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

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?

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 NATIONAL PARK (GREEN) ZONE

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

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

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

were caught outside the Green Zone and your fishing gear is

such as fishing or collecting are prohibited. Anyone can

swimming, snorkelling and sailing. Travelling through a

appropriately stowed or secured (see fishing definitions).

Pink Zones are the most restrictive type of zone and are

strictly 'no-go' areas. You cannot enter a Pink Zone without

a permit and all extractive activities are strictly prohibited.

Research may only occur in a Pink Zone with a permit.

COMMONWEALTH ISLANDS ZONE

PRESERVATION (PINK) ZONE

Most recreational visitors to the marine parks will not need

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

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

HABITAT PROTECTION (DARK BLUE) ZONE

use, while still allowing for the conservation of these areas.

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).

a permit. The types of activities that require permits include

Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park (Queensland). Some Great Barrier Schedule 1 of the Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Reef Coast Marine Park zones extend into estuaries or mangrove forests — these are shown on the zoning maps.

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

Note: Special Management Area (SMA) rules also apply to fishing. This quide must be read in conjunction with Special

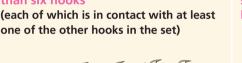
Trolling Trolling is line fishing that occurs behind a vessel that is underway. A vessel is considered underway only if it is being propelled through the water in a forward direction (whether by engine, sail or human power) and the vessel is not adrift.

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 single hook, single-shanked double A squid jig or treble hook

(each of which is in contact with at least



There are 70 Commonwealth islands that together form the Commonwealth Islands Zone. They are the only land component of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The Zone includes intertidal areas and extends down to the mean low

ESTUARINE CONSERVATION ZONE

(BROWN ON MAP)

water mark on these Commonwealth islands.

The Estuarine Conservation Zone provides for the protection of estuarine areas of Oueensland's Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park in a natural state while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy the relatively undisturbed nature of those areas, maintain fisheries production and use, and provide for traditional fishing, hunting and gathering. Line fishing and crabbing are allowed in this zone.

19° 49.988' S 148° 18.734' E

Abbot 19° 50.558' S ______ 148° 18.734' E

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:

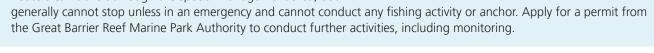
Public Appreciation Area: Spearfishing is prohibited in the Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones that lie within the Whitsunday Public Appreciation Area. Limited spearfishing is permitted in the Light Blue and Dark Blue Zones that lie within the Public Appreciation Area (provided they are not part of a Queensland Fisheries spearfishing closure area). Harvest fisheries, such as commercial aquarium fish collecting, coral harvesting, beachworm harvesting and aquaculture operations, are also prohibited in the Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones within the Whitsunday Public Appreciation Area. Find a map that combines all the rules to clearly show where you can and can't spearfish in the Whitsundays at www.gbrmpa.gov.au. Location of Maritime Cultural Heritage Protection

Designated over significant dugong habitat, these areas complement Queensland Fisheries legislation. In these areas commercial netting is restricted or prohibited. Contact Fisheries Queensland on 13 25 23 or visit www.fisheries.qld.gov.au for more detail. Some coastal headland areas have further restrictions

— — Species Conservation (Dugong Protection) Area:

on set mesh nets. See www.gbrmpa.gov.au. Maritime Cultural Heritage Protection Area: the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park offshore from Bowen. main Catalina wreck and outlying artefacts is located

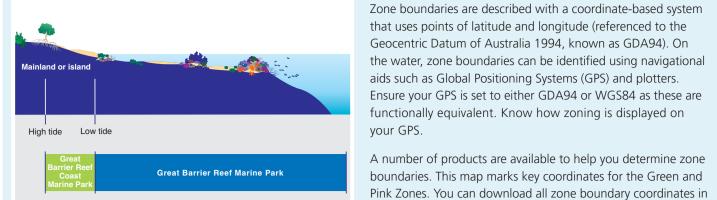
A nationally-significant RAAF WWII aircraft wreck is protected in A one-kilometre-square special management area covering the 24 kilometres from Bowen in a General Use (Light Blue) Zone. The coordinates are noted on the map (right). Boaters can transit through the special management area, but



GOING FISHING NEAR CAPE BOWLING GREEN?

Weather and tidal conditions affect sand movement at the Cape Bowling Green sand spit, which is constantly changing and may – at times – be in a Marine National Park (Green) Zone or Conservation Park (Yellow) Zone (the end of the spit currently extends into a Marine National Park (Green) Zone). Check the GPS latitude and longitude for the Marine National Park (Green) Zone boundary before fishing. Do not use the sand spit as a reference point.

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 2003 describes zone boundaries for the Great Barrier Reef means activities that can occur in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Commonwealth) are also allowed in the adjacent Great

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

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.

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

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

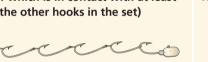
to the coast are mostly simple shapes and boundaries can

RECREATIONAL FISHING GUIDE

Management Area information provided on these maps, as SMA requirements can change what's allowed in each zone.

