

151°50'E 151°55'E THIS MAP IS INDICATIVE ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES. NOTES:

1. The purpose of this map is to help interpret the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003* and the *Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan 2004*. The zone boundaries shown on this map are indicative only.

While care has been taken to illustrate zone boundaries as accurately as possible, users must refer to Schedule 1 of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003* and Schedule 1 of the *Marine Parks* (*Great Barrier Reef Coast*) *Zoning Plan 2004* for precise boundary descriptions.

2. Zone identifiers indicate the zone type, latitude and number of

- each zoned area. Zones numbered on this map: CP Conservation Park Zone
- B Buffer Zone SR Scientific Research Zone MNP Marine National Park Zone
- P Preservation Zone

3. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks include the water column, the subsoil beneath the seabed to a depth of 1000 metres below the seabed and the airspace to 915 metres above the surface. 4. Reefs, shoals and islands within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park are numbered west to east within one-degree bands. They are prefixed with the latitude at the top of the band in which they lie. A centre point is used to determine the appropriate one-degree band for features straddling parallels. Following the latitude band is the numeric unique reef identifier. In addition, complex reef areas carry Sub IDs in the form of alphabetic letters.

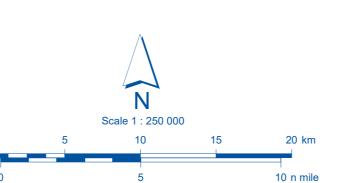
5. Islands, or parts of islands that form part of Queensland are not owned by the Commonwealth, and are not part of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

6. The information displayed is held in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Geospatial Data Library. This includes data provided by Geoscience Australia National Mapping Division (including the GEODATA product) and the Australian Hydrographic Office. Land tenure was derived from data supplied by the Queensland Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing, 19 July 2016. 7. While every effort has been made to show all features necessary to make this map a useful general reference, map users are invited to advise the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority of any errors,

Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks Zoning MAP 18 - Capricorn Bunker Group







LEGEND

- Marine Park boundary Great Barrier Reef Marine Park ____ Management Area boundary
- Bommie / rock
- 5 60 1 2 4 1 2 4 Reef Flat
- 53 Indicative Reef boundary
- No Shipping Shipping Area boundary ---- Coastline
- ~~~ River
- Mangrove Backshore
- 42 Population centre (to scale)
- Population centre (symbolised)
- ---- Minor road (unsealed)
- Major road (sealed)
- National Park / Conservation Tenure Special Management Areas
- Public Appreciation boundary
- CORA SEA Map 14 Map 15 Map 16 Yeppoon Map 17 Call . Map 19 **Map 18**

IMPORTANT NOTES FOR MAP USERS

n this map is indicative only.

(eg. Fisheries Regulation 2008 (Qld)) are not shown.

Marine Park or the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park.

This map may not show all Queensland State Marine Park Zoning (for

example, State Marine Parks where declared between high and low water).

For more information on these areas, please refer to the Queensland Marine

Park Zoning Plan. Restrictions and/or closures under Queensland legislation

Users should familiarise themselves with all legal requirements relevant to

their particular activities before entering or using the Great Barrier Reef

The inshore boundary of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park follows the

coastline of Queensland at low water except to the extent such waters

are within the limits of the State of Queensland within the meaning of section 14 of the Seas & Submerged Lands Act 1973, or where otherwise indicated (such as port areas). Any depiction of the inshore boundary

Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement or permit is required.
 Pelagic species only. Seasonal Closures apply to some Buffer Zones.

Detailed information is contained in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003 and Regulations and the Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan 2004.

ons apply to aquaculture, spearfishing and harvest fishing for aquarium fish, beachworm and coral in the

is apply to aqueciant, or tion Park Zone. If bream, flathead or whiting by commercial bait netters. or One Tree Island Reef (SR-23-2010) and Australian Institute of Marine Science (SR-19-2008) which or One Tree Island Reef (SR-23-2010) and Australian Institute of Marine Science (SR-19-2008) which of the public access and shown as orange, all other Scientific Research Zones are shown as green with

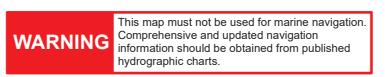
nge outline. d to 4 catch apparatus per person (eg. crab pots, collapsible traps or dillies). nd or hand-held implement and generally no more than 5 of a species. num of 6 hooks attached to no more than 3 hand-held rods or handlines per person. d to 1 hook attached to 1 hand-held rod or handline per person. Only 1 dory detached from a commercial

 Permits are required for most other activities not listed above.
 Commonwealth owned islands in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park are zoned "Commonwealth Islands All Commonwealth Islands may not be shown.
All Commonwealth Islands may not be shown.
Special Management Areas may provide additional restrictions at some locations.
The Zoning Plan does not affect the operation of s.211 of the *Native Title Act 1993*.

ACCESS TO ALL ZONES IS PERMITTED IN AN EMERGENCY.

omissions or other suggestions that would enhance this product. Contact details are shown overleaf, or email to: zoningmaps@gbrmpa.gov.au

SAFETY IN THE MARINE PARKS People visit the Marine Parks at their own risk. Zoning Plans allow activities to take place, but do not guarantee safety. The Parks contain both natural and human hazards. Park users should consult navigation charts, Notices to Mariners, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing for more specific information before going to sea.



Map Projection: Unprojected Geographic

Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994





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