

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

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	MARINE NATIONAL PARK (GREEN) ZONE
Most reasonable activities can occur in Light Blue Zones while still allowing for the conservation of these areas.	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).
HABITAT PROTECTION (DARK BLUE) ZONE	PRESERVATION (PINK) 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.	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.
CONSERVATION PARK (YELLOW) ZONE	COMMONWEALTH ISLANDS ZONE (CREAM ON MAP)
'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).	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.
BUFFER (OLIVE GREEN) ZONE	ESTUARINE CONSERVATION ZONE (BROWN ON MAP)
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.	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.
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. There are no Special Management Areas in the area depicted on this map, however, if you are travelling to other areas you are strongly encouraged to get to know any Special Management Area requirements that apply.

Access

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning

on your phone outside of mobile range

Download the free Eye on the Reef app

Available on the App Store and Google Play

www.gbmpa.gov.au



Green Turtle

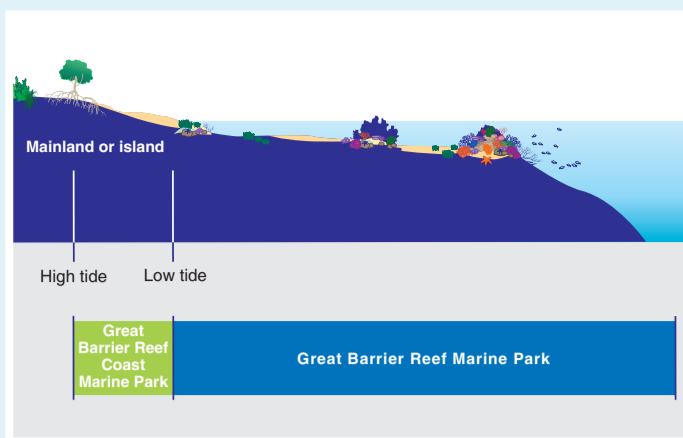
impacts of climate change, declining water quality and coastal development are dominant threats to the Reef's future.

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@gbrmpa.gov.au or visit www.gbmpa.gov.au.

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 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, or the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park at www.des.qld.gov.au.

RECREATIONAL FISHING GUIDE

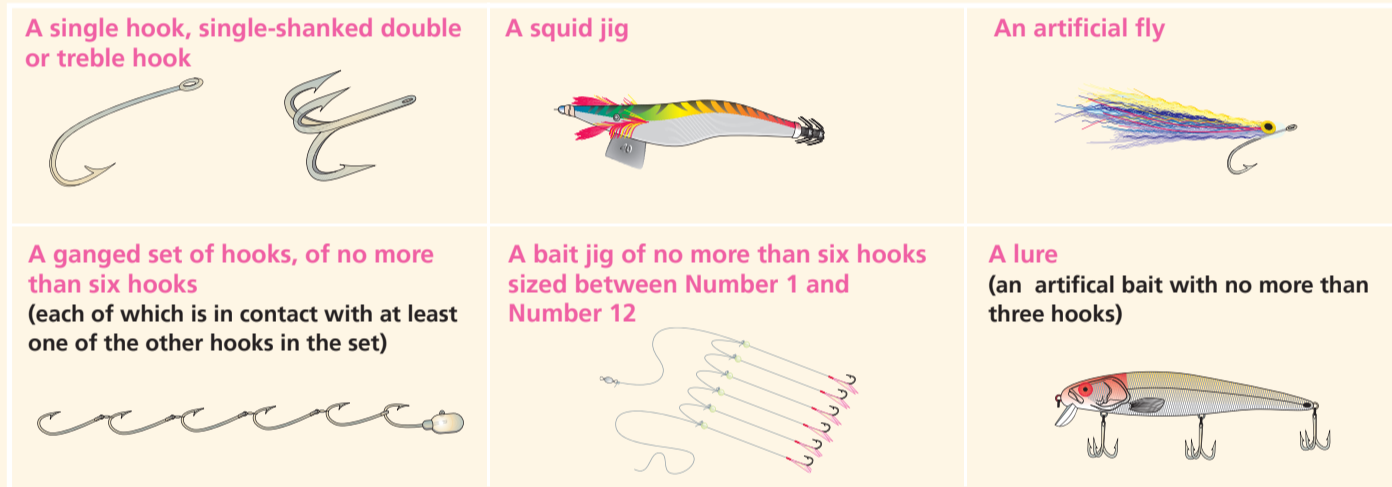
Note: Special Management Area (SMA) rules also apply to fishing. This guide must be read in conjunction with Special Management Area information provided on these maps, as SMA requirements can change what's allowed in each zone.