FISHING DEFINITIONS

A bait jig of no more than six hooks





(an artifical bait with no more than three hooks)

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

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

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

(Limited spearfishing means fishing with a spear or speargun not using a

powerhead, a firearm, a light or underwater breathing apparatus other

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

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

Public Appreciation Special Management Areas

Estuarine Conservation Zones, except when collecting bait

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

not motorised or pneumatically or hydraulically operated)

or ovsters for immediate use or consumption

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

prohibited throughout the marine parks

★ All collecting prohibited in all other zones

and Estuarine Conservation Zones

An artificial fly

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

(Maximum three lines with a combined total of six hooks per person. Trolling must occur behind a vessel that is underway)

✓ In General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) and Estuarine Conservation Zones ✓ In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones – **Limited line fishing**

(one line, one hook – see diagrams above) ✓ In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones – trolling with

maximum three lines and combined total of six hooks ✓ In Buffer (Olive Green) Zone trolling for pelagic fish species

is the **only form of fishing allowed**. Seasonal closures apply in the Ribbon Reefs Buffer Zone X Prohibited in all other zones

Bait netting

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

X Prohibited in all other zones

X Prohibited in all other zones

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

(Maximum of four pots, dillies, collapsible traps per person)

★ Prohibited in Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones declared **Public Appreciation Special Management Areas**

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.

than a snorkel)

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.gbrmpa.gov.au for more information about Reef heritage.



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 map, a no-anchoring area is located at Horseshoe Bay, prevent misuse of public moorings. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au. Bowen. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au for mooring and no-No-anchoring areas are in-place in some high-use locations to 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.

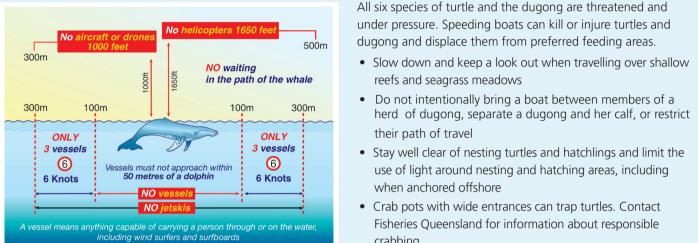
While no-anchoring areas are generally permanent, temporary no-anchoring areas may be located where damage such as coral bleaching has occurred. Please observe no-anchoring areas wherever they are placed. In the area shown on this

TURTLES AND DUGONG

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



Islands and cays within the Great Barrier Reef support breeding Watching whales and dolphins can be exciting but approach seabird populations, several resident shorebird species 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

to round up or herd, or try to get dolphins to bowride

150 metres to a dolphin calf.

distances must be respected both for the animals' safety and vour own.

Let the whale or dolphin control the encounter — never tr

 Avoid disturbing mothers and their calves and do not approach closer than 300 metres to a whale calf or

• 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.

dozens of island-based bird species. Many of these populations

important feeding and resting area for migrating international

seabirds and shorebirds. Even slight disturbances to breeding

are under pressure. The World Heritage Area is also an

birds can stop them from successfully raising chicks.

/ISITING ISLANDS AND COASTS

The Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area includes around 1050 islands, ranging from high continental islands to sandy or coral cays. Some periodically change shape and size and many of these islands are national parks. These islands and their beaches, along with many mainland coastal areas, are places where birds roost and nest and where marine turtles lay their eggs. Many islands are available for you to explore responsibly, whether camping or walking. QPWS manages all national park islands, from highly-visited inshore islands to remote coral cays of the outer Reef. Contact QPWS for more information.

THE CAPE UPSTART AREA

Many islands and coastal areas are important seabird or shorebird nesting and roosting sites, or turtle rookeries. The coastal fringes of Bowling Green Bay and the eastern side of Cape Bowling Green are two such important areas. Access to parts of these areas may be restricted from time-to-time, as indicated by signs.

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.

GOING FISHING OR CAMPING ALONG THE COAST OR ON AN ISLAND? MAKE SURE YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH THIS ZONING MAP AND KNOW THE RULES.

Remember:

• A Marine Park zone continues to the high water mark. For example, fishing, bait netting and collecting are not

permitted from beaches in the Marine National Park (Green) • Fishing, spearfishing, and other extractive activities are not

permitted in the Marine National Park (Green) Zone, such as those around Cape Upstart and Bowling Green Bay. • Pay particular attention to the marine park zoning in

Bowling Green Bay and around Cape Bowling Green —

or river.

BE PEST FREE

Our precious Great Barrier Reef World Heritage islands are among the most pest-free islands in the world. They need your help to stay this way. Before you visit, please check that your boat, clothing, footwear and gear are free

of soil, seeds, parts of plants, eggs, insects, spiders, lizards, toads, rats and mice. Be sure to:

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

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

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





Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning on your phone outside of mobile range





HELP PROTECT THE REEF

PARK AND GREAT BARRIER REEF COAST MARINE PARK

WARINE PARKS

YOUR GUIDE TO THE GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE

AAM DNINOS

Marine Park Authority Great Barrier Reef

QUEENSLAND

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

Australian Government

8 9 A M

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.

