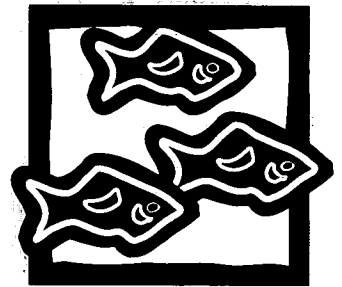


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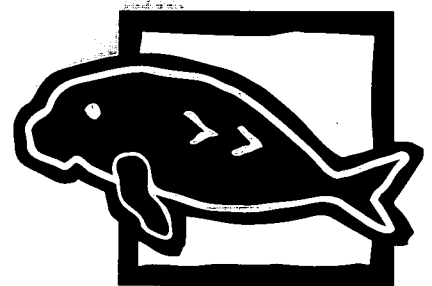
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Marine Parks of Cape York



Proposed Zoning and Management
for the Far Northern Section
of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park



and
Zoning of the Proposed
Cape York Marine Park

Marine Parks



GREAT BARRIER REEF
MARINE PARK AUTHORITY



Department
of Environment

YOUR COMMENTS ON THE Marine Parks of Cape York

Please answer the following questions and attach any other comments you wish to make. Your information will assist in the preparation of final zoning plans and management strategies. The closing date for comments is 27 February 1998.

1. Your name:
2. Your address:
..... Postcode:
3. What are your main activities or interests in the Far Northern Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?
.....
.....
4. What do you like about the proposed Zoning Plan for the Far Northern Section, and zoning changes outlined in section 2.10 and on the map in appendix 3?
.....
.....
.....
5. Is there anything you dislike about the proposed Zoning Plan and zoning changes?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
6. Do you have any comments on proposed strategies and actions outlined in section 2?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
7. Do you have any comments on the proposed Wilderness Area zoning overlay for recreation and tourism outlined in section 2.6?
.....
.....
.....
8. What do you think about the draft zoning of estuaries and other areas proposed for inclusion in the new State Cape York Marine Park and which are outlined in sections 3.2 and 3.3 and shown on the map in appendix 3?
.....
.....
.....

9. What do you think about the proposed strategies and actions for island management outlined in section 3.4?

.....
.....
.....
.....

10. Do you have any other comments about the draft plan?

.....
.....
.....

Signature: Date:

Please fold the survey, tape and return to the address below.

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO RESPOND.

PLEASE ATTACH ANY OTHER COMMENTS YOU WISH TO MAKE.

REMEMBER THE CLOSING DATE FOR COMMENTS IS

27 February 1998

No postage stamp required
if posted in Australia



REPLY PAID 30 A
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
PO Box 1379
TOWNSVILLE QLD 4810

Marine Parks of Cape York

Proposed Zoning and Management
for the Far Northern Section
of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

and

Zoning of the Proposed
Cape York Marine Park

Marine Parks



GREAT BARRIER REEF
MARINE PARK AUTHORITY



Department
of Environment

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About this proposed plan

New zoning and management arrangements for the Far Northern Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park are presented here for public comment. This book also includes draft zoning for the proposed Cape York Marine Park which covers estuaries, intertidal waters and coastal waters currently outside the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

This book contains:

- background information on the Far Northern Section and the review of management
- a summary of public input received in the first phase of public participation
- proposed strategies and actions to address the main issues
- the proposed Zoning Plan for the Far Northern Section
- draft zoning for the proposed Cape York Marine Park
- a map of the proposed zoning
- mail-back response leaflet

[Note: The proposed Zoning Plan for the Far Northern Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park does not necessarily represent the policy nor the opinion of the Department of Environment or the Queensland Government.]

Have your say

Please tell us what you like or don't like about the plan. All members of the public or groups are invited to make written comments. A mail-back leaflet designed to help people comment is included in the back of this document.

Written comments should be forwarded to:

The Chairperson
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
PO Box 1379
TOWNSVILLE QLD 4810

Written comments should reach the above address by **27 February 1998**.

All comments will be carefully considered and taken into account in the preparation of the final Zoning Plans and management proposals for the Far Northern Section and the proposed Cape York Marine Park. Unless marked 'CONFIDENTIAL', submissions will be available for public inspection after 27 February 1998.

For further information on the review of the Far Northern Section and adjacent State waters, please contact one of the following offices:

- **Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority**
Great Barrier Reef Wonderland
2-68 Flinders Street (PO Box 1379)
TOWNSVILLE QLD 4810
Telephone (07) 4750 0700
or 1800 802 251 (within Queensland)
 - **Queensland Department of Environment**
10-12 McLeod Street (PO Box 2066)
CAIRNS QLD 4870
Telephone (07) 4052 3093
-

Introduction

1 Introduction

1.1 The Far Northern Section

The Far Northern Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is the northernmost section of the Marine Park and is situated east of Cape York Peninsula. It shares the exceptionally high conservation, cultural and wilderness values of the adjacent mainland of Cape York Peninsula. The Section is largely free from the pressures of urban development with probably fewer than two thousand people living adjacent to about nine hundred kilometres of coastline. There are few visitors, and although fishing and shipping are significant presences in the Section, the remote and undeveloped character of the area is equalled in few other parts of the Marine Park.

The Far Northern Section covers an area of approximately 85 100 square kilometres and extends for over 850 kilometres along the coast. Scientists consider that the area is arguably the most ecologically significant of all the sections in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, due to the diversity and abundance of habitats and reef types, the abundance of important breeding and feeding areas for animals such as sea turtles, seabirds and dugongs, and the increased biodiversity in the region due to its proximity to the centres of high diversity in the New Guinea and Indonesian region.¹

Cape York Peninsula is widely recognised for its natural and cultural significance. It is one of Australia's key conservation areas. The combination and extent of the features of national significance result in much of Cape York being of conservation significance on a global scale.² It is often stated to be an indigenous domain, a remote region where indigenous peoples represent the majority of the population and have an ongoing cultural relationship with the land and sea.³ The 25 Year Strategic Plan for the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area (1994–2019) provides for the establishment of cooperative management arrangements and involvement in management of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

The wilderness values of Cape York Peninsula are very high, being one of the few Australian natural regions where the majority of the area is of high or very high wilderness quality.⁴

1.2 Reviewing the Far Northern Section

The Far Northern Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park was proclaimed in August 1983. The development of the initial Zoning Plan for the Far Northern Section took place from 1984 to 1986. The Zoning Plan for the Section came into effect on 1 February 1986, and day-to-day management was established soon after.

Following preliminary planning in 1991, the Authority approved the program for review of the Far Northern Section in 1992, then in 1993 decided to defer the review, subject to the agreement of major interest groups. Following protests from the commercial fishing industry and indigenous groups, the Authority reinstated the decision to proceed with the review in 1993–94.

The formal announcement of intent to prepare a new zoning plan was made in mid-November 1994, and the period for public comments was extended to the end of May 1995.

The *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* sets out how zoning plans are to be prepared and what has to be considered in the preparation of a plan, as follows:

- (a) the conservation of the Great Barrier Reef;
- (b) the regulation of the use of the Marine Park so as to protect the Great Barrier Reef while allowing the reasonable use of the Great Barrier Reef Region;
- (c) the regulation of activities that exploit the resources of the Great Barrier Reef Region so as to minimise the effect of those activities on the Great Barrier Reef;

- (d) the reservation of some areas of the Great Barrier Reef for its appreciation and enjoyment by the public; and
- (e) the preservation of some areas of the Great Barrier Reef in its natural state undisturbed by man except for the purposes of scientific research.

Once a zoning plan for any section of the Marine Park comes into effect it remains operational until a new plan is prepared by a process of public participation and consultation. The Authority has had, until recently, a policy that zoning plans will be reviewed as soon as practicable after they have been in operation for five years or so. The current review of the Far Northern Section was initiated on the basis of this commitment. Following the conclusion of this review, the Authority is unlikely to continue with Section by Section reviews of zoning plans, proposing instead to establish consistent zoning provisions across all sections of the Marine Park, and to amend zoning plans as needed. Zoning plan amendments must follow the same two-stage public participation processes as for the preparation of new plans.

1.3 State waters and the proposed Cape York Marine Park

In 1985 the Queensland Government began a process to declare the State waters adjacent to the Far Northern Section as the Cape York Marine Park. Background information and a Draft Zoning Plan were published in May 1987.⁵ The process was resumed in 1994 jointly with the current review of the Far Northern Section. The management proposals and the proposed Zoning Plan for the Far Northern Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park are discussed in section 2 of this document. Draft zoning of the proposed State Cape York Marine Park and management strategies for island National Parks and nature refuges are presented and discussed in section 3.

1.4 Public consultation

One hundred and eight written submissions were received in response to the invitation to the public to provide comment on the review. People interested in reading the submissions are invited to contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. Appendix 1 is a summary of the public input received in the first stage of public consultation and appendix 2 is a list of respondents and meetings.

It was recognised that a targeted communication strategy was required to encourage widespread input to the review of the Far Northern Section and adjacent State waters. The remoteness and relative inaccessibility of the region, the very low population and the absence of large population centres, the special interests of indigenous peoples in the Section, the icon status of Cape York Peninsula with conservation groups, the fact that many users of the area are resident outside the region, all combined to present some communication challenges. In addition to the standard methods of public contact, such as advertising, direct mail and meetings, specific input from some community and industry groups was facilitated by the Authority.

Indigenous groups

Consultation with indigenous people for the first Far Northern Section Zoning Plan in the 1980s was limited, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have indicated that the existing plan does not adequately reflect their interests. Involvement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in management of the Marine Park is identified as an objective of the 25 Year Strategic Plan and of the Authority's Corporate Plan for 1995–2000, and is specifically identified as an objective of this review.

A targeted program was developed to involve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in this review. The Cape York Land Council was contracted at different times to facilitate the input of Aboriginal people, some assistance was provided directly to Aboriginal groups to develop their submissions, and Authority and Queensland Department of Environment staff also worked directly with all Aboriginal groups to assist them in documenting their interests. Recognition was given to the

special interests of traditionally affiliated people, while acknowledging the interests of historically associated people.⁶

Commercial fishing industry

A commercial fishing consultant contracted by the Authority worked with the commercial fishing industry to organise meetings and prepare their input to the review. Almost all commercial fishers are members of the Queensland Commercial Fishermen's Organisation and, as for the review of the Cairns Section Zoning Plan, a QCFO liaison committee was established and has met several times during the review to discuss industry issues.

Conservation groups

The Cairns and Far Northern Environment Centre were contracted by the Authority to provide a conservation liaison consultant to coordinate and facilitate input to the review from regional, State and national conservation groups.

Tourism industry

A tourism industry liaison consultant contracted by the Authority assisted in organising meetings with tourism operators and preparation of their input to the review.

Community interests

Since 1994 the Authority has provided support to Regional Marine Resources Advisory Committees (RMRACs). These committees are broadly based community groups, with participation from recreational and commercial fishers, tourism operators, conservation groups, indigenous groups, local government and other community interests. There are 11 such committees operating in towns and cities adjacent to the Marine Park. Although there are no RMRACs adjacent to the Far Northern Section, several committees between Cooktown and Townsville have an interest in the area, and briefings have been provided to these groups as requested.

Major issues which were raised in the first stage of public participation include⁷:

- concern about lack of surveillance and enforcement of zoning plan provisions
- support for some form of cooperative management with traditional custodians
- conflict between recreational and commercial fishers
- conservation of the coastal areas, including beaches, estuaries, inshore reefs and seagrass beds
- concern for the protection of seabird, turtle and dugong habitats
- impacts of potential increases in tourism (overcrowding and vessel sourced pollution) and the need for controls
- coastal development
- impacts of trawling
- concerns about the sustainability of commercial fishing
- maintenance of subsistence lifestyles and fish stocks for use by future generations of indigenous people
- protection of culturally sensitive sites that lie within the World Heritage Area
- increasing concern from traditionally affiliated people and their representatives that native title rights or interests may be impaired or extinguished through zoning changes.

During the development of management proposals and the draft Zoning Plan, users, interest groups and interested individuals have been kept informed of the proposed content through update bulletins and meetings. Between December 1996 and March 1997, meetings were held with the fishing industry, indigenous groups, conservation groups, scientific organisations, State and Commonwealth government agencies, the tourism industry, recreational fishers, the shipping industry and Regional Marine Resources Advisory Committees to discuss the content of the draft plans and, if possible, to resolve any outstanding issues.

1.5 Other information sources

The review has included the compilation of updated resource and use information. Several studies were commissioned and other research projects have also provided useful information. Further information about the studies is available from the Authority. Major studies include:

Survey of deepwater seagrass habitat

Seagrasses in deep water (> 15 metres) have only recently been discovered to be a substantial resource, covering large areas in the northern Great Barrier Reef and in Hervey Bay in southern Queensland. Surveys were carried out in November 1994 between Cape Tribulation and Cape Weymouth to determine the distribution and composition of seagrasses at depths greater than 15 metres.⁸ The region surveyed supports at least 2000 square kilometres of deepwater seagrass habitat, and results indicate a possible further resource in remaining unsurveyed areas of the Great Barrier Reef. It was also found that large areas of the outer shelf were covered by dense algal gardens. Very little is known about these habitats.

Northern dugong survey

In November and December 1995 dugongs were counted during an aerial survey of inshore waters between Cape Bedford and Hunter Point. A total of 25 800 square kilometres was surveyed.⁹ Similar surveys were conducted in 1984, 1985 and 1990. The results of the 1995 survey indicate that, at a regional scale, dugong numbers are being maintained in the Far Northern Section.

Aboriginal maritime culture

A preliminary study of the cultural relationship of Aboriginal people to the Far Northern Section was carried out in 1991.¹⁰ The study involved consultation with Aboriginal groups and individuals throughout Cape York who retain traditional cultural links with the eastern seaboard of the Peninsula, and who identify their traditional country as including parts of the Marine Park. Field consultations were supplemented by discussions with anthropologists and a review of the relevant literature. Discussions were also held with Torres Strait Islander groups and government agencies. The report of this work presents available information on cultural sites and boundaries within the Far Northern Section and discusses their implications for management. The study determined much of the Far Northern Section lies within Aboriginal maritime estates, which includes stretches of coastal land, reefs, sea, mythic sites and resources.

Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy (CYPLUS)

CYPLUS is a joint initiative of the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, and aims to develop a blueprint for sustainable land use and economic and social development on Cape York Peninsula. The Stage 2 report of the Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy was released early in June 1997. Stage 1 of CYPLUS took place between 1992 and 1995, and involved data collection, issues identification and analysis of opportunities and constraints. Forty-four individual technical reports were produced under the Natural Resource Analysis Program and the Land Use Program, culminating in the production of four summary reports.¹¹ Together these reports provide a regional overview of:

- current land and resource uses,
- land and resource use potential,
- population and social structure, and
- constraints evident from existing information and trends which could limit certain uses.

Australian Wetlands Directory

Inventories of important wetlands for each State have been compiled¹² using criteria based on the international convention on wetlands (RAMSAR). Twelve of the 23 important wetlands currently listed for Cape York Peninsula lie within or adjacent to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The majority of these wetlands are also regarded as having both high biophysical naturalness and high to very high wilderness quality.

Inventory of recreation and tourism opportunities in the Far Northern Section

In a project funded through the Commonwealth Department of Tourism's National Ecotourism Program, an inventory of marine and coastal tourism settings and places was prepared for the Far Northern Section.¹³ Data sheets for 62 places were compiled. The consultants undertaking the project concluded that the Far Northern Section and the adjacent coast can be considered, and experienced, as a great marine wilderness area. Within that overall experience there are a number of individual attractions which cannot be found elsewhere in the Marine Park or arguably anywhere else in the world.

Community attitudes to wilderness-based recreation on the Great Barrier Reef

During 1994 and 1995, the Authority commissioned two studies to obtain information on community attitudes to wilderness-based recreation in the Marine Park.¹⁴ The first study sought qualitative information, through the use of focus groups, on how Queensland residents define different reef experiences (including wilderness) and what value they place on the maintenance of remote and undeveloped areas in the Marine Park. The second study was a national household survey of community attitudes to wilderness-based recreation and management issues for the Great Barrier Reef. A survey of 1081 people aged 14 years and over was conducted by AGB McNair throughout all Australian cities and regional areas during June 1995. Results of the national survey found that there is strong and wide-ranging support for the active management of the more remote and undeveloped parts of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Over 80 per cent of the Australian public agree that areas within the Marine Park which have both high natural values and few visitors are important, regardless of their personal ability to visit them (83 per cent). There is also strong support for limiting permanent structures (75 per cent), and for limiting people's access in particular parts of the Park (80 per cent).

Joint project with the Australian Heritage Commission on marine wilderness

A collaborative project was established in 1995 between the Australian Heritage Commission and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority with the aim of investigating the concept of marine wilderness, and developing and evaluating the application of the National Wilderness Inventory (NWI) to marine areas, initially through a pilot study conducted for the Great Barrier Reef.¹⁵ Data sets were selected according to their relevance as a descriptor for one or more of the four NWI indicators, and their availability for the pilot Great Barrier Reef region. Data sets included river run-off; commercial fishing catch and effort; proximity to built-up areas, roads, and infrastructure; and proximity to recognised vessel passages and marine structures such as navigation lights. The pilot project has demonstrated that NWI wilderness quality assessment, based on the attributes of remoteness and naturalness, can be usefully applied to the marine environment.

Impacts of trawling study

A major five year study has recently been concluded in the Far Northern Section looking at the environmental effects of prawn trawling.¹⁶ This study described the seabed and associated communities in the cross-shelf Marine National Park 'B' zone and adjacent areas open to prawn trawling. Another component of the study was an experiment designed to simulate two situations: (1) where trawlers may move into new mid-shelf inter-reefal areas, and (2) where large areas of ground are trawled occasionally. A trawl depletion experiment was also conducted. The results of the whole study indicate that prawn trawling can have impacts in the Great Barrier Reef. In particular the cumulative impact of frequent trawls in intensively trawled grounds is likely to be substantial.

Shipping studies

A comprehensive study of all issues associated with shipping in the Great Barrier Reef and Torres Strait region was commissioned by the Commonwealth Government in 1993.¹⁷ The three part study investigated shipping requirements and the economic implications; risks and potential impacts of shipping accidents for both the inner Great Barrier Reef route and the outer Coral Sea route; and additional measures to enhance safety and minimise risks of a shipping accident. Recommendations

of the study include measures to assist and improve navigation, oil spill responses, and development of codes of practice for shipping and boating in the region.

Management Proposals for the Far Northern Section



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2 Management proposals for the Far Northern Section

2.1 Statement of management intent

The Far Northern Section will be managed to maintain and enhance its natural, cultural and wilderness values. The aim of management for the Far Northern Section is to protect biodiversity and ecological and evolutionary processes, while reflecting the rights and interests of traditional custodians in management. The management aim is complemented by management of the adjacent mainland of eastern Cape York Peninsula, a large part of which is under conservation or Aboriginal land tenures. In particular, management of the Far Northern Section will:

- recognise and protect the ecological diversity and integrity of the Section;
- reflect the custodial obligations and contemporary needs of indigenous peoples in management of the Section, and involve indigenous people in ongoing planning and management;
- maintain the remote and undeveloped character of the Section; and
- ensure that existing shipping, fishing, tourism and other uses are ecologically sustainable, and that any future expansion of uses does not have an unacceptable impact on natural, cultural and wilderness values.

2.2 Protection of natural values

The primary goal of the Authority is to protect the natural values of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The principal components of a conservation strategy which are necessary to achieve the goal are:

- a system of strictly protected ecologically representative areas,
- protection of threatened species and communities,
- protection of significant local or site-specific conservation values,
- control of threatening processes, and
- ecologically sustainable use.

Some elements of the conservation strategy are implemented through zoning plans, others through Reef-wide programs such as those which aim to minimise the potential impacts of shipping and fishing, still others through targeted measures such as those which seek to protect threatened species.

Protection of biological communities and habitats

One of the objectives of the Far Northern Section review is to assess the adequacy of the existing zoning plan and management arrangements for protection of representative biological communities and critical habitats, and the maintenance of biodiversity. Specific direction has been given in the 25 Year Strategic Plan for the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area (1994–2019) to manage identified areas in a manner that constrains human access and/or impacts, and which are free from structures and extractive uses. It was agreed in the process of developing the Strategic Plan that these areas would include representative biological communities to act as source and reference areas and reservoirs of biodiversity and species abundance. In the Far Northern Section, these areas are currently zoned Preservation and Marine National Park 'B'.

A major feature of the current Zoning Plan is the large cross-shelf transect near Shelburne Bay zoned Marine National Park 'B'. This one area comprises 60 per cent of area zoned National Park 'B' in the entire Marine Park. The Far Northern Section also contains the only inshore Preservation Zone in the Marine Park, between Wakooka Creek and Jeannie River near the southern boundary of the Section.

Preliminary work undertaken on the distribution of reef biota in the Great Barrier Reef suggests that reef communities in the Far Northern Section are different from those further south. This assessment is supported by an interim biophysical regionalisation of marine environments completed for Australia¹⁸ that also indicates a change in Great Barrier Reef ecosystems from north to south.

Substantial submissions were made during the first period of public consultation requesting an increase in the level of protection for ecosystems in the Far Northern Section. In response to this input, it was agreed during 1996 in two workshops with scientists, managers and interest groups that proposals for additional National Park zones for ecological representation would be considered in a Reef-wide review of the adequacy of the current distribution and extent of such areas. Interest groups involved included commercial and recreational fishers, conservation groups, indigenous people, the tourism industry and scientific organisations. A third workshop with managers, scientists and interest groups was held in April 1997, and a formal work program was established for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park representative protected areas review. The review is expected to be concluded in 1999. The review involves the ongoing involvement of users and interest groups as well as several formal stages of public consultation. Further information on this program is available from the Authority.

However, some habitats in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park are recognised as requiring special protection for a variety of reasons including their significance for commercially and recreationally important species, their significance for threatened species, for their productivity, their diversity, their scientific interest, their rarity or their fragility. Foremost amongst these are seagrass meadows and coral reefs. Protection measures for habitats like these are addressed through the Far Northern Section review.

Seagrasses provide habitat for dugong, turtles, commercially important species such as prawns, and a variety of marine fauna. They are important in primary production and therefore in supporting complex marine food webs. Coastal seagrasses were mapped in the mid-1980s but have not been re-surveyed. Surveys of deepwater seagrasses in the southern part of the Far Northern Section were carried out in 1994 (see section 1.5 above). Vast areas of seagrasses were located and mapped, at depths between 15 and 58 metres. Very little is known of the ecological role of these deepwater communities, although there is an established association between area of seagrass and dugong population size.

Major threats to seagrasses include degraded water quality, especially changed nutrient and sediment levels, and physical disturbance such as dredging and trawling. It is a well accepted practice of marine parks and fisheries managers to protect seagrass beds, especially estuarine and shallow coastal seagrass meadows. Most shallow water seagrasses are in zones free from trawling activity. Low density seagrass meadows in deep water may be vulnerable to damage from trawling, because they are largely unmapped and pose less hindrance to trawling operations.

Coral reefs are recognised as one of the most productive, diverse and complex ecosystems in the world. They are remarkable for their high species diversity: the Great Barrier Reef has at least 400 species of hard corals, 1500 species of fish, some 4000 species of molluscs and many other species. The coral reefs of the northern Great Barrier Reef are considered to be the richest and most pristine in the whole Great Barrier Reef.¹⁹ Major environmental threats and potential threats include sedimentation and elevated nutrients, overfishing of reef fish, predation by crown-of-thorns starfish, physical damage from works and fishing gear, and the localised effects of recreation and tourism such as anchor damage. A substantial number of reefs in the Far Northern Section are currently zoned General Use 'A' and thus allow trawling close to reefs. As position fixing technology has improved, these reefs are increasingly subject to trawling close to the reef edge.

There is incomplete knowledge of the distribution, significance, threats and management requirements of different habitats in the Far Northern Section. For example, the recent deepwater seagrass surveys found rich algal gardens over large areas of the outer shelf. The significance of these dense algal gardens is unknown, although they may be important as nurseries for fish and invertebrates. As more information is acquired, management may need to be adapted to provide appropriate protection for particular habitats.

Protection of biological communities and habitats

Proposed strategies and actions:

- Largely retain existing strictly protected areas (National Park zones and Preservation zones).
 - Complete the review of the adequacy of representation of biological communities and habitats for the entire Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.
 - Continue to develop an understanding of the composition and distribution of habitats and biological communities in the Far Northern Section, through refinement of a biophysical classification for the Great Barrier Reef.
 - Include all known shallow water seagrass beds in Habitat Protection zone or more protective zones.
 - Include all coral reefs in Habitat Protection zones or more protective zones.
 - Complete surveys of deepwater seagrasses in the northern part of the Far Northern Section, to provide a basis for protection and management.
 - Re-survey the Section for shallow water seagrasses to provide an up-to-date basis for protection and management.
 - Further investigate the distribution, composition and ecological role of outer-shelf algal gardens.
-

See also proposed strategies and actions for *Fishing and mariculture, Research and Zone changes in the proposed Zoning Plan.*

Dugong management

Serious concern has been expressed recently about the status of dugong in the Great Barrier Reef region. Dugong populations south of Cooktown are estimated to have declined by 50 per cent in the eight years to 1994. Dugong populations in the northern Great Barrier Reef region, north of Cooktown, have not shown the widespread decline detected in the southern Great Barrier Reef.

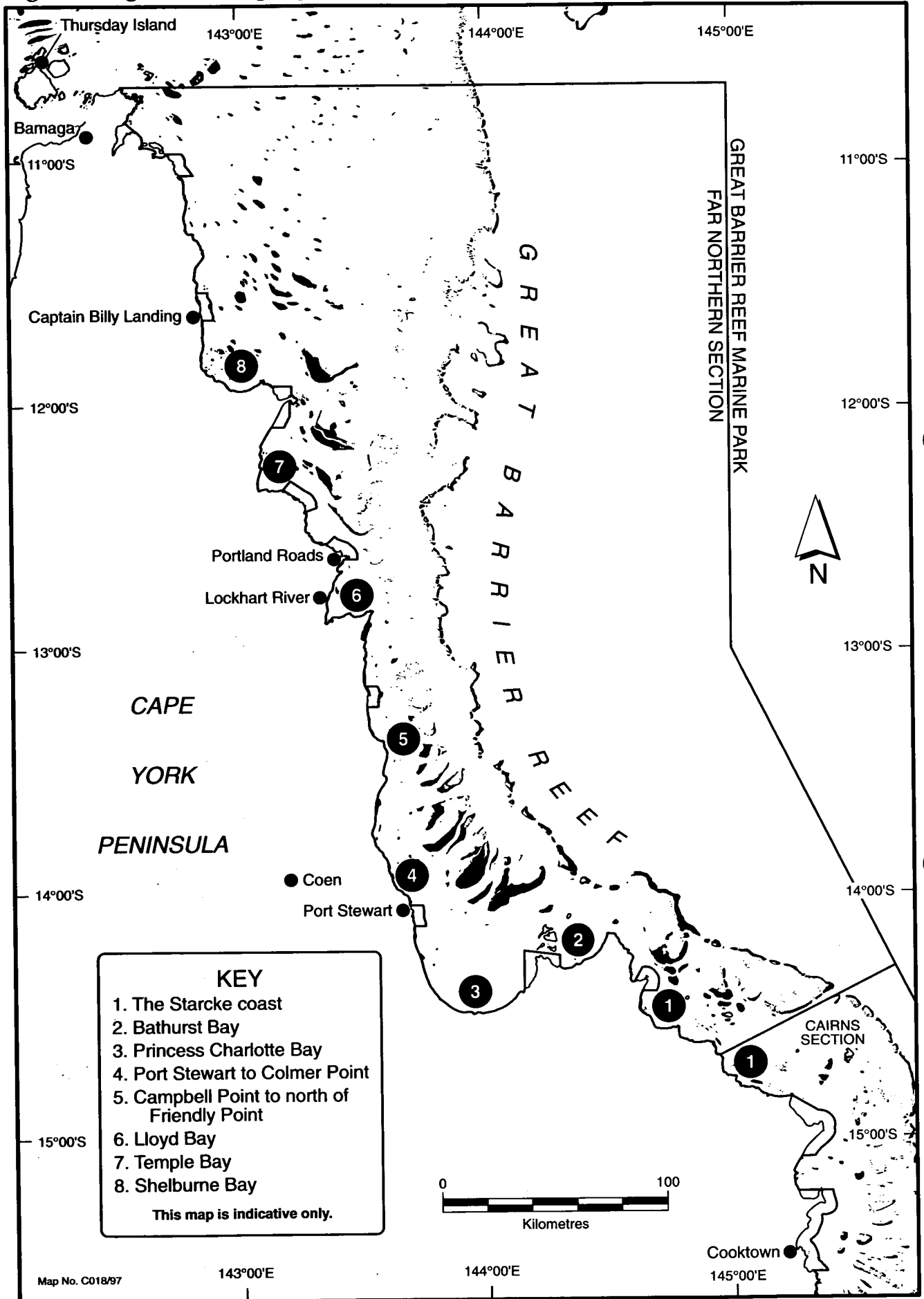
Dugongs are vulnerable to human-induced impacts because they are long-lived slow breeding animals with a specialised diet. Their dependence on seagrass means that they are associated with coastal habitats which are often under pressure from human activities. The causes of the recently detected declines in the southern Great Barrier Reef are not certain but acknowledged threats to dugong include incidental capture in commercial mesh nets, indigenous hunting, illegal take, shark netting for bather protection, habitat deterioration, and vessel collisions.

The following areas are recognised as significant areas for dugong north of Cooktown (see figure 1):

- 1 the Starcke coast between Lookout Point and Cape Melville
- 2 Bathurst Bay
- 3 Princess Charlotte Bay
- 4 Evanson Point (near Port Stewart) to Colmer Point (south of Chester River), including mid-shelf reefs (Grub, Corbett etc.)
- 5 Campbell Point to north of Friendly Point
- 6 Lloyd Bay
- 7 Temple Bay
- 8 Shelburne Bay area including Margaret Bay.

Although the above areas are listed as discrete units, it is likely that dugong populations move between them. For example, the Starcke coast and Bathurst Bay may be utilised by the same population. This is probably true of any two adjacent areas. Scientists have tracked an individual dugong from as far south as the Cardwell region to Princess Charlotte Bay and back,²⁰ although the significance of such movements are not yet clear. Researchers have consistently rated the northern Great Barrier Reef region as a whole as the most important dugong habitat in the Great Barrier Reef.²¹

Figure 1. Significant dugong areas north of Cooktown



Except for that part of the Starcke coast between Lookout Point and Murdoch Point, all the significant areas for dugong in the northern Great Barrier Reef are in the Far Northern Section or adjacent State waters.