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 inboard the boat and completely out of the water.

If a vessel is navigating through a zone where the use of travel 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)**
- ✓ 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.

PROTECTING REEF HERITAGE

The heritage of the Great Barrier Reef is extensive and internationally significant. The Reef as a whole is an important part of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, with Traditional Owners having a custodial responsibility to preserve their land and sea country.

It's also the home to many individual artefacts, significant sites and important natural assets — historic ship and plane wrecks, stone fish traps, jetties, mangrove forests, shell middens, lightstations, 3000 coral reefs, shipwreck survivor camps, and island grave sites are a few examples of what lies within the marine parks.

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

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.

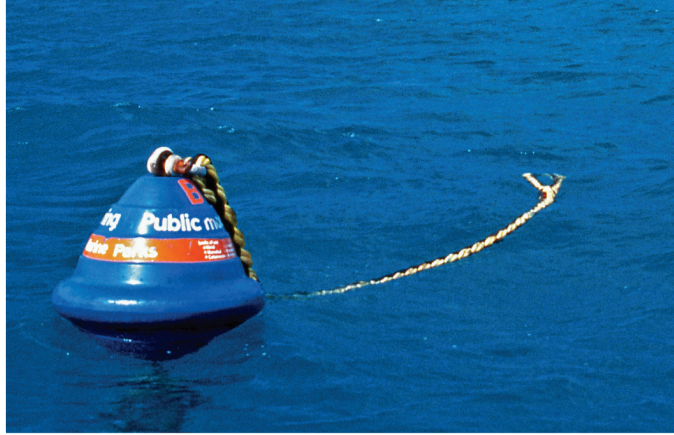
A number of products are available to help you determine zone boundaries. This map marks key coordinates for the Green and Pink Zones. You can download all zone boundary coordinates in a number of formats on the Authority's website.

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.

ANCHORING AND MOORING

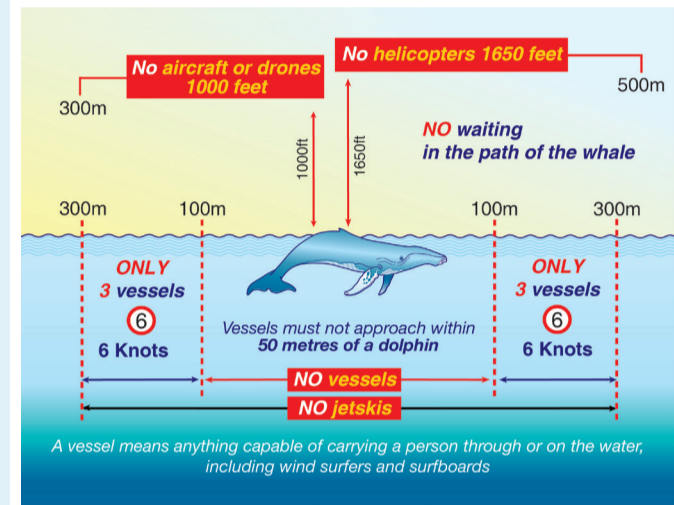


When anchoring or mooring, it's important to protect fragile habitats and avoid anchoring on coral — look for sand instead (see the Responsible Reef and Island Practices section on this map). In some high-use areas, land moorings are available. These blue beehive-shaped buoys are used on a first-come 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.

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.

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

THE HARDLINE REEFS AREA

The **Hardline Reefs** are unique in the southern Great Barrier Reef. Their deep channels cut through vast expanses of reef and are more like northern Queensland's Ribbon Reefs. The Hardline Reefs have some coral cays that are not exposed at high tide, unlike the Swain Reefs further south.

Feeding areas for green and loggerhead turtles are found throughout the Hardline Reefs. Some of the tidal cays within the area provide important roosting places for birds, such as roseate terns.

Swain Reefs National Park: Part of this park — Rip Tide Cay, with its most north-easterly island reaching into this map — is restricted to public access due to seabird breeding and roosting. Apart from two islands near Cape York, Swain Reefs National Park has the only nesting masked booby colony on the Great Barrier Reef. It is also very important for nesting common noddies.