✓ Plan where you are going and

know what's allowed

check it with your GPS

Know any additional Special

Have a bin onboard and take

Ensure your motor is well

Management Area or Plan of

Know any anchoring or mooring

maintained, safety gear packed,

and all in good working order

meadows and near coral reefs

BOATING

FISHING know what's allowed Have a zoning map or download Have a zoning map and cross the Eye on the Reef app Management Area or Plan of

Know which species are

Ph: 1800 380 048 (24-hour)

8 9 AM

do not use the sand bar as a reference as it's constantly In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones such as those in Bowling Green Bay and Upstart Bay, only one fishing line with one hook per person is permitted (see definition of

 Pay particular attention to zoning outside river and creek mouths, and if fishing is not allowed, stay inside the creek

• Spearfishing is not permitted in the Public Appreciation

Special Management Area at Cape Upstart (CP-19-4064).

REPORTING MARINE PARK AND NATIONAL PARK OFFENCES

■ Bring a sturdy bag or container ■ Slow down over seagrass

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

All reports are taken seriously and investigated.

1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

Web: www.gbrmpa.gov.au/report-an-incident

THER IMPORTANT 24-HOUR REPORTING CONTACTS Search and rescue:

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)

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK

Web: www.gbrmpa.gov.au

CONTACTS

Ph: (07) 4750 0700 Email: info@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 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

hold the vessel without compromising

Use only as much chain as you need to

Keep watch to make sure the anchor is

not dragging.

minimise injury

 Take only the fish you need Return all undersized or unwanted fish to the water carefully and quickly to

 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

Always ensure your boat is well

Provided on the Store

mou sdem

REE zoning

X E人E端BEE

CAMPING OR WALKING

Leave your domestic animals

visiting a national park or

Know where seasonal closure

are in place to protect specie

Observe best island

practice guidelines

Stay on marked tracks

Carry sufficient water

Bring gas or fuel stove for cook

Bring a sturdy bag or contain

to take rubbish home

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

maintained. Carry all necessary safety

equipment and make sure everyone on

regulations visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au and www.msq.qld.gov.au Refuel on shore wherever possible. Use the correct gear and have spill response

equipment readily available.

making loud noises.

marine wildlife.

the bin.

any you find

national park islands

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

environment around you and be

noise you are making

ponsible and 'reef smart' way.

sea country.

and ensure all other rubbish ends up in

IVING OR SNORKELLIN 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

particular watch your fins water sections of lagoons, swamps and Before approaching a reef, practise buoyancy control over sand patches and from the sea. They can occur along some check your gear is secure

in offshore areas far from the coast. Be mindful of all marine life. Do not touch, prod or chase them and avoid

Obey crocodile warning signs. They are

metres back from the water's edge and never stand on logs or branches

 Never clean fish or discard fish scraps near the water's edge or at boat ramps increasingly devastating impact on our

the water's edge Be more aware of crocodiles at night Take all rubbish back to the mainland

September to April.

RESPECT OTHERS Marine stingers (jellyfish) may be present all year, and are prevalent from October Try to match your activities to the to May. Wear protective clothing. Heed

by this marine parks zoning map. Owner culture and their connections to

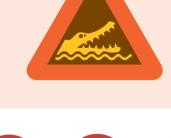






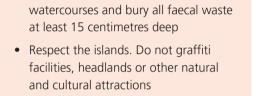












Check if generators or compressors are

permitted at the site you intend to visit

and the conditions that apply. On most

Avoid using strong lights, making loud

noises or moving suddenly near nesting

around your campsite. Feeding wildlife

islands they are not permitted.

Obtain your camping permits from

QPWS before visiting the islands.

www.qld.gov.au/camping or by

phoning 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

always display your campsite tag

Use non ash-producing fuel stoves for

cooking. Open fires are not permitted

national parks adjoining intertidal areas

Camp only in designated campsites and

You can book online at

on national park islands.

PARK ISLANDS

and tidal lands

WHEN VISITING NATIONAL

Fires are prohibited in the island

Leave your pets at home. Domestic

Remove aliens such as seeds, insects

Always use toilets where provided.

Where there are no toilets, walk at

least 100 meters from campsites or

or rodents from your camping gear,

clothes and shoes before visiting an

animals are not permitted on national

park islands and all adjoining beaches

WHEN WATCHING WILDLIFE

seabirds and turtles Allow native animals to find their own food — do not leave food or scraps

is prohibited **BE CROC WISE IN CROC**

waterways up to hundreds of kilometres beaches, around islands and cays and even

there for your safety and protection When fishing, always stand a few

overhanging the water

 Camp at least 2 metres above the high water mark and at least 50 metres from Stow your rubbish onboard and collect

SAFETY WARNINGS When at home, recycle what you can

Protect yourself from biting insects and wear insect repellent.

and during the breeding season,

particularly conscious of the amount of www.marinestingers.com.au. Estuarine crocodiles live in areas covered Learn about and respect Traditional

stinger safety advice and visit

