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

The diversity of life throughout the Great Barrier Reef is internationally-recognised as being of outstanding universal

value, and has helped earn the area World Heritage status.

This natural wonder houses the largest coral reef ecosystem on Earth with a stunning array of habitats including coral cays, continental islands, mangrove forests, estuaries, seagrass meadows, sponge gardens and deep oceanic waters.

Almost the entire Great Barrier Reef ecosystem is included within two marine parks. The Australian Government's Great Barrier Reef Marine Park extends over 2300 kilometres and covers 344,400km². This Marine Park is complemented by the Queensland Government's Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park in adjacent Queensland waters.

Both provide the balance between protecting the Reef's ecosystems while supporting a wide range of ecologicallysustainable uses.

The Australian and Queensland governments are committed to the long-term health of the Reef and know its future depends on the actions we take now. Pressures such as the

WILL YOU NEED A PERMIT?

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.

Most recreational visitors to the marine parks will not need a permit. The types of activities that require permits include installing structures and works such as moorings, using specific craft such as a hovercraft, most commercial activities such as tourist operations and some types of research. Permits are issued jointly by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (the Authority) and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), part of the Department of Environment and Science (DES). For more information, contact the Authority via assessments@gbrmpa.gov.au or visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au.

MARINE PARK ZONING EXPLAINED

Marine Park zoning is an important component in managing marine areas. It is a key strategy for improving the Great Barrier Reef's health and resilience and has been developed in a way widely considered to be best practice. A healthy and productive Reef provides substantial benefits to local communities and the wider economy.

Zoning Plans are key pieces of legislation Reef users need to adhere to. The Australian Government's Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003 and the Queensland Government's Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan 2004 define what activities can occur in which locations. The zoning plans provide for a range of ecologically sustainable recreational, commercial and research opportunities and for the continuation of traditional activities.

Each zone has different rules for what activities are allowed, what's prohibited and what requires a permit. Zones may also place restrictions on how some activities are conducted. Make sure you also check Special Management Areas on each map (see below), as they can change what's allowed in each zone. To safeguard the future health of the Reef, non-compliance with zoning rules is taken seriously and penalties apply.

Rules for commercial fishing can differ to recreational fishing. Commercial fishers should consult the zoning plans for more information.

GENERAL USE (LIGHT BLUE) ZONE

Here is an overview of the zones:

Most reasonable activities can occur in Light Blue Zones 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, and trolling with a maximum of three lines and six hooks is permitted (see fishing definitions).

BUFFER (OLIVE GREEN) ZONE

In Olive Green Zones, trolling for pelagic species is the only

There are 70 Commonwealth islands that together form 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).

Green Zones are 'no-take' areas where extractive activities such as fishing or collecting are prohibited. Anyone can enter a Green Zone for low impact activities such as boating, swimming, snorkelling and sailing. Travelling through a Green Zone with fish on board is allowed, provided the fish were caught outside the Green Zone and your fishing gear is appropriately stowed or secured (see fishing definitions).

MARINE NATIONAL PARK (GREEN) ZONE

PRESERVATION (PINK) ZONE

Pink Zones are the most restrictive type of zone and are strictly 'no-go' areas. You cannot enter a Pink Zone without a permit and all extractive activities are strictly prohibited. Research may only occur in a Pink Zone with a permit.

COMMONWEALTH ISLANDS ZONE (CREAM ON MAP)

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.

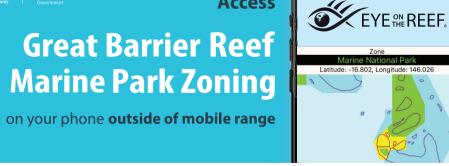
ESTUARINE CONSERVATION ZONE (BROWN ON MAP)

The Estuarine Conservation Zones provide for the protection of estuarine areas of Queensland's Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park in a natural state while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy the relatively undisturbed nature of those areas. Line fishing and crabbing are allowed in this

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.