Parts of several of the significant areas for dugong in the Far Northern Section are within existing Marine National Park 'B' or Preservation zones, which do not allow fishing i.e. Starcke coast from Murdoch Point to Cape Melville, Campbell Point to Friendly Point, and Shelburne Bay. Protection equivalent or greater than that envisaged in 'sanctuaries' is already afforded to parts of some significant dugong areas through the existing zoning plan. However scientific advice is that protected areas for dugong should be located no more than 200 to 400 kilometres apart, and be situated in areas that have historically supported a significant number of dugongs, and a significant extent of their seagrass habitat. Several important areas for dugong are not currently protected from threatening processes. For example, along with the Starcke coast, the Bathurst Bay/Princess Charlotte Bay area is arguably the most significant for dugong in the entire northern Great Barrier Reef. There is a considerable amount of commercial netting in this area, leading to an assessment by scientific experts that the area is potentially a high risk one for dugong.²²

In November 1996 the Great Barrier Reef Ministerial Council (made up of both Commonwealth and Queensland Ministers) considered a package of emergency measures to eliminate or substantially reduce dugong mortality in the Great Barrier Reef area. The Ministerial Council agreed to nine interim Dugong Protection Areas (DPAs) south of Cooktown as the basis of a sanctuary system, plus a possible two more in Bathurst Bay and Princess Charlotte Bay in the northern region. The Ministerial Council required the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority to report to Governments on what action is necessary to ensure no further dugong mortality occurs as a result of commercial and recreational fishing practices in each of the interim DPAs, the objective being to ensure that fishing practices that may result in dugong mortality will not be permitted in those areas.

The Ministerial Council met again in June 1997 and agreed that it will be necessary to ban mesh netting in agreed DPAs. The Ministerial Council accepted that mesh netting is a significant cause of the decline. Ministers decided that Bathurst Bay and Princess Charlotte Bay would not be listed as DPAs, but measures to ensure protection and maintenance of the entire northern Great Barrier Reef dugong population are to be clearly identified through the Far Northern Section review. A further Ministerial Council meeting in August 1997 finalised the establishment of a two-tiered system of dugong sanctuaries in the southern Great Barrier Reef region. The decision was reached after considering advice from an independently chaired, expert Advisory Group. Seven core Zone A DPAs were announced in which gill netting will not be permitted. An additional nine Zone B DPAs will be established in which safeguards in relation to gill netting practices will be enforced. Appropriate compensation will be paid to fishers affected by the establishment of Zone A DPAs. The appropriate industry adjustment mechanism is still being considered.

In preparing its report to the August 1997 Ministerial Council, the Advisory Group established a Working Party to report on the appropriateness of nets and netting practices. Recommendations were endorsed about the introduction of 'attendance at net' rules for offshore gill nets. Given the significance of the dugong populations in the northern Great Barrier Reef, it is appropriate that these recommendations also be adopted for areas in the Far Northern Section where gill netting is proposed to be allowed to continue.

Earlier advice to the Ministerial Council recommended that measures be introduced to prevent mesh netting effort displaced from the southern DPAs from moving into important dugong areas in the northern Great Barrier Reef. Measures which could be considered, in consultation with QFMA, include capping effort by limiting fishing to those netters with a history of involvement in the area.

Dugong management

Proposed strategies and actions:

- Retain existing zoning for Shelburne Bay, Campbell Point to Friendly Point, and Murdoch Point to Cape Melville.
 - Change zoning for the following areas to exclude netting and/or to protect seagrass:
 - Bathurst Bay
 - areas around Cliff Islands and June Reef in Princess Charlotte Bay
 - north of Corbett Reef
 - Lloyd Bay and Exit Reef area
 - Temple Bay.
 - In consultation with QFMA, develop a strategy to cap effort at existing levels in areas where commercial netting is allowed, in order to ensure that displacement from southern DPAs does not occur.
 - Recommend that significant areas for dugongs currently excluded be included in the Marine Park e.g. Port Stewart, Margaret Bay.
 - In consultation with QFMA, adopt recommendations of the Dugong Protection Areas Advisory Group regarding 'attendance at net' rules for offshore gill nets.
 - Encourage complementary management of adjacent State waters, through establishment of the Cape York Marine Park and complementary zoning.
 - Develop hunting management strategies with Hope Vale and Lockhart River Aboriginal communities. Such strategies may form part of plans of management (see section 2.4).
 - Conduct a survey on the importance of dugong in lifestyle and economy for Aboriginal people on communities.
 - In collaboration with the Queensland Departments of Environment, and Transport develop Codes of Behaviour for boating to reduce the risk of vessel collisions.
 - Ensure conservation of threatened species remains a priority issue in the three-year rolling program for day-to-day management of the Marine Park.
-

See also proposed strategies and actions for *Aboriginal interests, Torres Strait Islander interests, Fishing and mariculture* and *Zone changes in the proposed Zoning Plan*.

Management of marine turtles

Six species of marine turtles occur in Queensland and the northern Great Barrier Reef.²³ The northern Great Barrier Reef, including areas in Torres Strait, contains one of the four major green turtle breeding aggregations that occur in Australia. There are four significant green turtle nesting locations in the Far Northern Section (Raine Island, Moulter Cay, Sand Bank No. 7 and Sand Bank No. 8). The annual nesting populations constitute the largest remaining green turtle stock in the world. Several significant hawksbill turtle nesting sites occur in the Far Northern Section (Milman, Boydong, Bird and Hannibal Islands). Milman Island has the largest known hawksbill nesting site in the northern Great Barrier Reef, and is the site for ongoing monitoring and research of this stock. Isolated nesting of flatback turtles occurs in the Far Northern Section. Leatherback turtles forage and migrate through the northern Great Barrier Reef.

Marine turtles migrate and are subject to harvest in other countries. The Australian nesting populations of green and hawksbill turtles should be regarded as vulnerable.

A recent discussion paper on Queensland's trawl fishery²⁴ acknowledges concern expressed about the potential for accidental capture of marine turtles during trawling operations. The paper, prepared by the Trawl Fishery Management Advisory Committee of the Queensland Fisheries Management Authority, recommends the immediate trialling of a range of turtle-excluding systems in areas where the probability of turtle capture or the risk of turtles being harmed by trawlers is appreciable.

Night-time visits to islands have the potential to disrupt nesting by turtles. Vessel lights at night during the breeding season can increase mortality by attracting hatchlings. Boating activity may increase collisions in some circumstances. Incidental capture in fishing gear may be significant in some locations. The location, species and amount of harvest through hunting by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people has not been quantified, but may be locally significant in some places. Physical disturbance or degradation of seagrass beds or coral reefs can interrupt the feeding and foraging of marine turtles.

Management of marine turtles

Proposed strategies and actions:

- Complement Queensland measures for protection of nesting areas from human interference during the breeding season, through seasonal or all year-round closures of adjacent waters.
 - Develop hunting management strategies with Hope Vale and Lockhart River Aboriginal communities. Such strategies may form part of plans of management (see section 2.4).
 - In collaboration with the Queensland Departments of Environment, and Transport develop Codes of Behaviour to minimise human disturbance through boating practices.
 - Through the introduction of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs), ensure negligible capture of threatened species of marine turtles, and reduce the capture of other species of turtles to five per cent or less per year of previous number trawled, in accordance with reef-wide policy, and in consultation with QFMA.
 - Ensure conservation of threatened species remains a priority issue in the three-year rolling program for day-to-day management of the Marine Park.
-

Also see proposed strategies and actions for *Aboriginal interests, Torres Strait Islander interests, Fishing and mariculture, Zoning changes in the proposed Zoning Plan.*

Management of seabirds and shorebirds

The Far Northern Section supports the greatest abundance and diversity of seabird life in the Great Barrier Reef Region. Seabird colonies in the Section are generally established on cays and low wooded islands well offshore. Several islands are of particular significance for abundance and diversity of species. Of these, Raine Island is unquestionably the most significant seabird breeding site on the entire Great Barrier Reef, with nine principal breeding species and a further 14 recorded on various occasions.²⁵

The coastline of Cape York Peninsula and offshore locations also support significant numbers of migratory shorebirds.

Accidents involving vessels have the potential to cause severe and widespread impacts from the release of oil and chemical cargoes and bunker fuel. Human disturbance from recreational visitors, commercial fishers, and tourist operations may have adverse impacts. Guidelines have recently been developed²⁶ to manage visitation to seabird breeding islands.

Management of seabirds and shorebirds

Proposed strategies and actions:

- Complement Queensland management of national park islands, nature refuges, and other island locations with significant breeding colonies, through seasonal or all year-round closures

- of adjacent waters (see section 3.4, which identifies significant seabird and shorebird locations).
- Amend the period for seasonal closures from six to seven months, to better protect sensitive sites.
 - Adopt the guidelines for managing visitation to seabird breeding islands.
 - Remove the Blackwood Channel near Raine Island from list of designated shipping areas, to deter commercial shipping from navigating close to sensitive seabird breeding areas.
 - Prevent the establishment of site-dedicated tourism operations to sites in the Far Northern Section, to maintain visits to any one location at a low level.
 - In collaboration with the Queensland Department of Environment develop Codes of Behaviour to minimise human disturbance in sensitive locations.
-

Also see proposed strategies and actions for *Aboriginal interests, Torres Strait Islander interests, Fishing and mariculture, Zoning Plan provisions and park boundaries.* and *Management of Island National Parks.*

2.3 Cultural and heritage values

The 25 Year Strategic Plan has identified the objective of protecting the cultural heritage of the World Heritage Area as represented by archaeological and historical sites and other places of importance. The Authority is required to consider the need to protect cultural and heritage values upon application for permitted activities in accordance with zoning plans.

Consultation with indigenous groups and a preliminary study of Aboriginal maritime culture in the Far Northern Section has identified the existence many places in the Far Northern Section of cultural and heritage value to indigenous groups of Cape York Peninsula and islands to the north (see section 1.5).

Places of indigenous cultural and heritage value include discrete sites and extensive areas of holistic cultural value. The number and location of such sites are not fully known, although examples are described in published literature. Such places of cultural and heritage significance have not only historic and archaeological value, but are of continuing importance to traditionally affiliated people (see section 2.4). A number of discrete sites have been highlighted as requiring special management attention. Behavioural restrictions or conditions for approaching such sites have been identified by traditionally affiliated people.

The Far Northern Section also contains sites of cultural importance to both indigenous and non-indigenous people. These include the site of the wrecking of a pearling fleet during cyclone Mahina at Cape Melville in 1899; the landing sites of Captain Bligh at Restoration and Sunday Islands; and uncounted graves of trochus and pearl divers and crew on islands throughout the Far Northern Section.

An inventory of known historic sites located within the Far Northern Section includes:

- one historic shipwreck site with declared protective zone (HMS *Pandora*)
- 67 historic shipwreck sites (75 year or older sites)
- 139 other shipwreck sites
- 14 aircraft wreck sites (described as war graves)
- Raine Island lighthouse.

All wreck sites and objects have some cultural value. Increasing public interest has meant that wrecks are now also important for their recreational and educational values. Wrecks are affected by natural attrition and degradation, anchoring, salvage activities, and other activities such as fishing.

The Commonwealth *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* is administered by the Queensland Museum, and recommendations can be made for declaring protective zones around wreck sites, such as the HMS

Pandora site. The Queensland Museum supports the role of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Queensland Department of Environment in the management and protection of wrecks. Inter-agency cooperation for wreck management is being developed, and will address the appointment and training of inspectors, site inspection, information sharing, permit assessment, planning and education.

Cultural and heritage values

Proposed strategies and actions:

- Facilitate the development of codes of behaviour for culturally sensitive sites.
- Facilitate the development of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, the Queensland Department of Environment, Queensland Museum and the Australian Cultural Development Office regarding the management of maritime cultural sites (wrecks) in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.
- Support the Historic Shipwrecks National Research Plan (1995).²⁷
- Adhere to the Guidelines for the management of Australia's shipwrecks.²⁸
- Develop a Code of Practice for diving on shipwrecks in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

Also see proposed strategies and actions in *Aboriginal interests*, *Torres Strait Islander interests* and *Tourism and recreation*.

2.4 Aboriginal interests

Traditional connections and custodianship by Aboriginal groups on Cape York Peninsula to the marine environment remain strong. Aboriginal people have a continuing relationship with the marine environment which involves all aspects of lifestyle and culture.²⁹ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people are significant landholders and managers on Cape York Peninsula and form a majority of the population of the region, and as such have an important contribution to make to the management of the adjacent Far Northern Section of the Marine Park.

All four east coast National Parks and several island National Parks adjacent to the Far Northern Section are claimable by Aboriginal people under the Queensland *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*. To date, Cape Melville, Flinders Islands, Lakefield and Cliff Islands National Parks have been claimed. A plan of management for Cape Melville and Flinders Islands National Parks is being jointly developed by the Queensland Department of Environment and Aboriginal claimants.

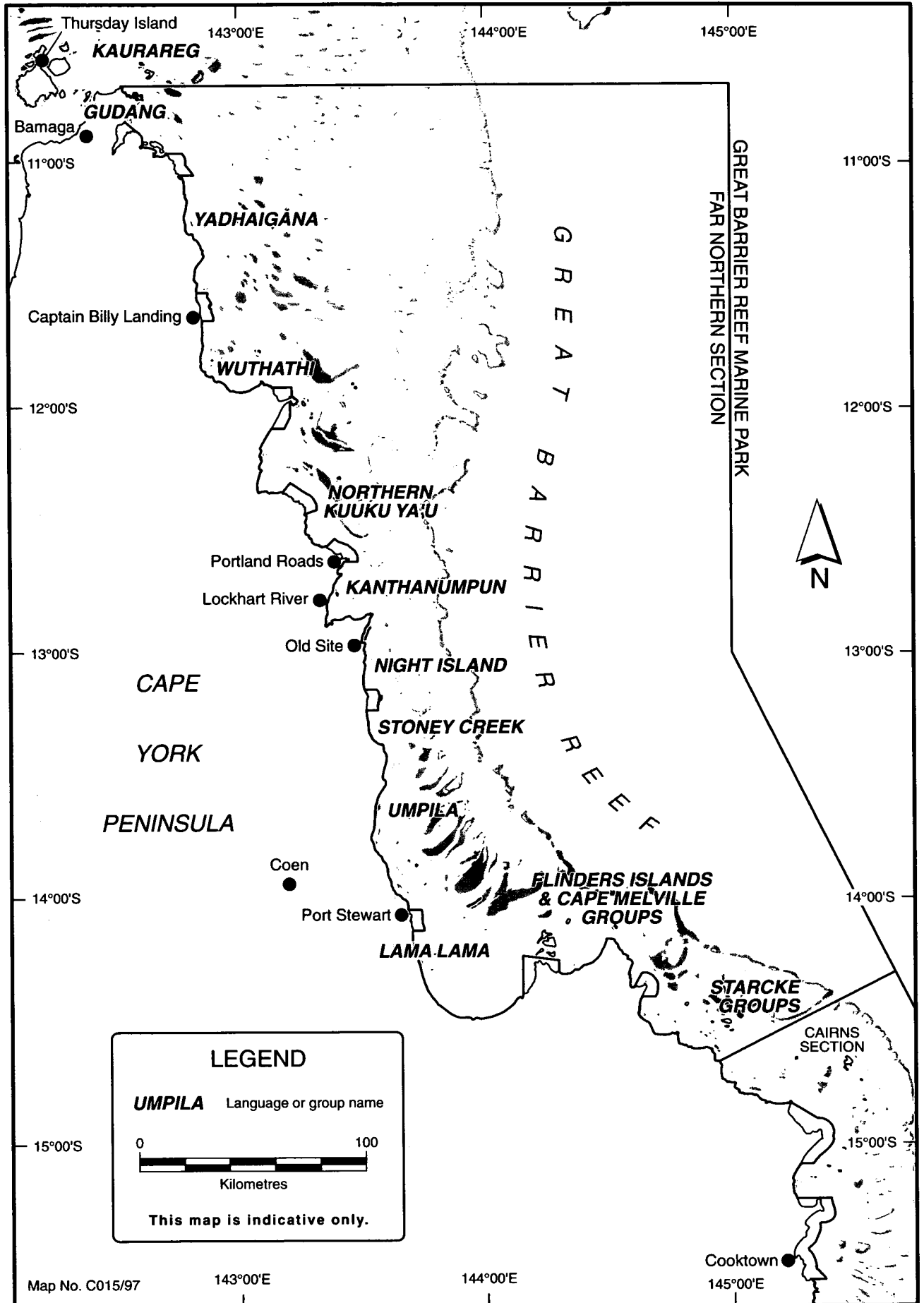
Parts of the original Starcke Pastoral Holding have been transferred to traditionally affiliated people, whilst the remainder has been included in the claimed Cape Melville National Park. Injinoo and Lockhart River Deed of Grant in Trust Aboriginal lands also lie adjacent to the Far Northern Section.

About 12 Aboriginal groups are associated with the eastern coast of Cape York Peninsula adjacent to the Far Northern Section, and have been involved in the review of management of the Far Northern Section (see figure 2). These groups include:

Kaurareg	Gudang
Yadhaigana	Wuthathi
northern Kuuku Ya'u	Kanthanumpun
Umpila	Night Island group
Stoney Creek group	Lama Lama
Flinders Islands and Cape Melville groups	Starcke groups

A suite of concerns relating to the management of the Marine Park arise from the nature of Aboriginal

Figure 2. Location of current Aboriginal group estates on eastern Cape York Peninsula



Source: Chase and Sutton (1981); Chase (1980) – Modified in consultation with current elders of the respective groups.

interests in the marine environment. Aboriginal people are particularly concerned with the management of coastal, island and inshore areas, for the maintenance of lifestyles, fishing, hunting, conservation, and the protection of culturally sensitive sites. While Aboriginal people have provided specific input regarding the management of inshore and coastal areas of the Far Northern Section, their interests extend over large areas of the Marine Park and adjacent waters.

Generally, Aboriginal peoples' recommendations for Marine Park management are conservative, highlighting inshore areas for the protection of marine resources while maintaining the use of those resources for Aboriginal lifestyles. These areas are frequently adjacent to Aboriginal Community lands, lands claimed under Queensland legislation, and National Parks.

Indigenous people of eastern Cape York Peninsula have expressed a desire to be involved in the day-to-day management of the Marine Park as employed staff. All communities employ Community Rangers who are trained in natural resource management, and aspire to meaningful roles in the management of the Marine Park.

Aboriginal communities are interested in developing economic opportunities in the Far Northern Section. People are particularly interested in opportunities to become involved in commercial fishing, mariculture and tourism, in addition to ongoing subsistence fishing³⁰ and collecting activities. Commercial fishers have begun to work with Aboriginal people on Cape York Peninsula in the area of industry training.

A small number of areas in the Far Northern Section and on adjacent islands have been identified as requiring special management because of the cultural sensitivity of those locations. Aboriginal people traditionally affiliated with such places have recommended that access be regulated, the public be educated and respect be shown for the significance of the sites. Informal arrangements have already been discussed with the commercial fishing and tourism industries and researchers.

Management areas and ongoing involvement

The preparation of plans of management is proposed to address management issues in addition to zoning. Provision is made for the preparation of plans of management in section 39Z of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act.

It is expected that the plans will include strategies for hunting management, conditional access to culturally sensitive sites, permit assessment guidelines, points of contact for enforcement and surveillance activities and ongoing involvement in management and, in some cases, formal agreements on management arrangements. The plans may also include settings for tourism and recreational use of the Marine Park at a local scale. Management plans allow for flexibility in dealing with issues that may vary from place to place or which may require ongoing review. The plans of management will be developed in conjunction with traditionally affiliated people, Community Rangers and the general public, and will provide opportunities for ongoing involvement of indigenous people in the implementation and review of the plans.

Native title

Three native title claims have been accepted by the Commonwealth Native Title Tribunal over areas of the Far Northern Section. Aboriginal groups are concerned that the existing Zoning Plan and proposed changes to the plan may unintentionally affect native title. It is the current position of the Commonwealth Government that native title is not capable of existing in offshore waters. It is not the intention of the Authority that anything in the new Zoning Plan impairs or extinguishes any native title rights or interests, should native title be found to be capable of existing in offshore waters.

Aboriginal interests

Proposed strategies and actions:

- Accommodate the interests of Aboriginal peoples in zoning proposals.
 - Provide for access to the Marine Park for the purposes of traditional or customary activities in all zones.
 - Provide for traditional fishing and collecting without a permit in General Use, Habitat Protection, Conservation Park and Buffer zones, and with a permit in National Park zones.
 - Provide for traditional hunting with a permit in all zones other than Preservation zones.
 - Develop and implement plans of management in collaboration with Aboriginal people, as provided for in section 39Z of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act.
 - Establish Memoranda of Understanding for the management of cultural information and communication protocols with Aboriginal groups, in association with the Cape York Land Council.
 - Encourage and support fishing industry initiatives in relation to training.
 - Facilitate the development of codes of behaviour for visitors to culturally sensitive sites.
-

Also see proposed strategies and actions in *Torres Strait Islander interests*, *Zoning Plan provisions and park boundaries* and *Zone changes in the proposed Zoning Plan and Management of the Far Northern Section*.

2.5 Torres Strait Islander interests

Although the focus of attention during the review has been on the Aboriginal inhabitants of eastern Cape York Peninsula, the relationship between the Far Northern Section and the other indigenous people of the region, the Torres Strait islanders, is also significant. The following discussion draws heavily on Smyth 1996 and the CYPLUS reports (see section 1.5).

The existence of well defined Torres Strait Islander land, reef and sea territories is well documented. None of these traditional maritime territories is reported to extend into the Far Northern Section. However there is documentation of frequent interactions between Islanders and mainland Aboriginal people in the vicinity of the northern tip of Cape York Peninsula, and Islanders may have ventured further south, perhaps along the outer barrier reef. Whatever the situation, their cultural influence among maritime Aboriginal groups appears to have been substantial, and may have been permeating southwards at the time of European settlement.

The development of the pearl shell, trochus and bêche-de-mer fisheries in Torres Strait and northern Peninsula waters in the late nineteenth century altered the pattern of interaction between Islanders and coastal Aboriginal groups. Many Islanders and some maritime Aboriginal people were recruited for these fisheries, increasing social and cultural contact between the two groups.

After the Second World War many of the indigenous people of Saibai voluntarily relocated to the mainland, and the settlements of Bamaga and Seisia were established near the tip of Cape York Peninsula. Some Saibai Islanders chose to live on the coast and established the village of Seisia. Residents of Seisia and Bamaga retain strong links with the people and culture of Saibai Island.

Issues raised by Islanders during meetings in Torres Strait focused on fishing, and included their traditional interests in the Far Northern Section, concern about the impacts of trawling, over-exploitation of resources, and desire for access to areas for commercial trochus fishing. There is potential for conflict between Islanders and Aboriginal people in resources use, especially commercial harvesting by Islanders adjacent to Aboriginal communities and outstations. However, Aboriginal groups and Islander groups have expressed their desire to establish an agreement of respect and understanding between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples over management of waters and fisheries.

Since 1991 the Island Coordinating Council of Torres Strait (ICC) has been developing a Marine Strategy for the Torres Strait region (MaSTERS).³¹ The intention of this strategy is to provide an overall framework directed towards the conservation and management of the Strait's marine ecosystems, both to preserve the quality of the marine environment and to ensure sustainable use of renewable resources. Future development of MaSTERS will include the development of a regional marine strategy and implementation framework.

Torres Strait Islander interests

Proposed strategies and actions:

- Support the development of agreements between Aboriginal and Islander peoples about marine resources use and management in the Far Northern Section.
 - Maintain liaison with the MaSTERS project team during the development of a regional marine strategy for Torres Strait and, where appropriate, integrate management near northern boundary of the Section with the outcomes of the strategy.
 - Facilitate discussions with fisheries managers to resolve commercial fisheries access issues.
 - Ensure the involvement of the ICC and Islander people in the preparation of management plans for northern areas.
-

Also see proposed strategies and actions in *Aboriginal interests*.

2.6 Tourism and recreation

An objective of the review is to establish the recreation and tourism settings which will be provided in the Far Northern Section, in the context of the development of a tourism use strategy for the whole Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

The following discussion draws on information gained through analysis of existing use information, an ecotourism inventory of the Far Northern Section, a pilot marine wilderness project conducted with the Australian Heritage Commission, a national attitudinal survey on Great Barrier Reef recreation, written submissions from the first stage of public participation and discussions with interest groups (see section 1.5 for more information about these information sources).

The Far Northern Section is perceived by the community as remote, undeveloped, relatively pristine, and capable of providing a substantially different visitor experience to the adjacent Cairns Section. There appears to be a high level of support for limiting development and uses that may affect these values. Structures, crowding, the use of noisy personal watercraft such as jetskis, have all been cited frequently as factors that diminish people's enjoyment of remote natural environments. Use of the term 'wilderness' is common in submissions and discussions about the Far Northern Section to summarise the above qualities. The following discussion and management proposals refer to 'wilderness' for convenience, but it is acknowledged that the term may be unacceptable to some Aboriginal people. The Australian Heritage Commission, which has responsibility for Commonwealth wilderness policy, is attempting to address indigenous peoples' concerns about wilderness, and has adopted a statement which clarifies its policy on wilderness and indigenous issues.³²

Based on information from the Authority's Environmental Management Charge logbook returns, about two-thirds of the existing 195 roving tourism permits for the Far Northern Section were unused in 1996. Only five per cent of the permitted passenger capacity is used. There are currently no site-dedicated tourism operations and no tourism-related infrastructure in the Section. Commercial tourism activity on Queensland islands and cays in the Far Northern Section has been restricted

through many exclusions and restrictions on the Queensland Department of Environment's Commercial Activity Permit.

A recent study investigated the potential application of wilderness concepts in managing Australia's marine environment, and developed the application of the National Wilderness Inventory (NWI) to marine areas through a Great Barrier Reef pilot study (see section 1.5). The report of the study discussed a wide range of uses and activities which may be considered to be compatible or incompatible with marine wilderness, and concluded that further community debate is needed before firm recommendations can be made about incompatible uses. The pilot project has demonstrated that NWI wilderness quality assessment, based on the attributes of remoteness and naturalness, can be usefully applied to the marine environment. It is also a useful means to visualise and summarise the impacts of various human activities in the marine environment.

The Authority proposes to utilise wilderness concepts in the narrow sense of wilderness being a specific recreation and use setting.

Tourism and recreation

Proposed strategies and actions:

- For the purposes of recreation and tourism, designate most of the Far Northern Section as a Wilderness Area through the use of an overlay to zoning (see map in appendix 3 for boundaries).
- Exclude from the Wilderness Area inshore areas close to accessible coast and areas which are existing or potential nodes of recreational and tourism activity, such as in the Flinders Group, Lockhart River/Portland Roads, Cape Grenville and the tip of Cape York.
- Within the Wilderness Area, provide for the area to be free of tourism infrastructure and noisy watersports, confine cruise ships to designated anchorages, prevent certain works such as dredging and spoil disposal, and maintain visitation at low levels by preventing the establishment of site-dedicated tourist operations (regular operations to a single location), and through the introduction of booking systems if required.

Also see proposed strategies and actions for *Management of Island National Parks and Zoning Plan provisions and park boundaries*.

2.7 Sustainable use

Fishing and mariculture

The Far Northern Section is one of the most valuable areas of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park for the prawn trawl sector of the fishing industry. There are two major peaks in catch and trawling activity in the Marine Park, one in Princess Charlotte Bay and a second off Townsville. Highest catches are made in Princess Charlotte Bay, while most effort is put into Townsville.³³ Because of its productivity, fresh weather conditions (being in the trade wind belt) and remoteness the Far Northern Section attracts the larger and more efficient vessels. Three or more fishing industry service vessels service the fleet with fuel, water, stores, mail, crew transfer and product freight on a regular basis.

Over the last three seasons Princess Charlotte Bay and the area north to Cape York accounted for up to 30 per cent of the prawn catch in the Queensland east coast trawl fishery.³⁴ Commercial log book data indicate that 200 trawl vessels operated in the Far Northern Section in the 1995 season, taking approximately 1750 tonnes of product. In terms of export earnings the tiger prawn catch (grooved and brown, *Penaeus semisulcatus* and *Penaeus esculentus*) is the most valuable. However the catch of

endeavour prawns represents a substantial proportion of the value on both the local market and as a relatively low value export.

A seasonal closure operates between Cape Tribulation and Cape York from 15 December to 1 March. General conclusions from research on prawn stocks are that stocks have remained relatively stable, and that the current seasonal closure is effective in protecting juvenile recruitment.

A major five year study has recently been concluded in the Far Northern Section looking at the environmental effects of prawn trawling. It is clear that prawn trawling can have impacts in the Great Barrier Reef (see section 1.5). In particular the cumulative impact of frequent trawls in intensively trawled grounds will be substantial. Because large areas have already been trawled in the Far Northern Section it is essential to know more about if and how these areas may recover if they were closed to trawling or different practices were adopted. It is also necessary to obtain more information about fine-scale patterns of trawl effort, as trawl grounds are subject to highly variable trawling intensities.

The reef/line fishery, although not as productive as the cooler waters in the Mackay/Capricorn Section, is an expanding fishery as more operators move north away from the more heavily used areas. The pelagic mackerel fishery involves about the same numbers of fishers as the demersal group. The majority of fishing effort in the commercial reef line fishery in the Great Barrier Reef is directed at coral trout, followed by red throat emperor. Most of the fishing effort was expended by the top 15–20 per cent of boats by annual catch. These boats also accounted for all or most of the catch in the Far Northern Section north of Princess Charlotte Bay.³⁵

Inshore fisheries are mostly in State waters and include two distinct fisheries: the net fishery and the crab fishery. Both extend strongly as far north as Princess Charlotte Bay but only a few individuals work north of Port Stewart. The Princess Charlotte Bay area yields significant catches of mud crabs.

There have been some recent inquiries from the fishing industry through AFMA's Eastern Tuna Management Advisory Committee about commercial limited longline fishing, principally for tuna species, outside the continental shelf but inside the Marine Park. The inquiries are initially for offshore areas near Cairns, but possibly also for areas in the Far Northern Section should permission be granted. Extension of the east coast tuna fishery into the Marine Park would constitute a program of exploratory and developmental fishing, and would be subject to stringent assessment processes.³⁶

Recreational fishing in the Far Northern Section is limited in extent and intensity due to the remoteness of the area and the low resident population. Public access to the coastline on eastern Cape York is limited and generally seasonal, and boating opportunities for recreational fishers are also limited by seasonal weather patterns.

The majority of recreational fishing effort is focused on estuarine areas, and nearshore reefs and islands. Four wheel drive visitors to Cape York form a conspicuous seasonal component of recreational fishers. Local residents and crews of vessels transiting the Section also enjoy recreational fishing. Charter fishing vessels operate from Seisia and from population centres south of the Section, including Cooktown and Port Douglas. Charter fishing operators often promote tagging and release of fish.

A substantial number of people who made submissions during the first stage of the review identified themselves as recreational fishers. Their interests include maintaining access to fishing grounds and islands; and calls are made for the reduction of commercial fishing effort, greater surveillance of levels of recreational take, and the provision of opportunities for all forms of recreational fishing, including spearfishing (see appendix 1).

