

THE GREAT BARRIER REEF, ITS FUTURE 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 ecologically-sustainable 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

impacts of climate change, declining water quality and coastal 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@gbmpa.gov.au or visit www.gbmpa.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:

<p>GENERAL USE (LIGHT BLUE) ZONE</p> <p>Most reasonable activities can occur in Light Blue Zones while still allowing for the conservation of these areas.</p>	<p>MARINE NATIONAL PARK (GREEN) ZONE</p> <p>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).</p>
<p>HABITAT PROTECTION (DARK BLUE) ZONE</p> <p>Dark Blue Zones protect sensitive habitats by ensuring they are generally free from potentially damaging activities. Trawling is not permitted in Dark Blue Zones.</p>	<p>PRESERVATION (PINK) ZONE</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>CONSERVATION PARK (YELLOW) ZONE</p> <p>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, and trolling with a maximum of three lines and six hooks is permitted (see fishing definitions).</p>	<p>COMMONWEALTH ISLANDS ZONE (CREAM ON MAP)</p> <p>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 low water mark on these Commonwealth islands.</p>
<p>BUFFER (OLIVE GREEN) ZONE</p> <p>In Olive Green Zones, trolling for pelagic-species is the only form of extractive activity allowed. Examples of pelagic species are marlin, trevally, mackerel, tuna, wahoo and cobia.</p>	<p>ESTUARINE CONSERVATION ZONE (BROWN ON MAP)</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (ORANGE) ZONE</p> <p>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).</p>	

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.

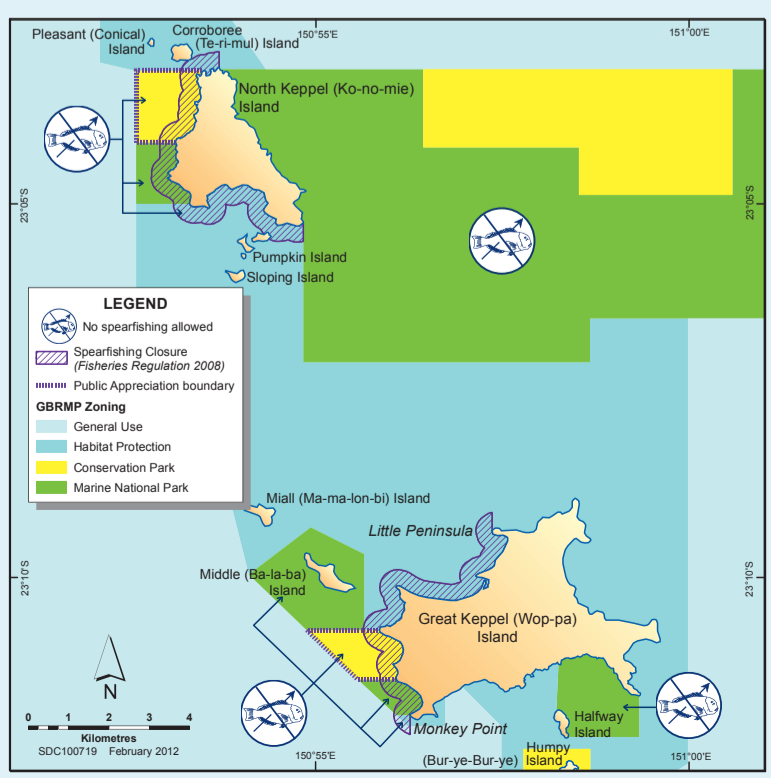
SPEARFISHING IN THE KEPPELS

Some areas around Great Keppel and North Keppel islands are closed to spearfishing (see map at right) under marine parks and fisheries legislation.

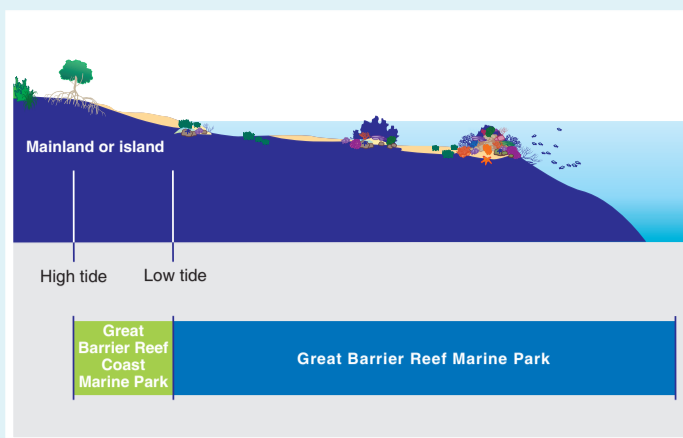
Spearfishing is prohibited in Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones that are part of a Public Appreciation Special Management Areas. Spearfishing is also prohibited in Marine National Park (Green) Zones.