This park supports the biggest non-breeding roseate tern population south of Cape York. Interestingly, northern hemisphere roseate terns arrive in the Swain Reefs in the Queensland summer, while the roseate terns from the Capricorn Cays spend the Queensland winter in the Swain Reefs.

These cays also support nesting brown booby, crested tern, lesser crested tern, and bridled tern colonies. Most seabirds nest between October and March, however, masked boobies nest more commonly in winter.

The Swain Reefs have significant conservation value for nesting and roosting seabirds. At high water the cays offer the only available nesting sites for seabirds in a vast area of submerged coral reefs and sea.

Silver gull predation on seabirds and how you can help:

- Silver gulls nest here and opportunistically prey on the exposed eggs and chicks of other seabirds when parent birds are scared away. Human activity increases this occurrence. **Keep your distance from seabirds.**
- Food scraps and fish frames thrown from passing boats attract silver gulls, unnaturally increasing their population and predation on seabird young. **Take your waste back to the mainland and dump fish scraps at night.**

The Swain Reefs provide safe, sheltered waters for turtle courting and mating, and are vital nesting areas favoured by loggerhead and green turtles.

PLEASE NOTE:

Olympic Reef is within a Preservation (Pink) Zone (see map), which is a strictly 'no go' area. A person cannot enter a Preservation (Pink) Zone unless they have written permission and extractive activities are strictly prohibited. Research may occur in a Preservation (Pink) Zone, if it cannot be undertaken elsewhere; but only if the research is relevant to, and a priority for, management. Pink Zones provide high-level protection for special and unique places, habitats, plants and animals within the Marine Park and provide an undisturbed 'baseline' for comparison with 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 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.

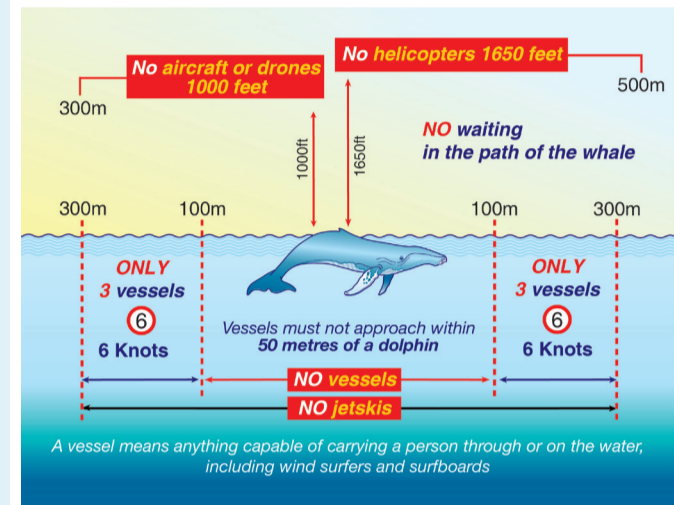


No-anchoring areas are in-place in some high-use locations to further protect fragile coral. Generally they are marked with reef protection markers, which are white pyramid-shaped buoys with blue marine parks labels. Do not tie up to, or use reef protection markers as a mooring. Penalties apply. While 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. Visit www.gbmpa.gov.au for mooring and no-anchoring area locations.

HOW TO BEHAVE AROUND MARINE ANIMALS

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- 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.

BIRDS

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 birds can stop them from successfully raising chicks.

- 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.

HARDLINE REEFS

and Middle Service should be contacted for clarification of any matter.

Map 13 is not a substitute for the zone boundary descriptions provided in Schedule 1 of the Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan 2004 for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority or Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service should be contacted for clarification of any matter.



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



MAP 13

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



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
- 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 and www.msq.qld.gov.au
- Refuel on shore wherever possible. Use the correct gear and have spill response equipment readily available.