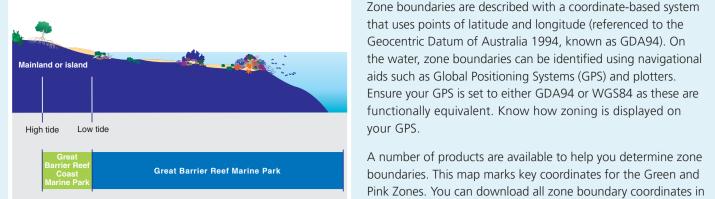




ye on the Reef app App Store Google Play www.gbrmpa.gov.au



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 a 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.

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

RECREATIONAL FISHING GUIDE

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

FISHING DEFINITIONS

Trolling Trolling is line fishing that occurs behind a vessel that is underway. A vessel is considered underway only if it is being propelled through the water in a forward direction (whether by engine, sail or human power) and the vessel is not adrift.

Line fishing A maximum of three hand-held rods or handlines and six hooks per person is allowed when line fishing in the General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) and Estuarine Conservation Zones. In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones, all fishing – other than trolling – is restricted to limited line fishing, which means using a maximum of one hand-held line or rod per person with a maximum of one hook.

One hook One hook can be:

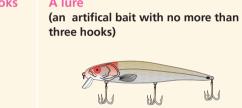
A ganged set of hooks, of no more

one of the other hooks in the set)

(each of which is in contact with at least



A bait jig of no more than six hooks



An artificial fly

NAVIGATING ZONE BOUNDARIES

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

usually be lined up with recognisable coastal features such as

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

Zoning Plan 2004 describes zone boundaries for the Great

sand spits or river mouths – change or move over time.

Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park. Please note that the coordinates

do not change, even if coastal features near them – such as

headlands. Zone boundaries have also been oriented north,

to the coast are mostly simple shapes and boundaries can

Stowed or secured

Gear that is used for fishing must be stowed or secured while in a zone where the use of the equipment is not permitted. For example, you can travel through the Marine National Park (Green) Zone with fishing gear on board provided that all fishing lines are stowed or secured – that is – any line or hand-held rod is rendered inoperative and stowed or secured inboard the boat and completely out of the water.

If a vessel is navigating through a zone where the use of trawl equipment is prohibited, equipment must be stowed or secured in accordance with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 2019. Commercial fishers should consult the zoning plans or contact the Authority or QPWS for more information.

RECREATIONAL FISHING, SPEARFISHING, CRABBING, BAIT NETTING AND COLLECTING

Line fishing and trolling (Maximum three lines with a combined total of six hooks per person.

and Estuarine Conservation Zones

Trolling must occur behind a vessel that is underway) ✓ In General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue)

- ✓ 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

Conservation Park (Yellow) and Estuarine Conservation

X Prohibited in all other zones **Crabbing (trapping)**

(Maximum of four pots, dillies, collapsible traps per person) ✓ In General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue), Conservation Park (Yellow) and Estuarine Conservation

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

(The taking of an animal or plant by hand or hand-held implement that

✓ Generally no more than five of any one species (except)

coral) can be taken in General Use (Light Blue), Habitat

Protection (Dark Blue), Conservation Park (Yellow) and

Estuarine Conservation Zones, except when collecting bait

is not motorised or pneumatically or hydraulically operated)

or oysters for immediate use or consumption

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

prohibited throughout the marine parks

X All collecting prohibited in all other zones

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

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

X Prohibited in all other zones

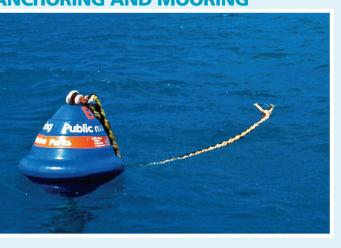
In all zones where fishing is allowed, Queensland Fisheries legislation (e.g. size and bag limits, gear restrictions, protected species, closed seasons) also applies. Contact Fisheries Queensland for more detail. See the contact section on this map or visit your local Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol office.

