

## 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 344,400km<sup>2</sup>. 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](mailto:assessments@gbmpa.gov.au) or visit [www.gbmpa.gov.au](http://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:

### 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. 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).

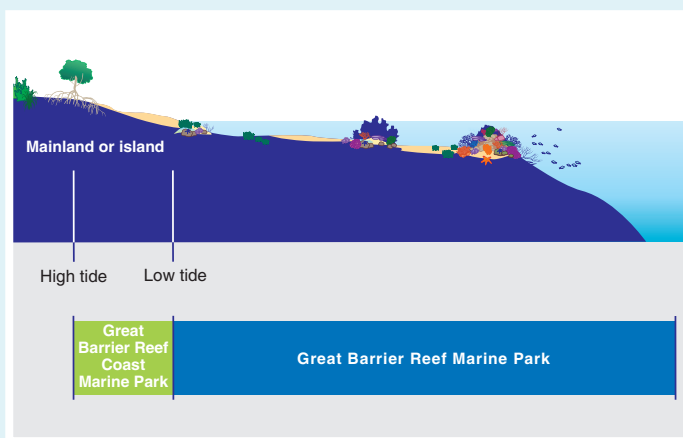
## EXTRA PROTECTION: SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

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. On this map, they are located adjacent to Brampton and Carlisle Islands.

**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.

## 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](http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au).

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

## 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.

Find detailed zoning rules for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park at [www.gbmpa.gov.au](http://www.gbmpa.gov.au), or the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park at [www.des.qld.gov.au](http://www.des.qld.gov.au).

## ANCHORING AND MOORING



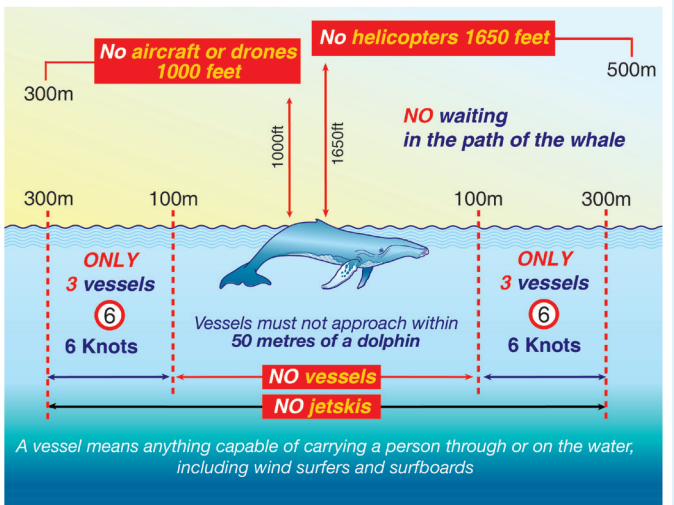
When anchoring or mooring, it's important to protect fragile habitats and avoid anchoring on coral — look for sand instead (see the Responsible Reef and Island Practices section on this map). In some high-use areas, public moorings are available. These blue beehive-shaped buoys are used on a first-come 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](http://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 reef 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 Mackay area (on this map), no anchoring areas are located at the South Cumberland Islands: at the northern point of St Bees Island and southern tip of Keswick Island. In the area shown on this map, no-anchoring areas are located at Refuge Bay, Scawfell Island; Turtle Bay, St. Bees Island; Homestead Bay St. Bees Island and at the southern tip of Keswick Island. Visit [www.gbmpa.gov.au](http://www.gbmpa.gov.au) for mooring and no-anchoring area 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.

### WHALES AND DOLPHINS



Watching whales and dolphins can be exciting but approach distances must be respected both for the animals' safety and your own. In the **Whitsunday whale protection area, vessels must stay 300 metres away from a whale.**

- 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 nest and where marine turtles lay their eggs. Many islands are available for you to explore responsibly, whether camping or walking. QPWS manages all national park islands, from highly-visited inshore islands to remote coral cays of the outer Reef. Contact QPWS for more information.