Although there are few, if any, remaining mariculture operations in the Far Northern Section,

pearling is one of the oldest fisheries in the region and pearl shell culture is still considered to have substantial potential. Pearl culture operations are usually located in inshore waters, although the industry has indicated that this may change in the future. Few wild pearl oyster resources are believed to remain, but if located should be protected from damaging activities as a source of genetic material. Unlike the rest of the Marine Park, in the Far Northern Section mariculture is a permitted activity in Marine National Park 'A' zones (to be renamed Conservation Park zones). It is proposed to remove this provision in the interests of establishing consistent zoning provisions across the Marine Park.

One of the major challenges facing management of fisheries in the remote Far Northern Section is ensuring an acceptable level of compliance with the Zoning Plan. Low levels of compliance may result from any one of a number of factors, including inadequate enforcement effort or resources to detect offenders, and inadequate deterrents. Surveillance and enforcement is undertaken by a number of agencies on the Authority's behalf. Activities must be efficiently coordinated in the Far Northern Section to optimise the use of scarce enforcement resources. Strategies to improve compliance are also being considered for the whole Marine Park. For example, satellite tracking transponders on fishing vessels operating in the Marine Park will enable authorities to track boat movements and detect fishing infringements.

Fishing and mariculture

Proposed strategies and actions:

- Monitor the spatial and temporal distribution and intensity of trawl fishing.
 - As further information becomes available on the effects of trawling, modify trawling practices in the General Use zone if necessary in accordance with Reef-wide policy.
 - Continue to make provision for mariculture in General Use 'A' and 'B' zones in inshore locations outside the proposed Wilderness Area.
 - Identify and protect spawning sites of major commercial and recreational reef fish species.
 - Exclude trawling from shallow water seagrass areas.
 - Continue to allow fishing industry service vessel operations with a permit in all zones except Preservation zones subject to permit conditions and exclusions.
 - Improve compliance with the zoning plan through the adoption of Reef-wide strategies such as transponders on fishing vessels, in cooperation with QFMA .
 - Encourage cooperative enforcement projects between QDoE and QDPI in the Far Northern Section.
-

Also see proposed strategies and actions for *Protection of biological communities and habitats, Dugong management, Management of marine turtles* and *Zone changes in the proposed Zoning Plan*.

Shipping

An estimated 1600 to 2000 large ships transit the Inner Route of the Great Barrier Reef annually. The Great Barrier Reef is an area of shoals and reefs which experiences strong trade winds, occasional cyclones and strong tidal streams, and as such is challenging for navigation. Modern technology has already substantially improved the safety of navigation through satellite-based navigation systems such as Global Positioning System (GPS). However, two recent studies have highlighted the need for improvements to the integrity and safety of shipping operations in the region.³⁷ Amongst the recommendations is the establishment of mandatory ship reporting in the Inner Route. Mandatory reporting began on 1 January 1997. Ships 50 metres or greater in overall length are required to report by UHF radio at designated reporting points.

In November 1990, the International Maritime Organization declared the Great Barrier Reef region a

Particularly Sensitive Sea Area, which means that special marine environmental protection measures can be applied to shipping activities. The Great Barrier Reef was the first area in the world to be given this status. The first special protective measure was applied when compulsory pilotage was introduced on parts of the Great Barrier Reef in October 1991. All vessels of 70 metres or more in length, and all loaded oil tankers, chemical carriers and gas carriers of any length, must use the services of a pilot licensed by AMSA. The compulsory pilotage area is the Inner Route between Cairns and Cape York and Hydrographers Passage (near Mackay). There are approximately 10 to 20 piloted transits per day. Additional protection is provided under MARPOL 73/78³⁸ by designating an area in which no discharges of any type from all vessels of all sizes are permitted. The definition of area for the Great Barrier Reef under MARPOL is such that discharges are prohibited inshore of 50 nautical miles of the outer edge of the Reef.

A Two-way Route for the navigation of ships has been established between Cape York and Cairns, and is detailed on navigational charts. Parts of this route are navigationally difficult, e.g. Princess Charlotte Bay, and the Navy Hydrographer is currently investigating the Fairway Channel as a deeper, wider, alternative route.

Port operations

There are no major ports adjacent to the Far Northern Section. The Ports Corporation of Queensland administers the small community port of Quintell Beach (Lockhart River), which includes a small parcel of land at Portland Roads, and the non-trading (developmental) port of Margaret Bay. An environmental plan has been prepared by the Ports Corporation for the port of Quintell Beach.³⁹ The Corporation has identified that due to the extremely limited nature of port operations at Quintell Beach, there are no significant environmental issues at the port. The port comprises a barge ramp providing essential services for the Lockhart River community. The Ports Corporation does not believe that the existing Marine National Park 'A' zoning is appropriate to the port, as general shipping is prohibited. Only shallow draft vessels using the tides have access to the barge ramp. The Corporation does not have any land holdings adjacent to Quintell Beach. The draft plan forecast that current facilities are adequate to accommodate future trade over the next 25 years. No dredging is undertaken or expected to be required during this period.

Shipping and port operations

Proposed strategies and actions:

- Designate the Fairway Channel as a Shipping Area if the RAN Hydrographer and AMSA establish it as a recognised route.
- Make provision for a limited number of cruise ship anchorages to be designated after consultation with the government agencies, industry, and interested groups.
- Revise the definition of ship to greater than 70 metres in overall length to improve consistency with the compulsory pilotage legislation and definitions applying in other Sections of the Marine Park and to improve ease of enforcement.
- Maintain the existing zoning at Quintell Beach, but consider designating the area within the port limits a Shipping Area if the pattern of vessel usage changes.
- Remove designated shipping areas that are no longer required.

Also see proposed strategies and actions in *Management of seabirds and shorebirds* and *Zoning Plan provisions and park boundaries*.

2.8 Research

It is a statutory function of the Authority to carry out or arrange for research and investigations relevant to the Marine Park. Research is essential to support the decision making processes for

management of natural areas such as the Great Barrier Reef. Although research is implicitly regarded as a reasonable use of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, until recently there were few express guidelines for research, other than those based on environmental impact assessment of individual proposals. Research is allowed in all Sections and zones of the Marine Park under the provisions of zoning plans, and in most cases requires the written permission of the Authority. The current zoning plan for the Far Northern Section, like the Central and Mackay/Capricorn Sections zoning plans, distinguishes between manipulative research and other research, and in some zones (e.g. General Use) a permit is required only for manipulative research. The Cairns Section zoning plan defines 'limited research', and requires permits in all zones for 'research other than limited research'. Limited research activities are those which, if they were not part of a research program, would be allowed without a permit (as of right). The Authority proposes to extend this approach to the whole Marine Park.

The majority of research permits in the Marine Park are granted for research based at or in close proximity to one of the three major island-based research stations. There are no research stations within the Far Northern Section, although the Lizard Island Research Station is close to the southern boundary of the Section. Approximately 15 per cent of the 250 or so current research permits for the Marine Park include permission for the conduct of research in the Far Northern Section. It is difficult to estimate the proportion of manipulative to other research, without examining each permit individually, although it is generally the case that most applications for research in the Marine Park are for non-manipulative research.

Although it can be difficult and costly to carry out research in the Far Northern Section, because of its remoteness and distance from land-based infrastructure, the biological significance of the area and its low levels of use make it an extremely valuable scientific resource. Several major studies have been carried out in the Section, including the recently completed five-year experimental study on impacts of trawling conducted in the 'cross-shelf transect' Marine National Park 'B' zone. The resulting baseline of data on soft sediment habitats is an invaluable scientific resource which needs to be protected and extended. Long-term water quality monitoring sites are also located in the Far Northern Section, and ongoing research and monitoring takes place on the highly significant populations of dugong, marine turtles, seabirds and shorebirds.

Although scientists suggest that the habitats and biological communities of the region are probably distinct from those on the southern Great Barrier Reef, very little detailed information is available. For example, shallow water seagrasses have not been surveyed since the mid-1980s, and deepwater seagrass surveys have not been conducted at all for the area north of Cape Weymouth. The Australian Institute of Marine Science does not have any long-term monitoring sites for 'reef benthos and fish' located in the Far Northern Section. Priorities for research include ensuring that long-term monitoring of existing sites and populations continues, and that surveys are initiated or extended to provide baseline information on the distribution and abundance of biota.

An inshore area adjacent to Murdoch Point at the southern boundary of the Section is currently zoned as Scientific Research. When the Cairns Section zoning plan was reviewed in the early 1990s the Authority, in consultation with the scientific community, reviewed the use of Scientific Research zones. It was agreed that the zone did not address the needs of researchers, and that the zone category would no longer be used in the Cairns Section. Further discussions with researchers suggest that the same situation exists for the Far Northern Section, and that areas zoned Scientific Research are not required.

Recently controversy has arisen over research proposals in the Marine Park, particularly research involving experimental manipulation, fishing, or threatened species. Community concern has also been expressed more generally about the acceptability of research activities in Marine National Park 'B' zones. Countering this, the scientific community has called for explicit recognition that research is

one of several acceptable uses of such areas. In response to the heightened community interest in research issues, the Authority established an independent Research Ethics Committee in March 1997, whose terms of reference include identifying and advising on ethical issues arising from research activities in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. This committee meets at least monthly, and applications for research permits are referred to the Committee based on guidelines dealing with purpose, methodology, potential impacts of and issues arising from the research, feasible alternatives, and benefits and costs of the research.⁴⁰ The Committee advises the Authority on whether the research proposed constitutes reasonable use of the Marine Park.

Research

Proposed strategies and actions:

- Allow limited research (as defined above) without a permit in all zones except Preservation Zones.
 - Remove the Scientific Research zone category.
 - Allow research other than limited research in all zones with a permit. Permit applications for manipulative or intrusive research in categories identified by the Research Ethics Committee will be referred to the Committee for advice.
 - Encourage research that extends our knowledge of the distribution and composition of biological communities and habitats in the Far Northern Section.
 - Ensure that the value of existing data is maintained through ongoing monitoring of sites and populations.
-

Also see proposed strategies and actions for *Protection of biological communities and habitats* and *Zoning Plan provisions and park boundaries*.

2.9 Management of Commonwealth islands

While all islands within the Great Barrier Reef Region are in the World Heritage Area, most are State lands, managed by the Queensland Department of Environment or other State agencies. Some islands and parts of islands are Commonwealth land (being reserved mostly for light station use) and are therefore part of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

There are several Commonwealth islands or parts of islands managed as part of the Far Northern Section for the purposes of light stations, namely Albany Rock, East Hannibal Island, Clerke Island, Hannah Island, Pison Island and Coquet Island.

The Queensland Department of Environment has developed a draft management strategy for the National Park islands within the Far Northern Section (see section 3.4).

Under Commonwealth legislation (e.g. the *Native Title Act 1993*) a distinction is made between onshore and offshore places. Accordingly it is proposed to introduce a new zone – the Commonwealth Islands zone – for areas of the Marine Park above low water mark. As a result, references to camping, road-making and other exclusively land-based activities are able to be removed from the use and entry provisions for all the other zones, which now apply only to areas below low water mark.

Recreational camping (i.e. camping that is not part of a tourist program) is currently an activity requiring a permit in the Marine Park. Regulations will provide a process for granting permissions for camping on Commonwealth islands which is simpler than the existing one. It is proposed that the regulations will provide scope for specifying where and under what conditions (time of year, group size etc.) camping can take place on Commonwealth islands. In some circumstances the regulations

may specify that a booking system will apply, although this is not foreseen immediately in the Far Northern Section. Public notification is required when regulations are made or amended.

Management of Commonwealth islands

Proposed strategies and actions:

- Establish a separate Commonwealth Islands Zone for areas of the Marine Park above low water mark.
 - Continue to liaise with the responsible Commonwealth authorities regarding appropriate use of the land.
 - Where appropriate, provide for camping with permission.
-

Also see proposed strategies and actions for *Management of Island National Parks and Zoning Plan provisions and park boundaries*.

2.10 Zoning Plan provisions and park boundaries

The existing Zoning Plan for the Far Northern Section (1985) is the oldest Zoning Plan for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, and differs in a number of respects from the other three plans. For example, applications for permissions are dealt with in the Zoning Plan for the Far Northern Section rather than in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations. The Zoning Plan for the Cairns Section (1992) is the most recently drafted zoning plan.

Some changes to the structure of the Far Northern Section Zoning Plan, nomenclature and definitions are proposed to take account of recent legislative amendments (e.g. Part VB of the Act), to update the provisions, to make the plan consistent as far as possible with the Cairns Section Zoning Plan, and to reflect current legal style. The changes will also be progressively introduced to the remaining zoning plans, with the intention of achieving consistent provisions for the whole Marine Park. When the Far Northern Section Zoning Plan is finalised, new Regulations will be made to give effect to the provisions of the plan.

When the Far Northern Section was proclaimed in 1983, ten areas were excluded from the Marine Park on the basis that they may be required for future ports or other Queensland Government purposes. Discussions have been held during the review with Queensland Government agencies about including these areas in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

The northern boundary of the Far Northern Section, and hence of the Marine Park, appears to pass through several reefs e.g. South Ledge Reef east of Cape York. This is undesirable from a management perspective. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act makes provision for the declaration of areas in the Great Barrier Reef Region to be a part of the Marine Park. The Great Barrier Reef Region includes any areas (if any) contiguous with the northern boundary of the current Marine Park.

There is a long-standing decision of the Authority to change the name of the Far Northern Section to the Cape York Section.⁴¹ This decision is proposed to be implemented as soon as feasible after the Section is re-proclaimed to take account of amended boundaries.

Zoning Plan provisions and park boundaries

Proposed strategies and actions:

- To minimise public confusion, zone names will be changed to be consistent with the changes implemented in the Cairns Section Zoning Plan in 1992, which are intended to better indicate

the intent or use of the areas.

- Several definitions are proposed to be added to the Zoning Plan or changed e.g. the definitions for 'cruise ship', 'motorised watersports', 'ship', 'traditional fishing and collecting', 'traditional hunting'.
 - An additional zone is proposed for Commonwealth island areas in the Marine Park, the Commonwealth Islands Zone, for easier interpretation of the zoning plan against other Commonwealth legislation such as the Native Title Act (see section 2.9).
 - Scientific Research has been removed as a zone category.
 - A new zone overlay is proposed in order to designate wilderness areas. The provisions that apply to wilderness areas relate primarily to recreation and tourism use and amenity, and the designation is proposed to apply over large areas, comprised of different zones.
 - A new category of designated area, the Restricted Access Area, is proposed to enable complementary management of the Commonwealth and State parts of the World Heritage Area. For example, it is proposed to make provision through this category for year-round closures in areas around Queensland islands that themselves may have year-round closures, usually for wildlife protection purposes.
 - Simplified provisions for Replenishment Areas are proposed for the Far Northern Section Zoning Plan. No such areas were provided for in the Cairns Section Zoning Plan, but both the Central Section and the Mackay/Capricorn Section Zoning Plans include Replenishment Areas.
 - Provision has been made for Cruise Ship Anchorage Areas to be designated in the future.
 - Fisheries Experimental Areas, Defence Areas and Special Management Areas are not provided for in the Far Northern Section.
 - Procedures have been clarified and streamlined for the designation of Designated Areas.
 - The provisions for access in special circumstances have been amended to allow the removal of an aircraft that is wrecked, and to allow access by traditionally affiliated people for traditional purposes that do not involve the harvesting of resources.
 - Most changes in use and entry provisions are discussed in earlier sections e.g. traditional fishing and collecting is proposed to be allowed without a permit in some zones (see section 2.4), the operation of fishing industry service vessels (motherships) have been identified separately (see section 2.7), mariculture is proposed to be not permitted in the Conservation Park Zone in line with other Sections (see section 2.7), bait netting is proposed to be allowed in the Conservation Park Zone in line with other Sections, Seasonal Closure Area provisions are proposed to be changed from six to seven months (see section 2.2).
 - The section name will be changed to Cape York Section as soon as it is feasible.
 - Recommendations will be made to the Authority regarding the incorporation of areas currently excluded from the Marine Park.
 - Discussions will be held with the appropriate authorities about the amendment of the northern boundary of the Marine Park so that the boundary does not pass through reefs.
-

2.11 Zone changes in the proposed Zoning Plan

Most proposals for changes in the placement of zones have been discussed generally in earlier sections. These proposals are summarised below and can be found numbered on the map in appendix 3.

1. All General Use 'A' reefs

Existing zone:

General Use 'A'

Proposed zone:

Habitat Protection

Reasons for proposed change:

- To protect shallow reefs from potentially threatening activities.

2. Forbes Islands

Existing zone: General Use 'B'
Proposed zone: Conservation Park

Reasons for proposed change:

- To protect shallow reefs from potentially threatening activities.
- To complement management of the island National Park.
- To provide recreational opportunities at an identified potential tourism node.
- To accommodate Aboriginal submission for conservation.

3. Temple Bay

Existing zone: General Use 'B'
Proposed zone: National Park

Reasons for proposed change:

- To provide increased protection for important marine wetlands.
- To protect extensive seagrass meadows supporting identified prawn and fish nursery area.
- Important crocodile recruitment site.
- To accommodate Aboriginal submission for increased protection.

4. Inner Lloyd Bay

Existing zone: General Use 'B'
Proposed zone: National Park

Reasons for proposed change:

- To provide increased protection for important marine wetlands.
- To provide increased protection for rich seagrass meadows supporting important dugong population.
- Adjacent to largest Aboriginal community in the region, and adjacent to Aboriginal land (Deed of Grant in Trust).
- To accommodate and complement Aboriginal management intentions for the area.

5. Exit Reef, Hazelgrove Reef, May Reef cluster

Existing zone: General Use 'A'
Proposed zone: Habitat Protection

Reasons for proposed change:

- To protect shallow reefs from potentially threatening activities.
- To protect identified seagrass meadows from potentially threatening activities.

6. Old Site area

Existing zone: General Use 'B'
Proposed zone: National Park

Reasons for proposed change:

- To provide increased protection of extensive fringing reefs.
- To accommodate and complement Aboriginal management intentions.

7. Osborne Reef

Existing zone: Marine National Park 'B'
Proposed zones: National Park within reef edge, Buffer from reef edge to 500 metres

Reason for proposed change:

- To accommodate QCFO submission requesting ability to troll for pelagic fish around reef edge.

8. Cat Reef

Existing zone: Marine National Park 'B'
Proposed zones: National Park within reef edge, Buffer from reef edge to 500 metres

Reason for proposed change:

- To accommodate QCFO submission requesting ability to troll for pelagic fish around reef edge.

9. Night Island

Existing zone: Marine National Park 'A'
Proposed zone: National Park

Reasons for proposed change:

- To protect shallow reefs from potentially threatening activities.
- To accommodate and complement Aboriginal management.
- To protect area of cultural significance.

10. Friendly Point

Existing zone: Marine National Park 'B'
Proposed zone: National Park reduced in size

Reason for proposed change:

- To accommodate QCFO submission requesting ability to troll along drop-off.

11. Corbett Reef (north)

Existing zone: General Use 'A'
Proposed zone: Habitat Protection

Reasons for proposed change:

- To protect surveyed deepwater seagrass meadows from potentially threatening activities.
- To protect identified dugong feeding habitat.

12. Cliff Islands

Existing zone: General Use 'B'
Proposed zone: National Park

Reasons for proposed change:

- To complement management of National Park islands.
- To provide increased protection for part of the important marine wetlands.
- To provide increased protection for medium and dense seagrass meadows, supporting high densities of dugong.
- To accommodate and complement Aboriginal management aspirations for Cliff Islands and surrounding waters.
- To provide protection for an area of cultural significance.

13. Bathurst Bay

Existing zone: General Use 'B'
Proposed zones: National Park with inshore 500 metre strip of Conservation Park

Reasons for proposed change:

- To complement management of adjacent National Park.
- To provide high level of protection to significant seagrass meadows.
- To protect significant dugong and dolphin habitat, which supports high numbers of animals.
- To provide increased protection to part of the important wetlands.
- To accommodate and complement Aboriginal management intentions for the area.
- To provide protection for some areas of cultural importance.

14. Barrow Point to Dead Dog Creek

Existing zones:

Preservation and General Use 'A'

Proposed zones:

Preservation and National Park

Reasons for proposed change:

- To provide a high level of protection to important seagrass meadows.
- To protect significant dugong habitat; supports large population.
- To rationalise the boundary of Preservation zone.
- To accommodate and complement Aboriginal and National Park management intentions for the area.
- To provide a 'buffer' between the highly protected Preservation zone and the General Use zone.

15. Dead Dog Creek area

Existing zone:

Scientific Research

Proposed zone:

National Park

Reasons for proposed change:

- Scientific Research zone will be abolished.
- To maintain a high level of protection for extensive seagrass meadows in a highly protective zone.
- To protect part of one of the most significant dugong areas in the Great Barrier Reef.

2.12 Management of the Far Northern Section

The Queensland Department of Environment is the principle agency responsible for day-to-day management of the Far Northern Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

Because of the distance and remoteness of the Far Northern Section, the current enforcement and surveillance activities have been highlighted as being an issue for management. Many submissions have referred to the need for greater management presence. Aboriginal people who reside adjacent to the Section have also highlighted this issue and have called for opportunities to participate in enforcement and surveillance activities.

A perceived low level of compliance by fishers within remote, highly protected zones such as the cross-shelf transect has been identified as a concern in both written submissions and community consultation.

A number of submissions were made to develop management plans for local areas within the Far Northern Section, and that these plans be developed as part of the review process, especially to meet the needs of indigenous people.

Management of the Far Northern Section

Proposed strategies and actions:

-
- Develop and implement plans of management in collaboration with indigenous people, as provided for in section 39Z of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act.
 - Coordinate activities with other agencies to improve surveillance and enforcement, particularly of highly protected areas.

Also see proposed strategies and actions for *Fishing and mariculture, Shipping and port operations and Zoning Plan provisions and park boundaries.*

Zoning of the Proposed Cape York Marine Park



AUDAX AT FIDELIS
QUEENSLAND
GOVERNMENT

3 Zoning of the proposed Cape York Marine Park

3.1 Overview

Draft zoning for the proposed Cape York Marine Park has been prepared to complement the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's review of management of the existing Far Northern Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

The State Marine Park will run from the northern tip of Cape York along the whole eastern coastline to south of Murdoch Point on the boundary of the Cairns Section. The Park will include all the estuaries to the limit of tidal influence, excluding freehold, Aboriginal Deed of Grant in Trust and National Park areas, and will include a number of areas which have previously been excluded from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The final zoning plan for the Cape York Marine Park will take into account strategies proposed for adjoining mainland areas under the Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy (CYPLUS) to integrate terrestrial and marine park planning.

The east coast of Cape York Peninsula is recognised for its extremely high conservation values. Many of the wetlands are listed by the Australian Heritage Commission as being of national significance due to their extent, structural complexity and species diversity. The majority of estuaries are considered to be key conservation areas and important cultural landscapes.

The coast supports sizeable populations of green turtles, dugongs and estuarine crocodiles. Many islands in the Far Northern Section are of international and national significance for breeding seabirds and turtles, and some of these will have year-round or seasonal closures to protect breeding populations from human disturbance.

For the whole of the Great Barrier Reef, the State and Commonwealth Governments have sought as far as possible to implement complementary management arrangements which ensure that similar provisions apply to adjoining areas under both jurisdictions. This is an important principle, both in terms of ensuring sound conservation of natural ecosystems within the Great Barrier Reef across artificial jurisdictional boundaries such as low water mark, and in simplifying the application of laws for users and management agencies.

In the Cape York situation, however, complementary zoning has not been possible between the State and Commonwealth draft plans in a number of inshore situations. This is particularly the case in estuaries, where a special Estuarine Conservation Zone is provided for in the Cape York Marine Park. This is explained in more detail in section 3.2 below.

3.2 Conservation and management of estuaries

The estuarine systems of the east coast of Cape York are considered to be of national significance for conservation. The estuaries and surrounding river catchments are in relatively pristine condition, and many have high wilderness qualities. Several of the catchments are already protected within national parks, such as Jardine, Iron Range and Cape Melville National Parks, however, the adjacent estuarine systems are not included within the park boundaries.

The estuaries are important fishing grounds for indigenous, commercial and recreational fishers. Major areas for indigenous fishing occur at the communities and outstations of Bamaga, Lockhart River, Port Stewart, the Old Mission site and Night Island. Commercial gill netting for barramundi and salmon occurs in most of the estuaries and intertidal areas, with Princess Charlotte Bay being the most productive. Recreational fishing focuses on the major access points to the coast, including Lakefield National Park, Cape Melville, Port Stewart, Lockhart River, Portland Roads and Bamaga.

Aboriginal people on eastern Cape York Peninsula have a strong interest in management of estuaries adjoining their communities and traditional estates. Arrangements for cooperative planning of areas with Aboriginal groups will need to be implemented in parallel with such proposals for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (see section 2.4).

There are currently no estuaries north of the Daintree River which are closed to all forms of extraction. It is desirable for a representative subset of estuaries to be fully protected with National Park zoning in the interests of balanced conservation of the coastal and marine habitats of Cape York Peninsula. Such areas also provide a set of scientific reference areas to enable future assessment of the impacts of fishing and other uses.

The basis for selection of a highly protected representative set of estuaries needs to have regard, amongst other things, to:

- inclusion of sites representing the full range of habitats and biodiversity of the region;
- inclusion of rare and endemic species of marine fauna and flora and their habitats; and
- protection of endangered and vulnerable species such as crocodiles, dugongs and their habitats and breeding ranges.

At present, the level of scientific knowledge of Cape York estuaries is not adequate to allow long-term decisions on a conservation framework for estuaries to be made with confidence. There is relatively little known about the impact of fishing in Cape York estuaries.

The approach taken in zoning estuaries in the proposed Cape York Marine Park has consequently been to designate an Estuarine Conservation Zone which provides protection to habitats equivalent to National Park zonings, but does not interfere with established commercial and recreational fishing practices. As better scientific information becomes available on the conservation values of Cape York estuaries and the impacts of fishing practices, consideration can be given to future refinement of estuarine zonings. It is desirable, however, that measures are agreed with commercial fishers and the Queensland Fisheries Management Authority to ensure that fishing pressures on estuaries zoned as Estuarine Conservation Zone do not increase beyond current levels, and that there is cooperation between the Department of Environment and fishers regularly working these zones to minimise fishing impacts on rare or threatened species such as crocodiles, dugongs and dolphins (Irrawaddy and Indo-Pacific Humpback dolphins).

Conservation and management of estuaries

Proposed strategies and actions:

- All estuaries will be zoned Estuarine Conservation.
 - Encourage research into the conservation values of estuaries and the impacts of fishing.
 - Arrangements will be developed for Aboriginal involvement in management of estuaries, particularly in areas adjoining Aboriginal communities, in cooperation with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.
-

3.3 Intertidal and offshore areas

It is proposed to include the entire coastline adjoining the Far Northern Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in the proposed Cape York Marine Park. Intertidal lands adjacent to all Queensland islands will also be included in the State marine park.

In intertidal areas directly adjoining the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, State marine park zonings will mostly be identical to the zoning of the adjacent Commonwealth marine park. There will be

minor deviations from such complementary zoning in a few locations, either to accommodate existing fishing practices, or because potential future port requirements need to be taken into account. These areas are listed in table 1 and their general location is indicated on the map in appendix 3. The State zones are not visible on the map due to scale limitations.

Table 1. Areas of proposed non-complementary zoning

<i>Map ref.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Proposed GBRMPA zoning</i>	<i>Proposed State marine park zoning between high and low water mark</i>
	Captain Billy Landing	National Park Zone	National Park Zone/Conservation Park Zone
A	Temple Bay	National Park Zone	Estuarine Conservation Zone
B	(Bolt Head to Mosquito Point)		
	Weymouth Bay (south of Fair Cape to Portland Roads)	National Park Zone	Estuarine Conservation Zone
C	Lloyd Bay (mouth of Claudie River) to Round Point	National Park Zone	Estuarine Conservation Zone
D	Friendly Point to north of Campbell Point	National Park Zone	Estuarine Conservation Zone
E	North of Gorge Creek (west of June Reef and Cliff Islands)	National Park Zone	Estuarine Conservation Zone
F	Bathurst Bay (east of Bathurst Head to Cape Melville)	National Park Zone/Conservation Park Zone	Estuarine Conservation Zone
G	South of Barrow Point to Jeannie River	National Park Zone/Preservation Zone	Estuarine Conservation Zone

3.4 Island management

There are approximately 278 islands in the Far Northern Section. They include continental islands, low wooded islands and sand cays. Of these, approximately 50 are national park or nature refuge which have been selected to provide a representative cross section of Cape York Peninsula island types, and for their conservation values. It is the intent of the Department of Environment to manage these as a unique conservation resource, while providing opportunities for low key, nature-based recreation and tourism.

Relatively few of the national park islands have the necessary attributes for tourism, such as attractive landscapes, ease of access, potable water and robust vegetation communities. Opportunities for tourism or private recreational use are further constrained by their remoteness and the need to manage the high conservation and cultural value of many of the islands.

Five classes of management intent are proposed for islands which are national parks or nature refuges:

- **Wildlife protection:** To protect an area of very high conservation value where it is considered that visitation could compromise the maintenance or long-term viability of the area's wildlife populations.
- **Conservation priority:** To protect an area of high conservation value where it is considered that low levels of use at specified times of the year will not compromise the maintenance or long-term viability of the area's wildlife populations.
- **Cultural heritage priority:** To protect an area of high cultural heritage value and involve relevant Aboriginal groups in its management.
- **Recreation Remote-Natural:** To maintain an area in a relatively undisturbed state where visitors can experience isolation and self-reliant recreation and cultural activities, with minimal contact with others.
- **Recreation Natural:** To maintain an area in a relatively undisturbed state where visitors can

experience nature-based recreation experiences with low to moderate levels of interaction with others.

The management intent for each island will be complemented by appropriate marine park zoning.

Birds and turtles

Many of the islands and cays of the Far Northern Section have very high conservation values due to the presence of large numbers of breeding seabirds and turtles. Raine Island is of international significance for breeding seabirds and as a rookery for green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*). Pelican Island, Quoin Island, North Bird Island, Wallace Island, Cholmondeley Island and others are considered to be of national or State significance for breeding seabirds. There is a major breeding colony of Pied Imperial-Pigeons on Night Island.

In addition, the shores of Cape York Peninsula, together with several islands and cays, are important feeding and resting sites for migratory shorebirds (waders) on their flight between the Arctic and southern Australia, where they roost and feed during the northern winter.

Seabird breeding occurs at different times for each species and may vary from year to year, but most of the seabirds breed between September and April, with some species breeding all year round. The degree of tolerance of visitor and boat movements varies between species and locations. Some bird species will abandon nests if visitors approach, leading to egg mortality, while other species appear to adapt to regular contact with visitors.

Green turtles nesting in the northern Great Barrier Reef may nest all year round, but nesting is more prevalent in summer. Hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) also nest all year, with most nesting between January and April. Boat movements and bright lights can disturb turtles approaching nesting sites and turtle hatchlings trying to reach the water.

Twelve island national parks or nature refuges are proposed for year-round closure, with another four proposed for seasonal closure. These sites have been selected on the basis of their importance to breeding and roosting birds, and to nesting turtles. Access will also be restricted to waters surrounding the islands for a distance of 200 to 500 metres (see section 2.2).