Under the Fisheries Declaration 2019 (Qld), it is an offence to use or possess a spear gun in the following areas: Great Keppel Island's **western foreshore waters and waters within 400 metres out-to-sea from the island's shore at low water**, between Little Peninsula on the island's north-western foreshore, and Monkey Point at the island's south-western tip. On North Keppel Island, the prohibited area is described as the **western and southern foreshore waters and waters within 400 metres out-to-sea from the island's shore at low water**.

The "Going Spearfishing in the Keppels?" flyer is available at www.gbmpa.gov.au or at your local bait and tackle shop.



MARINE PARK BOUNDARIES



The Australian Government's Great Barrier Reef Marine Park extends seaward from the low water mark. The Queensland 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.gbmpa.gov.au, or the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park at www.des.qld.gov.au.

RECREATIONAL FISHING GUIDE

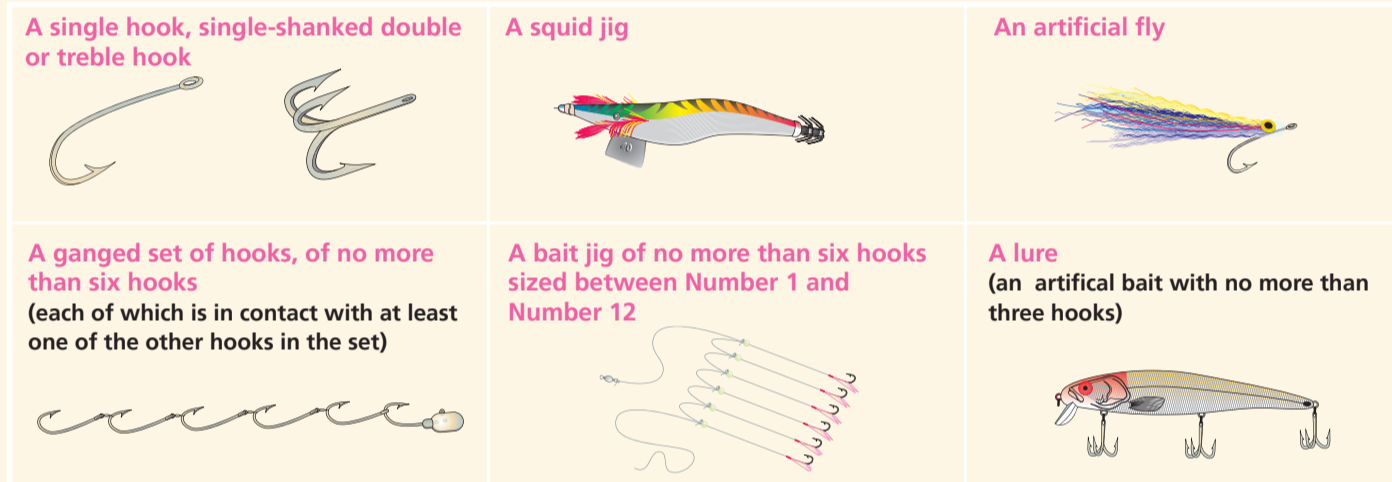
Note: Special Management Area (SMA) rules also apply to fishing. This guide must be read in conjunction with Special Management Area information provided on these maps, as SMA requirements can change what's allowed in each zone.

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 drifting.

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 onboard 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

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

Prohibited in all other zones

Bait netting

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

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

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.

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.

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 1984, 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.

Find detailed zoning rules for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park at www.gbmpa.gov.au, or the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park at www.des.qld.gov.au.

ANCHORING AND MOORING



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 determine if it will be suitable for your vessel. Penalties and rules prevent misuse of public moorings.

Visit www.gbmpa.gov.au.

No-anchoring areas are in-place in some high-use locations to

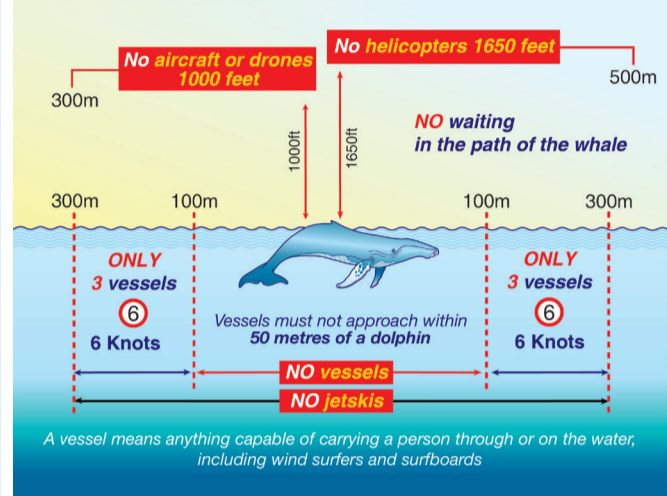


further protect fragile coral. Generally they are marked with protection markers, which are white pyramid-shaped buoys with blue marine parks labels. Do not tie up to, or use reef protection markers as a mooring. Penalties apply. While no-anchoring areas are generally permanent, temporary no-anchoring 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, no-anchoring areas are located at Barren Island; Sloping Island; Humpy Island; Shelving Beach; Great Keppel Island; Big Peninsula; Great Keppel Island; Monkey Beach Reef; Great Keppel Island; and Wilson Island. Visit www.gbmpa.gov.au for mooring and no-anchoring areas.