### THE MACKAY AREA

The Mackay area includes six island national parks:

**Newry Islands National Park:** Close to the mainland, the shallow waters present navigation challenges but are protected from prevailing south-easterly winds with many safe anchorages. Walk the Newry Island circuit (2.8 kilometres) through rainforest and open forest. Vantage points offer views of nearby islands and the mainland. Camp or visit the former resort site — facilities include shelter and toilet. See the resort remains on the self-guided trail. Rabbit Island has a campground with shelter, toilet and gas barbecue. When fishing here, take note of the green zone adjacent to Acacia, Mausoleum and Rocky Islands.

**Brampton Islands National Park:** Including Brampton and Carlisle Islands, 32 kilometres north of Mackay, access is by private boat or commercial operators. Walk the Brampton Island circuit track (8.7 kilometres) and explore secluded bays. Access is from the jetty, Dinghy Bay West and Western Bay. Climb Brampton Peak (4 kilometre-return circuit) for panoramic views. Walk from Brampton to Carlisle Island at low tide.

**Smith Islands National Park:** Located 30 kilometres north-east of Seaforth, Goldsmith Island features low, open woodland with grasses. Two bays on the north-western side offer sheltered anchorage with sandy beaches and adjacent self-reliant camping and day use. Royley Bay has a camping area with toilet.

**South Cumberland Islands National Park:** Close to the mainland, this is a popular stopover for cruising yachts. Camping is available on Scawfell, while self-reliant camping is at Cockermonth, Penrith, Keswick and St Bees islands with no facilities. Granite cliffs line the coast on Scawfell Island and rainforest perches on steep mountain slopes. Refuge Bay is a north-facing sheltered bay with fringing reef, sandy beach and all tidal access. Day use facilities include tables, shelter and a toilet.

Cockermonth Island is hilly and covered with open grassland. There are large tidal lagoons on the island's western side where an ancient Pleistocene reef is exposed at low tide. St Bees Island is home to a population of koalas. Management of pest plants and animals is protecting the koalas and the unique blue gum forests where they live.

**Percy Islands National Park:** Also a very popular stopover for cruising yachts, self-reliant camping is available on South Island. West Bay Middle Percy Island offers sheltered anchorage with fringing reefs, a sandy beach and all-tide access.

**Bushy Island National Park:** Boasting the tallest coral cay in the Great Barrier Reef, **access is not permitted from 1 October to 31 March** during the seasonal bird nesting closure.

Leave your domestic animals at home as they are 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.

## 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 invasive 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.



## 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Plan where you are going and know what's allowed</li><li>Have a zoning map or download the Eye on the Reef app</li><li>Know any additional Special Management Area or Plan of Management rules</li><li>Understand the definition of one hook</li><li>Know which species are protected and no-take</li><li>Know Fisheries Queensland bag and size limits and any additional regulations</li><li>Bring a sturdy bag or container to take rubbish home</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Plan where you are going and know what's allowed</li><li>Have a zoning map and cross check it with your GPS</li><li>Know any additional Special Management Area or Plan of Management rules</li><li>Know any anchoring or mooring rules and responsible practices</li><li>Have a bin onboard and take your rubbish home</li><li>Ensure your motor is well maintained, safety gear packed, and all in good working order</li><li>Slow down over seagrass meadows and near coral reefs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Leave your domestic animals at home</li><li>Have a camping permit if visiting a national park or Commonwealth island</li><li>Observe best island practice guidelines</li><li>Know where seasonal closures are in place to protect species of conservation concern</li><li>Stay on marked tracks</li><li>Bring gas or fuel stove for cooking</li><li>Bring a sturdy bag or container to take rubbish home</li><li>Carry sufficient water</li></ul>

## 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](http://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)

## MAP 12



## 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](http://www.gbmpa.gov.au) or [www.des.qld.gov.au](http://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
- Return all undersized or unwanted fish to the water carefully and quickly to minimise injury
- 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 species.