A number of islands which are not national parks or nature refuges are also important for wildlife e.g. Tydeman Cay, Stainer Island, Hannah Island, East Hannibal, Hay Island, Fife Island, Morris Island, Night Island, Sherrard Island, Chapman Island and East and West Hannibal Islands. The Department will work cooperatively with the managers of these islands to maintain conservation values.

Nothing in these proposals is intended to prevent the traditional custodians of an area accessing an island or cay to undertake their customary responsibilities.

Cultural site protection

Many of the national park islands and cays have special cultural significance for Aboriginal people. Some of these islands are claimed or are potentially claimable under the Aboriginal Land Act. The Flinders group of islands (Flinders, Stanley, Denham and Blackwood Islands) has been successfully claimed, and a plan of management is being jointly developed with traditionally affiliated people. The rock art shelter on Stanley Island in the Flinders Group is an outstanding art site which receives a growing number of visits from tourists and cruising yachts. Currently, visitor access to other sites in the Flinders Group is restricted at the request of the traditional owners.

Negotiations will continue with Aboriginal people regarding access to and appropriate management of culturally sensitive sites. Controls on access will be developed through management plans.

Tourism and recreation

The reefs, islands and estuaries of Cape York Peninsula offer a tourism and recreational experience which is distinct and highly valued by those who appreciate the area's conservation, wilderness and cultural values. Several islands with Aboriginal cultural sites are visited by cruise ships and ecotourism operations. At present there are no large tourist complexes in the region, though a small resort operates from Haggerstone Island near Cape Grenville, and some game-fishing boats visit from the Lizard Island Resort.

Both Forbes Island and Sir Charles Hardy Islands are attractive to tourists and are sufficiently robust to cope with limited tourism or private recreational use. These have proposed zonings which will provide for different recreational opportunities. The proposed Conservation Park zoning around Forbes Island allows for recreational line fishing. Forbes Island has potential to be used as a base for people wishing to experience wilderness camping, based on self-sufficiency and self-reliance. The Sir Charles Hardy Islands are within a National Park zone, which prevents fishing and collecting from the marine park.

It is proposed to limit the number of visitors on certain islands to minimise disturbance to wildlife and/or maintain opportunities for ecotourism and remote nature-based recreational experiences.

Island management

Proposed strategies and actions:

- Twelve of the most important wildlife islands will be closed to access. Some other islands will be closed seasonally from 1 September to 31 March.
- Where it is necessary to restrict access to islands to protect wildlife, any controls will be implemented so as to apply both to commercial tourism and private recreational use.
- Complementary management between island national parks and surrounding marine parks will be implemented to protect wildlife.
- Remote area recreational opportunities will be maintained in specified locations along the coast and on islands.
- To protect Aboriginal cultural sites, controls on access may be implemented at some sites, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, for example in the Flinders Group, through management plans.
- Education programs and industry codes of practice will be developed to ensure that visitors to islands with visitor number restrictions are aware of their high conservation values and are informed about appropriate behaviour to minimise disturbance to wildlife.

The following table provides a summary of the proposed management intent for islands in the Far Northern Section.

Table 2. Proposed Island Management Strategy

<i>Island</i>	<i>Reef No.</i>	<i>Management intent</i>	<i>Recommended access</i>
Hampton Island	14-102	Recreation Natural	Access permitted
Newton Island	14-092	Recreation Natural	Access permitted
Howick Island	14-090	Recreation Remote-Natural	Group size limit of 10 maximum
Bewick Island	14-065	Recreation Natural	Access permitted
Ingram Island	14-064 A	Recreation Natural	Access permitted
Beanley Island	14-064 B	Recreation Natural	Access permitted
Combe Islet	14-063	Wildlife protection	Year-round closure, no access except by permit

Table 2. Proposed Island Management Strategy (continued)

<i>Island</i>	<i>Reef No.</i>	<i>Management intent</i>	<i>Recommended access</i>
Stapleton Islet	14-054	Wildlife protection	Year-round closure, no access except by permit
Flinders Island	14-042	Cultural heritage priority	Access permitted in accordance with management plan for area
Denham Island	14-032	Cultural heritage priority	Access permitted in accordance with management plan for area
Blackwood Island	14-031	Cultural heritage priority	Access permitted in accordance with management plan for area
Sentry Rock	14-030	Cultural heritage priority	Access permitted in accordance with management plan for area
Maclear Island	14-029	Cultural heritage priority	Access permitted in accordance with management plan for area
Stanley Island	14-026	Cultural heritage priority	Access permitted in accordance with management plan for area
Clack Island (3 islands)	14-017	Cultural heritage priority	Access permitted in accordance with management plan for area
Unnamed Island	14-017	Cultural heritage priority	Access permitted in accordance with management plan for area
Cliff Island (3 islands)	14-012 14-013	Cultural heritage priority	Access permitted in accordance with management plan for area
Burkitt Island	13-111	Recreation Remote-Natural	Group size limit of 10 maximum
Pelican Island	13-107	Wildlife protection	Year-round closure; no access except by permit
Sand Bank No. 7	13-061	Wildlife protection	Year-round closure; no access except by permit
Sand Bank No. 8	13-056	Wildlife protection	Year-round closure; no access except by permit
Restoration Island	12-078	Recreation Natural	Access permitted; no camping
Quoin Island	12-027	Wildlife protection	Year-round closure; no access except by permit
Forbes Islands (3 islands)	12-016	Recreation Remote-Natural	Group size limit of 10 maximum
Farmer Island	12-012 A	Recreation Natural	Access permitted
Fisher Island	12-012 B	Recreation Natural	Access permitted
Beesley Island	12-011 A	Recreation Natural	Access permitted
Baird Island	12-011 B	Recreation Remote-Natural	Group size limit of 10 maximum; no camping
Kay Island	12-010	Recreation Remote-Natural	Group size limit of 10 maximum
Sir Charles Hardy Group (3 islands)	11-184	Recreation Remote-Natural	Group size limit of 10 maximum
Magra Islet	11-174	Conservation priority	Seasonal closure; camping restricted during closed season
South Bird Island	11-169	Recreation Natural	Access permitted
North Bird Island (4 islands)	11-167	Conservation priority	Maximum of 10 visitors at any one time; no camping
Saunders Islet	11-165	Conservation priority	Seasonal closure; camping restricted during closed season
Macarthur Islands (4 islands)	11-138	Conservation priority	Seasonal closure; camping restricted during closed season

Table 2. Proposed Island Management Strategy (continued)

<i>Island</i>	<i>Reef No.</i>	<i>Management intent</i>	<i>Recommended access</i>
Bushy Islets (2 islands)	11-138	Conservation priority	Seasonal closure; camping restricted during closed season
Boydong Island	11-062	Recreation Remote-Natural	Group size limit of 10 maximum
Wallace Islet	11-055	Wildlife protection	Year-round closure; no access except by permit
Cholmondeley Islet	11-052	Wildlife protection	Year-round closure; no access except by permit
Milman Islet	11-035 A	Wildlife protection	Year-round closure; no access except by permit
Aplin Islet	11-035 B	Recreation Natural	Access permitted
Sinclair Islet	11-026	Conservation priority	Maximum of 10 visitors at any one time; no camping
Raine Island	11-243	Wildlife protection	Year-round closure; no access except by permit
Maclennan Cay	11-070	Wildlife protection	Year-round closure; no access except by permit
Moulter (Pandora) Cay	11-130	Wildlife protection	Year-round closure; no access except by permit
Trochus Island	10-342	Recreation Natural	Access permitted



Draft Far Northern Section Zoning Plan



GREAT BARRIER REEF
MARINE PARK AUTHORITY

4 Draft Far Northern Section Zoning Plan

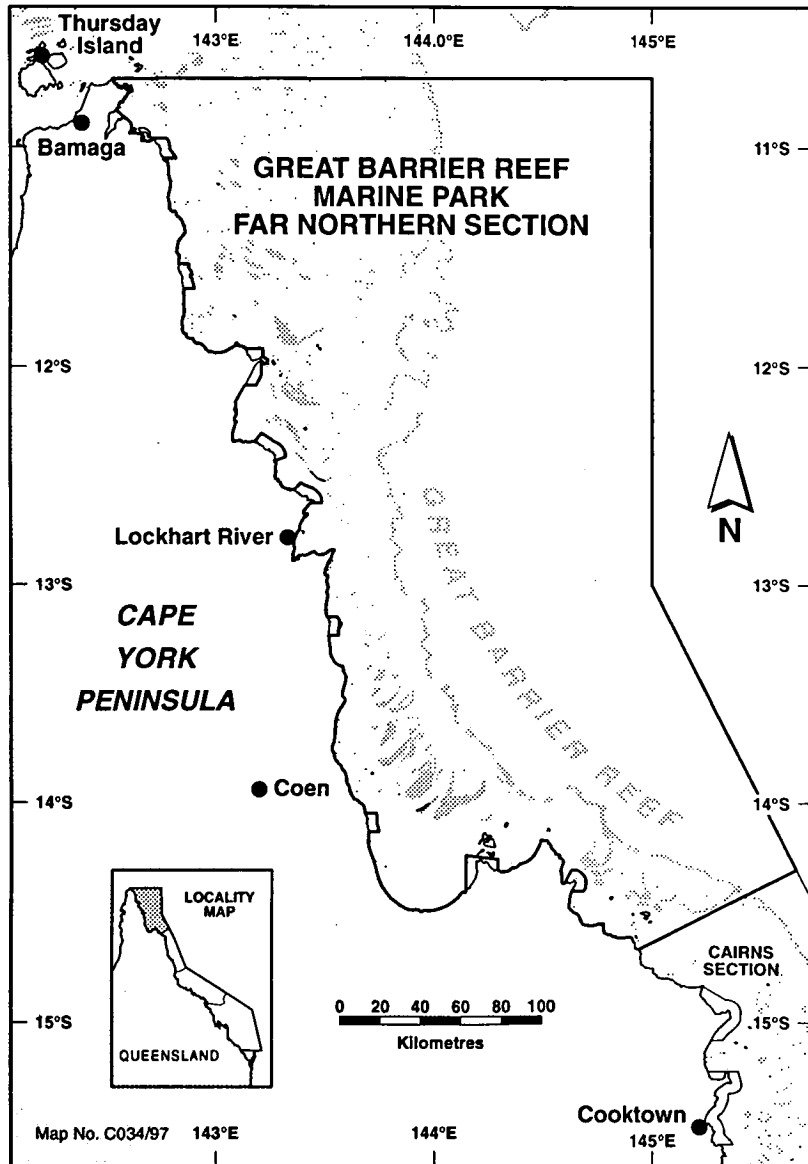
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Preface

A The Far Northern Section

The *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* provides for the establishment, control, care and development of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The Far Northern Section was first proclaimed in 1983 (*Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* dated 31 August 1983). The following map shows its location and extent.



Great Barrier Reef Marine Park—Far Northern Section

The framework for planning and management of the Far Northern Section is provided by this Zoning Plan, the requirements for the preparation of which are described in section 32 of the Act. The Plan sets out the purposes for which the Far Northern Section may be used or entered in accordance with the following objects set out in the Act:

- (a) the conservation of the Great Barrier Reef;
- (b) the regulation of use of the Marine Park so as to protect the Great Barrier Reef while allowing the reasonable use of the Great Barrier Reef Region;
- (c) the regulation of activities that exploit the resources of the Great Barrier Reef Region so as to minimise the effect of those activities on the Great Barrier Reef;

- (d) the reservation of some areas of the Great Barrier Reef for its appreciation and enjoyment by the public;
- (e) the preservation of some areas of the Great Barrier Reef in its natural state undisturbed by man except for the purposes of scientific research.

The Act also provides that:

- **no operations for the recovery of minerals** may be carried out within the Marine Park, except where such operations are carried out with the permission of the Authority under subsection 38 (3) of the Act for the purposes of research and investigations relevant to the establishment, care and development of the Marine Park or for scientific research; and
- **waste may not be discharged into the Marine Park** other than in accordance with section 38J of the Act; and
- **a scheme of compulsory pilotage** is imposed on regulated ships within the compulsory pilotage area (that part of the inner route of the Great Barrier Reef Region between latitude 10o 41'S and latitude 16o 40'S); and
- **an Environmental Management Charge** may be imposed on chargeable permissions; and
- **the Governor-General** may make regulations to, among other things, regulate the conduct of activities in a zone or part of a zone.

B How to Use this Zoning Plan

This Zoning Plan has been prepared in accordance with the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* to provide for the division of the Far Northern Section into zones and to make provision for the purposes for which each zone may be used or entered. Section 3A of the Act provides for the interpretation of zoning plans generally.

Zones

Part 2 of this Zoning Plan provides for zones, the purposes for which use of and entry to each zone is allowed without permission, and the purposes that require the written permission of the Authority or its delegate.

The following names are given to these areas:

- General Use Zone
- Habitat Protection Zone
- Conservation Park Zone
- Buffer Zone
- Commonwealth Islands Zone
- National Park Zone
- Preservation Zone.

The boundaries of zones are set out in Schedule 1 to this Zoning Plan.

The approximate location of zones, wilderness area and designated areas is shown on the Zoning Map in this Zoning Plan.

Wilderness Area

Part 3 of this Zoning Plan provides for a Wilderness Area to ensure that a part of a zone in the Wilderness Area is recognised and managed for its natural and undeveloped character. The provisions of the Wilderness Area are primarily concerned with recreational and tourism use and amenity, and are intended to encourage recognition of the value of the area as a remote destination for low levels of nature-based tourism and private recreation. The Wilderness Area is also intended to be largely free from structures and permanently moored facilities, to restrict cruise ships to specified anchorages, and to prevent the establishment of site-dedicated tourism

operations and certain works such as dredging and spoil disposal.

The boundary of the Wilderness Area is set out in Part 8 of Schedule 1 to this Zoning Plan. The approximate location of the Wilderness Area is shown on the Zoning Map in this Zoning Plan.

Designated areas

Part 4 of this Zoning Plan describes Designated Areas and applies specific management measures to the areas, for example, regulation of access or activities in heavily used areas, protection of resources, provision for public safety, recovery of resource stocks and provision for shipping.

The following names are given to the designated areas:

- Seasonal Closure Areas
- Restricted Access Areas
- Replenishment Areas
- Shipping Areas
- Cruise Ship Anchorage Areas.

The boundaries of the designated areas are set out in Schedule 1 to this Zoning Plan, although Regulations may allow for further designations from time to time.

The approximate locations of the designated areas set out in Schedule 1 are shown on the Zoning Map in this Zoning Plan.

Additional purposes for use or entry without permission

Part 5 of this Zoning Plan provides for use and entry to zones for purposes in addition to those for which provision is made in Parts 2 (Zones), 3 (Wilderness Area) and 4 (Designated areas). Such purposes include access in relation to safety, emergencies, monitoring, navigational aids, defence, government survey, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom or tradition.

C Plans of Management

The *Great Barrier Marine Park Act 1975* provides that the Authority may prepare plans of management that are more detailed than this Zoning Plan for the management of particular activities, and for use of areas, in the Far Northern Section.

Plans of management may be prepared in accordance with Part VB of the Act for areas, species or ecological communities within the Marine Park. Plans of management may also be prepared and implemented for an area of the Far Northern Section under other provisions of the Act or under this Zoning Plan.

Under the provisions of Part VB of the Act, the Authority may enter into an agreement or arrangement with a community group that has a special interest in an area of the Marine Park. The agreement or arrangement may relate to the development and implementation of a plan of management and may provide that the community group is to manage the area (or a species or an ecological community within the area) jointly with the Authority in accordance with the plan of management.

D Regulations

The *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* provides for the Governor-General to make regulations on a range of matters. The Regulations may provide for the designation of areas and the obtaining of permissions required for entry or use of areas described in this Zoning Plan.

FAR NORTHERN SECTION ZONING PLAN

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority has prepared the following Zoning Plan under section 32 of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*.

Dated 1997.

[DRAFT ONLY—NOT FOR SIGNATURES]

Chairperson

Member

Member

Member

Part 1—Introduction

1 Citation

1.1 This Zoning Plan may be cited as the Far Northern Section Zoning Plan.

[NOTE:

This Zoning Plan commences on a date stated in a public notice by the Minister under subsection 33 (5) of the Act.]

2 Interpretation

2.1 The dictionary in Schedule 2 defines particular words and expressions, and includes signpost definitions to words and expressions defined in the Act or Regulations.

2.2 A definition in or applying to this Zoning Plan applies to words and expressions used in the Plan unless the contrary intention appears.

2.3 A definition in or applying to this Zoning Plan applies to each use of the word or expression in the Plan unless the contrary intention appears.

2.4 In this Zoning Plan, a reference to the 100 metre, 500 metre or 1 kilometre line is a reference to a notional line every point on which is 100 metres, 500 metres or 1 kilometre, as the case may be, seaward from the nearest point of the reef edge to which the lines relates.

2.5 In this Zoning Plan, a reference to the coastal 100 metre, 500 metre or 1 kilometre line is a reference to a notional line every point on which is:

(a) 100 metres, 500 metres or 1 kilometre, as the case may be, seaward from the nearest point of the land at low water to which the line relates; or

(b) if a fringing reef is adjacent to the land—100 metres, 500 metres or 1 kilometre, as the case may be, seaward from the nearest point of the reef edge to which the line relates.

2.6 In this Zoning Plan, a reference to the 5 kilometre line is a reference to a notional line every point on which is 5 kilometres seaward from the nearest point of the land at low water to which the line relates.

3 Application of Queensland, Commonwealth and international law

3.1 This Zoning Plan does not apply to land in Queensland that is not a Commonwealth place.

3.2 This Zoning Plan does not permit an act or omission that would, apart from the Plan, contravene:

- (a) another law in force in the Far Northern Section; or
 - (b) an obligation of Australia under international law.
- 3.3 This Zoning Plan is subject to a provision of a law in force in the Far Northern Section that requires the construction or display of a sign or notice.
- 3.4 This Zoning Plan does not impair or extinguish any native title right or interest.

Part 2—Zones

4 General Use Zone

[NOTES:

1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.]

4.1 Location of General Use Zone

The General Use Zone consists of the area described in Part 1 of Schedule 1 as the General Use Zone, and is indicated by light blue shading on the Zoning Map.

4.2 Objective for General Use Zone

The objective of this Zoning Plan for the General Use Zone is to provide for the conservation of the Marine Park in a natural state in perpetuity, while providing opportunities for ecologically sustainable use.

4.3 Use or entry without permission

[NOTE:

Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.]

Subject to Parts 3 (Wilderness area) and 4 (Designated areas), the General Use Zone may be used or entered without permission for any of the following purposes:

- (a) recreational activities that do not involve the taking of plants, animals, or marine products;
- (b) trolling;
- (c) line fishing using no more than 6 hooks per line;
- (d) spearfishing not using:
 - (i) a power-head; or
 - (ii) a firearm; or
 - (iii) underwater breathing apparatus, except a snorkel;
- (e) spearfishing for tropical spiny lobsters (*Panulirus* spp.) that is lawful in Queensland; and
- (f) bait netting;
- (g) commercial netting;
- (h) trawling;
- (i) limited collecting;
- (j) oyster-gathering;
- (k) crabbing;
- (l) bait gathering;
- (m) traditional fishing and collecting;
- (n) photography, filming and/or sound recording;
- (o) limited research;
- (p) conducting a limited educational program;
- (q) navigating an aircraft or vessel, if any equipment that is normally used for fishing or collecting is stowed or secured when the aircraft or vessel is in a part of the Zone in which

the use of the equipment is not permitted.

4.4 Use or entry with permission

[NOTES:

1. See note to clause 4.3.
2. The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.]

Subject to Parts 3 (Wilderness Area), 4 (Designated areas) and 5 (Additional purposes for use or entry without permission), the permission of the Authority is required to use or enter the General Use Zone for any of the following purposes:

- (a) line fishing using more than 6 hooks per line;
- (b) conducting a developmental fishery program;
- (c) traditional hunting;
- (d) collecting except limited collecting;
- (e) mariculture;
- (f) operating a fishing industry service vessel (transferring goods and services to and from commercial fishing vessels);
- (g) navigating a hovercraft;
- (h) conducting a tourist program;
- (i) conducting an educational program, except a limited educational program;
- (j) operating a vessel or aircraft in 1 vicinity:
 - (i) for more than 14 consecutive days; or
 - (ii) for more than 30 days in any period of 60 days;
- (k) operating a facility for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone, except use of a vessel or aircraft for a purpose mentioned in clause 4.3;
- (l) discharging waste from a facility of that kind;
- (m) building, assembling, fixing in position, maintaining or demolishing such a facility;
- (n) constructing or operating mooring facilities for vessels;
- (o) operating a landing area or facility for aircraft;
- (p) carrying out works for a purpose that is consistent with meeting the objective for the Zone, including the following works:
 - (i) the dumping of spoil;
 - (ii) reclamation;
 - (iii) beach protection works;
 - (iv) harbour works;
- (q) a program to take animals or plants that pose a threat to:
 - (i) human life or safety; or
 - (ii) marine ecosystems of the Marine Park; or
 - (iii) the use and amenity of a part of the Zone or an adjacent area;
- (r) research, except limited research;
- (s) any other purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone and not mentioned in clause 4.3, other than an activity which the Regulations prescribes.

5 Habitat Protection Zone

[NOTES:

1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.]

5.1 Location of Habitat Protection Zone

The Habitat Protection Zone consists of the area described in Part 2 of Schedule 1 as the Habitat

Protection Zone, and is indicated by dark blue shading on the Zoning Map.

5.2 Objectives for Habitat Protection Zone

The objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Habitat Protection Zone are:

- (a) to provide for the conservation of the Marine Park in a natural state in perpetuity through the protection and management of areas free from trawling and generally free from shipping; and
- (b) to provide for ecologically sustainable use, including fishing and collecting.

5.3 Use or entry without permission

[NOTE:

Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.]

Subject to Parts 3 (Wilderness Area) and 4 (Designated areas), the Habitat Protection Zone may be used or entered without permission for any of the following purposes:

- (a) recreational activities that do not involve the taking of plants, animals, or marine products;
- (b) trolling;
- (c) line fishing using no more than 6 hooks per line;
- (d) spearfishing not using:
 - (i) a power-head; or
 - (ii) a firearm; or
 - (iii) underwater breathing apparatus, except a snorkel;
- (e) spearfishing for tropical spiny lobsters (*Panulirus* spp.) that is lawful in Queensland; and
- (f) bait netting;
- (g) commercial netting;
- (h) limited collecting;
- (i) oyster-gathering;
- (j) crabbing;
- (k) bait gathering;
- (l) traditional fishing and collecting;
- (m) photography, filming and/or sound recording;
- (n) limited research;
- (o) conducting a limited educational program;
- (p) navigating an aircraft or vessel, except a ship, if any equipment that is normally used for fishing or collecting is stowed or secured when the aircraft or vessel is in a part of the Zone in which the use of the equipment is not permitted.

5.4 Use or entry with permission

[NOTE:

1. See note to clause 5.3.
2. The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.]

Subject to Parts 3 (Wilderness Area), 4 (Designated areas) and 5 (Additional purposes for use or entry without permission), the permission of the Authority is required to use or enter the Habitat Protection Zone for any of the following purposes:

- (a) line fishing using more than 6 hooks per line;
- (b) conducting a developmental fishery program;
- (c) traditional hunting;
- (d) collecting, except limited collecting;
- (e) mariculture;
- (f) operating a fishing industry service vessel (transferring goods and services to and from commercial fishing vessels);
- (g) navigating a hovercraft;
- (h) conducting a tourist program;
- (i) conducting an educational program, other than a limited educational program;

- (j) operating a vessel or aircraft in 1 vicinity:
 - (i) for more than 14 consecutive days; or
 - (ii) for more than 30 days in any period of 60 days;
- (k) navigating a ship for the purposes of tourism or research;
- (l) operating a facility for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone, except use of an aircraft or vessel for a purpose mentioned in clause 5.3;
- (m) discharging waste from a facility of that kind;
- (n) building, assembling, fixing in position, maintaining or demolishing such a facility;
- (o) constructing or operating mooring facilities for vessels;
- (p) operating a landing area or facility for aircraft;
- (q) carrying out works for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone, including the following works:
 - (i) the dumping of spoil;
 - (ii) reclamation;
 - (iii) beach protection works;
 - (iv) harbour works;
- (r) a program to take animals or plants that pose a threat to:
 - (i) human life or safety; or
 - (ii) marine ecosystems in the Marine Park; or
 - (iii) the use and amenity of a part of the Zone or an adjacent area;
- (s) research, except limited research;
- (t) any other purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone and not mentioned in clause 5.3, other than an activity which the Regulations prescribes.

6 Conservation Park Zone

[NOTES:

1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.]

6.1 Location of Conservation Park Zone

The Conservation Park Zone consists of the areas described in Part 3 of Schedule 1 as the Conservation Park Zone, and is indicated by yellow shading on the Zoning Map.

6.2 Objectives for Conservation Park Zone

The objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Conservation Park Zone are:

- (a) to provide for the conservation of the Marine Park in a natural state in perpetuity while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy the relatively undisturbed nature of the Zone; and
- (b) to provide for restricted fishing and collecting; and
- (c) to provide for traditional fishing and collecting, and traditional hunting, to continue to be undertaken by traditional inhabitants.

6.3 Use or entry without permission

[NOTE:

Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.]

Subject to Parts 3 (Wilderness Area) and 4 (Designated areas), the Conservation Park Zone may be used or entered without permission for any of the following purposes:

- (a) recreational activities that do not involve the taking of plants, animals or marine products;

- (b) trolling for pelagic species;
- (c) limited line fishing by a person using no more than 2 hand-held rods or handlines, each line having no more than 1 hook, artificial fly or lure;
- (d) bait netting;
- (e) limited oyster-gathering;
- (f) limited crabbing;
- (g) bait gathering;
- (h) traditional fishing and collecting;
- (i) photography, filming and/or sound recording;
- (j) limited research;
- (k) conducting a limited educational program;
- (l) navigating an aircraft or vessel, except a ship, if any equipment that is normally used for fishing or collecting is stowed or secured when the aircraft or vessel is in a part of the Zone in which the use of the equipment is not permitted.

6.4 Use or entry with permission

[NOTES:

1. See note to clause 6.3.
2. The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.]

Subject to Parts 3 (Wilderness Area), 4 (Designated areas) and 5 (Additional purposes for use or entry without permission), the permission of the Authority is required to use or enter the Conservation Park Zone for any of the following purposes:

- (a) traditional hunting;
- (b) conducting a tourist program;
- (c) conducting an educational program, except a limited educational program;
- (d) operating a vessel or aircraft in 1 vicinity:
 - (i) for more than 14 consecutive days; or
 - (ii) for more than 30 days in any period of 60 days;
- (e) navigating a hovercraft;
- (f) navigating a ship for tourism or research;
- (g) operating a facility for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone, except use of an aircraft or vessel for a purpose mentioned in clause 6.3;
- (h) discharging waste from a facility of that kind;
- (i) building, assembling, fixing in position, maintaining or demolishing such a facility;
- (j) constructing or operating mooring facilities for vessels;
- (k) operating a landing area or facility for aircraft;
- (l) carrying out works for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone;
- (m) a program to take animals or plants that pose a threat to:
 - (i) human life or safety; or
 - (ii) marine ecosystems in the Marine Park; or
 - (iii) the use and amenity of a part of the Zone or an adjacent area;
- (n) research, except limited research;
- (o) any other purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone and not mentioned in clause 6.3, other than an activity which the Regulations prescribes.

7 Buffer Zone

[NOTES:

1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.]

7.1 Location of Buffer Zone

The Buffer Zone consists of the areas described in Part 4 of Schedule 1 as the Buffer Zone, and is indicated by light green shading on the Zoning Map.

7.2 Objectives for Buffer Zone

The objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Buffer Zone are:

- (a) to provide for the conservation of areas of the Marine Park in a natural state in perpetuity while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy the relatively undisturbed nature of the Zone; and
- (b) to provide for limited fishing for pelagic species; and
- (c) to provide for traditional fishing and collecting, and traditional hunting, to continue to be undertaken by traditional inhabitants.

7.3 Use or entry without permission

[NOTE:

Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.]

Subject to Parts 3 (Wilderness Area) and 4 (Designated areas), the Buffer Zone may be used or entered without permission for any of the following purposes:

- (a) recreational activities that do not involve the taking of plants, animals or marine products;
- (b) trolling for pelagic species;
- (c) bait netting for pelagic species;
- (d) traditional fishing and collecting;
- (e) photography, filming and/or sound recording;
- (f) limited research;
- (g) conducting a limited educational program;
- (h) navigating an aircraft or vessel, except a ship, if any equipment that is normally used for fishing or collecting is stowed or secured when the aircraft or vessel is in a part of the Zone in which the use of the equipment is not permitted under this Zoning Plan.

7.4 Use or entry with permission

[NOTES:

1. See note to clause 7.3.
2. The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.]

Subject to Parts 3 (Wilderness Area), 4 (Designated areas) and 5 (Additional purposes for use or entry without permission), the permission of the Authority is required to use or enter the Buffer Zone for any of the following purposes:

- (a) traditional hunting;
- (b) conducting a tourist program;
- (c) conducting an educational program, except a limited educational program;
- (d) operating a vessel or aircraft in 1 vicinity:
 - (i) for more than 14 consecutive days; or
 - (ii) for more than 30 days in any period of 60 days;
- (e) navigating a hovercraft;
- (f) navigating a ship for tourism or research;
- (g) operating a facility for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone, except use of a vessel or aircraft for a purpose mentioned in clause 7.3;
- (h) discharging waste from a facility of that kind;
- (i) building, assembling, fixing in position, maintaining or demolishing such a facility;
- (j) constructing or operating mooring facilities for vessels;
- (k) operating a landing area or facility for aircraft;
- (l) carrying out works that are consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone;
- (m) a program to take animals or plants that pose a threat to:
 - (i) human life or safety; or
 - (ii) marine ecosystems of the Marine Park; or

- (iii) the use and amenity of a part of the Zone or an adjacent area;
- (n) research, except limited research;
- (o) any other purpose that is not consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone and not mentioned in clause 7.3, other than an activity which the Regulations prescribes.

8 Commonwealth Islands Zone

[NOTES:

1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.]

8.1 Description of Commonwealth Islands Zone

The Commonwealth Islands Zone consists of the areas described in Part 5 of Schedule 1 as the Commonwealth Islands Zone.

[NOTE:

The location of the Commonwealth Islands Zone is not indicated on the Zoning Map.]

8.2 Objectives for Commonwealth Islands Zone

The objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Commonwealth Islands Zone are:

- (a) to provide for the conservation of areas of the Marine Park above Low Water Mark in a natural state in perpetuity, while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy those areas; and
- (b) to provide for use of the Zone, or a part of the Zone, that is consistent with:
 - (i) use of the Zone by the Commonwealth; or
 - (ii) if a part of the Zone is occupied under a lease or licence—the lease or licence; and
- (c) to provide for traditional fishing and collecting, and traditional hunting, to continue to be undertaken by traditional inhabitants.

