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?

We all have a responsibility to protect the Reef for future

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

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.

more important. While numerous steps are underway to

Most recreational visitors to the marine parks will not need a permit. The types of activities that require permits include 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 NATIONAL PARK (GREEN) ZONE

Green Zones are 'no-take' areas where extractive activities

enter a Green Zone for low impact activities such as boating,

Green Zone with fish on board is allowed, provided the fish

were caught outside the Green Zone and your fishing gear is

such as fishing or collecting are prohibited. Anyone can

swimming, snorkelling and sailing. Travelling through a

appropriately stowed or secured (see fishing definitions).

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

PRESERVATION (PINK) ZONE

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:

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 hooks is permitted (see fishing definitions)

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (ORANGE) ZONE

undisturbed by extractive activities. One type of Orange While public access is allowed, a permit or accreditation is required to conduct research in this type of Orange Zone. the maps, is a Restricted Access Area and public access is 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).

GENERAL USE (LIGHT BLUE) ZONE

with a maximum of three lines per person and a total of six

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.

Orange Zones allow for scientific research in areas Zone is shown on the maps as green with an orange outline. The second type of Orange Zone, shown as solid orange on not allowed. There are presently two of these Orange Zones, installing structures and works such as moorings, using specific craft such as a hovercraft, most commercial activities such as

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

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.

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 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:



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.

CAIRNS AREA PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

The Cairns Area Plan of Management covers some areas of this map. The Cairns Planning Area is shown 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 locations and species vulnerable to high levels of use. Motorised water sports are prohibited around most islands and reefs. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au for more information.

All vessels need to take care when anchoring — please use the network of public moorings where possible. Within a Location (generally within the 500 metre line of a reef), vessels between 35 and less than 70 metres must use the designated reef anchorages or designated anchorages. Vessels above 70 metres must use the designated anchorages with a booking. Bookings can be made through www.gbrmpa.gov.au or by contacting bookings@gbrmpa.gov.au.





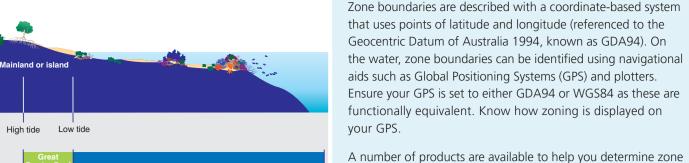


on your phone outside of mobile range





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.

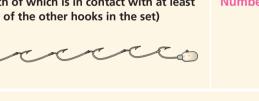
means activities that can occur in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Commonwealth) are also allowed in the adjacent Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park (Queensland). Some Great Barrier Schedule 1 of the Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Reef Coast Marine Park zones extend into estuaries or mangrove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

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

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



A ganged set of hooks, of no more (each of which is in contact with at least



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

A bait jig of no more than six hooks

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

Limited spearfishing

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 than a snorkel) ✓ 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)

Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol office.

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

Conservation Park (Yellow) and Estuarine Conservation Zones X Prohibited in all other zones X Prohibited in all other zones

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 freeof 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.

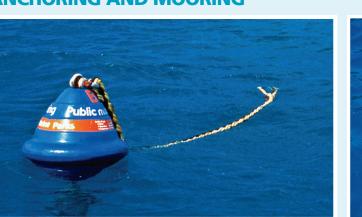
While you're on the islands; remove soil, weeds, seeds and pests from your boat, gear and clothes before moving to a new site. Wrap seeds and plant material, and place them in your rubbish.

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

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.

ANCHORING AND MOORING



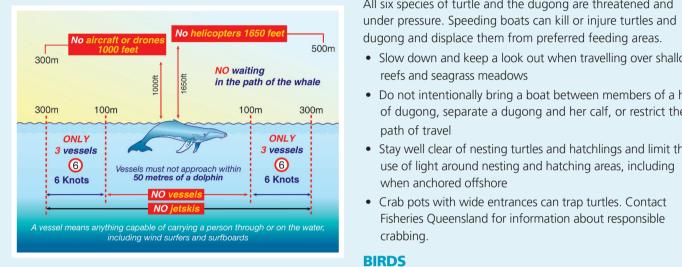
When anchoring or mooring, it's important to protect fragile further protect fragile coral. Generally they are marked with habitats and avoid anchoring on coral – look for sand instead (see the Responsible Reef and Island Practices section on this map). In some high-use areas, public moorings are available. 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.gbrmpa.gov.au.

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

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.

NHALES AND DOLPHINS



Watching whales and dolphins can be exciting but approach distances must be respected both for the animals' safety and vour 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
- Avoid disturbing mothers and their calves and do not approach closer than 300 metres to a whale calf or

(an artifical bait with no more than to round up or herd, or try to get dolphins to bowride

150 metres to a dolphin calf.

ISITING 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.

location and a camping permit is required. Contact QPWS for more information.

RESTRICTED ACCESS Many islands and coastal areas are important seabird or shorebird nesting and roosting sites, or turtle rookeries. Access to some of

The following information (and the table below) outlines where access is restricted. Michaelmas Cay: Access is restricted all year (public access is only permitted within the roped-off area, 9.30am to 3.00pm daily).