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.

- 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 try 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 high-visited inshore islands to remote coral cays of the outer Reef. Contact QPWS for more information.

THE CAPRICORN AREA

Keppel Bay Islands National Park and **Keppel Bay Islands National Park (Scientific)** encompass most islands of the Keppel group. Peak and Barren islands are National Park (Scientific), and access is prohibited. The national park includes 15 continental islands featuring secluded beaches, plunging cliffs and diverse plant communities.

The islands are the traditional home of the Wopbaborra Aboriginal people — marine specialists whose descendants are re-establishing their island cultural ties.

Discover the wildlife and spectacular views on one of North Keppel Island's three walks. Take advantage of information displays at Humpy Island and enjoy its circuit walk. Snorkelling and diving are popular. Humpy and North Keppel islands have larger camping areas with facilities. Another five islands have small camping areas with little or no facilities.

Curtis Island: Curtis Island is a unique part of the central Queensland coast and Curtis Island National Park, conservation parks and state forests encompass a large part of it. Coastal heath and littoral rainforest scatter the sand dunes and beach ridges, with a large marine plain on the northern section of the island.

The marine plain is a crucial nesting and feeding site for endangered birds and the beaches are nesting sites for vulnerable turtles. Camping at Yellow Patch is accessed only by boat. Access to the island's other camping areas is by 4WD, boat or by hiking. There is a regular vehicle and passenger ferry service from Gladstone Marina to the southern end of the island.

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.

ISLANDS (NORTH TO SOUTH)	NATIONAL PARK (NO DOGS AND FIRES)	DAY USE	ACCOMMODATION	FACILITIES	BEACHES
Flat					
Perforated (Peaked)	✓		Camping max 6	Picnic tables	
Conical	✓	✓			✓
Corroboree	✓	✓			✓
North Keppel	✓	✓	Camping max 75	Picnic tables, composting, toilets, bush showers, education centre	✓
Sloping	✓	✓	Camping max 6	Picnic tables	✓
Mall	✓	✓	Camping max 18 (6/site)		✓
Middle	✓	✓			✓
Halfway	✓	✓	Picnic table	✓	
Humpy	✓	✓	Camping max 60	Picnic tables, toilets, bush showers	✓
Barren	✓	Access by permit only			
Pelican	✓	✓	Camping max 6	No facilities	✓
Divided	✓	✓	Camping max 6	No facilities	✓
Peak	✓	Access by permit only			✓
Curtis	✓	✓	Camping	No facilities	✓

PLEASE NOTE: Generators are not permitted in the national park, however dive compressors can be used at the southern end of Considine Beach.

Access

Download the free Eye on the Reef app

SCAN ME

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning

on your phone outside of mobile range

Government

MAP 17

KEPPEL ISLANDS

YOUR GUIDE TO THE GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AND GREAT BARRIER REEF COAST MARINE PARK ZONING MAP

MARINE PARKS ZONING MAP

Capricorn

MAP 17

Download your maps now

Free zoning eye on the reef

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.

FISHING	BOATING	CAMPING OR WALKING
✓ Plan where you are going and know what's allowed	✓ Plan where you are going and know what's allowed	✓ Leave your domestic animals at home
✓ Have a zoning map or download the Eye on the Reef app	✓ Have a zoning map and cross check it with your GPS	✓ Have a camping permit if visiting a national park or Commonwealth island
✓ Know any additional Special Management rules	✓ Know any additional Special Management Area or Plan of Management rules	✓ Observe best island practice guidelines
✓ Understand the definition of one hook	✓ Know any anchoring or mooring rules and responsible practices	✓ Know where seasonal closures are in place to protect species of conservation concern
✓ Know which species are protected and no-take	✓ Have a bin onboard and take your rubbish home	✓ Stay on marked tracks
✓ Know Fisheries Queensland bag and size limits and any additional regulations	✓ Ensure your motor is well maintained, safety gear packed, and all in good working order	✓ Bring gas or fuel stove for cooking
✓ Bring a sturdy bag or container to take rubbish home	✓ Slow down over seagrass meadows and near coral reefs	✓ Bring a sturdy bag or container to take rubbish home
		✓ Carry sufficient water

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.gbmpa.gov.au/report-an-incident
All reports are taken seriously and investigated.

OTHER 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@gbmpa.gov.au
Web: www.gbmpa.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.gbmpa.gov.au or www.des.qld.gov.au.

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 marine environments. Suitable areas often show up as flat and smooth on your sounder

- Use your sand anchor and reef pick appropriately to minimise damage
- Use only as much chain as you need to hold the vessel without compromising safety
- Keep watch to make sure the anchor is not dragging.

FISHING

- Take only the fish you need