PROTECTING REEF HERITAGE

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

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

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 prevent misuse of public moorings. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au. and no-anchoring area locations.

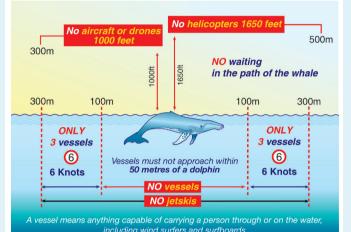


further protect fragile coral. Generally they are marked with reef protection markers, which are white pyramid-shaped buoys with blue marine parks labels. Do not tie up to, or use reef protection markers as a mooring. Penalties apply.

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 determine if it will be suitable for your vessel. Penalties and rules wherever they are placed. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au for mooring

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

- 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 t
- 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.

TURTLES AND DUGONG

- All six species of turtle and the dugong are threatened and under pressure. Speeding boats can kill or injure turtles and dugong and displace them from preferred feeding areas.
- reefs and seagrass meadows • Do not intentionally bring a boat between members of a herd of dugong, separate a dugong and her calf, or restrict their

• Slow down and keep a look out when travelling over shallow

- Stay well clear of nesting turtles and hatchlings and limit the use of light around nesting and hatching areas, including when anchored offshore
- Crab pots with wide entrances can trap turtles. Contact Fisheries Queensland for information about responsible

Islands and cays within the Great Barrier Reef support breeding 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.

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.

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.

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

Be sure to:

• Unpack your camping gear and equipment and check it carefully, as pests can hide here • Clean soil from footwear and gear as invisible killers such as viruses, bacteria and fungi are carried in soil • Check pockets, cuffs, and hook-and-loop fasteners (e.g. Velcro) for seeds.

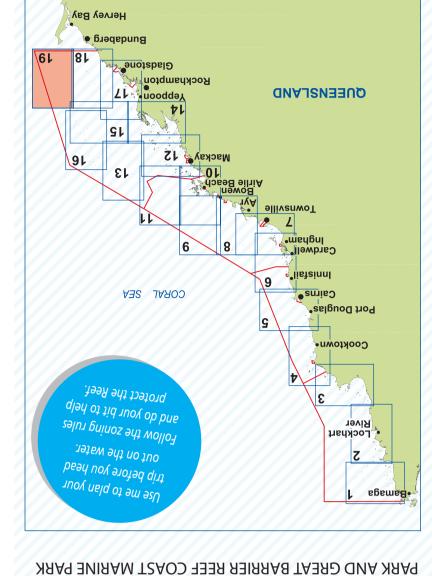
While you're on the islands; remove soil, weeds, seeds and pests from your boat, gear and clothes before moving to a new site. Wrap seeds and plant material, and place them in your rubbish. Everyone in Queensland has a general biosecurity obligation to minimise the risks posed by their activities. This includes the



Marine Park Authority Great Barrier Reef Australian Government

61 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 Important note for map users: This map is intended as a guide to zoning only and has



YOUR GUIDE TO THE GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE

AAM DNINOS WARINE PARKS

Offshore Capricorn

er gam

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

the Eye on the Reef app Management Area or Plan of

- **Mathematical Mathematical Math**
- Bring a sturdy bag or container Slow down over seagrass

BOATING ✓ Plan where you are going and

know what's allowed know what's allowed Have a zoning map or download Have a zoning map and cross check it with your GPS

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

- Management Area or Plan of Know any anchoring or mooring Know where seasonal closure
 - Have a bin onboard and take
 - Ensure your motor is well maintained, safety gear packed, and all in good working order

Leave your domestic animals

CAMPING OR WALKING

- visiting a national park or Observe best island practice guidelines
 - are in place to protect species Stay on marked tracks When at home, recycle what you can Bring gas or fuel stove for cook

REE zoning

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.