DIVING OR SNORKELLING

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

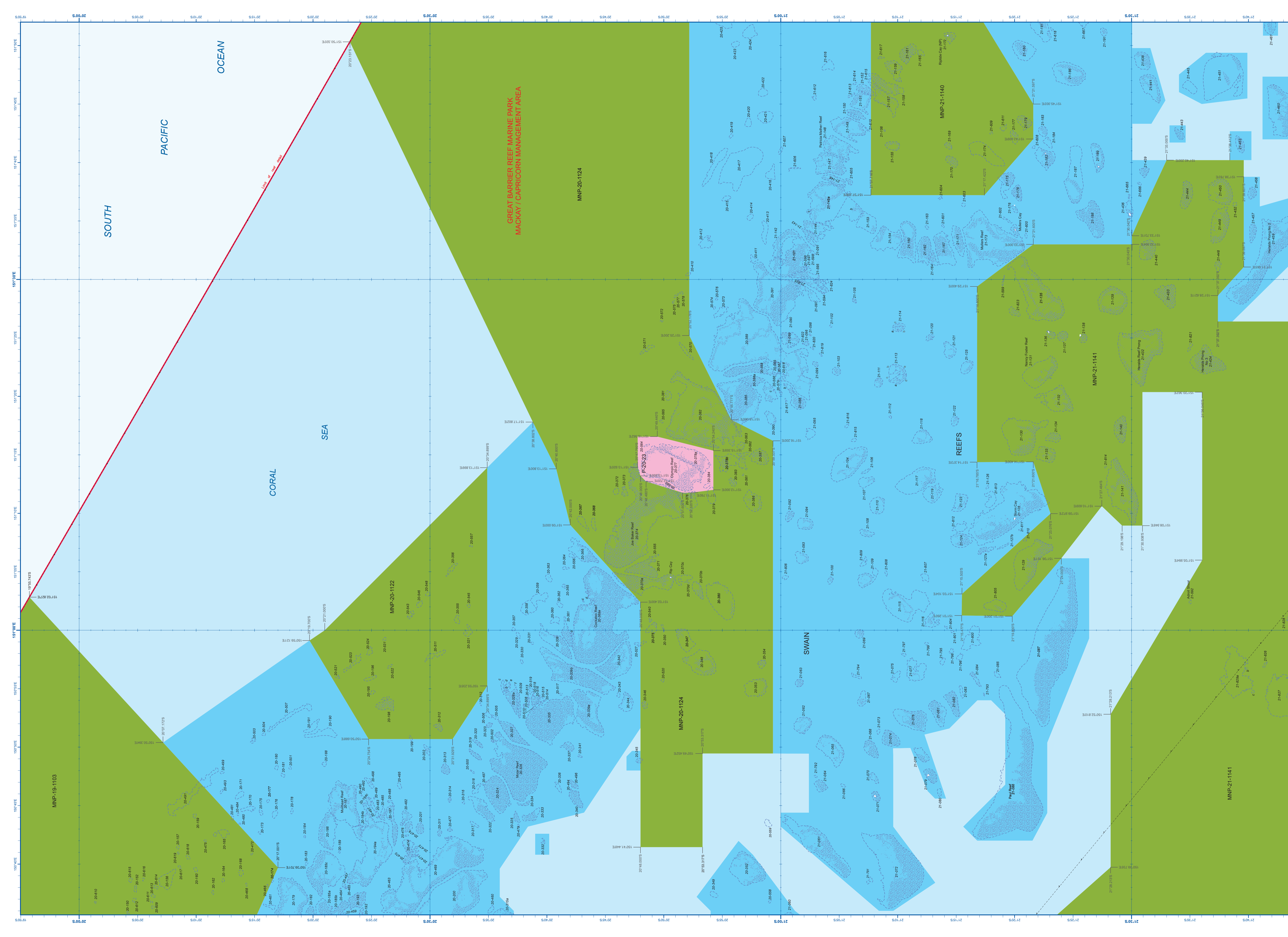
For more tips on how to be croc wise in croc country visit www.des.qld.gov.au.



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.



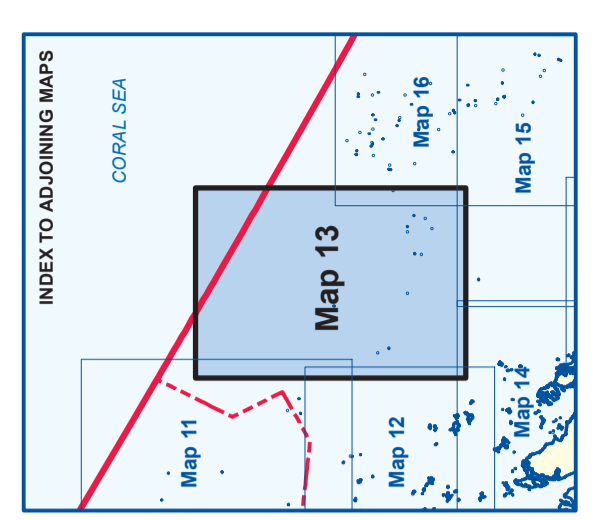


IMPORTANT NOTES FOR MAP USERS

This map may not show all Queensland State Marine Park Zoning (for example, State Marine Parks where declared between high and low water), or other marine park zoning (e.g. National Marine Parks, National Marine Park Zoning Plan, Recreation and outdoor areas under Queensland legislation (e.g. Fisheries Regulation 2008 (QR)) are not shown. Users should refer to their particular activities before entering or using the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park or the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park.