8.3 Use or entry without permission

[NOTE:

Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.]

Subject to Part 4 (Designated areas), the Commonwealth Islands Zone may be used or entered without permission for any of the following purposes:

- (a) recreational activities that do not involve the taking of plants, animals, or marine products;
- (b) photography, filming and/or sound recording;
- (c) limited research;
- (d) conducting a limited educational program;
- (e) navigating an aircraft.

8.4 Use or entry with permission

[NOTES:

1. See note to clause 8.3.
2. The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.]

Subject to Parts 4 (Designated areas) and 5 (Additional purposes for use or entry without permission), the permission of the Authority is required to use or enter the Commonwealth Islands Zone for any of the following purposes:

- (a) traditional fishing and collecting and traditional hunting;
- (b) conducting a tourist program;
- (c) conducting an educational program, except a limited educational program;
- (d) camping;
- (e) operating an aircraft in 1 vicinity:

- (i) for more than 14 consecutive days; or
- (ii) for more than 30 days in any period of 60 days;
- (f) navigating a hovercraft;
- (g) operating a facility for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone, except use of an aircraft or vessel for a purpose specified in clause 8.3;
- (h) discharging waste from a facility of that kind;
- (i) building, assembling, fixing in position, maintaining or demolishing such a facility;
- (j) operating a landing area or facility for aircraft;
- (k) carrying out works that are consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone;
- (l) a program to take animals or plants that pose a threat to:
 - (i) human life or safety; or
 - (ii) island ecosystems of the Marine Park; or
 - (iii) the use and amenity of a part of the Zone or an adjacent area;
- (m) research, except limited research;
- (n) any other purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone and is not mentioned in clause 8.3, other than an activity which the Regulations prescribes.

9 National Park Zone

[NOTES:

1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.]

9.1 Location of National Park Zone

The National Park Zone consists of the area described in Part 6 of Schedule 1 as the National Park Zone, and is indicated by dark green shading on the Zoning Map.

9.2 Objectives for National Park Zone

The objectives of the National Park Zone are:

- (a) to provide for the conservation of areas of the Marine Park in a natural state in perpetuity while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy the relatively undisturbed nature of those areas; and
- (b) to provide for traditional fishing and collecting, and traditional hunting, to continue to be undertaken by traditional inhabitants.

9.3 Use or entry without permission

[NOTE:

Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.]

Subject to Parts 3 (Wilderness Area) and 4 (Designated areas), the National Park Zone may be used or entered without permission for any of the following purposes:

- (a) recreational activities that do not involve the taking of plants, animals, or marine products;
- (b) photography, filming and/or sound recording;
- (c) limited research;
- (d) conducting a limited educational program;
- (e) navigating an aircraft or vessel, except a ship, if any equipment that is normally used for fishing or collecting is stowed or secured when the aircraft or vessel is in a part of the Zone in which the use of the equipment is not permitted under this Zoning Plan.

9.4 Use or entry with permission

[NOTES:

1. See note to clause 9.3.
2. The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.]

Subject to Parts 3 (Wilderness Area), 4 (Designated areas) and 5 (Additional purposes for use or entry without permission), the permission of the Authority is required to use or enter the National Park Zone for any of the following purposes:

- (a) traditional fishing and collecting and traditional hunting;
- (b) conducting a tourist program;
- (c) conducting an educational program, except a limited educational program;
- (d) operating a vessel or aircraft in 1 vicinity:
 - (i) for more than 14 consecutive days; or
 - (ii) for more than 30 days in any period of 60 days;
- (e) navigating a hovercraft;
- (f) navigating of a ship for tourism or research;
- (g) operating a facility for a purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone, except use of an aircraft or vessel for a purpose specified in clause 9.3;
- (h) discharging waste from a facility of that kind;
- (i) building, assembling, fixing in position, maintaining or demolishing such a facility;
- (j) constructing or operating mooring facilities for vessels;
- (k) operating a landing area or facility for aircraft;
- (l) carrying out works that are consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone;
- (m) a program to take animals or plants that pose a threat to:
 - (i) human life or safety; or
 - (ii) marine ecosystems of the Marine Park; or
 - (iii) the use and amenity of an area or adjacent area;
- (n) research, except limited research;
- (o) any other purpose that is consistent with the objectives of this Zoning Plan for the Zone and is not mentioned in clause 9.3, other than an activity which the Regulations prescribes.

10 Preservation Zone

[NOTES:

1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.]

10.1 Location of Preservation Zone

The Preservation Zone consists of the areas described in Part 7 of Schedule 1 as the Preservation Zone, and is indicated by pink shading on the Zoning Map.

10.2 Objective for Preservation Zone

The objective of this Zoning Plan for the Preservation Zone is to provide for the preservation of areas of the Marine Park in their natural state in perpetuity undisturbed by human activities except for the purposes of scientific research.

10.3 Use or entry without permission

[NOTE:

Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.]

The Preservation Zone may be used or entered without permission for either of the following purposes:

- (a) operating an aircraft at an altitude of not less than 500 feet above the surface;
- (b) navigating a vessel, except a ship, in Queensland, if any equipment normally used for fishing or collecting is stowed or secured.

10.4 Use or entry with permission

[NOTES:

- 1. See note to clause 10.3.
- 2. The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.]

Subject to Part 5 (Additional purposes for use or entry without permission), the permission of the Authority is required to use or enter the Preservation Zone for either of the following purposes:

- (a) research that cannot reasonably be conducted elsewhere;
- (b) a purpose that is consistent with the objective of this Zoning Plan for the Zone and is not mentioned in clause 10.3, other than an activity which the Regulations prescribes.

Part 3—Wilderness Area

11 Wilderness Area

[NOTES:

- 1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
- 2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
- 3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.]

11.1 Declaration of Wilderness Area

The Wilderness Area is an area of the Far Northern Section (except the Commonwealth Islands Zone) that is described in Part 8 of Schedule 1 as a Wilderness Area and shown as the hatched 'Wilderness area overlay' in the inset on the Zoning Map.

11.2 Objective for Wilderness Area

The objective of this Zoning Plan for the Wilderness Area is to ensure that, in addition to the objectives of Part 2 applying to particular parts of the Area, some areas of the Marine Park remain in a state that is largely unaltered by human works, and to provide opportunities for quiet appreciation and enjoyment of those areas.

11.3 Use or entry for certain purposes etc not permitted

Subject to Part 5 (Additional purposes for use or entry without permission), the Wilderness Area must not be used or entered for motorised watersports.

11.4 Use or entry with permission

Subject to Part 5 (Additional purposes for use or entry without permission), the permission of the Authority is required to use or enter the Wilderness Area for:

- (a) constructing authorised navigational aids and ancillary works and buildings; or
- (b) operating aircraft and vessels for that construction.

[NOTE:

The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.]

11.5 Certain permissions not to be granted

Subject to clause 11.4, the Authority must not grant permission to use or enter the Wilderness Area for any of the following purposes:

- (a) carrying out works (other than works related to the construction and operation of navigation aids carried on pursuant to a relevant permission) involving:
 - (i) the dumping of spoil;
 - (ii) reclamation;

- (iii) beach protection works; or
- (iv) harbour works;
- (b) motorised watersports;
- (c) anchoring or mooring a cruise ship, except in a Cruise Ship Anchorage Area;
- (d) establishing or operating a tourist program, including operating a cruise ship, in a single location (including a Cruise Ship Anchorage Area) for a period in excess of the period prescribed for the purposes of this provision in the Regulations or a plan of management applying to the Wilderness Area;
- (e) constructing or operating a structure other than a mooring or a navigation aid;
- (f) any other purpose prescribed in the Regulations for the purposes of this provision.

Part 4—Designated areas

[NOTES:

1. The Regulations provide for the designation of areas in addition to the designated areas declared in this Part. The provisions of this Part applying to the seasonal closure, restricted access, replenishment, shipping and cruise ship anchorage areas also apply to the corresponding areas designated under the Regulations.
2. The Regulations include special management provisions that the Authority may apply to a designated area.]

12 Seasonal Closure Areas

[NOTES:

1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.]

12.1 Declaration of Seasonal Closure Areas

A Seasonal Closure Area is a part or parts of a zone, or of more than 1 zone, that is:

- (a) described in Part 9 of Schedule 1, and indicated on the Zoning Map, as a Seasonal Closure Area; or
- (b) designated under the Regulations as a Seasonal Closure Area.

12.2 Objective for Seasonal Closure Areas

The objective of this Zoning Plan for Seasonal Closure Areas is to protect from human intrusion areas of particular importance to animals in the Marine Park.

12.3 Use or entry without permission

[NOTE:

Section 3A of the Act provides that if a provision of a zoning plan has the effect that an activity in an area requires permission and another provision of the plan has the effect that the activity does not require permission, the first provision prevails over the other provision.]

A Seasonal Closure Area may be used or entered without permission, in a period not exceeding 7 months in a period of 12 months that is specified in the Regulations, for any of the following purposes:

- (a) operating an aircraft at an altitude of not less than 500 feet above the ground or water;
- (b) navigating a vessel, except a ship, in the Area and the landing of a person from the vessel on an island in the Area, if:
 - (i) the navigation and landing are permitted under a law of Queensland; and
 - (ii) the equipment on the vessel that is normally used for fishing or collecting is stowed or secured.

12.4 Use or entry with permission

[NOTES:

1. See note to clause 12.3.

2. The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.]

Subject to Part 5 (Additional purposes for use or entry without permission), the permission of the Authority is required, in the period mentioned in clause 12.3, to use or enter a Seasonal Closure Area for a purpose not mentioned in that clause that is consistent with the objective of this Zoning Plan for Seasonal Closure Areas.

13 Restricted Access Areas

[NOTES:

1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.]

13.1 Declaration of Restricted Areas

A Restricted Access Area is a part or parts of a zone, or of more than 1 zone, that is:

- (a) described in Part 10 of Schedule 1, and indicated on the Zoning Map, as a Restricted Access Area; or
- (b) designated under the Regulations as a Restricted Access Area.

13.2 Objective for Restricted Areas

The objective of this Zoning Plan for Restricted Access Areas is to restrict access to areas of the Marine Park adjoining areas of Queensland parks or reserves to which access is restricted or prohibited by a law of Queensland.

13.3 Certain use or entry not permitted

Subject to Part 5 (Additional purposes for use or entry without permission), a Restricted Access Area must not be used or entered without permission.

13.3 Use or entry with permission

Subject to Part 5 (Additional purposes for use or entry without permission), the permission of the Authority is required, in a period that is specified in the Regulations, to use or enter a Restricted Access Area for a purpose that is consistent with the objective of this Zoning Plan for Restricted Access Areas.

[NOTE:

The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.]

14 Replenishment Areas

[NOTES:

1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.]

14.1 Declaration of Replenishment Areas

A Replenishment Area is a part or parts of a zone, or of more than 1 zone, that is:

- (a) described in Part 11 Schedule 1, and indicated on the Zoning Map, as a Replenishment Area; or
- (b) designated under the Regulations as a Replenishment Area.

14.2 Objective for Replenishment Areas

The objective of this Zoning Plan for Replenishment Areas is to provide for the replenishment of

living natural resources in heavily used areas of the Marine Park by restricting activities involving the removal of those resources.

14.3 Use or entry for certain purposes etc not permitted

Subject to Part 5 (Additional purposes for use or entry without permission), a Replenishment Area must not be used or entered, in a period specified in the Regulations, for any of the following purposes:

- (a) fishing;
- (b) collecting;
- (c) traditional fishing and collecting;
- (d) traditional hunting.

15 Shipping Areas

[NOTES:

1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.]

15.1 Declaration of Shipping Areas

A Shipping Area is a part or parts of a zone, or of more than 1 zone, that is:

- (a) described in Part 12 of Schedule 1, and indicated on the Zoning Map, as a Shipping Area;
or
- (b) declared under the Regulations as a Shipping Area.

15.2 Objective for Shipping Areas

The objective of this Zoning Plan for Shipping Areas is to make provision for the navigation of ships.

15.3 Use or entry without permission

A Shipping Area may be used or entered without permission for the navigation of a ship in a period that is specified in the Regulations if equipment on the ship that is normally used for fishing and collecting is stowed or secured.

16 Cruise Ship Anchorage Areas

[NOTES:

1. Section 38A of the Act provides that a person must not intentionally or negligently use or enter a zone for a purpose other than a purpose that is permitted under the zoning plan that relates to the zone.
2. Section 38B of the Act provides that if a zone may not be used or entered for a particular purpose without a permission, a person must not intentionally or negligently enter the zone for that purpose other than in accordance with the permission.
3. Section 38C of the Act provides that if a permission to enter a zone for a particular purpose is subject to a condition, a person to whom the condition applies must not intentionally or negligently contravene the condition.]

16.1 Declaration of Cruise Ship Anchorage Areas

A Cruise Ship Anchorage Area is a part or parts of a zone, or of more than 1 zone, that is designated under the Regulations as a Cruise Ship Anchorage Area.

16.2 Objective for Cruise Ship Anchorage Areas

The objective of this Zoning Plan for Cruise Ship Anchorage Areas is to provide for areas where cruise ships may anchor or moor.

16.3 Use or entry without permission

A Cruise Ship Anchorage Area may be used or entered without permission for the anchorage or mooring of a cruise ship.

Part 5—Additional Purposes for Use or Entry

17 Use or Entry without Permission

17.1 A zone, the wilderness area or a designated area may be used or entered without permission for any of the following purposes:

- (a) to save human life or avoid the risk of injury to a person;
- (b) to locate or secure the safety of an aircraft, vessel or structure that is, or may be, endangered by stress of weather or by navigational or operational hazards;
- (c) to deal with an emergency involving a serious threat to the environment;
- (d) after notification to the Authority, and subject to any directions given by the Authority:
 - (i) to remove a vessel or aircraft that is wrecked, stranded, sunk or abandoned, except a wreck to which the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* applies; and
 - (ii) to conduct or service authorised navigational aids and their ancillary buildings and works, including the operation of vessels and aircraft for those purposes; and
 - (iii) to remove, in accordance with an order under regulation 13G or a deed of agreement, property described in the order or deed; and
 - (iv) to undertake defence operations not otherwise allowed under this Zoning Plan; and
 - (v) to undertake government geodetic surveys, government bathymetric surveys or similar surveys;
- (e) by traditional inhabitants for activities, not involving the taking of plants, animals or marine products, for the purposes of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom or tradition;
- (f) to perform functions and exercise powers under the Act, the Regulations or a plan of management;
- (g) to enforce a law of the Commonwealth or Queensland by a person authorised under that law (or another law of that kind) to enforce the law.

18 Use or Entry with Permission

18.1 The Authority may grant permission for the conduct of research within a zone despite any limitation on the use of, or entry into, the zone or part of the zone, under this Zoning Plan.

[NOTE:

The Regulations deal with obtaining permissions.]

Part 6—Revocation of Previous Zoning Plan

19 Earlier Far Northern Section Zoning Plan Revoked

19.1 The Far Northern Section Zoning Plan that commenced on 1 February 1986, as amended and in force immediately before the commencement of this Zoning Plan, is revoked.

Schedule 1

Descriptions of Zones and Areas

[NOTES:

1. A reference to a reef, for example, "reef (reef no.)", is a reference to a reef depicted and numbered on the Great Barrier Reef Series 1:250,000 scale map sheets.
2. All coordinates given in this Schedule are expressed in terms of Australian Geodetic Datum 1966 (AGD 66).
3. If a part of a boundary of a zone, wilderness area or designated area is described by reference to a line every point of which is a particular distance seaward from the nearest point of the reef or coastline to which it applies, and that boundary intersects the boundary of another zone, wilderness area or designated area, or a reef or coastline, the boundary in the area of overlap is the median line.]

Part 1 General Use Zone

The part of the Far Northern Section of the Marine Park that is not included in another zone.

Part 2 Habitat Protection Zone

1. The areas enclosed within the 500 metre line of each of the following reefs:
 - (a) South Brother Reef (reef 10-324);
 - (b) Middle Brother Reef (reef 10-323);
 - (c) North Ledge Reef (reef 10-325);
 - (d) Meggi-Damun Reef (reef 10-326);
 - (e) South Ledge Reef (reef 10-327);
 - (f) The unnamed reef (reef 10-337) located at or about latitude 10°48.7' south, longitude 142°56' east;
 - (g) The unnamed reef (reef 10-338) located at or about latitude 10°48' south, longitude 142°26' east;
 - (h) The unnamed reef (reef 10-349) located at or about latitude 10°42' south, longitude 143°26' east;
 - (i) The unnamed reef (reef 10-350) located at or about latitude 10°42' south, longitude 143°28' east;
 - (j) Aylings Reef (reef 10-351);
 - (k) The unnamed reef (reef 10-352) located at or about latitude 10°44.2' south, longitude 143°20' east;
 - (l) The unnamed reef (reef 10-353) located at or about latitude 10°45' south, longitude 143°05.4' east;
 - (m) The unnamed reef (reef 10-355) located at or about latitude 10°45.5' south, longitude 143°19.4' east;
 - (n) The unnamed reef (reef 10-356) located at or about latitude 10°46.7' south, longitude 143°24.7' east;
 - (o) The unnamed reef (reef 10-357) located at or about latitude 10°48.4' south, longitude 143°21.2' east;
 - (p) The unnamed reef (reef 10-358) located at or about latitude 10°50.3' south, longitude 143°20.3' east;
 - (q) The unnamed reef (reef 10-360) located at or about latitude 10°50.5' south, longitude 143°18.2' east;
 - (r) The unnamed reef (reef 10-361) located at or about latitude 10°50.7' south, longitude 143°24' east;
 - (s) The unnamed reef (reef 10-362) located at or about latitude 10°51.3' south, longitude 143°14.5' east;
 - (t) The unnamed reef (reef 10-364) located at or about latitude 10°53.7' south, longitude 143°12.7' east;
 - (u) Linda Reef (reef 10-365);
 - (v) The unnamed reef (reef 10-367) located at or about latitude 10°54.4' south, longitude 143°23.2' east;
 - (w) The unnamed reef (reef 10-368) located at or about latitude 10°55' south, longitude 143°19' east;
 - (x) The unnamed reef (reef 10-371) located at or about latitude 10°56.8' south, longitude 143°14.7' east;
 - (y) The unnamed reef (reef 10-372) located at or about latitude 10°57' south, longitude 143°09.6' east;
 - (z) The unnamed reef (reef 10-373) located at or about latitude 10°57' south, longitude 143°08' east;
 - (aa) Wyborn Reef (reef 10-336);
 - (ab) Harrington Reef (reef 10-335);
 - (ac) Shortland Reef (reef 10-341);
 - (ad) The unnamed reef (reef 10-376) located at or about latitude 10°59.2' south, longitude 143°07.8' east;
 - (ae) The unnamed reef (reef 10-387) located at or about latitude 10°41.7' south, longitude 143°31.2' east;
 - (af) The unnamed reef (reef 10-392) located at or about latitude 10°44.6' south, longitude 143°36.3' east;
 - (ag) The unnamed reef (reef 10-394) located at or about latitude 10°46.3' south, longitude 143°30.3' east;
 - (ah) The unnamed reef (reef 10-404) located at or about latitude 10°49.6' south, longitude 143°49.4' east;
 - (ai) The unnamed reef (reef 10-410) located at or about latitude 10°52' south, longitude 143°47.8' east;
 - (aj) The unnamed reef (reef 10-413) located at or about latitude 10°54.2' south, longitude 143°33.5' east;
 - (ak) The unnamed reef (reef 10-800) located at or about latitude 10°48.5' south, longitude 142°44.5' east;
 - (al) Arnold Islets reef (reef 11-001);
 - (am) McSweeney Reef (reef 11-016);
 - (an) The unnamed reef (reef 11-019) located at or about latitude 11°01' south, longitude 143°27.9' east;
 - (ao) Christmas Reef (reef 11-025);
 - (ap) Monsoon Reef (reef 11-029);
 - (aq) The unnamed reef (reef 11-034) located at or about latitude 11°10.2' south, longitude 143°05.8' east;
 - (ar) Parsons Reef (reef 11-036);
 - (as) Collette Reef (reef 11-037);
 - (at) Cairncross Islets Reef (reef 11-010);
 - (au) Douglas Islet Reef (reef 11-038);
 - (av) The unnamed reef (reef 11-039) located at or about latitude 11°14.5' south, longitude 143°15.5' east;
 - (aw) The unnamed reef (reef 11-040) located at or about latitude 11°16' south, longitude 143°08.8' east;
 - (ax) Northern Small Detached Reef (reef 12-067);
 - (ay) Southern Small Detached Reef (reef 12-099);
 - (az) Haggerstone Island Reef (reef 12-001);

- (ba) Moody Reef (reef 12-004);
- (bb) Young Reef (reef 005);
- (bc) Laurel Reef (reef 12-006);
- (bd) Pickard Reef (reef 12-009);
- (be) Kay Reef (reef 12-010);
- (bf) Beesley-Baird Island Reef (reef 12-011);
- (bg) Piper Reef (reef 12-012);
- (bh) Inset Reef (reef 12-013);
- (bi) Hazel Reef (reef 12-014);
- (bj) Middle Reef (reef 12-072);
- (bk) Dolphin Reef (reef 12-096);
- (bl) Curd Reef (reef 12-102);
- (bm) Burke Reef (reef 12-105);
- (bn) Ape Reef (reef 12-112);
- (bo) Zenith Reef (reef 12-115);
- (bp) Wye Reef (reef 12-119);
- (bq) Sunk Reef (reef 12-122);
- (br) The unnamed reef (reef 12-133) located at or about latitude 12°56' south, longitude 143°39.3' east;
- (bs) Sherrard Reef (reef 12-145);
- (bt) Franklin Reef (reef 13-015);
- (bu) Sykes Reef (reef 13-020);
- (bv) Glennie Reef (reef 13-024);
- (bw) Waterwitch Reef (13-025);
- (bx) Bow Reef (reef 13-048);
- (by) Gertrude Reef (reef 13-026);
- (bz) Jubilee Reef (reef 13-027);
- (ca) The reef complex comprising Diamond Reign Reefs (reef 13-032) and Throne Shoals (reef 13-036) ;
- (cb) Binstead Islet Reef (reef 13-034);
- (cc) Lowrie Island Reef (reef 13-045);
- (cd) The unnamed reef (reef 13-052) located at or about latitude 13°19.5' south, longitude 143°44.8' east;
- (ce) Suchen Reef (reef 13-055);
- (cf) Ellis Reef (reef 13-059);
- (cg) MacDonald Reef (reef 13-075);
- (ch) Fife Island Reef (reef 13-081);
- (ci) Hay Island Reef (reef 13-083);
- (cj) The unnamed reef (13-084) located at or about latitude 13°42.4' south, longitude 143°48.9' east;
- (ck) Wilkie Island Reef (reef 13-091);
- (cl) Hannah Island Reef (reef 13-097);
- (cm) Pelican Island Reef (reef 13-107);
- (cn) Burkitt Island Reef (13-111);
- (co) Iris Reef (reef 13-113);
- (cp) Kestrel Reef (reef 13-104);
- (cq) Wilson Reef (reef 13-129);
- (cr) Davie Reef (reef 13-130);
- (cs) Tydeman Reef (reef 13-133);
- (ct) Eves Reef (reef 13-131);
- (cu) The unnamed reef (reef 13-132) located at or about latitude 13°58.4' south, longitude 144°33.2' east;
- (cv) Eden Reef (reef 14-008);
- (cw) Wharton Reef (reef 14-022);
- (cx) Channel Rocks Reef (reef 14-024);
- (cy) Boulder Rock Reef (reef 14-025);
- (cz) Pison Island Reef (reef 14-038);
- (da) Unison Reef (reef 14-052);
- (db) Davy Patches a, b and c (reef 14-057);
- (dc) Bewick Island Reef (reef 14-065);
- (dd) Watson Island Reef (reef 14-068);
- (de) Wooden Patch (reef 14-069);
- (df) Newton Island reef (reef 14-092);
- (dg) Sand Islet Reef (reef 14-093);
- (dh) The unnamed reef (reef 14-096) located at or about latitude 14°32.5' south, longitude 144°51.3' east;
- (di) Miles Reef a and b (reef 14-098);
- (dj) Leggatt Island Reef (reef 14-099);
- (dk) Sinclair-Morris Island Reef (reef 14-101); and
- (dl) Hampton Island Reef (reef 14-102).

2. Cape York to Sharp Point

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the northernmost point of Sharp Point on the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (b) runs thence generally westerly, north-westerly, north-easterly and north-westerly along that coastline to the northernmost point of Cape York on that coastline at low water;
- (c) thence easterly along the geodesic which passes through the point of latitude 10°41' south, longitude 145°00' east to its intersection by the geodesic which passes through the easternmost point of Eborac Island and Osaburg Point;
- (d) thence south easterly along the geodesic to its intersection by the parallel which passes through the westernmost intersection

- of the 500m line around Brush Islet Reef (reef 10-317) and the 500 metre line around Albany Island Reef A (reef 10-318A);
- (e) thence east along that parallel to the westernmost point of intersection of the 500 metre line around Brush Islet Reef and the 500 metre line around Albany Island Reef A (reef 10-318A);
 - (f) thence north-easterly along the 500 metre line around Brush Islet Reef (reef 10-317) to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Tree Island Reef (reef 10-316);
 - (g) thence generally north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Brush Islet Reef (reef 10-317);
 - (h) thence generally southerly, south-easterly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Mai Islet Reef;
 - (i) thence generally north-easterly along that 500 metre line to the westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Albany Rock Reef (reef 10-321);
 - (j) thence generally south-westerly along that 500 metre line to the southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Albany Island reef;
 - (k) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost point;
 - (l) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Ariel Bank;
 - (m) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef complex comprising Turtle Island Reef (reef 10-340) and Brewis Island Reef (reef 10-339) located at or about latitude 10°53.4' south, longitude 142°41.6' east;
 - (n) thence south-easterly along the geodesic which passes through the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Tern Island Reef (reef 10-344), to its intersection by the parallel of latitude which passes through the point of commencement; and
 - (o) thence west along that parallel to the point of commencement.
- 3. Sadd Point to Orford Ness**
The area the boundary of which:
- (a) commences at the easternmost point on Sadd Point on the coastline of the mainland at low water;
 - (b) runs thence east along the parallel of latitude which passes through the point to its intersection by the geodesic which passes through the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Tern Island Reef (reef 10-344) and through the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Bushy Island Reef (reef 11-009);
 - (c) thence south-easterly along that geodesic to that easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Bushy Island reef;
 - (d) thence south along the meridian of longitude which passes through that point to the intersection by the parallel of latitude 11°18' south;
 - (e) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water in the vicinity of Orford Ness; and
 - (f) thence generally north-westerly, northerly and north-westerly along that coastline at low water to the point of commencement.
- 4. Olinda Entrance northwards**
The area enclosed within the 500 metre lines around each reef that lies entirely within the area the boundary of which:
- (a) commences at the point of latitude 10°48.5' south, longitude 143°58' east;
 - (b) runs thence east along the parallel of latitude 10°48.5' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°02' east;
 - (c) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°07' south, longitude 144°05' east;
 - (d) thence south along the meridian of longitude 144°05' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 11°12' south;
 - (e) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°14' south, longitude 144°03' east;
 - (f) thence west along the parallel of latitude 11°14' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°00' east;
 - (g) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°00' south, longitude 143°58' east; and
 - (h) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°58' east to the point of commencement.
- 5. Rodney Island (Shelburne Bay)**
The area the boundary of which:
- (a) commences at the southernmost intersection of the 500 metre line around Rodney Island Reef (11-176), by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
 - (b) runs thence generally northerly, westerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the geodesic which passes through the northernmost point of Round Point at low water and the easternmost of the 500 metre line around Bird Islands Reef (reef 11-167);
 - (c) thence southerly along that geodesic to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water at Round Point;
 - (d) thence generally south-easterly, north-easterly and south-easterly along that coastline at low water to the point of commencement.
- 6. Cockburn Reef to Second 3 Mile Opening**
The area the boundary of which:
- (a) commences at the westernmost intersection of the 500 metre line around Cockburn Reef (reef 11-173) and the parallel of Latitude 11°45' south;
 - (b) runs thence east along the parallel of latitude 11°45' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°18.2' east;
 - (c) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°49' south, longitude 143°30' east;
 - (d) thence the south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°49.6' south, longitude 143°30.5' east;
 - (e) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of Salamander Reef (reef 11-222B);
 - (f) thence easterly along the geodesic to the point of intersection in the middle of Small Opening, of the median line between Three Reefs (reef 11-223) and the unnamed reef (reef 11-224) located at or about latitude 11°46.8' south, longitude 143°51.2' east, by the meridian of longitude which passes through the northernmost point of that unnamed reef (reef 11-224);
 - (g) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Three Reefs;
 - (h) thence south along the meridian of longitude which passes through that point to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-029) located at or about latitude 12°00' south, longitude 143°54.6' east;
 - (i) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-031) located at or about latitude 12°00.4' south, longitude 143°55.5' east;

- (j) thence generally easterly, south-easterly and southerly along the 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (k) thence easterly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-032) located at or about latitude 12°01.3' south, longitude 143°57.2' east;
- (l) thence generally north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Wishbone Reef (reef 12-037);
- (m) thence generally south-easterly, southerly, westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-038b) located at or about latitude 12°03.4' south, longitude 143°55.9' east;
- (n) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-038a) located at or about latitude 12°03.5' south, longitude 143°54.7' east;
- (o) thence generally westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-035) located at or about latitude 12°03' south, longitude 143°53.9' east;
- (p) thence generally north-westerly along the 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-034) located at or about latitude 12°02.4' south, longitude 143°52.8' east;
- (q) thence generally westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-033) located at or about latitude 12°02.2' south, longitude 143°50.9' east;
- (r) thence generally westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-036) located at or about latitude 12°02.7' south, longitude 143°50.1' east;
- (s) thence generally southerly and westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-039) located at or about latitude 12°03.2' south, longitude 143°49.1' east;
- (t) thence generally southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-040) located at or about latitude 12°04.4' south, longitude 143°48.8' east;
- (u) thence generally south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-042) located at or about latitude 12°06' south, longitude 143°48.2' east;
- (v) thence generally south-easterly along the 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (w) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around northern Martha Ridgway Reef a (reef 12-043a);
- (x) thence generally southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around southern Martha Ridgway Reef b (reef 12-043b);
- (y) thence generally southerly along the 500 metre line to its southernmost point;
- (z) thence south along the geodesic to its intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-046) located at or about latitude 12°10.5' south, longitude 143°48.1' east;
- (aa) thence easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Mantis Reef (reef 12-056);
- (ab) thence generally south-easterly, southerly, south-westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Ferguson Reef (reef 12-058);
- (ac) thence generally south-westerly and westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-059) located at or about latitude 12°22' south, longitude 143°47.5' east;
- (ad) thence generally southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Lagoon Reef (reef 12-061);
- (ae) thence generally south-easterly, southerly and westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-063) located at or about latitude 12°24.8' south, longitude 143°46' east;
- (af) thence generally south-easterly, southerly and westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-062) located at or about latitude 12°24.8' south, longitude 143°46' east;
- (ag) thence generally south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-068) located at or about latitude 12°26.5' south, longitude 143°45.1' east;
- (ah) thence generally south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-069) located at or about latitude 12°28.1' south, longitude 143°45.1' east;
- (ai) thence generally south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around unnamed reef (reef 12-071) located at or about latitude 12°29.5' south, longitude 143°46.3' east;
- (aj) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Long Sandy Reef (reef 12-094);
- (ak) thence generally south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Second Small Reef (reef 12-098);
- (al) thence generally south-easterly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-101) located at or about latitude 12°35.9' south, longitude 143°48.2' east;
- (am) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around northern Log Reef (North) (reef 12-104);
- (an) thence generally south-easterly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around southern Log Reef (South) (reef 12-107);
- (ao) thence generally south-easterly, southerly, south-westerly and westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-110) located at or about latitude 12°42.4' south, longitude 143°48.7' east;
- (ap) thence generally southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around First Small Reef (reef 12-111);
- (aq) thence generally southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-114) located at or about latitude 12°45.5' south, longitude 143°48.8' east;
- (ar) thence generally south-easterly, southerly, westerly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-116) located at or about latitude 12°47.9' south, longitude 143°48.1' east;
- (as) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Bligh Reef (reef 12-118);
- (at) thence generally south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-127) located at or about latitude 12°53.9' south, longitude 143°49' east;
- (au) thence generally southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around unnamed reef

