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

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

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

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

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

Both provide the balance between protecting the Reef's ecosystems while supporting a wide range of ecologically-

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

WILL YOU NEED A PERMIT?

development are dominant threats to the Reef's future.

We all have a responsibility to protect the Reef for future

generations. As a user of the marine parks, your role is even

mitigate the threats and build resilience, you can do your bit

by using this map to understand the zoning rules and what's

allowed, by adopting Responsible Reef and Island Practices

when in the marine parks, and by reducing your carbon

footprint to support global action on climate change.

more important. While numerous steps are underway to

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

MARINE PARK ZONING EXPLAINED

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

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

Each zone has different rules for what activities are allowed, what's prohibited and what requires a permit. Zones may also place restrictions on how some activities are conducted. Make sure you also check Special Management Areas on each map (see below), as they can change what's allowed in each zone. To safeguard the future health of the Reef, non-compliance with zoning rules is Rules for commercial fishing can differ to recreational fishing. Commercial fishers should consult the zoning plans for more information.

Here is an overview of the zones:

GENERAL USE (LIGHT BLUE) ZONE

The Light Blue Zone provides opportunities for reasonable use, while still allowing for the conservation of these areas.

HABITAT PROTECTION (DARK BLUE) ZONE

Dark Blue Zones protect sensitive habitats by ensuring they are generally free from potentially damaging activities. Trawling is not permitted in Dark Blue Zones.

CONSERVATION PARK (YELLOW) ZONE

Yellow Zones allow for increased protection and conservation of areas while allowing for limited extractive use. Fishing is limited to one line and one hook per person, and trolling with a maximum of three lines per person and a total of six hooks is permitted (see fishing definitions).

BUFFER (OLIVE GREEN) ZONE

In Olive Green Zones, trolling for pelagic fish species is the only form of extractive activity allowed. Examples of pelagic species are marlin, trevally, mackerel, tuna, wahoo and cobia.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (ORANGE) ZONE

Orange Zones allow for scientific research in areas undisturbed by extractive activities. One type of Orange Zone is shown on the maps as green with an orange outline. While public access is allowed, a permit or accreditation is required to conduct research in this type of Orange Zone. The second type of Orange Zone, shown as solid orange on the maps, is a Restricted Access Area and public access is not allowed. There are presently two of these Orange Zones, one adjacent to the Australian Institute of Marine Science near Townsville (Map 7) and the other at One Tree Island

Research Station in the Capricorn Bunker Group (Map 18).

MARINE NATIONAL PARK (GREEN) ZONE

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

PRESERVATION (PINK) ZONE

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

COMMONWEALTH ISLANDS ZONE (CREAM ON MAP)

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

ESTUARINE CONSERVATION ZONE (BROWN ON MAP)

water mark on these Commonwealth islands.

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

EXTRA PROTECTION: SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

Special Management Areas manage access or use of a specific area and are an additional layer of protection on top of zoning. There are different types of Special Management Areas across the marine parks and these are shown on the relevant zoning maps. Detailed boundary descriptions for the Special Management Areas are found in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 2019. You are strongly encouraged to get to know any Special Management Area requirements that apply to the area you are visiting. These Special Management Areas apply to this map:

Restricted Access: In areas around Maclennan Cay Reef, Moulter Cay Reef and Raine Island Reef, access is not allowed without permission from the Authority and QPWS. Additionally, Maclennan and Moulter Cays and Raine Island collectively make up Raine Island National Park (Scientific) and access to the islands is prohibited without a permit.

REMOTE NATURAL AREA

The Remote Natural Area covers most of the Far Northern Management Area with the exception of some small areas along the coastline. For the area to be kept as much as possible in its natural state, structures, permanently moored facilities and motorised water sports are not allowed. For more information visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au.