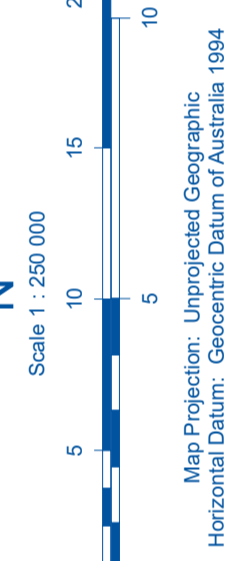
The inshore boundary of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park follows the limits of the State of Queensland, and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan follows the limits of the State of Queensland within the meaning of section 14 of the State of Queensland Act 1972, or where otherwise indicated. Any depiction of the inshore boundary on this map is indicative only.

- 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 (unscaled)
 - National Park / Conservation Tenure



Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks Zoning

MAP 13 - Hardline Reefs



NOTES:

1. This map is indicative only and is NOT INTENDED FOR ORIGINAL PURPOSES.

2. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks Zoning Plan 2004 (the Zoning Plan) was approved by the Queensland Government on 12 July 2004. The Zoning Plan is available on the Queensland Government website at www.qld.gov.au/government/department/natural-heritage-and-forestry/great-barrier-reef-marine-parks-zoning-plan-2004.

3. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks Zoning Plan 2004 (the Zoning Plan) was approved by the Queensland Government on 12 July 2004. The Zoning Plan is available on the Queensland Government website at www.qld.gov.au/government/department/natural-heritage-and-forestry/great-barrier-reef-marine-parks-zoning-plan-2004.

4. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks Zoning Plan 2004 (the Zoning Plan) was approved by the Queensland Government on 12 July 2004. The Zoning Plan is available on the Queensland Government website at www.qld.gov.au/government/department/natural-heritage-and-forestry/great-barrier-reef-marine-parks-zoning-plan-2004.

5. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks Zoning Plan 2004 (the Zoning Plan) was approved by the Queensland Government on 12 July 2004. The Zoning Plan is available on the Queensland Government website at www.qld.gov.au/government/department/natural-heritage-and-forestry/great-barrier-reef-marine-parks-zoning-plan-2004.

6. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks Zoning Plan 2004 (the Zoning Plan) was approved by the Queensland Government on 12 July 2004. The Zoning Plan is available on the Queensland Government website at www.qld.gov.au/government/department/natural-heritage-and-forestry/great-barrier-reef-marine-parks-zoning-plan-2004.

WARNING

This map must not be used for marine navigation, and should not be used to plan any activities. For more information, contact the Queensland Government Department of Natural Parks, Sport and Racing, for more specific information.

ACTIVITIES GUIDE

(For details)

Activity	Marine Park	Management Area	Reef Flat	Indicative Reef	Designated Shipping Area	Coastline	River	Mangrove	Backshore	Population centre	Population centre (symbolised)	Minor road	National Park / Conservation Tenure
Swimming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Boating	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scuba diving	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fishing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Snorkelling	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swimming (other than that listed)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swimming (other than that listed) (symbolised)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swimming (other than that listed) (unscaled)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swimming (other than that listed) (unscaled) (symbolised)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swimming (other than that listed) (unscaled) (unsymbolised)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swimming (other than that listed) (unscaled) (unsymbolised) (unscaled)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

PLEASE NOTE: This guide provides an indication of zoning for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks Zoning Plan 2004. For more information, contact the Queensland Government Department of Natural Parks, Sport and Racing, for more specific information.

ACCESS TO ALL ZONES IS PERMITTED IN AN EMERGENCY.

SAFETY IN THE MARINE PARKS

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks Zoning Plan 2004 (the Zoning Plan) was approved by the Queensland Government on 12 July 2004. The Zoning Plan is available on the Queensland Government website at www.qld.gov.au/government/department/natural-heritage-and-forestry/great-barrier-reef-marine-parks-zoning-plan-2004.