- (reef 12-134) located at or about latitude 12°56.2' south, longitude 143°49.2' east;
- (av) thence generally southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-137) located at or about latitude 12°58.1' south, longitude 143°49.6' east;
 - (aw) thence generally south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-141) located at or about latitude 12°59.1' south, longitude 143°49.6' east;
 - (ax) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Cat Reef (reef 12-143);
 - (ay) thence generally south-westerly along the median line between the unnamed reef (reef 12-141) and Cat Reef to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Cat Reef;
 - (az) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Derry Reef (reef 13-002);
 - (ba) thence generally easterly along the median line between Cat Reef and Derry Reef to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Derry Reef;
 - (bb) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
 - (bc) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Ham Reef (reef 13-005);
 - (bd) thence generally south-easterly, southerly, south-westerly and easterly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost point;
 - (be) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 13°05' south, longitude 143°49' east;
 - (bf) thence west along the parallel of latitude 13°05' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°48' east;
 - (bg) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 13°04' south, longitude 143°46.5' east;
 - (bh) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 13°02' south, longitude 143°45' east;
 - (bi) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°45' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°01' south;
 - (bj) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 13°00.5' south, longitude 143°44.5' east;
 - (bk) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 13°00' south, longitude 143°45' east;
 - (bl) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°59' south, longitude 143°45.5' east;
 - (bm) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°58.2' south, longitude 143°47' east;
 - (bn) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°56' south, longitude 143°43.5' east;
 - (bo) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°55.5' south, longitude 143°44' east;
 - (bp) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°44' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°53' south;
 - (bq) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°52.5' south, longitude 143°42' east;
 - (br) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°51.5' south, longitude 143°41.5' east;
 - (bs) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°41.5' east; to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°50.5' south;
 - (bt) thence east along the parallel of latitude 12°50.5' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°43' east;
 - (bu) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°49' south, longitude 143°43.5' east;
 - (bv) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°48' south, longitude 143°43' east;
 - (bw) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°43' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°47.5' south;
 - (bx) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°47' south, longitude 143°41.5' east;
 - (by) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°46.5' south, longitude 143°41' east;
 - (bz) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°41' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°46' south;
 - (ca) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°45.5' south, longitude 143°42' east;
 - (cb) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°43.5' south, longitude 143°40' east;
 - (cc) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°43' south, longitude 143°41' east;
 - (cd) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°42.5' south, longitude 143°42.5' east;
 - (ce) thence west along the parallel of latitude 12°42.5' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°42' east;
 - (cf) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°42' south, longitude 143°40.5' east;
 - (cg) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°41.5' south, longitude 143°40' east;
 - (ch) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°40' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°41' south;
 - (ci) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°39.5' south, longitude 143°36' east;
 - (cj) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°38.5' south, longitude 143°37' east;
 - (ck) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°37' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°38' south;
 - (cl) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°37.5' south, longitude 143°38' east;
 - (cm) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°38' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°37' south;
 - (cn) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°36.5' south, longitude 143°37' east;
 - (co) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°37' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°36' south;
 - (cp) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°35.5' south, longitude 143°37.5' east;
 - (cq) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°35' south, longitude 143°37' east;
 - (cr) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°32' south, longitude 143°38' east;
 - (cs) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°38' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°31' south;
 - (ct) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°33.2' south, longitude 143°36' east;
 - (cu) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°33.5' south, longitude 143°35' east;
 - (cv) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°32.5' south, longitude 143°34' east;
 - (cw) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°34' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°32' south;
 - (cx) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°31' south, longitude 143°34.5' east;
 - (cy) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°30' south, longitude 143°36' east;
 - (cz) thence west along the parallel to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the reef complex comprising Eel Reef (reef 112-027a), Quoin Island Reef (reef 12-027b) and Fison Reefs (reef 12-027c);
 - (da) thence generally south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly and easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°28' east;
 - (db) thence north along that meridian to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-024) located at or about latitude 12°23.2' south, longitude 143°29' east;
 - (dc) thence generally westerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the reef complex comprising Gallon Reef (reef 12-016a), Forbes Islands Reef (reef 12-016b) and the unnamed reef (reef 12-016c);
 - (dd) thence generally south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly, northerly, north-easterly and easterly along that 500 metre line to

- its northernmost intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°20' east;
- (de) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°11.5' south, longitude 143°31' east;
 - (df) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°31' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°10.5' south;
 - (dg) thence westerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Nomad Reef (reef 12-007);
 - (dh) thence generally southerly, westerly, north-westerly, northerly, north-easterly and easterly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Mason Reef (reef 12-003);
 - (di) thence generally north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point;
 - (dj) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-030) located at or about latitude 12°07.7' south, longitude 143°39.5' east;
 - (dk) thence generally easterly along the 500 metre line to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°29' east;
 - (dl) thence north along the meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 11°57.6' south;
 - (dm) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°30' east;
 - (dn) thence north along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°57.3' south, longitude 143°33.5' east;
 - (do) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°56.5' south, longitude 143°36.8' east;
 - (dp) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°36.8' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 11°53.2' south;
 - (dq) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°52.2' south, longitude 143°35.5' east;
 - (dr) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°51.3' south, longitude 143°32.4' east;
 - (ds) thence west along the parallel of latitude 11°51.3' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°30' east;
 - (dt) thence south along that meridian to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the reef complex which includes Queue Reef (reef 11-184a), Wreck Reef (reef 11-184b) and the Sir Charles Hardy Islands Reef (reef 11-184c);
 - (du) thence generally south-westerly along the 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
 - (dv) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Erlangen Patch (reef 11-179);
 - (dw) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Cockburn Patch (reef 11-178);
 - (dx) thence generally westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Cockburn Reef (reef 11-173);
 - (dy) thence generally westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Magra Islet Reef (reef 11-174);
 - (dz) thence generally north-westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Cockburn Reef (reef 11-173);
 - (ea) thence generally northerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Guthray Reef (reef 11-171);
 - (eb) thence generally south-westerly, north-westerly, northerly, north-easterly and easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Cockburn Reef (reef 11-173);
 - (ec) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to the point of commencement.

7. Cape Grenville

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences on the south side of Cape Grenville at the southernmost point of intersection of the meridian of longitude 143°12.7' east by the coastline of the mainland at low water at Cape Grenville;
- (b) runs thence generally south-easterly, easterly, north-easterly, northerly and north-westerly along that coastline at low water to the northernmost point of Cape Grenville on the coastline at low water;
- (c) thence north along the meridian of longitude which passes through that point, to its northernmost intersection by the coastal 500 metre line;
- (d) thence generally easterly and south-easterly along that coastal 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line;
- (e) thence generally easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Harvey Island Reef (reef 11-187);
- (f) thence generally northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 11-186) located at or about latitude 11°57.7' south, longitude 143°16.2' east;
- (g) thence generally north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Nob Island Reef (reef 11-185);
- (h) thence generally north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 11-186) located at or about latitude 11°57.7' south, longitude 143°16.2' east;
- (i) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Clerke Island Reef (reef 11-188);
- (j) thence generally north-easterly, easterly, south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost point;
- (k) thence west along the parallel of latitude which passes through that point, to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Hicks Island Reef (reef 11-191);
- (l) thence generally southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the Twin Reefs (reef 11-193a and b);
- (m) thence generally south-westerly, westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Hicks Island Reef (reef 11-191);
- (n) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Gore Island Reef (reef 11-194);
- (o) thence generally south-westerly and westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around South Reef (reef 11-195);
- (p) thence generally south-westerly, westerly and northerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (q) thence north along the meridian of longitude which passes through that point, to its southernmost intersection by the coastal 500 metre line;
- (r) thence generally south-westerly and north-westerly along that coastal 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°12.7' east; and
- (s) thence north along that meridian to the point of commencement.

8. Olive River

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the easternmost point of Bolt Head on the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (b) runs generally northerly and north-easterly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°05' south;
- (c) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°10' east;
- (d) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°09' south, longitude 143°07.5' east;
- (e) thence southerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Tyrrel Reefs (reef 12-008);
- (f) thence generally south-westerly and westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the coastal 500 metre line of the mainland;
- (g) thence generally southerly, south-westerly and south-easterly along that coastal 500 metre line to its intersection by the parallel of latitude which passes through the easternmost point of Bolt Head on the coastline at low water; and
- (h) thence westerly along that parallel to the point of commencement.

9. Cape Weymouth to Lloyd Bay Islands

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of intersection of the coastline of the mainland at low water by the parallel of latitude 12°38' south;
- (b) runs thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°26.8' east;
- (c) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Lloyd Island Reef (reef 12-084);
- (d) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point;
- (e) thence northerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of intersection of the coastline of the mainland at low water by the parallel of latitude 12°42.8' south; and
- (f) thence generally north-easterly, northerly, westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that coastline at low water to the point of commencement.

10. May, Hazelgrove and Exit Reefs

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Exit Reef (reef 12-089);
- (b) runs thence generally north-easterly to the easternmost point of that 500 metre line;
- (c) thence northerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Hazelgrove Reefs (reef 12-085);
- (d) thence generally north-westerly, westerly and south-westerly to the westernmost point of that 500 metre line;
- (e) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around May Reef (reef 12-086);
- (f) thence generally south-easterly to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around May Reef (reef 12-086); and
- (g) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

11. Round Point to Bobardt Point

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of intersection of the 5 kilometre line by the parallel of latitude 13°09' south;
- (b) runs thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (c) thence generally northerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°00' south;
- (d) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the 5 kilometre line; and
- (e) thence generally southerly along that 5 kilometre line to the point of commencement.

12. Chapman Island Reef and Frederick Patches

The area enclosed within the 500 metre lines around each reef that lies entirely within the area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 12°51.5' south, longitude 143°35' east;
- (b) runs thence east along the parallel of latitude 12°52' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°39' east;
- (c) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°53.5' south;
- (d) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 12°54.5' south, longitude 143°35' east; and
- (e) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°35' east to the point of commencement.

13. The unnamed reef (reef 12-142) and the unnamed reef (reef 12-146)

The area enclosed within the 500 metre lines around each reef that lies entirely within the area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 12°58.5' south, longitude 143°39' east;
- (b) runs thence east along the parallel of latitude 12°58.5' south, to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°44.5' east;
- (c) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°01' south;
- (d) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°39' east; and
- (e) thence north along that meridian to the point of commencement.

14. New Reef to Colclough Reef

The area enclosed within the 500 metre lines around each reef that lies entirely within the area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 13°02' south, longitude 143°40' east;
- (b) runs thence east along the parallel of latitude 13°02' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°45.5' east;
- (c) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°07' south;
- (d) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 13°08.5' south, longitude 143°42' east;
- (e) thence west along the parallel of latitude 13°08.5' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°37.5' east;
- (f) thence north along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°04' south; and
- (g) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

15. Franklin Reef to Tijou Reef

The area enclosed within the 500 metre lines around each reef that lies entirely within the area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 13°03' south, longitude 143°54' east;
- (b) runs thence east along the parallel of latitude 13°03' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°57' east;

- (c) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°06' south;
- (d) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°54' east; and
- (e) thence north along that meridian to the point of commencement.

16. Celebration Reef

The area enclosed within the 500 metre lines around each reef that lies entirely within the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 13°15' south, longitude 143°40' east;
- (b) runs thence east along the parallel of latitude 13°15' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°43' east;
- (c) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°18' south;
- (d) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°40' east; and
- (e) thence north along the meridian to the point of commencement.

17. Friendly Point to Binstead Islet

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the easternmost point of Friendly Point on the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (b) runs thence generally north-westerly and northerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of Latitude 13°14' south;
- (c) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (d) thence generally southerly and south-easterly along that 5 kilometre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Treat Reef (reef 13-053);
- (e) thence generally north-easterly, easterly, south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (f) thence generally south-easterly and southerly along that 5 kilometre line to its intersection by the parallel of latitude which passes through the easternmost point of Sharland Reefs (reef 13-057a);
- (g) thence west along that parallel to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Sharland Reefs (reef 13-057a);
- (h) thence generally north-westerly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point; and
- (i) thence south-westerly along geodesic to the point of commencement.

18. Tijou Reef to Sand Bank No. 8

The area enclosed within the 500 metre lines around each reef that lies entirely within the area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 13°15' south, longitude 143°55' east;
- (b) runs thence east along the parallel of latitude 13°15' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°00' east;
- (c) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°21.5' south;
- (d) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°55' east; and
- (e) thence north along that meridian to the point of commencement.

19. Blanchard Reef to Morris Island Reef

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Ogilvie Reef (reef 13-076);
- (b) runs thence generally south-westerly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (c) thence northerly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around Morris Island Reef (reef 13-072);
- (d) thence northerly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around Blanchard Reef (reef 13-060);
- (e) thence generally north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (f) thence easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-063) located at or about latitude 13°25.3' south, longitude 143°49' east;
- (g) thence generally easterly, south-easterly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point; and
- (h) thence southerly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

20. Campbell Point to Claremont Point

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of intersection of the 5 kilometre line by the parallel of latitude 14°03' south;
- (b) runs thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (c) thence generally north-westerly and northerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°30' south;
- (d) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (e) thence generally southerly along that 5 kilometre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Rattlesnake Reef (a) (reef 13-101a) located at or about latitude 13°52' south, longitude 143°38' east;
- (f) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Rattlesnake Reefs (b) (reef 13-101b);
- (g) thence generally south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (h) thence generally south-easterly along that 5 kilometre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Rattlesnake Reefs (c) (reef 13-101c) located at or about latitude 13°54' south, longitude 143°39' east;
- (i) thence generally easterly, southerly and westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 5 kilometre line; and
- (j) thence generally south-easterly and southerly along that 5 kilometre line to the point of commencement.

21. First 3 Mile Opening to Creech Reef

The area enclosed within the 500 metre lines around each reef that lies entirely within the area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 13°26' south, longitude 144°01' east;

- (b) runs thence east along the parallel of latitude 13°26' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°05' east;
- (c) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 13°30' south, longitude 144°08' east;
- (d) thence south along the meridian of longitude 144°08' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°40' south;
- (e) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°05' east;
- (f) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 13°30' south, longitude 144°01' east; and
- (g) thence north along the meridian of longitude 144°01' east to the point of commencement.

22. Noddy Reef group

The area enclosed within the 500 metre lines around each reef that lies entirely within the area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 13°39' south, longitude 143°44' east;
- (b) runs thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 13°35' south, longitude 143°52.5' east;
- (c) thence east along the parallel of latitude 13°35' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°58' east;
- (d) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°39' south;
- (e) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°51' east;
- (f) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 13°45' south, longitude 143°46.5' east;
- (g) thence west along the parallel of latitude 13°45' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°44' east; and
- (h) thence north along that meridian to the point of commencement.

23. Lytton and Magpie Reefs

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Lytton Reef (reef 13-088);
- (b) runs thence generally south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost point;
- (c) thence westerly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Magpie Reef (reef 13-087);
- (d) thence generally westerly, north-westerly, easterly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point; and
- (e) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

24. Hedge Reef

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-122) located at or about latitude 13°52.3' south, longitude 144°01.6' east;
- (b) runs thence west along the parallel of latitude which passes through that point, to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Hedge Reef (reef 13-108);
- (c) thence generally south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-100) located at or about latitude 13°52.3' south, longitude 143°56' east;
- (d) thence generally north-westerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point;
- (e) thence north along the meridian of longitude which passes through that point, to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the reef complex comprising reef 13-093a, b and c located at or about latitude 13°50' south, longitude 143°56' east;
- (f) thence generally south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-089) located at or about latitude 13°50' south, longitude 143°57' east;
- (g) thence generally north-westerly, northerly, north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the reef complex comprising reef 13-093a, b and c located at or about Latitude 13°50' south, longitude 143°56' east;
- (h) thence generally north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (i) thence southerly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Hedge Reef (reef 13-108);
- (j) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-122) located at or about latitude 13°52.3' south, longitude 144°01.6' east; and
- (k) thence generally southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to the point of commencement.

25. Northern Corbett Reef

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Corbett Reef (reef 14-016);
- (b) runs thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line of the unnamed reef (reef 13-123) located at or about latitude 13°51.6' south, longitude 144°08.2' east;
- (c) thence generally northerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point;
- (d) thence westerly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-124) located at or about latitude 13°52' south, longitude 144°05' east;
- (e) thence generally southerly and easterly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost point;
- (f) thence south along the meridian that passes through that southernmost point to the northernmost point of intersection by the 500 metre line of Corbett Reef (reef 14-016);
- (g) thence generally south-easterly, southerly, north-easterly, easterly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to the point of commencement.

26. Creech Reef to Joan Reef

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-119) located at or about latitude 13°40.7' south, longitude 144°10.1' east;
- (b) thence generally southerly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (c) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Sand Bank No. 5 Reef;
- (d) thence generally south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-121) located at or about latitude 13°47' south, longitude 144°16.3' east;

- (e) thence generally south-easterly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (f) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-125) located at or about latitude 13°52.2' south, longitude 144°19.2' east;
- (g) thence generally southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Rodda Reef (reef 13-127);
- (h) thence generally south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost point;
- (i) thence southerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Joan Reef (reef 13-128);
- (j) thence generally south-westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (k) thence northerly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around Rodda Reef (reef 13-128);
- (l) thence generally north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Steene Reef (reef 13-125);
- (m) thence generally north-westerly and northerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (n) thence northerly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-121) located at or about latitude 13°47' south, longitude 144°16.3' east;
- (o) thence generally north-westerly and northerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the Sand Bank No. 5 Reef (reef 13-120);
- (p) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (q) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-119) located at or about latitude 13°40.7' south, longitude 144°10.1' east; and
- (r) thence generally north-westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to the point of commencement.

27. Evanson Point to Cliff Islands

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of intersection of the coastline at low water by the parallel of latitude 14°15' south;
- (b) runs thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around Cliff Islands Reef (West) (reef 14-012);
- (c) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of intersection of the 5 kilometre line by the parallel of latitude 14°08' south;
- (d) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water; and
- (e) thence generally southerly along that coastline at low water to the point of commencement.

28. Princess Charlotte Bay

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 14°22' south, longitude 144°09' east;
- (b) runs thence south along the meridian of longitude 144°09' east to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (c) thence generally south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly and northerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 14°18' south;
- (d) thence easterly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around June Reef (reef 14-015);
- (f) thence north north-easterly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Cliff Islands Reef (East) (reef 14-013); and
- (g) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

29. Munro Reef to Switzer Reef

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around South Warden Reef (reef 14-051);
- (b) runs thence southerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-053) located at or about latitude 14°18.6' south, longitude 144°47.6' east;
- (c) thence generally south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost point;
- (d) thence southerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Switzer Reef (reef 14-061);
- (e) thence generally southerly, westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (f) thence north along the meridian of longitude which passes through that point, to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Munro Reef (reef 14-055);
- (g) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Davy Patches a (reef 14-057a);
- (h) thence generally south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly and northerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Munro Reef (reef 14-055);
- (i) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (j) thence north along the meridian of longitude which passes through that point, to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around South Warden Reef (reef 14-051); and
- (k) thence generally easterly, north-easterly and northerly along that 500 metre line to the point of commencement.

30. Jewell Group

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-073) located at or about latitude 14°14' south, longitude 145°00' east;
- (b) runs thence generally north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-074) located at or about latitude 14°16.3' south, longitude 145°04' east;
- (c) thence generally easterly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (d) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-075) located at or about latitude 14°17.5' south, longitude 145°09.8' east;
- (e) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-077a) located at or about latitude 14°19' south, longitude 145°14' east;

- (f) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-078) located at or about latitude 14°20.7' south, longitude 145°16.5' east;
- (g) thence generally easterly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the reef complex comprising Jewell Reef (reef 14-079), Parke Reef (reef 14-083) and Waining Reef (reef 14-088);
- (h) thence generally easterly, south-easterly, southerly, south-westerly and westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Fly Reef (reef 14-109);
- (i) thence generally south-easterly, southerly, south-westerly, westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (j) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Snake Reef (reef 14-087);
- (k) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (l) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Mid Reef (reef 14-066);
- (m) thence generally south-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Megaera Reef (reef 14-072);
- (n) thence generally southerly, south-westerly, westerly and north-westerly along the 500 metre line around Megaera Reef to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Mid Reef (reef 14-066);
- (o) thence generally westerly and north-westerly along the 500 metre line around Mid Reef to its westernmost point;
- (p) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Ingram-Beanley Islands Reef (reef 14-064) ;
- (q) thence generally south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point;
- (r) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around Combe Reef (reef 14-063);
- (s) thence generally southerly, south-easterly, easterly, north-easterly, northerly, north-westerly and westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef complex (comprising reef 14-056 and reef 14-062) located at or about latitude 14°21' south, longitude 144°58' east;
- (t) thence generally north-westerly, northerly, north-westerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point;
- (u) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-080) located at or about latitude 14°22' south, longitude 145°01' east;
- (v) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (w) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-081) located at or about latitude 14°24' south, longitude 145°02' east;
- (x) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Crescent Reef (reef 14-082);
- (y) thence south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (z) thence south along the meridian of longitude which passes through that point to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the reef complex comprising Jewell, Parke and Waining Reefs (reefs 14-079, 14-083 and 14-088);
- (aa) thence generally north-easterly, northerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-078) located at or about latitude 14°20.7' south, longitude 145°16.5' east;
- (ab) thence generally south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-077a) located at or about latitude 14°19.5' south, longitude 145°14.1' east;
- (ac) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-077b) located at or about latitude 14°19.5' south, longitude 145°14' east;
- (ad) thence generally southerly, south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly and northerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-077a) located at or about latitude 14°18.9' south, longitude 145°14' east;
- (ae) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-075) located at or about latitude 14°17.5' south, longitude 145°09.8' east;
- (af) thence generally south-westerly, westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (ag) thence west along the parallel of latitude which passes through that point to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-074) located at or about latitude 14°16.3' south, longitude 145°04.1' east;
- (ah) thence generally south-westerly, westerly, southerly, south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly, north-easterly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-073) located at or about latitude 14°14.1' south, longitude 145°00' east; and
- (ai) thence generally westerly, north-westerly and northerly along that 500 metre line to the point of commencement.

Part 3 Conservation Park Zone

1. Forbes Islands

The area enclosed within the 500 metre line around Forbes Islands Reef (reef 12-016b).

2. Lloyd Bay

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of intersection of the parallel of latitude 12°42.8' south, by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (b) runs thence generally south-westerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°50.4' south;
- (c) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Sunter Island Reef (reef 12-088);
- (d) thence generally north-easterly, northerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point;
- (e) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Lloyd Island Reef;
- (f) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point; and
- (g) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

3. Flinders Group

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the westernmost point of the coastal 500 metre line around Blackwood Island;
- (b) runs thence northerly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the coastal 500 metre line around Stanley Island;
- (c) thence generally northerly, north-easterly, easterly, south-easterly and southerly along that coastal 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (d) thence south along the meridian of longitude which passes through that point, to its northernmost intersection by the coastal 500 metre line around Flinders Island;
- (e) thence generally easterly, south-easterly and southerly along that coastal 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (f) thence southerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the coastal 500 metre line around Denham Island;
- (g) thence generally southerly and south-westerly along that coastal 500 metre line to its southernmost point;
- (h) thence westerly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the coastal 500 metre line around Blackwood Island; and
- (i) thence generally north-westerly along that coastal 500 metre line to the point of commencement.

4. Bathurst Bay

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the north-western extremity of Cape Melville on the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (b) runs thence generally south-westerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°24' east in the vicinity of the mouth of Muck River;
- (c) thence north along that meridian to its intersection with the coastal 500 metre line;
- (d) thence generally north-easterly along that coastal 500 metre line to its intersection by the parallel of latitude which passes
- (e) thence east along that parallel to the point of commencement.

5. Howick and Houghton and Coquet Islands

The area enclosed within the outer 500 metre line around each reef that lies entirely within the area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 14°29' south, longitude 144°56' east;
- (b) runs thence east along the parallel of latitude 14°29' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 145°00.5' east;
- (c) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 14°33' south;
- (d) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°58' east; and
- (e) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

Part 4 Buffer Zone

1. The areas, between the reef edge and the 500 metre line around each of the following reefs:

- (a) Clack Reef (reef 14-017);
- (b) King Island reef (reef 14-018);
- (c) Stapleton Island Reef (reef 14-054);
- (d) Combe Reef (reef 14-063);
- (e) Cat Reef (reef 12-143); and
- (f) Osborne Reef (reef 13-006).

2. Corbett and Grub Reefs

The area, being a domain excluding the areas enclosed within the reef edge of each of the following reefs:

- (i) Corbett Reef (reef 14-016); and
- (ii) Grub Reef (reef 14-003);

which are in the National Park Zone, the outer boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Grub Reef (reef 14-003);
- (b) runs thence east along the parallel of latitude which passes through that point, to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Corbett Reef (reef 14-016);
- (c) thence generally north-easterly, easterly, southerly, north-easterly, easterly, south-easterly, southerly, south-westerly, westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (d) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Grub Reef (reef 14-003); and
- (e) thence generally north-westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to the point of commencement.

Part 5 Commonwealth Islands Zone

The part of the Marine Park in the Far Northern Section that is above the Low Water Mark.

Part 6 National Park Zone

The areas described in this Part do not include areas described in Part 7 (Preservation Zone).

1. The areas enclosed within the reef edge of each of the following reefs:

- (a) Grub Reef (reef 14-003);
- (b) Corbett Reef (reef 14-016);
- (c) Clack Reef (reef 14-017);
- (d) King Island Reef (reef 14-018);
- (e) Stapleton Island Reef (reef 14-054);
- (f) Combe Reef (reef 14-063);
- (g) Cat Reef (reef 12-143);
- (h) Osborne Reef (reef 13-006); and
- (i) Night Island Reef (reef 13-031).

2. The areas enclosed within the 500 metre line of each of the following reefs:

- (a) Sinclair-Morris Island Reef (reef 14-10);

- (b) Milman-Aplin Islets Reef (reef 11-035); and
- (c) Tijou Reef (reef 13-028).

3. Triangle Reef area

The area enclosed within the 500 metre line around each reef that lies entirely within the area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 10°40' south, longitude 143°55.5' east;
- (b) runs thence east along the parallel of latitude 10°40' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°59' east;
- (c) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 10°49.2' south, longitude 144°02' east;
- (d) thence west along the parallel of latitude 10°49.2' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°58' east; and
- (e) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of commencement; but does not include any area which is not part of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

4. Olinda Entrance to Shelburne Bay

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the easternmost point of intersection of the parallel of latitude 11°18' south in the vicinity of Orford Ness by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (b) runs thence generally south-easterly and southerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 11°32' south;
- (c) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (d) thence generally south-easterly along that 5 kilometre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Pirie Islet Reef (reef 11-134);
- (e) thence generally south-westerly, southerly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (f) thence generally south-easterly along that 5 kilometre line to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 11°39' south;
- (g) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (h) thence generally southerly, south-easterly, easterly and north-easterly along that coastline at low water to the northernmost point of Round Point on that coastline at low water;
- (i) thence northerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Bird Islands Reef (reef 11-167);
- (j) thence northerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°42' south, longitude 143°06' east;
- (k) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the westernmost intersection of the 500 metre line around Cockburn Reef (reef 11-173) and the parallel of latitude 11°45' south;
- (l) thence east along the parallel of latitude 11°45' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°18.2' east;
- (m) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°49' south, longitude 143°30' east;
- (n) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 143°49.6' south, longitude 143°30.5' east;
- (o) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of Salamander Reef (reef 11-222b);
- (p) thence easterly along the geodesic to the point of intersection in the middle of Small Opening, of the meridian line between Three Reefs (reef 11-223) and the unnamed reef (reef 11-224) located at or about latitude 11°46.8' south, longitude 143°52.1' east, by the meridian of longitude which passes through the northernmost point of that unnamed reef (reef 11-224);
- (q) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Three Reefs;
- (r) thence southerly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-029) located at or about latitude 12°00' south, longitude 143°54.6' east;
- (s) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-031) located at or about latitude 12°01' south, longitude 143°55.5' east;
- (t) thence generally easterly, south-easterly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (u) thence easterly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 12-032) located at or about latitude 12°01.3' south, longitude 143°57.2' east;
- (v) thence generally north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Wishbone Reef (12-037);
- (w) thence generally south-easterly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (x) thence east along the parallel of latitude which passes through that point to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°00' east;
- (y) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°45' south, longitude 144°15' east;
- (z) thence north along the meridian of longitude 144°15' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 11°20' south;
- (aa) thence north-westerly along the geodesic which passes through the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 11-125) located at or about latitude 11°15.7' south, longitude 144°03.8' east, to its intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 11-120) located at or about latitude 11°11' south, longitude 144°03.7' east, in the vicinity of the eastern entrance to Olinda Entrance;
- (ab) thence generally south-westerly along the 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 11-122) located at or about latitude 11°12.1' south, longitude 144°02.8' east;
- (ac) thence generally southerly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 11-123) located at or about latitude 11°12.5' south, longitude 144°03' east;
- (ad) thence generally south-westerly along the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 11-123) to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 11-124) located at or about latitude 11°13.1' south, longitude 144°03' East;
- (ae) thence generally south-westerly and westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost point;
- (af) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°18' south, 143°50' east;
- (ag) thence west along the parallel of latitude 11°18' south to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 11-042) located at or about latitude 11°18' south, longitude 143°12.3' east;
- (ah) thence generally north-westerly, southerly, westerly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the parallel of latitude 11°18' south; and
- (ai) thence generally west along that parallel to the point of commencement; but excludes the areas which are described in clause 1 of Column 2 of Item 7.