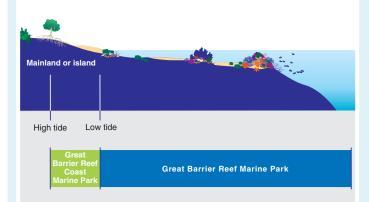


on your phone **outside of mobile range**





MARINE PARK BOUNDARIES



The Australian Government's Great Barrier Reef Marine Park extends seaward from the low water mark. The Queensland Government's Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park lies adjacent and generally extends landward to the high water mark or extent of the tide. Most rivers, creeks, intertidal areas and estuaries are considered to be Queensland waters, as are internal waters like Hinchinbrook Channel. For a description of where this Marine Park boundary is located, particularly in areas such as river and creek crossings, see Schedule 2 of the Marine Parks (Declaration) Regulation 2006 available from www.legislation.qld.gov.au.

The two marine parks generally have complementary zoning. This 2003 describes zone boundaries for the Great Barrier Reef means activities that can occur in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Commonwealth) are also allowed in the adjacent Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park (Queensland). Some Great Barrier Schedule 1 of the Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Reef Coast Marine Park zones extend into estuaries or mangrove forests — these are shown on the zoning maps.

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

RECREATIONAL FISHING GUIDE

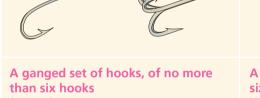
Note: Special Management Area (SMA) rules also apply to fishing. This guide must be read in conjunction with Special Management Area information provided on these maps, as SMA requirements can change what's allowed in each zone.

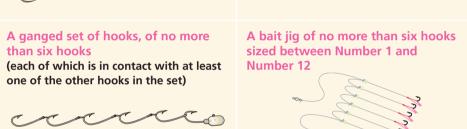
One hook One hook can be:

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

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

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





Stowed or secured

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

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

RECREATIONAL FISHING, SPEARFISHING, CRABBING, BAIT NETTING AND COLLECTING

(Maximum three lines with a combined total of six hooks per person. Trolling must occur behind a vessel that is underway) ✓ In General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue)

and Estuarine Conservation Zones ✓ In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones – **Limited line fishing**

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

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

apply in the Ribbon Reefs Buffer Zone X Prohibited in all other zones

Bait netting

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

is the **only form of fishing allowed**. Seasonal closures

X Prohibited in all other zones

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

✓ In General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue), Conservation Park (Yellow) and Estuarine Conservation Zones X Prohibited in all other zones

(The taking of an animal or plant by hand or hand-held implement that is not motorised or pneumatically or hydraulically operated)

(an artifical bait with no more than

three hooks)

NAVIGATING ZONE BOUNDARIES

Zone boundaries are described with a coordinate-based system

that uses points of latitude and longitude (referenced to the

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994, known as GDA94). On

aids such as Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and plotters.

the water, zone boundaries can be identified using navigational

Ensure your GPS is set to either GDA94 or WGS84 as these are

functionally equivalent. Know how zoning is displayed on

A number of products are available to help you determine zone

boundaries. This map marks key coordinates for the Green and

a number of formats on the Authority's website.

Even without a GPS, you can still determine your position

relative to most coastal zone boundaries. Green Zones close

usually be lined up with recognisable coastal features such as

headlands. Zone boundaries have also been oriented north,

south, east and west as much as possible for ease of navigation.

You need to be aware that the coast is a natural feature which

may change due to climatic influences and other natural factors.

The primary reference for zone boundaries is the legislation.

Schedule 1 of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan

Zoning Plan 2004 describes zone boundaries for the Great

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

Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park. Please note that the coordinates

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

to the coast are mostly simple shapes and boundaries can

Pink Zones. You can download all zone boundary coordinates in

✓ Generally no more than five of any one species (except coral) can be taken in General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue), Conservation Park (Yellow) and Estuarine Conservation Zones, except when collecting bait or oysters for immediate use or consumption

X All collecting prohibited in all other zones ★ The collection of coral (alive or dead) is strictly prohibited throughout the marine parks

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

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

✓ In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones that are **not** declared Public Appreciation Special Management Areas

➤ Prohibited in Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones declared **Public Appreciation Special Management Areas** X Prohibited in all other zones

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

PROTECTING REEF HERITAGE

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

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

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

ANCHORING AND MOORING



When anchoring or mooring, it's important to protect fragile habitats and avoid anchoring on coral – look for sand instead (see the Responsible Reef and Island Practices section on this map). In some high-use areas, public moorings are available. These blue beehive-shaped buoys are used on a first-come first-served basis – no booking is needed, but time limits apply Designed to suit different-sized vessels, the colour-coded band and information on the buoy and the pick-up line helps you determine if it will be suitable for your vessel. Penalties and rules prevent misuse of public moorings. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au.