Motorised water sports: Not permitted around Green Island, Michaelmas Cay and Low Isles. **Speed limit of six knots:** Michaelmas Cay and Low Isles.

No operation of loud horns or sirens: Michaelmas Cay.

Domestic animals: Not permitted on Commonwealth islands or island national parks and adjacent beaches and tidal flats. Also, domestic animals are not permitted on beaches and tidal flats adjacent to mainland national parks where signs are displayed.

Low Island Between sunset and sunrise Speed limit of 6 knots; no motorised water sports (Low Michaelmas Cay All year (public access is only permitted within the Speed limit of 6 knots; no operation of loud horns or roped off area from 9.30am-3pm daily) sirens allowed; no motorised water sports

• A Marine Park zone continues to the high water mark. For example, fishing, bait netting and collecting are not permitted from beaches in the Marine National Park (Green)

permitted in the Marine National Park (Green) Zone, such as

• There are collecting restrictions. Generally no more than

PROTECTING REEF HERITAGE

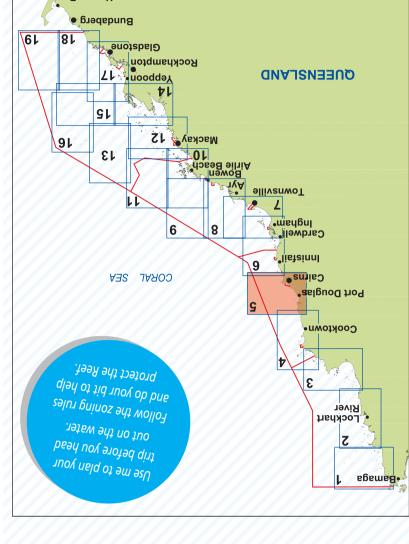
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, with Traditional Owners having a custodial responsibility to preserve their land and sea country.

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



2 9AM

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



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.

Island Practices section on this map for information that will help you protect these special places.

check it with your GPS

BOATING

FISHING

- know what's allowed
- the Eye on the Reef app
- Know which species are
- No motorised water sports

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:

Green Island

Conservation Park (Yellow) and Estuarine Conservation (Brown) zones, except when collecting bait or oysters for immediate consumption. Coral collecting without a permit • Fishing, spearfishing, and other extractive activities are not

those around Green Island, Michaelmas Cay and Low Isles. • Spearfishing is not permitted in the Public Appreciation Special Management Area at Fitzroy Island.

mouths, and if fishing is not allowed, stay inside the creek or river.

The heritage of the Great Barrier Reef is extensive and internationally significant. The Reef as a whole is an important part of

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

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

and Island 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.

Important note for map users: This map is intended as a guide to zoning only and has PARK AND GREAT BARRIER REEF COAST MARINE PARK YOUR GUIDE TO THE GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE **AAM DNINOS** mou sdeu PEE zoning Juoy beolawo*l*

2 9AM

Before heading out to the marine parks, or to an island, run through the following checklists and refer to the Responsible Reef and

- protected and no-take
- - vour rubbish home Ensure your motor is well bag and size limits and any maintained, safety gear packed, and all in good working order

Leave your domestic animals

visiting a national park or Commonwealth island Management Area or Plan of

are in place to protect species

Bring a sturdy bag or contain

to take rubbish home

Carry sufficient water

CAMPING OR WALKING

- marine wildlife. Observe best island Stow your rubbish onboard and collect practice guidelines any you find Know any anchoring or mooring Know where seasonal closure • Take all rubbish back to the mainland
 - national park islands When at home, recycle what you can Bring gas or fuel stove for cooking and ensure all other rubbish ends up in

the bin.

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.

Slow down over seagrass

REPORTING MARINE PARK AND NATIONAL PARK OFFENCES

meadows and near coral reefs

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

REPORT SUSPECTED ILLEGAL ACTIVITY

THER IMPORTANT 24-HOUR REPORTING CONTACTS Search and rescue: 1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

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

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

Web: www.gbrmpa.gov.au **GREAT BARRIER REEF COAST MARINE**

Email: info@gbrmpa.gov.au

Department of Environment and Science **Ph:** 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Email: info@des.qld.gov.au **Web:** www.des.qld.gov.au

Fisheries Queensland Ph: 13 25 23 Web: www.daf.gld.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 years for it to rebuild.

- www.qld.gov.au/camping or by Use public moorings where available phoning 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and observe no-anchoring areas - they are there to protect coral
- Camp only in designated campsites and always display your campsite tag • Where possible, anchor in sand or mud away from corals and other fragile Use non ash-producing fuel stoves for marine environments. Suitable areas cooking. Open fires are not permitted often show up as flat and smooth on on national park islands.
- vour sounder Use your sand anchor and reef pick WHEN VISITING NATIONAL **PARK ISLANDS** appropriately to minimise damage
- 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

 Take only the fish you need Return all undersized or unwanted fish

not dragging.