5. Sir Charles Hardy Islands Reef

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 11°57.6' south, longitude 143°29' east;
- (b) runs thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°30' east;
- (c) thence easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°57.3' south, longitude 143°33.5' east;
- (d) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°56.5' south, longitude 143°36.8' east;
- (e) thence north along the meridian of longitude 143°36.8' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 11°53.2' south;
- (f) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°52.2' south, longitude 143°35.5' east
- (g) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°51.3' south, longitude 143°32.4' east;
- (h) thence west along the parallel of latitude 11°51.3' south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°30' east;
- (i) thence south along that meridian to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the reef complex which includes Queue Reef (reef 11-184a), Wreck Reef (reef 11-184b) and the Sir Charles Hardy Islands Reef (reef 11-184c);
- (j) thence generally south-westerly, southerly, south-easterly and easterly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost point in the vicinity of Wreck Reef; and
- (k) thence easterly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

6. Temple Bay

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the northernmost point of Mosquito Point on the coastline at low water;
- (b) runs thence generally westerly and northerly along that coastline at low water to the easternmost point of Bolt Head at low water;
- (c) thence easterly along the geodesic to the coastal 500 metre line of the mainland;
- (d) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Lion Reef (reef 12-017);
- (e) thence easterly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of intersection of the 5 kilometre line by the parallel of latitude 12°18.5' south; and
- (f) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

7. Weymouth Bay

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of intersection of the parallel of latitude 12°33.5' south by the geodesic which passes through the point of intersection of the parallel of latitude 12°32' south by the 5 kilometre line and through the point of intersection of the meridian of longitude 143°21.2' east, by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (b) runs thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of intersection of the meridian of longitude 143°21.2' east, by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (c) thence generally north-westerly and northerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°26' south;
- (d) thence north-easterly along the geodesic which passes through the point of intersection of the parallel of latitude 12°25' south by the 5 kilometre line to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°18' east;
- (e) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°30' south; and
- (f) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

8. Lloyd Bay

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of intersection of the 5 kilometre line by the parallel of latitude 13°00' south;
- (b) runs thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the coastline at low water;
- (c) thence generally northerly, westerly and northerly along that coastline at low water to its westernmost intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°50.4' south in the vicinity of the mouth of the Claudie River;
- (d) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Sunter Island Reef (reef 12-088);
- (e) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Waight Bank (reef 12-091);
- (f) thence easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Lansdown Reef (reef 12-120);
- (g) thence generally south-easterly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (h) thence southerly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the line around Ashton Rock Reef (reef 12-128);
- (i) thence generally south-easterly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (k) thence south along the meridian of longitude which passes through that point to its northernmost intersection by the 5 kilometre line; and
- (l) thence generally southerly along that 5 kilometre line to the point of commencement.

9. Nesbit River to Friendly Point

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of intersection of the parallel of latitude 13°30' south by the coastline at low water;
- (b) runs thence generally northerly, north-westerly and northerly along that coastline at low water to the easternmost point of Friendly Point at low water;
- (c) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around Sharland Reefs (reef 13-057a);
- (d) thence generally northerly, easterly, south-easterly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost point;
- (e) thence east along the parallel of latitude which passes through that point, to its intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (f) thence generally southerly along that 5 kilometre line to its northernmost intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°38' east;
- (g) thence south along that meridian to its southernmost intersection by the coastal 5 kilometre line;
- (h) thence generally southerly along the 5 kilometre line to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°30' south; and
- (i) thence west along that parallel to the point of commencement.

10. Sand Bank No. 8 to Ogilvie Reef

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the easternmost point of intersection of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-050) located at or about latitude 13°18.6' south, longitude 143°57' east by the 500 metre line around Sand Bank No. 8 Reef (reef 13-056);
- (b) runs thence southerly along the last-mentioned 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-061a) located at or about latitude 13°24.2' south, longitude 143°58.4' east;
- (c) runs thence westerly along the median line between Sand Bank No. 5 Reef and the unnamed reef (reef 13-061a) to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-061a);
- (d) thence generally south-westerly, southerly and south-easterly along the 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-061b) located at or about latitude 13°25.8' south, longitude 143°58.6' east;
- (e) thence generally easterly and south-easterly along the median line between the unnamed reef (reef 13-061a) and the unnamed reef (reef 13-061b) to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-061b);
- (f) thence generally southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Sand Bank No. 7 Reef (reef 13-061c);
- (g) thence generally southerly, south-westerly and westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost point;
- (h) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-077) located at or about latitude 13°33.4' south, longitude 143°50.5' east;
- (i) thence generally southerly, south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the parallel of latitude which passes through the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Ogilvie Reef (reef 13-076);
- (j) thence west along that parallel to the southernmost point on the 500 metre line around Ogilvie Reef;
- (k) thence generally westerly, north-westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point;
- (l) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around Sand Bank No. 8 Reef (reef 13-056);
- (m) thence generally northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-050) located at or about latitude 13°18.6' south, longitude 143°57' east; and
- (n) thence generally south-easterly along the median line between the unnamed reef (reef 13-056) and Sand Bank No. 8 Reef (reef 13-050) to the point of commencement.

11. Cliff Islands

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the intersection of the coastline at low water by the parallel of latitude of 14°18' south;
- (b) runs thence east along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around June Reef (14-015);
- (c) thence generally north-easterly along the 500 metre line around June Reef to the easternmost point of that 500 metre line;
- (d) thence north north-easterly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Cliff Islands Reef (East) (reef 14-013);
- (e) thence generally north-westerly and south-westerly along that 500 metre line to the point of intersection by the 500 metre line around Cliff Islands Reef (West) (reef 14-012);
- (f) thence generally north-westerly, westerly and south-westerly to the westernmost point of that 500 metre line;
- (g) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the intersection of the coastline at low water by the parallel of latitude 14°15' South; and
- (h) thence generally south south-easterly along the coastline at low water to the point of commencement.

12. Combe Point to Barrow Point

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of intersection of the 5 kilometre line around Barrow Point and the meridian of longitude 144°38' east;
- (b) runs thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of intersection of the meridian of longitude 144°35.7' east, by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (c) thence generally northerly, north-westerly and westerly along that coastline to the north-western extremity of Cape Melville at low water;
- (d) thence west along that parallel which passes through the north-western extremity point of Cape Melville at low water to its westernmost intersection by the coastal 500 metre line;
- (e) thence generally south-westerly along that coastal 500 metre line to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°24' east in the vicinity of the mouth of the Muck River;
- (f) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the coastline at low water;
- (g) thence generally south-westerly, westerly and north-westerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°18' east;
- (h) thence north along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 14°15' south;
- (i) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 14°09.5' south, longitude 144°29' east;
- (j) thence east along that parallel of latitude to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°31.5' east;
- (k) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 14°15' south, longitude 144°36' east; and
- (l) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

13. North Warden Reef to Fly Reef

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around Scooterboot (reef 14-034) located at or about latitude 14°03' south, longitude 144°45' east;
- (b) runs thence generally north-easterly, easterly, south-easterly and southerly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost intersection by the parallel of latitude which passes through the southernmost point of that reef;
- (c) thence east along that parallel to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Sand Bank No. 1 (reef 14-045);
- (d) thence generally north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-047) located at or about latitude 14°13' south, longitude 144°55.7' east;

- (e) thence generally north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-049) located at or about latitude 14°13.7' south, longitude 144°57.5' east;
- (f) thence generally south-easterly, southerly, south-westerly, westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-047) located at or about latitude 14°13' south, longitude 144°55.7' east;
- (g) thence generally south-westerly, westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (h) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-046) located at or about latitude 14°12.4' south, longitude 144°51' east;
- (i) thence westerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around South Warden Reef (reef 14-051);
- (j) thence generally southerly, south-westerly and north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (k) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around Broomfield Rock Reef (reef 14-048);
- (l) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around North Warden Reef (14-039);
- (m) thence generally north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point; and
- (n) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

14. Murdoch Island to Barrow Point

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of intersection of the geodesic which passes through the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around Pethebridge Islets Reef (a) and the north-eastern extremity of Murdoch Point on the coastline at low water, by the geodesic which passes through the point of latitude 14°18.27' south, longitude 145°39' east, and the point of latitude 14°40' south, longitude 144°56.5' east;
- (b) runs thence north-west along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Murdoch Island Reef (reef 14-104);
- (c) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point;
- (d) thence north-west along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Hampton Island Reef (reef 14-102);
- (e) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (f) thence north-west along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Leggatt Island Reef (reef 14-099);
- (g) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (h) thence westerly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 14-100) located at or about latitude 14°33' south, longitude 144°50.9' east;
- (i) thence north-west along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Noble Island Reef (reef 14-091);
- (j) thence generally north-westerly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point;
- (k) thence north-west along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Wooden Patch (reef 14-069);
- (l) thence generally westerly and northerly along that 500 metre line to its westernmost point;
- (m) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point which is 1500 metres from the northernmost point of Baron Reef (reef 14-070);
- (n) thence west along the parallel which passes through that point, to its intersection by the coastal 500 metre line;
- (o) thence generally northerly along that coastal 500 metre line to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 14°24' south;
- (p) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (q) thence generally southerly, south-easterly and easterly along the coastline at low water to the northernmost point of Red Point;
- (r) thence north along the meridian which passes through the northernmost point of Red Point to its intersection by the coastal 500 metre line;
- (s) thence generally westerly and north-westerly along that coastal 500 metre line to the point of intersection of the coastal 500 metre line and the parallel which passes through the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Weigall Reefs (reefs 14-071a and 14-071b);
- (t) thence east along that parallel to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Weigall Reefs;
- (u) thence easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Baron Reef (reef 14-070);
- (v) thence generally south-easterly along that 500 metre line to its easternmost;
- (w) thence south-easterly along the geodesic which passes through the point of latitude 14°31' south, longitude 144°46' east;
- (x) thence south-easterly along the geodesic which passes through the point of latitude 14°34.8' south, longitude 144°52.6' east to the westernmost point of the coastline of Murdoch Island Reef (reef 14-104) at low water;
- (y) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the north-eastern extremity of Murdoch Point on the mainland at low water;
- (z) thence generally south-easterly along that coastline at low water to the intersection of the coastline at low water and the geodesic which passes through the point of latitude 14°18.27' south, longitude 145°39' east, and the point of latitude 14°40' south, longitude 144°56.5' east; and
- (aa) thence north-east along that geodesic to the point of commencement.

Part 7 Preservation Zone

The areas described in this Part are not included in the areas described in Part 6 (National Park Zone).

1. The areas enclosed within the 500 metre line of each of the following reefs:

- (a) The unnamed reef (reef 11-058) located at or about latitude 11°28' south, longitude 143°07.4' east;
- (b) The Forty Winks Reef (reef 11-211);
- (c) The unnamed reef (reef 11-091) located at or about latitude 11°24.1' south, longitude 143°57.8' east;
- (d) Yule Detached Reef (reef 11-240); and
- (e) The unnamed reef (reef 13-061a) located at or about latitude 13°24.2' south, longitude 143°58.4' east.

2. Dead Dog Creek to Barrow Point

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the northernmost point of Murdoch Point on the mainland at low water;

- (b) runs thence north-east along the geodesic to the westernmost point of the coastline of Murdoch Island Reef (reef 14-104) at low water;
- (c) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 14°34.8' south, longitude 144°52.6' east;
- (d) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 14°31' south, longitude 144°46' east;
- (e) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Baron Reef (reef 14-070);
- (f) thence generally north-westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point;
- (g) thence westerly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Weigall Reefs (reef 14-071a);
- (h) thence west along the parallel that passes through that point to its intersection by the coastal 500 metre line of the mainland;
- (i) thence generally south-easterly and easterly along that coastal 500 metre line to its intersection by the meridian which passes through the northernmost point of Red Point;
- (j) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water; and
- (k) thence generally southerly, south-easterly and easterly along the coastline at low water to the point of commencement.

Part 8 Wilderness Area

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 14°18.27' south, longitude 145°39' east on the eastern boundary of the Great Barrier Reef Region;
- (b) runs thence south-westerly along the geodesic which passes through the point of latitude 14°40' south, longitude 144°56.5' east to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water on the western boundary of the Region;
- (c) thence generally north-westerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 14°24' south;
- (d) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (e) thence generally northerly and north-westerly along that 5 kilometre line to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°38' east;
- (f) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of intersection of the meridian of longitude 144°35.7' east by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (g) thence generally northerly, north-westerly, westerly and south-westerly along that coastline to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°18' east;
- (h) thence north along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel which passes 5 kilometres north of the northernmost point of Stanley Island at low water;
- (i) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 144°09' east;
- (k) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (l) thence generally south-westerly, westerly, north-westerly and northerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 14°08' south;
- (m) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (n) thence generally northerly along that 5 kilometre line to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 14°03' south;
- (o) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the coastline at low water;
- (p) thence generally northerly along that coastline of the mainland at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°14' south;
- (q) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (r) thence generally northerly along that 5 kilometre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Binstead Islet Reef (reef 13-034);
- (s) thence generally north-westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (t) thence generally northerly along that 5 kilometre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Night Island Reef (reef 13-031);
- (u) thence generally north-westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (v) thence generally north-westerly along that 5 kilometre line to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 13°09' south;
- (w) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (x) thence generally northerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of 13°00' south;
- (y) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (z) thence generally northerly, westerly, northerly and north-westerly along that 5 kilometre line to its easternmost intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°32' south;
- (aa) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of intersection of the meridian of longitude 143°21.2' east by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (ab) thence generally northerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°26' south;
- (ac) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of intersection of the parallel of latitude 12°25' south by the 5 kilometre line;
- (ad) thence generally north-westerly along that 5 kilometre line to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°18.5' south;
- (ae) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water on the northernmost point of Mosquito Point at low water;
- (af) thence generally northerly along that coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 12°05' south;
- (ag) thence east along that parallel to its westernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Moody Reef (reef 12-004);
- (ah) thence generally north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point;
- (ai) thence east along the parallel that passes through that point to its intersection by the 500 metre line around Nomad Reef (reef 12-007);
- (aj) thence generally north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly long that 500 metre line to its northernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Mason Reef (reef 12-003);
- (ak) thence generally north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its northernmost point;
- (al) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Cockburn Reef (reef 11-173);
- (am) thence westerly along the geodesic to the point of intersection of the parallel of latitude 11°55' south and the meridian which passes through the northernmost point of Cape Grenville on the mainland at low water;

- (an) thence generally north-westerly, westerly, north-westerly and northerly along the coastline at low water to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 11°39' south;
- (ao) thence westerly along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the mainland at low water at Thorpe Point;
- (ap) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (aq) thence generally northerly along that 5 kilometre line to its southernmost intersection by the 500 metre line around Pirie (Bushy) Islet reef (reef 11-134);
- (ar) thence generally north-westerly, northerly and north-easterly along that 500 metre line to its intersection by the 5 kilometre line;
- (as) thence generally northerly along that 5 kilometre line to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 11°32' south;
- (at) thence westerly along that parallel to its intersection by the coastline of the mainland at low water;
- (au) thence generally northerly along that coastline at low water to the easternmost point on Sadd Point n the mainland at low water;
- (av) thence east along the parallel which passes through that point to its intersection by the 5 kilometre coastline;
- (aw) thence generally north-westerly, north-easterly and north-westerly along that 5 kilometre line its intersection with the geodesic which passes through the northernmost point of Cape York on the mainland at low water and the point of latitude 10°41' south and longitude 145°00' east;
- (ax) thence easterly along the geodesic which is the northern boundary of the Region to its intersection by the eastern boundary of the Region at the point of latitude 10°41' south, longitude 145°00' east;
- (ay) thence south along the meridian of longitude 145°00' east along that eastern boundary of the Region to the point of latitude 13°00' south, longitude 145°00' east; and
- (az) thence south-easterly along the geodesic along that eastern boundary of the Region to the point of commencement.

Part 9 Seasonal Closure Areas

The part of the Marine Park enclosed within 200 metres of each of the following islands at the High Water Mark:

- (a) Magra Islet (reef 11-174);
- (b) Saunders Islet (reef 11-165);
- (c) Macarthur Island (reef 138); and
- (d) Bushy Island (reef 11-009).

Part 10 Restricted Access Areas.

That part of the Marine Park enclosed within 500 metres of each of the following islands at high water:

- (a) Raine Island (reef 11-243);
- (b) Moulter Cay (reef 11-130); and
- (c) Maclellan Cay (reef 11-070).

Part 11 Replenishment Areas

Group A (Cape Weymouth)

The areas enclosed within the 500 metre line of each of the following reefs:

- (a) Middle Reef (reef 11-142);
- (b) Dolphin Reef (reef 12-096); and
- (c) Burke Reef (reef 12-105).

Group B (Lloyd Bay - Second Rocky Point)

The areas enclosed within the 500 metre line of each of the following reefs:

- (a) Ape Reef (reef 12-112);
- (b) Exit Reef (reef 12-089); and
- (c) Allen Reef (reef 12-132).

Group C

The areas enclosed within the 500 metre line of each of the following reefs:

- (a) Obree Reef (reef 13-114);
- (b) Fahey Reef (reef 14-006); and
- (c) Eden Reef (reef 14-008).

Part 12 Shipping Areas

1. Orford Ness to Shelburne Bay

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the point of latitude 11°18' south, longitude 142°53' east;
- (b) runs thence east along the parallel to its intersection by the meridian longitude 142°59.4' east;
- (c) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 11°35.6' south;
- (d) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°42' south, longitude 143°06' east;
- (e) thence south along the meridian of longitude 143°06' east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 11°46.4' south;
- (f) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°36' south, longitude 142°57' east;
- (g) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of latitude 11°26' south, longitude 142°53' east; and
- (h) thence north along the meridian of longitude 142°53' east to the point of commencement.

2. Ogilvie Reef to Sand Banks Nos 7 and 8

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around the unnamed reef (reef 13-077) located at or about latitude 13°33.4' south, longitude 143°50.5' east;
- (b) runs thence north-easterly along the geodesic which passes through the southernmost point of the 500 metre line around Sand

- Bank No. 7 Reef (reef 13-061c), to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 143°58' east;
- (c) thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of intersection of the meridian of longitude 143°6' east by the geodesic which passes through the westernmost point of the 500 metre line around Sand Bank No. 8 Reef (reef 13-056) and through the northernmost point of the 500 metre line around Ogilvie Reef (reef 13-076);
 - (d) thence south-westerly along that last-mentioned geodesic to its intersection by the meridian longitude 143°52' east; and
 - (e) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

3. Howick Island Reef

The area the boundary of which:

- (a) commences at the easternmost point of the 500 metre line around Howick Island Reef (reef 14-090);
- (b) runs thence west along the parallel to its easternmost intersection by the reef edge of Howick Island Reef;
- (c) thence generally north-westerly, westerly and south-westerly along that reef edge to its westernmost point;
- (d) thence west along the parallel of latitude which passes through that point to its intersection by the 500 metre line around Howick Island Reef; and
- (e) thence generally north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly along that 500 metre line to the point of commencement.

4. Flinders Group

The area described in paragraph 3 of Part 3 in this Schedule.

Schedule 2

Dictionary

<i>Act</i>	means the <i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975</i> ;
<i>aircraft</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act;
<i>animal</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act;
<i>Authority</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act;
<i>authorised</i>	means done under a law of the Commonwealth;
<i>bait gathering</i>	means taking yabbies, eugaries (pippies), bait worms or crabs by hand or by a hand-held implement;
<i>bait netting</i>	means fishing using a recreational bait net or a commercial bait net declared in the Regulations for the purposes of this definition;
<i>bait worms</i>	means worms belonging to the Class Polychaeta;
<i>collecting</i>	means the taking of any animal, plant or marine product declared for the purposes of this definition in the Regulations;
<i>commercial netting</i>	means netting declared to be commercial netting for the purposes of this definition in the Regulations;
<i>crabbing</i>	means the taking of crabs using a crab pot, dilly or other apparatus declared for the purposes of this definition in the Regulations;
<i>crabs</i>	means crustaceans of the Section Brachyura;
<i>cruise ship</i>	means a ship engaged in the conduct of a tourist program in accordance with permission;
<i>deed of agreement</i>	means a deed of agreement entered into in accordance with a condition of a permission;
<i>developmental fishery program</i>	means a program of fishing or collecting: (a) that uses equipment or techniques that have not previously been used in a commercial fishery in the Great Barrier Reef Region; or (b) either wholly or in part, for a species for which there is not a commercial fishery in the Region; or (c) that is declared under the Regulations to be a developmental fishery program;
<i>ecological community</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act;
<i>educational program</i>	see subsection 3A (6) of the Act;
<i>eugarie</i>	means a mollusc of the species <i>Plebidonax deltoides</i> ;
<i>facility</i>	see subsection 3A (9) of the Act;
<i>Far Northern Section</i>	see subregulation 4 (1) of the Regulations;
<i>fishing</i>	means the taking of fish, crustaceans or molluscs declared for the purposes of this definition in the Regulations;
<i>Great Barrier Reef Region</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act;
<i>hook</i>	means a single hook or a group of ganged hooks;
<i>hovercraft</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act;
<i>landing area</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act;

<i>limited collecting</i>	means collecting of shells, fish and invertebrates, other than corals of Class Anthozoa, subject to the limitations declared for the purposes of this definition in the Regulations;
<i>limited crabbing</i>	means crabbing using not more than the number of crab pots, dillies or inverted dillies declared for the purposes of this definition in the Regulations;
<i>limited educational program</i>	means the conduct of an educational program that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) does not involve the taking of plants, animals, or marine products; and (b) is a component of a course conducted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an educational institution that is accredited by Commonwealth, State or Territory body that is responsible for education; or (ii) an overseas educational institution that is accredited for an educational purpose by a Department or authority of the Commonwealth or a of State or Territory;
<i>limited line fishing</i>	means fishing in accordance with any limitations that may be declared in the Regulations for the purposes of this definition;
<i>limited oyster-gathering</i>	means oyster-gathering for immediate human consumption;
<i>limited research</i>	means research that does not involve an activity that, if it were not part of a research activity, would require permission;
<i>mariculture</i>	the farming of marine resources, including the operation, construction, maintenance, modification, demolition or removal of any facility associated with farming the resources;
<i>Marine Park</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act;
<i>marine product</i>	includes coral limestone, shell-grit, star sand any other naturally-occurring material making up the sea-bed within the Far Northern Section;
<i>motorised watersports</i>	recreational or commercial sporting activity using high-speed motorised craft and including jetskiing, parasailing, jetboating, waterskiing and recreational hovercraft;
<i>operations for the recovery of minerals</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act;
<i>oyster-gathering</i>	means the taking of shellfish of the Family Ostreidae, other than by dredging;
<i>permission</i>	means a permission to which a relevant permission within the meaning of the Regulations relates;
<i>plant</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act;
<i>plan of management</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act;
<i>power-head</i>	means a device that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) may be attached to a spear; and (b) consists of or contains an explosive charge; and (c) by which fish may be taken;
<i>reef</i>	includes bommie fields, reef slopes, moats and ramparts;
<i>reef edge</i>	means the seaward edge of a reef;
<i>Regulations</i>	means the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations;
<i>right</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act;

<i>ship</i>	means a vessel in excess of 70 metres in overall length;
<i>secured</i>	for equipment, means rendered inoperative and, in relation to nets, means rendered inoperative at least to the extent of having the nets out of the water and hung on board with cod ends open;
<i>taking</i>	for animals, plants and marine products, includes removing, gathering, catching, capturing, killing, destroying, dredging for, raising, carrying away, bringing ashore or interfering with;
<i>the median line</i>	means the line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest point of the land or reef to which the line applies;
<i>tourist program</i>	see subsection 3A (3) of the Act;
<i>traditional fishing and collecting</i>	means fishing and collecting, by a traditional inhabitant, other than for purposes of recreation, sale or trade;
<i>traditional hunting</i>	means taking by a traditional inhabitant, other than for purposes of sale or trade, of a reptile of the Families Cheloniidae, Dermochelyidae and Crocodyllidae or a dugong (<i>Dugong dugon</i>);
<i>traditional inhabitant</i>	means a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who is recognised in the community as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander;
<i>trolling</i>	means fishing by means of a line trailed behind a vessel that is under way, except drift fishing when the vessel is adrift;
<i>vessel</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act;
<i>yabbies</i>	means crustaceans of the genera <i>Upogebia</i> and <i>Callianassa</i> of the Family Callianassidae;
<i>zone</i>	see subsection 3 (1) of the Act.

Notes & Abbreviations

Notes

- 1 Australian Coral Reef Society submission to the review of the Far Northern Section 1995.
- 2 Australian Heritage Commission 1995, Conservation assessment of the natural values of the region. Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy.
- 3 for example, Pearson, Noel 1995, The future: Aboriginal management of Cape York Peninsula. *Habitat Australia. Special Supplement*. August 1995.
- 4 Lesslie, R., Abrahams, H. and Maslen, M. 1992, Wilderness quality on Cape York Peninsula. A report to the Australian Heritage Commission.
- 5 Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service 1987, Investigation of tidal lands and tidal waters of Queensland within and adjacent to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park—Far Northern Section for declaration as a marine park. Vols 1 and 2.
- 6 The following definitions are proposed:
Traditionally affiliated people – members of a local descent group with common connections with an area based on spiritual and other associations, and with rights and responsibilities for the area under Aboriginal tradition.
Historically associated people – people having an association with an area based on them, or their ancestors, having for a substantial period resided in or used an area.
Analysis of public submissions, GBRMPA unpublished report, September 1995.
- 8 Coles, R.G., Lee Long, W.J., McKenzie, L.J., Short, M., Rasheed, M.A. and Vidler, K. 1995, Distribution of deepwater seagrass habitats between Cape Weymouth and Cape Tribulation, northeastern Queensland, QDPI unpublished report.
- 9 Marsh, H. and Corkeron, P. 1996, The status of the dugong in the northern Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Draft report to GBRMPA December 1996.
- 10 Smyth, D. 1996, Aboriginal maritime culture in the Far Northern Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. GBRMPA Research Publication No. 32.
- 11 For details of the reports produced in Stage 1 of CYPLUS, see appendix A in Cape York Regional Advisory Group (1997) *Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy Stage 2 Report*.
- 12 *A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia* 1996, ANCA, Canberra.
- 13 HJM Consultants Pty Ltd and Probe 1995, Ecotourism study of the Far Northern Section. Draft report to GBRMPA November 1995.
- 14 AGB McNair 1994, 1995, Community attitudes toward wilderness-based recreation on the Great Barrier Reef. Reports to GBRMPA, 1994, 1995.
- 15 Phillips, J. and Pantus, F. 1997 Marine wilderness: the potential application of wilderness concepts to the marine environment. GBRMPA and AHC unpublished report.
- 16 see Pitcher et al. 1997, *The effects of prawn trawl fisheries on Great Barrier Reef seabed habitats*, pp. 107–123 in the Proceedings of The Great Barrier Reef, science, use and management: A National Conference Vol. 1.
- 17 Great Barrier Reef and Torres Strait Shipping Study 1995, Department of Transport and Communications.
- 18 Interim Marine and Coastal Regionalisation for Australia Version 3.1. IMCRA Technical Working Group 1997.
- 19 Australian Coral Reef Society submission to the review of the Far Northern Section 1995.
- 20 Tony Preen, personal communication August 1997.
- 21 e.g. Marsh, H. and Corkeron, P. 1997, *The status of the dugong in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park*, pp. 231–247, in State of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area: Proceedings of a technical workshop held in Townsville, Queensland, Australia, 27–29 November 1995.
- 22 Marsh, H., Morissette, N. and Pantus, F. 1996, Comparison of the risk of dugongs drowning in mesh nets set by commercial fishers in different sectors of the east Queensland coast. Unpublished draft report, 1996.
- 23 Miller, J. and Limpus, C. 1994, Far Northern Section Status Report: Marine turtles.
- 24 Discussion Paper No. 5 Queensland Trawl Fishery published by Trawl Fishery Management Advisory Committee, 1996.
- 25 For a review of see King, B.R. 1993, The status of Queensland seabirds, *Corella* 17(3): 65–93.
- 26 Guidelines for managing visitation to seabird breeding islands, 1997, GBRMPA, Townsville.

The following references may also be consulted for additional information on seabirds and shorebirds:

Watkins, D. 1993, *A National Plan for Shorebird Conservation in Australia*. RAOU Report No. 90, Melbourne.

Lucas, P., Webb, T., Valentine, P. and Marsh, H. 1997, *The outstanding universal value of the Great Barrier Reef*. GBRMPA, Townsville.

Alcorn, M., Alcorn, R. and Fleming, M. 1994, *Wader movements in Australia*. RAOU Report No. 94, Melbourne.

- 27 Historic Shipwrecks National Research Plan, 1995
- 28 Guidelines for management of Australia's shipwrecks.
- 29 For a general discussion see Dermot Smyth 1995, *A place at the table*, Resource Assessment Commission Coastal Zone Enquiry.
- 30 Traditional fishing and collecting is described as fishing and collecting by traditional inhabitants for purposes other than for sale or trade, and is carried out by all Aboriginal groups on eastern Cape York Peninsula.
- 31 Further details on the Marine Strategy for Torres Strait may be obtained from the Island Coordinating Council, Thursday Island.
- 32 Australian Heritage Commission 1996 unpublished policy on wilderness and indigenous values. It is the view of the Australian Heritage Commission that wilderness is not devoid of people and culture, but is country to indigenous communities, whose practices have been integral to those ecosystems for millennia.
- 33 See Healey, T., Queensland east coast trawl fisheries, pp. 352-362, in *State of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area: Proceedings of a technical workshop held in Townsville, Queensland, Australia, 27-29 November 1995*.
- 34 See Discussion Paper No. 5 Queensland Trawl Fishery published by Trawl Fishery Management Advisory Committee, 1996.
- 35 See appendix 4 in Discussion Paper No. 2, Queensland Tropical Coral Reef Fish Species published by Reef Fish Management Advisory Committee for QFMA, 1996.
- 36 The conduct of a developmental fishery is subject to the written permission of the Authority (see r. 13AC(1)-(4) of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations for application and assessment procedures). The program may also be designated under the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974*. In such instances the level of assessment required is determined by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment.
- 37 For more information see *Reef Guide: A Shipmaster's Handbook to the Torres Strait and the Great Barrier Reef*. Queensland Transport and the Australian Maritime Safety Authority. 2nd ed. 1996.
- 38 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973 and its 1978 Protocol (MARPOL 73/78).
- 39 Draft Quintell Beach Port Plan, Ports Corporation of Queensland, June 1995.
- 40 Research Ethics Committee, Draft criteria for referral and guidelines for establishing reasonable use, 1997.
- 41 Marine Park Authority decision MPA 94/4.