### BOATING

- Always ensure your boat is well maintained. Carry all necessary safety equipment and make sure everyone on board knows where it is stowed

- Slow down around shallow coral reefs, 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.gbmpa.gov.au](http://www.gbmpa.gov.au) and [www.msq.qld.gov.au](http://www.msq.qld.gov.au)
- Refuel on shore wherever possible. Use the correct gear and have spill response equipment readily available.

### CAMPING

- Obtain your camping permits from QPWS before visiting the islands. You can book online at [www.qld.gov.au/camping](http://www.qld.gov.au/camping) or by phoning 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
- Camp only in designated campsites and always display your campsite tag
- Use non ash-producing fuel stoves for cooking. Open fires are not permitted on national park islands.

### WHEN VISITING NATIONAL PARK ISLANDS

- Fires are prohibited in the island national parks adjoining intertidal areas (beaches)
- Leave your pets at home. Domestic animals are not permitted on national park islands and all adjoining beaches and tidal lands
- Remove aliens such as seeds, insects or rodents from your camping gear, clothes and shoes before visiting an island
- Always use toilets where provided. Where there are no toilets, walk at least 100 metres from campsites or 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

- Avoid using strong lights, making loud noises or moving suddenly near nesting seabirds and turtles
- Allow native animals to find their own food — do not leave food or scraps around your campsite. Feeding wildlife is prohibited.

### BE CROC WISE IN CROC COUNTRY

- Avoid standing on, leaning on, holding onto, or touching any part of coral — in 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.

### LITTER

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
- Take all rubbish back to the mainland with you — there are no bins on national park islands
- When at home, recycle what you can and ensure all other rubbish ends up in the bin.

### RESPECT OTHERS

Try to match your activities to the environment around you and be particularly conscious of the amount of noise you are making

- Learn about and respect Traditional Owner culture and their connections to sea country.

For more tips on how to be croc wise in croc country visit [www.des.qld.gov.au](http://www.des.qld.gov.au).



## BE REEF SMART

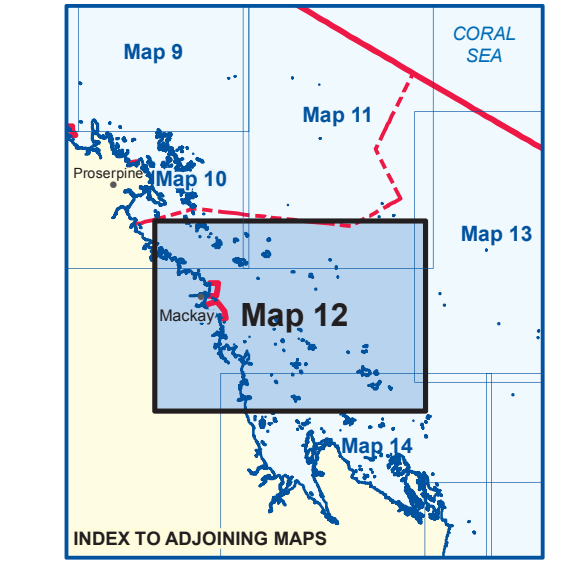
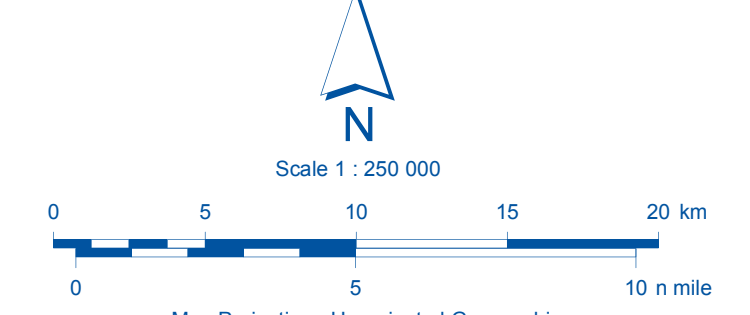
When enjoying the many different activities and experiences in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area, it is important to enjoy them in a responsible and 'reef smart' way.





# Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks Zoning

## MAP 12 - Mackay



- LEGEND**
- Marine Park boundary
  - Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Management Area boundary
  - Bommie / rock
  - Reef Flat
  - Indicative Reef boundary
  - Designated Shipping Area boundary
  - Coastline
  - River
  - Mangrove
  - Backshore
  - Population centre (to scale)
  - Population centre (symbolised)
  - Minor road (unsealed)
  - Major road (sealed)
  - National Park / Conservation Tenure
  - Special Management Areas
    - Public Appreciation boundary
    - Species Conservation (Digging Protection) boundary

THIS MAP IS INDICATIVE ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

**NOTES:**

- 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.
- 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
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks include the water column, the seabed beneath the seabed to a depth of 1000 metres below the seabed and the airspace to 915 metres above the surface.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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, omissions or other suggestions that would enhance this product. Contact details are shown overleaf, or email to: [zoning@gbrmpa.gov.au](mailto:zoning@gbrmpa.gov.au)

**ACTIVITIES GUIDE**  
(see relevant Zoning Plans and Regulations for details)

Activity	CP	B	SR	MNP	P
Aquaculture	Permit	Permit	Permit	X	X
Ball netting	Permit	Permit	Permit	X	X
Boating, diving, photography	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit
Crabbing (trapping)	Permit	Permit	Permit	X	X
Harvest fishing for aquarium fish, coral and backshore	Permit	Permit	Permit	X	X
Harvest fishing for sea cucumber, trochus, tropical rock lobster	Permit	Permit	Permit	X	X
Limited collecting	Permit	Permit	Permit	X	X
Limited spearfishing (snorkel only)	Permit	Permit	Permit	X	X
Line fishing	Permit	Permit	Permit	X	X
Netting (other than ball netting)	Permit	Permit	Permit	X	X
Research (other than limited impact research)	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
Traditional use of marine resources	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit
Trawling	Permit	Permit	Permit	X	X
Troting	Permit	Permit	Permit	X	X

**PLEASE NOTE:** This guide provides an introduction to Zoning in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks.

Restrictions apply to aquaculture, spearfishing and harvest fishing for aquarium fish, backshore and coral in the Conservation Park Zone.

No take of oysters, reef flat or wetland by commercial bait netters.

Except for one island (East Reef 20-290) and Australian Institute of Marine Science (20-19-2000) which are open to public access and shown as orange, all other Scientific Research Zones are shown as green with a orange outline.

Limited to 4 catch apparatus per person (eg. crab pots, octopus traps or oyster).

By hand or hand-held instrument and generally no more than 50g of a specimen.

Maximum of 6 hooks attached to no more than 3 hand-held rods or handlines per person.

Limited to 1 hook attached to 1 hand-held rod or handline per person. Only 1 hook obtained from a commercial fishing vessel.

Acad from traditional use of marine resources in accordance with s 211 of the Native Title Act 1993, as amended.

Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement for permit is required.

Permit fees apply. Special 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.

Permits are required for most other activities not listed above.

Commonwealth waters in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park are zoned Commonwealth waters.

All Commonwealth waters may not be shown.

Special Management Areas may provide additional restrictions at some locations.