Keep watch to make sure the anchor is

products as imported bait can increase

the risk of introducing disease or pest

Slow down around shallow coral reefs,

Refuel on shore wherever possible. Use

seagrass beds and beaches

and www.msq.qld.gov.au

equipment readily available.

DIVING OR SNORKELLIN

particular watch your fins

check your gear is secure

making loud noises.

- clothes and shoes before visiting an to the water carefully and quickly to minimise injury Always use toilets where provided. Do not use pest or non-native fish Where there are no toilets, walk at for bait. Choose locally caught bait least 100 meters from campsites or
 - at least 15 centimetres deep • Respect the islands. Do not graffiti facilities, headlands or other natural and cultural attractions

and tidal lands

 Always ensure your boat is well 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 and the conditions that apply. On most board knows where it is stowed islands they are not permitted.

WHEN WATCHING WILDLIFE

food — do not leave food or scraps

around your campsite. Feeding wildlife

• Leave your pets at home. Domestic

Remove aliens such as seeds, insects

or rodents from your camping gear,

watercourses and bury all faecal waste

animals are not permitted on national

park islands and all adjoining beaches

• If you need to dispose of sewage at sea, • Avoid using strong lights, making loud do so well away from reefs and islands. noises or moving suddenly near nesting For information on vessel sewage seabirds and turtles regulations visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au • Allow native animals to find their own

the correct gear and have spill response 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

BE CROC WISE IN CROC

- 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

near the water's edge or at boat ramps

and during the breeding season,

Protect yourself from biting insects and

Marine stingers (jellyfish) may be present

all year, and are prevalent from October

to May. Wear protective clothing. Heed

stinger safety advice and visit

www.marinestingers.com.au.

- metres back from the water's edge and never stand on logs or branches Rubbish such as discarded fishing line overhanging the water or other gear, plastic bags and bottles Never clean fish or discard fish scraps and polystyrene foam are having an
 - Camp at least 2 metres above the high water mark and at least 50 metres from the water's edge • Be more aware of crocodiles at night

SAFETY WARNINGS

wear insect repellent.

September to April.

RESPECT OTHERS Try to match your activities to the environment around you and be particularly conscious of the amount of

noise you are making

sea country.

increasingly devastating impact on our

with you — there are no bins on

Estuarine crocodiles live in areas covered Learn about and respect Traditional by this marine parks zoning map. Owner culture and their connections to























Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

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.

boundaries. This map marks key coordinates for the Green and

NAVIGATING ZONE BOUNDARIES

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 The two marine parks generally have complementary zoning. This 2003 describes zone boundaries for the Great Barrier Reef

> 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.

> > An artificial fly

three hooks)

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

X Prohibited in Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones declared

'EST-**FRE**

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

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

prohibited throughout the marine parks

and Estuarine Conservation Zones

X All collecting prohibited in all other zones

TURTLES AND DUGONG All six species of turtle and the dugong are threatened and

> dugong and displace them from preferred feeding areas. • Slow down and keep a look out when travelling over shallow reefs and seagrass meadows Do not intentionally bring a boat between members of a herd

Marine Parks

anchoring insh of this line

reef protection markers, which are white pyramid-shaped

reef protection markers as a mooring. Penalties apply.

buoys with blue marine parks labels. Do not tie up to, or use

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

Cairns area, no-anchoring areas are located at Low Island,

www.gbrmpa.gov.au for mooring and no-anchoring area

Low Isles, and Welcome Bay, Fitzroy Island. Visit

areas wherever they are placed. In the Daintree-Port Douglas-

of dugong, separate a dugong and her calf, or restrict their path of travel • 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

birds can stop them from successfully raising chicks.

when anchored offshore

Islands and cays within the Great Barrier Reef support breeding seabird populations, several resident shorebird species and dozens of island-based bird species. Many of these populations are under pressure. The World Heritage Area is also an important feeding and resting area for migrating international seabirds and shorebirds. Even slight disturbances to breeding

Land and launch boats away from seabirds or shorebirds Stay well clear of nesting and roosting birds and never try to

touch them, their chicks or eggs, or scare them off their nests • Closures are in place at some islands to protect coastal birds. Refer to the 'Find a park or forest' section at www.des.qld.gov.au for closures. Check for regulatory signage on islands before landing.

THE CAIRNS AREA The national park islands — Snapper Island (Hope Islands National Park), Michaelmas and Upolu Cays, Green Island, Fitzroy Island and High and Normanby Islands (Frankland Group National Park) — and two Commonwealth islands (Russell and Low islands) — provide a range of recreational opportunities. Camp on Snapper, High and Russell islands, but note that facilities differ at each

these areas may have seasonal or permanent restrictions.

Low Isles: Access not permitted to Low Island between sunset and sunrise. **VESSEL AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS**

NO ACCESS TO ISLAND VESSEL AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS

five of any one species (except coral) can be taken in

Anchor outside the no-anchoring areas located at Fitzroy Island and Low Island (Low Isles). Pay particular attention to zoning outside river and creek

PARK AND ISLAND NATIONAL PARKS

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