meadows and near coral reefs

REPORT SUSPECTED ILLEGAL ACTIVITY

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

THER IMPORTANT 24-HOUR REPORTING CONTACTS Search and rescue:

1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority) 1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority) Marine animal strandings: DES Hotline 1300 130 372

Crested terns, Andrew McDougall (DES)

Vessel collisions or groundings:

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

Email: info@gbrmpa.gov.au Web: www.gbrmpa.gov.au

GREAT BARRIER REEF COAST MARINE PARK AND ISLAND NATIONAL PARKS

Department of Environment and Science **Ph:** 13 QGOV (13 74 68) **Email:** info@des.qld.gov.au Web: www.des.qld.gov.au

OTHER CONTACTS

Fisheries Queensland Ph: 13 25 23 Web: www.daf.qld.gov.au **Australian Maritime Safety Authority Ph:** (02) 6279 5000 **Web:** www.amsa.gov.au Report tagged fish: 1800 077 001

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 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

often show up as flat and smooth on

Use only as much chain as you need to

Return all undersized or unwanted fish

to the water carefully and quickly to

Do not use pest or non-native fish

Always ensure your boat is well

board knows where it is stowed

For information on vessel sewage

seagrass beds and beaches

and www.msq.qld.gov.au

equipment readily available.

IVING OR SNORKELLING

particular watch your fins

check your gear is secure

Rubbish such as discarded fishing line

or other gear, plastic bags and bottles

and polystyrene foam are having an

with you — there are no bins on

Try to match your activities to the

environment around you and be

particularly conscious of the amount of

and ensure all other rubbish ends up in

making loud noises.

marine wildlife.

any you find

the bin.

national park islands

RESPECT OTHERS

noise you are making

sea country.

for bait. Choose locally caught bait

the risk of introducing disease or pest

maintained. Carry all necessary safety

Take only the fish you need

minimise injury

hold the vessel without compromising

your sounder

- Where possible, anchor in sand or mud away from corals and other fragile marine environments. Suitable areas
- Use your sand anchor and reef pick **PARK ISLANDS** appropriately to minimise damage
- Keep watch to make sure the anchor is not dragging. animals are not permitted on national
 - and tidal lands Remove aliens such as seeds, insects
 - clothes and shoes before visiting an Always use toilets where provided. Where there are no toilets, walk at least 100 meters from campsites or
 - Respect the islands. Do not graffiti

at least 15 centimetres deep

 Check if generators or compressors are permitted at the site you intend to visit equipment and make sure everyone on and the conditions that apply. On most

WHEN WATCHING WILDLIFE

- 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
- regulations visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au Allow native animals to find their own food — do not leave food or scraps Refuel on shore wherever possible. Use around your campsite. Feeding wildlife the correct gear and have spill response

BE CROC WISE IN CROC

• 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

- 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 metres back from the water's edge
 - overhanging the water Never clean fish or discard fish scraps
- near the water's edge or at boat ramps increasingly devastating impact on our Camp at least 2 metres above the high water mark and at least 50 metres from Stow your rubbish onboard and collect
- Take all rubbish back to the mainland

SAFETY WARNINGS

wear insect repellent. 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.

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

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



eritage Area, it is important to enjoy them in a









- Obtain your camping permits from QPWS before visiting the islands. You can book online at 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

national parks adjoining intertidal areas • Leave your pets at home. Domestic

Fires are prohibited in the island

- park islands and all adjoining beaches or rodents from your camping gear,
- products as imported bait can increase watercourses and bury all faecal waste
 - facilities, headlands or other natural and cultural attractions
- islands they are not permitted. Slow down around shallow coral reefs,
 - seabirds and turtles
 - is prohibited.
- buoyancy control over sand patches and from the sea. They can occur along some beaches, around islands and cays and even in offshore areas far from the coast.
 - and never stand on logs or branches

the water's edge • Be more aware of crocodiles at night and during the breeding season,

Protect yourself from biting insects and

September to April.