Abbreviations

AFMA	Australian Fisheries Management Authority
AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
ANCA	Australian Nature Conservation Agency
BRD	by-catch reduction device
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CYPLUS	Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy
DPA	Dugong Protection Area
GBRMPA	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
HMAS	Her (or His) Majesty's Australian Ship
HMS	Her (or His) Majesty's Ship
ICC	Island Co-ordinating Committee
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973/78
MaSTERS	Marine Study for a Torres Strait Environment and Resource Strategy
MPA	Marine Park Authority
NWI	National Wilderness Inventory
QCFO	Queensland Commercial Fishermen's Organisation
QDoE	Queensland Department of Environment
QDPI	Queensland Department of Primary Industries
QFMA	Queensland Fisheries Management Authority
RAN	Royal Australian Navy
RMRAC	Regional Marine Resources Advisory Committee
TED	turtle excluder device
UHF	ultra high frequency

Appendixes

APPENDIX 1

Summary of public input in the first stage of public consultation

The purpose of this summary is to provide information about the contents and views contained in written representations and other public input during the first stage of public consultation. The public comments given below about particular issues represent the broad range of (sometimes conflicting) concerns and feelings that the Authority must consider. Comments are included here with no implication concerning the Authority's views as to their validity or general acceptability.

Aboriginal involvement in management

- Agencies should recognise the traditional custodians of eastern Cape York Peninsula and adjacent waters.
- There should be greater involvement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people in the management of the Far Northern Section of the Marine Park.
- The Far Northern Section should be jointly managed by the management agencies and Aboriginal people.
- Resources for patrolling and surveillance should be provided to Aboriginal people in communities near the Far Northern Section; traditional custodians and Community Rangers should be trained and employed to undertake regular patrol work.
- Permission to access some areas in the Far Northern Section should be obtained from traditional custodians.
- Aboriginal people should not be involved in management.
- Aboriginal people should receive education regarding conservation principles before becoming involved in management.

Access

- Access to islands, cays and beaches should be maintained.
- There should be access to Raine Island on a permit basis.
- The waters around Raine Island should be zoned to further restrict access.
- Access should be more restricted for commercial tourism enterprises than for private recreationists.
- Access to culturally sensitive sites should be controlled.

Aircraft

- Concern is expressed about the effects of aircraft landings on seabird rookeries, and on wilderness values.
- Stricter management guidelines are required in relation to aircraft conducting scenic flights.
- 'Fly neighbourly' procedures are promoted to address the environmental impacts of aviation.

Amenity and wilderness

- The Far Northern Section is recognised as the last section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park to retain much of its 'wilderness' qualities.
- Large areas of the Far Northern Section should be zoned in such a way that would permit only low densities of visitors for amenity reasons and to preserve the 'wilderness experience' opportunity.
- Visitor numbers and commercial tourism operations should be limited to a set number in the Far Northern Section, at least until management planning has been done.

Anchorage and mooring

- Public moorings should be provided to minimise damage to reefs.
- Mooring policies and 'no-anchoring' zones should be implemented in areas which receive continuous use by recreationists and tourism operators.
- Safe anchorages should remain accessible to the public.

Boating and shipping

- Floating fuel depots are a chronic pollution risk and should be prohibited in the Far Northern Section.
- Disposal of sewage and ballast water should be banned in the Marine Park.
- Concern is expressed about the amount of garbage that comes from ships.

Commercial shipping

- Compulsory pilotage is supported.
- The inner shipping route should only allow vessels of a size that will not resuspend sediments into the water column when passing through shallow waters.
- The shipping lane should be removed from the Marine Park in the Far Northern Section; ships should travel outside the reef.
- Concern is expressed that the current capacity of oil spill response units for the Far Northern Section is inadequate.
- In the event of an oil spill in the Far Northern Section, Aboriginal people should be informed and involved in clean-up operations.
- The zoning plan should reflect the fact that vessels are permitted to use the inner shipping route.

Charter boats

- Vessel size or number of passengers should be limited so that the 'wilderness experience' opportunity is preserved.

Cruise ships

- Concern about loss of amenity and loss of 'wilderness experience' opportunity.
- Cruise ships should be prohibited from allowing passengers to alight on islands and cays.
- The expected increase in cruise shipping should be facilitated.

Coastal development, land-sourced pollution and terrestrial run-off

- Concern is expressed about increased pollution from sewage outfalls or terrestrial run-off, impacts on seagrass beds and dugong and turtle habitat; need land-based controls on agricultural run-off.
- Concern is expressed that the Far Northern Section is more subject to human impacts than other sections because of the narrowness of the continental shelf; land-derived pollutants are more likely to be concentrated; human impacts are more likely to be enhanced by the short distances to both mid-shelf and shelf-edge reefs.
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority should work closely with State and local government to monitor the volume and quality of waste entering the marine environment.
- There should be no more development along the coast.
- Land or port developments adjacent to the Far Northern Section should be limited and subject to full environmental impact assessments.
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority should be more involved in catchment management on Cape York Peninsula.

Defence

- Concern is expressed about the use of explosives in a World Heritage Area.
- Helicopters should not be permitted to land on islands or cays because of potential disturbance to flora and fauna.
- Enforcement of regulations within the Marine Park could involve the Defence Force.

Dredging

- No dredging should occur in the World Heritage Area without thorough environmental impact

assessments.

- No dredging should occur if it will affect the livelihood and culture of indigenous people, or change or hinder the rights of social and economic development.
- Dredging should be banned.

Education

- Cultural awareness workshops should be implemented for users of the Far Northern Section to foster an understanding and respect for Aboriginal interests, values and beliefs.
- Public servants who are posted to areas adjacent to the Far Northern Section should be educated regarding the regulations of the Marine Park.
- Encourage the education and better management of small boat operators in the Far Northern Section.
- Users should be educated about the conservation values and needs of islands and cays.

Enforcement and surveillance

- Concern is expressed about the lack of enforcement of regulations and zoning.
- Involve Aboriginal communities in enforcement programs; fund Community Rangers to undertake enforcement activities; involve the Defence Force in surveillance.
- Satellite transponders should be installed on trawlers to improve detection of infringements.
- Increase coast watch flights and vessel patrols in the Far Northern Section.
- More funds should be made available to QDoE and GBRMPA to carry out enforcement and surveillance.

Estuaries

- Estuarine areas should be given a high level of protection.
- Commercial fishing should be banned in rivers and estuaries; ban all mesh netting in estuaries.
- There should be a limit on horsepower of outboard motors used in estuaries.
- Allow entry to the Pascoe and other river systems with an 'approved guide'.
- Set aside some large mangrove complexes such as Jacky Jacky Creek, Temple Bay and Lloyd Bay as protected areas for prawn and fish stocks.
- Port Stewart should be closed to professional fishing.

Fishing

Commercial fishing and collecting

- Controlling commercial fishing is the most important issue for management of the Far Northern Section.
- Concern is expressed about whether commercial fishing is sustainable, particularly trawling; there should be a zero bycatch policy by the year 2000.
- The Far Northern Section should be free of commercial fishing; there should be a moratorium on commercial fishing until it is proven that commercial fishing is a sustainable industry; the moratorium should have the support of indigenous people.
- Need to follow the Northern Territory example of banning commercial netting of barramundi.
- Fishing access is requested to areas in the Far Northern Section which are currently closed to fishing.
- A limit on number of coral trout taken should be imposed.
- Rotating closures should be imposed for commercial and sport fishing.
- Fishing licenses should be issued on a site specific basis.
- Concern is expressed about the high quotas for collection of marine resources, including trochus and bêche-de-mer, and whether the rate of collection is sustainable.
- The use of hookah should be totally banned.
- Commercial fishermen should make contact with traditional custodians regarding fishing in their areas.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people are interested in being involved in commercial fishing.

- Community licenses should be granted after assessment involving the traditional custodians of the area to be fished; community licenses should be issued for the east coast.

Recreational fishing

- Concern is expressed about whether fishing is sustainable in the Far Northern Section.
- It is unclear why collecting, spearfishing, pole and line tuna fishing should be banned in areas where other types of fishing are permitted.
- Recreational fishing should be categorised separately to commercial fishing.
- Recreational fishing licences should be issued.
- Regulate the size of freezers to control the amount of fish removed; fish catches should be consumed on site and not stored and taken away.
- Recreational users should contribute financially to the management costs of the Marine Park.
- Concern is expressed about fishers travelling Cape York Peninsula in four wheel drive vehicles and overfishing areas.

Spearfishing

- Spearfishing should be permitted in more areas; current zoning provisions discriminate against spearfishers; there should be equal access to reefs for all types of amateur fishers.
- Spearfishing should be banned in the Marine Park.

Indigenous hunting

- Concern is expressed about whether the amount of hunting is sustainable, and the impact of hunting from powered boats.
- Indigenous hunting should be prohibited, strictly controlled, or limited to special exceptions; hunting should be managed through plans of management.
- All Australians should be treated equally, without special allowances for activities conducted by one particular group.
- Respect for traditional practices and marine clan estates should be shown by hunters.
- There should be a closed season on hunting dugong and turtle during the breeding season; female dugong should not be hunted.

Islands

- Allow access but no fires or camping, or have accredited 'guides' take groups to islands.
- Protect bird nesting islands; erect signs on islands.

Management agencies

- The responsibilities of the Queensland Department of Environment, Queensland Fisheries Management Authority, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and Queensland Boating and Fishing Patrol are confusing. These agencies should work more closely, and establish one point of contact for the public.
- There should be an indigenous representative on the Marine Park Authority.
- Day-to-day management of the Far Northern Section should be de-centralised.
- Funds should be provided to establish Authority out-posts.
- More staff are required to enforce regulations and stop illegal practices.
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority should be more involved in land management on Cape York Peninsula.

Management plans

- Encourage community involvement, including indigenous peoples.
- Areas in the Far Northern Section experiencing a reasonable level of tourism should be subject to an area management plan; future management plans should be stringent enough to preserve the high quality of opportunities provided in the Far Northern Section.
- There should be Aboriginal management areas in the Far Northern Section.
- Hunting should be managed through plans of management.
- Visitor numbers and commercial tourism operations should be limited to a set number in the Far

Northern Section, at least until management planning has been done.

- A whale management plan is required for the Wreck Bay area.

Mariculture

- No mariculture activities should be allowed in the Far Northern Section.
- Proposed mariculture operations should be subject to environmental impact assessments.
- Mariculture operations should be encouraged as an alternative to commercial fishing.

Permits

- Numbers of visitors to the Far Northern Section should be limited; the permit system should be reviewed with a view to placing limits on total numbers of people entering and using the Far Northern Section.
- Permits for camping on National Park islands should be available from the local rangers.
- Permit application assessments should consider sewage disposal, turtle and seabird breeding seasons, and limits to visitor use; all nesting islands should be closed to the public during nesting seasons.
- No new permits for commercial tourism venture should be granted.
- No pontoons or other structures should be permitted.
- Some restrictions put on charter operations are unnecessary.

Public participation

- Make sure all stakeholders are involved and the interests of all groups are considered.
- It is important to consult Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people; they have a great knowledge of the area and a unique relationship with the marine environment.

Research

- Concern is expressed about the environmental impacts of the effects of trawling research program.
- Research and monitoring should be conducted on fish, trochus, and bêche-de-mer populations to ensure that catch or collection is sustainable.
- Encourage research into mariculture.
- Researchers and scientists need to communicate better with communities.
- It should be made clear that research is a legitimate activity in National Park zones.

Cape York Marine Park

- Confusion over which regulatory body controls the proposed State Marine Park could be clarified and made more effective if all areas were controlled by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.
- Support is expressed for the proposed Marine Park.
- The proposed Marine Park should not be established.
- The proposed Marine Park should be jointly managed by indigenous people and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

Tourism

- Concern about uncontrolled tourism threatening the values of the Marine Park; numbers of visitors to the Far Northern Section, or any one site, should be limited.
- Plan for an increase in tourism in the Far Northern Section, particularly scuba diving; future management plans should be stringent enough to preserve the high quality of opportunities presented in the Far Northern Section.
- Potential for an increase in cruise ships using the Far Northern Section; this increase should be facilitated.
- Areas in the Far Northern Section experiencing a reasonable level of tourism should be subject to an area management plan.
- Management strategies should be developed to minimise environmental and social impacts of existing tourism before the tourism industry expands into the Far Northern Section.

- All tourist operators are invited to consult traditional custodians of an area to establish appropriate use of the reefs and islands; the objective of this invitation is to negotiate cultural preservation, environmental management and shared economic enterprise.

Wildlife

- No vessels should be permitted to enter areas where there are turtle or seabird rookeries during the breeding season.
- Suggest year-round closure of islands and cays which are known to be rookeries, to protect turtle and seabird breeding.
- Concern is expressed about potential loss of dugong feeding habitat (seagrass) due to coastal development; large scale developments should not occur adjacent to seagrass meadows in the Far Northern Section.
- Protect seagrass meadows from trawling.
- Preservation zones or National Park zones are needed in the dugong feeding areas.
- Agreements are needed between Australia and neighbouring countries to protect species such as green turtles and Pied Imperial pigeons.
- Dugong and turtle sanctuaries should be established to protect these species from threatening activities.

Zoning

- This review represents the last chance to provide for major areas of wilderness in the Marine Park; as many large areas as possible should be zoned in as protective a manner as possible; future attempts to do this will be more difficult because of increased use and user expectations.
- Zoning should include 'wilderness areas'.
- Zoning should address levels of use of areas, as well as addressing extractive and non-extractive uses.
- Strictly protective zones (Preservation zones and National Park zones) should be retained in perpetuity.
- Zones should be rotated.
- All waters between high and low water springs should be classified Habitat Protection zone, all reefs currently zoned Marine National Park 'B' [now called National Park] should have Buffer zones.
- Spearfishing should be permitted in Marine National Park 'A' zones [now called Conservation Park].
- There are too many Conservation Park zones.
- There are not enough Conservation Park zones.
- All islands and cays should have National Park zones.
- Tourism should be restricted in National Park zones.
- There should be more Preservation zones, and better enforcement of them.
- The cross-shelf transect (large green zone in Far Northern Section) should be retained; more cross-shelf transects are needed.
- A fishing corridor should be established through the cross-shelf transect.
- Add more green zones between Cat and Wishbone Reefs.
- Introduce some Preservation zones in dugong feeding areas.
- Zoning does not limit the numbers of people or boats that access particular areas; must have management that sets limits.
- All Australians should be treated equally, without special allowances for activities conducted by one particular group.

APPENDIX 2

List of respondents and meetings

Written responses

Mr J Mondora	Gordonvale
Ms J Mondora	The Concerned Fishermen of Cairns Incorporated
Mr P Renwick & Mr C Fogarty	The Cairns Rod and Reel Club
Mr D Moon	Queensland Association of Four-Wheel Drive Clubs Inc.
Mr J Gates	De Ja Vu Charters
Mr Neil Smith	Kangaroo Explorer Cruises
Mr J Goodsall	Kewarra Beach
Mr J Sinclair	Go Bush Safaris
Mr P & Mrs D Hughes	Thursday Island
Mr W Butcher	Lockhart River
Mr B Craft	Cairns Professional Gamefishing Association Inc.
Mr A Seabrook	Port Douglas
Mr G MacBeth	Kirwan
Mr A Betts	Palm Beach
Mr B & Mrs S Mitchell	White Marine Ltd
Dr A Schwarz	Langara College, Vancouver USA
Mr T Loveday	Queensland Commercial Fishermen's Organisation
Mr N Yates	Extended Charter Services
S Nakaya	Pimlico
M Moorhouse	Townsville
Mr W Inglis	Cairns
Ms A Sutherland	Cairns
Mr G McCallum	Manunda
Mr B Jones	Clontarf
Mr P Eden	Currajong
Mr J Fox	Holloways Beach
Mr J Rumney	Port Douglas
Mr A Fitzmaurice	Mourilyan
Mr B Cropp	Shipwreck Museum
Mr D Harrison	Kelso
Mr W Hargrave	Kelso
Mr H Hofer	Bamaga
Mr P Murray	Ayr
Mr F Thomson	Edmonton
Mr R Moore	Thursday Island
Mr J Durso	East Innisfail
Mr K Uhlenhut	Kirrama Wildlife Tours
Mr R Lowden	Edgehill
Mr R Cockbain	Innisfail
Ms E Broome	PK's Jungle Village, Cape Tribulation
Mr J Gilbee	Dingley VIC
Mr C Creighton	Land Use & Fisheries, QDPI
Dr A Hoggett	Lizard Island Research Station
Ms M Samollys	Glenorie NSW
Ms A Buhrich	Castlecrag NSW
Mr G Oke	Cairns
Mr D Donald	Punsand Bay Private Reserve, Bamaga
Mr J Marcello	Australian Shipowners Association
Mr G Haddock	National Parks Association of Queensland Inc.
Dr H Cogger	Australian Museum
LCDR M Murray	Maritime Trade Faculty, HMAS <i>Watson</i>

Mr D Andrews	Ports Corporation of Queensland
Captain K Dwyer	Queensland Department of Transport
Ms H Williams	Commonwealth Department of Tourism
Mr R Hope	Civil Aviation Authority
Dr A Hoggett & Dr L Vail	Lizard Island Research Station
Ms R Mills	Newtown NSW
Mr D Williams	Department of Tourism, Sport and Racing
Ms J Mondora	Gordonvale
Mr J McKenzie-Smith	Endeavour Diving Services
Mr M Hogenelst	Coen Police Station
Ms T Wilkie	Weipa
Mr E & Mrs N Ives	Cooktown
Mr D Hill	Running Creek Station
Mr E Wiles	Babinda
Mr G Cotter	Cairns
Mr A Hogan & Mr B Herbert	Freshwater Fisheries and Aquaculture Centre, QDPI
Mr I Poiner	Tropical Fisheries Resources, CSIRO Marine Laboratories
Ms S Smith	Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland
Mr R & Mrs V Moon	Editors of <i>4X4 Australia</i> , Authors of <i>Cape York: an Adventurer's Guide</i>
Mr G Jones	Redlynch
Mr P Wright	Sixteen South Charters
Ms L Court	Bairnsdale VIC
Mr L Woodridge	Cairns
Mr P Sutton	Queensland Coastal Pilots Service Pty Ltd
Mr G Blanks	West Ryde NSW
Ms S Orchard	Toorak VIC
Mr C Lindsay	Restoration Island
Ms D Gostelow	Crystal Vale Station
Mr D Nixon	Shelburne Station
Mr P Clark	Coen
Mrs I Crossley	Mossy Point NSW
Mr J Nichole	South Brighton SA
Mr B & Mrs D Craven	Northern Coastal Charters
Mr B & Mrs J Dockrill	Mossman
Mr C Missi	Moulden NT
Mr A Mills	Thursday Island
Mr C Moyes	Townsville
Mr T Coombes	North Ward
Mr B Pickup	Sunfish, Townsville
Mr B Cross	Downunder Sportfishing
Mr M McDade	Brighton
Mr K Robinson	Annandale
Ms K Schlusser	Raine Island Corporation
Prof. C Crossland	Australian Coral Reef Society
Ms A Sutherland	Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland, Cairns
Ms C Cranwell	Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland, Brisbane
Ms R Kulack	North Queensland Conservation Council
Ms S Ignjik	The Wilderness Society, Brisbane
Ms N Hungerford	Queensland Conservation Council
Ms D Boyd	Greenpeace Australia, Queensland
Mr M Horstman	Australian Conservation Foundation
Ms M Keel	Hawthorn East VIC
Mr B Felton	Cairns Charter Boat Services
Mr B Bulling	The Cod Hole and Ribbon Reef Operators Association

Issues Paper – Pajinka Workshop 26–29 April 1994, Cape York Land Council, Cairns.

Which way? Have your say! Report from the Regional Workshops for the management review of the

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Far Northern Section and the proposed Cape York Marine Park.
December 1995.

Lockhart River Sea Care Plan 1995.

Wuthathi sea estates. Submission from Wuthathi Aboriginal Council 1996.

Starcke Conservation Region Interim Planning Committee submission 1995.

Land and sea rights. Resolutions of the Cape York Land Summit 1994.

Documentation of interests for Lama Lama clan estates, Cape York Land Council 1995.

Documentation of interests for clan estates from Cape York to Bolt Head, Cape York Land Council 1996.

Meetings and other responses

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups

Coen Regional Aboriginal Corporation

Lockhart River Aboriginal Council, Community Rangers and community

Injinoo Aboriginal Council, Community Rangers and community

Napranum Aboriginal Council, Community Rangers and community

Old Mapoon Aboriginal Council, Community Rangers and community

Gungarde Aboriginal Corporation

Hope Vale Aboriginal Council, Community Rangers and community

Umagico Aboriginal Council, Community Rangers and community

New Mapoon Aboriginal Council, Community Rangers and community

Badu Island Council and community

Mer Island Council and community

Poruma Island Council and community

Warraber Island Council and community

Massig Island Council and community

Torres Strait Island Commercial Fishermen

Cape York Land Council

Kaurareg Land Council

Woolpamu Council of Elders

Apudhama Association

Ambilmugu-gnarra (Cape Melville, Flinders Islands and Starcke groups) Aboriginal Corporation

Wuthathi Council

Lama Lama Aboriginal Outstation

Rirmerr Aboriginal Corporation and Rangers

Umpila Aboriginal Corporation

Uutaalnganu Aboriginal Corporation

Kanthanumpoo (Night Island) Aboriginal Corporation

Kuuku Ya'u Aboriginal Corporation

Stoney Creek Aboriginal group

Lockhart River Art Gang

Bamaga TAFE

Seisia Island Council

Torres Strait Regional Authority

Balkanu Cape York Development Corporation

Advertised public meetings

Cairns
Coen
Cooktown
Bamaga
Weipa

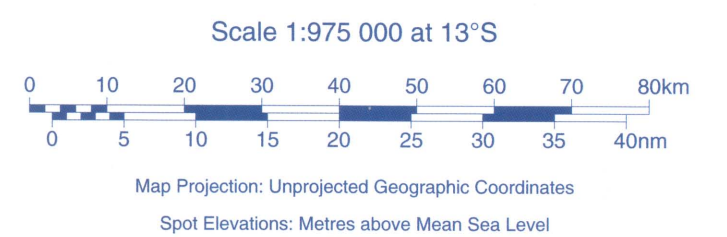
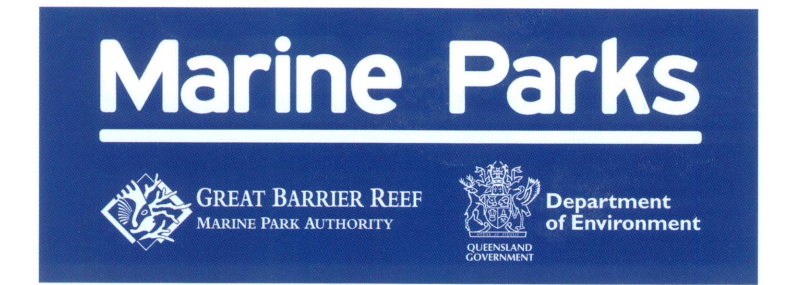
Groups and organisations

Australian Coral Reef Society
Townsville Regional Marine Resource Advisory Committee
Cairns Regional Marine Resource Advisory Committee
Port Douglas Regional Marine Resource Advisory Committee
Cooktown Regional Marine Resource Advisory Committee
Queensland Commercial Fishermen's Association (Cairns and Brisbane)
Lizard Island Research Station
Queensland Conservation Council
Bloomfield River Residents' Association
Queensland Pearl Industry Association
Australian Reef Pilots Ltd
Cod Hole and Ribbon Reef Operators Association
Marine and Coastal Community Network (North Queensland)
Cairns and Far Northern Environment Centre
Cairns Professional Gamefishing Association
James Cook University of North Queensland
Raine Island Corporation
Cape York Peninsula Development Association
Cape York Tourism Council
North Queensland Conservation Council

Government organisations

Queensland Fisheries Management Authority
Australian Maritime Safety Authority
ATSIC Peninsula Regional Council
ATSIC Regional Office, Cairns
Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council
Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy Taskforce
Commonwealth Government Inter-departmental Committee
State Government Inter-departmental Committee
Australian Institute of Marine Sciences
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Research Ethics Committee
Great Barrier Reef Consultative Committee

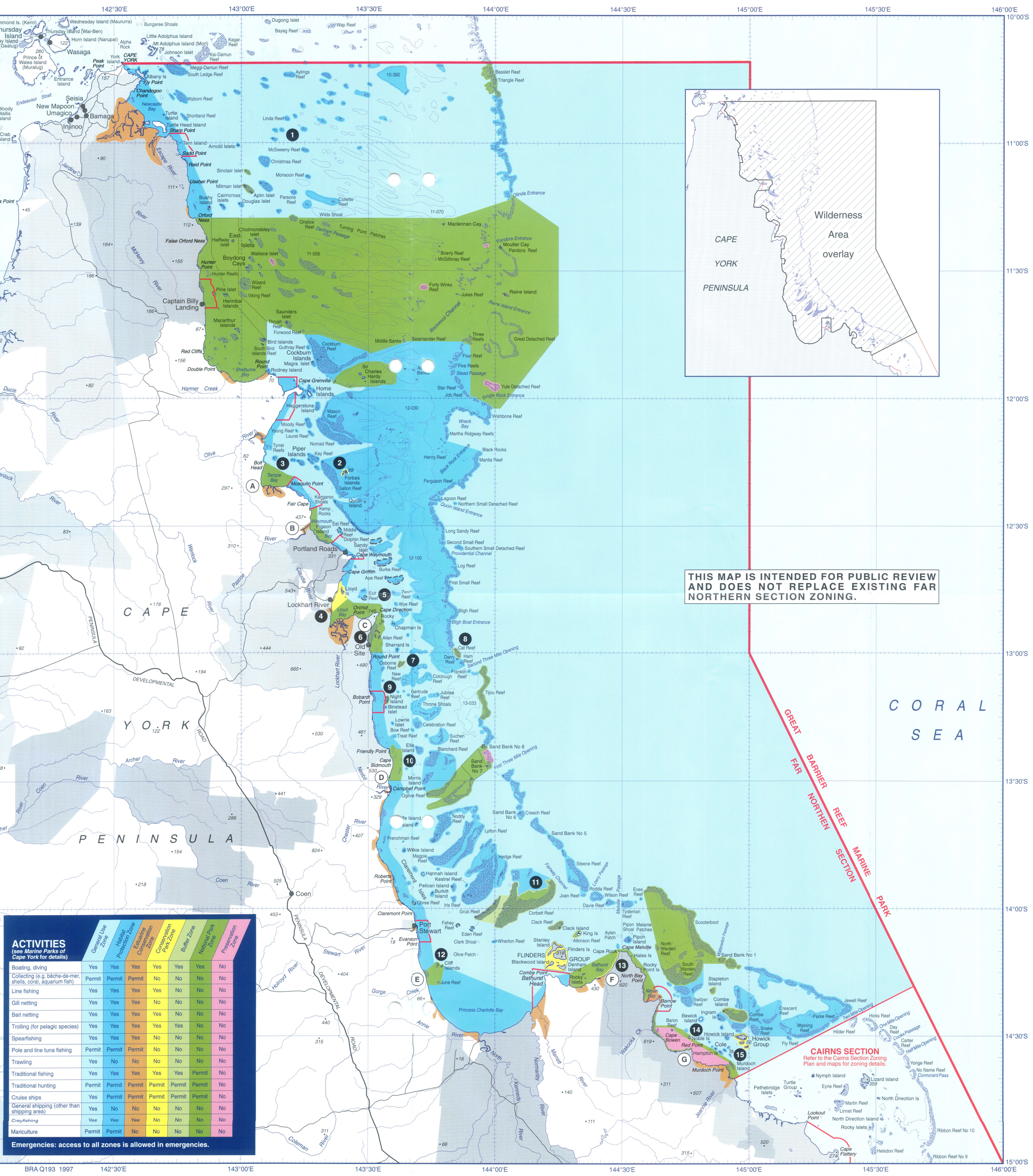
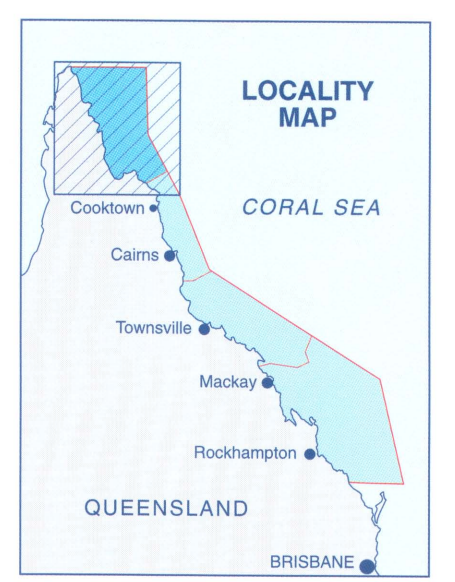
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Far Northern Section & Cape York Marine Park Map of Proposed Zoning



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

- NOTES:**
- Proposed Commonwealth zoning does not apply to an island or part of an island, that forms part of Queensland, and is not owned by the Commonwealth.
 - Commonwealth Marine Park Section boundaries follow the mean low water mark of Queensland except where depicted on the map.
 - Proposed State Marine Park boundaries extend to the highest astronomical tide and generally include mangrove, saltmarsh and saltpan communities but do not include national parks, DOGIT lands, Aboriginal freehold lands or freehold lands.
 - Coastal and offshore detail derived from various electronic data sets held or maintained by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.
 - State zoning detail derived from information supplied by the Queensland Department of Environment, 1997.
 - Land tenure information derived from data supplied by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources, 1996.
 - Road, drainage and height detail derived from 'Digital Chart of the World' published by Environmental Systems Research Institute Incorporated, 1992 with supplementary road detail derived from 'QDM 1 Cape York Peninsula' published by Royal Automobile Club of Queensland Limited, 1996.
 - Names shown are not necessarily authoritative.

THIS MAP IS INTENDED FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND DOES NOT REPLACE EXISTING FAR NORTHERN SECTION ZONING.



ACTIVITIES (see Marine Parks of Cape York for details)	ZONING						
	General Use Zone	Habitat Protection Zone	Ecological Conservation Zone	Conservation Park Zone	Buffer Zone	National Park Zone	Proprietary Zone
Boating, diving	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Collecting (e.g. bêche-de-mer, shells, coral, aquarium fish)	Permit	Permit	Permit	No	No	No	No
Line fishing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Gill netting	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bait netting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Trotling (for pelagic species)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Spearfishing	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Pole and line tuna fishing	Permit	Permit	Permit	No	No	No	No
Trawling	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Traditional fishing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Permit	No	No
Traditional hunting	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	No	No
Cruise ships	Yes	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	No	No
General shipping (other than shipping areas)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Crayfishing	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Mariculture	Permit	Permit	No	No	No	No	No

Emergencies: access to all zones is allowed in emergencies.

CAIRNS SECTION
Refer to the Cairns Section Zoning Plan and maps for zoning details.

- LEGEND**
- Reef edge or shoal edge
 - Reef flat or bommie
 - Coastline, island
 - Spot elevation, watercourse
 - Town, community or locality
 - Unsealed road – major
 - Unsealed road – minor
 - Proposed Commonwealth zoning changes (see section 2.10 of Marine Parks of Cape York)
 - Proposed non-complementary zoning (see section 3.3 of Marine Parks of Cape York)
 - Aboriginal tenure and claimable land (other than conservation tenure)
 - Conservation tenure
 - Great Barrier Reef Marine Park boundary
 - Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Section boundary
 - Restricted Access or Seasonal Closure Area boundary
 - Replenishment Area boundary
 - Shipping Area boundary

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