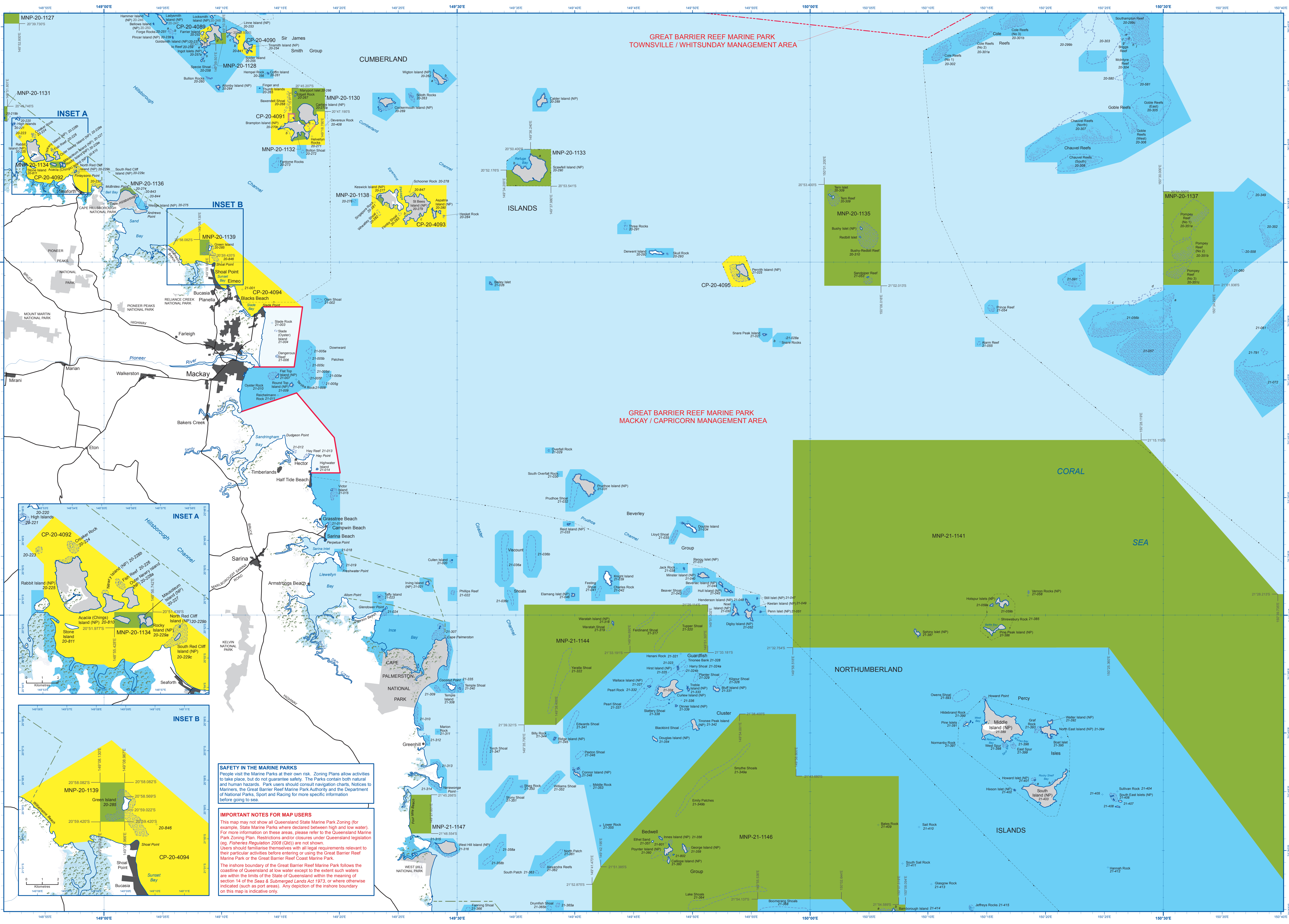
This Zoning Plan does not affect the operation of s 211 of the Native Title Act 1993.

**ACCESS TO ALL ZONES IS PERMITTED IN AN EMERGENCY.**

**WARNING** This map must not be used for marine navigation. Comprehensive and updated navigation information should be obtained from published hydrographic charts.

### GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK TOWNSVILLE / WHITSUNDAY MANAGEMENT AREA

### GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK MACKAY / CAPRICORN MANAGEMENT AREA



**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.

**IMPORTANT NOTES FOR MAP USERS**  
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 (eg. Fisheries Regulation 2008 (QAs)) are not shown. Users should familiarise themselves with all legal requirements relevant to their particular activities before entering or using the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park or the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park.  
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 on this map is indicative only.