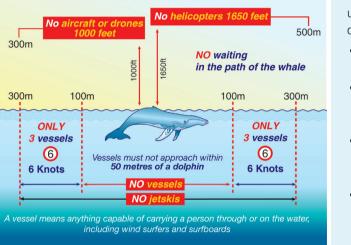


no-anchoring areas may be located where damage such as coral bleaching has occurred. Please observe no-anchoring areas wherever they are placed. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au for mooring and no-anchoring area locations.

HOW TO BEHAVE AROUND MARINE ANIMALS

The Great Barrier Reef is a refuge for many marine animals of conservation concern. For a number of species, the Reef is vital To report sick, injured or stranded marine animals phone DES Hotline 1300 130 372.

VHALES AND DOLPHINS



Watching whales and dolphins can be exciting but approach distances must be respected both for the animals' safety and your own.

particularly May to September Slow down to minimise the risk of collision and do not

intentionally bring a boat between a pod of whales or

 Let the whale or dolphin control the encounter — never to to round up or herd, or try to get dolphins to bowride

approach closer than 300 metres to a whale calf or 150 metres to a dolphin calf.

TURTLES AND DUGONG

All six species of turtle and the dugong are threatened and under pressure. Speeding boats can kill or injure turtles and dugong and displace them from preferred feeding areas. Slow down and keep a look out when travelling over shallow

reefs and seagrass meadows Do not intentionally bring a boat between members of a herd of dugong, separate a dugong and her calf, or restrict their

path of travel • Stay well clear of nesting turtles and hatchlings and limit the use of light around nesting and hatching areas, including when anchored offshore

 Crab pots with wide entrances can trap turtles. Contact Fisheries Queensland for information about responsible crabbing.

seabird populations, several resident shorebird species and dozens of island-based bird species. Many of these populations are under pressure. The World Heritage Area is also an important feeding and resting area for migrating international

birds can stop them from successfully raising chicks. • Land and launch boats away from seabirds or shorebirds

Stay well clear of nesting and roosting birds and never try to

 Closures are in place at some islands to protect coastal birds. Refer to the 'Find a park or forest' section at www.des.qld.gov.au for closures. Check for regulatory signage on islands before landing.

VISITING ISLANDS AND COASTS

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

Many islands and coastal areas are important seabird and shorebird nesting and roosting sites, and turtle rookeries. Important bird sites in this area include Saunders, Magra, Boydong and Little Boydong Islands, and Cholmondeley and Sinclair Islets. Access to all or parts of these islands, including the intertidal zone, may be restricted from time-to-time, as indicated by signs.

Leave your domestic animals at home as they are not permitted on island national parks or on adjacent beaches and tidal flats. Also, where signs are displayed, domestic animals are not permitted on beaches and tidal flats adjacent to mainland national parks.

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

Remember:

• A Marine Park zone continues to the high water mark. For • There is no access to the Preservation (Pink) Zone surrounding example, fishing, bait netting and collecting are not permitted from beaches in the Marine National Park (Green) Zone.

to access them.

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

BE PEST FREE

of soil, seeds, parts of plants, eggs, insects, spiders, lizards, toads, rats and mice.

Be sure to:

• Unpack your camping gear and equipment and check it carefully, as pests can hide here

• Check pockets, cuffs, and hook-and-loop fasteners (e.g. Velcro) for seeds.

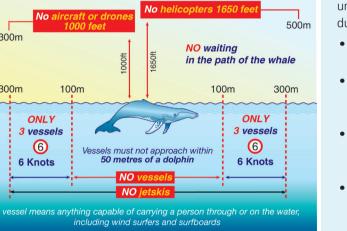
Wrap seeds and plant material, and place them in your rubbish.

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



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

for their survival and recovery. You can help protect these species by following these Responsible Reef and Island Practices.



• Be alert and watch out for whales and dolphins at all times,

dolphins, or restrict their path of travel

Avoid disturbing mothers and their calves and do not

Islands and cays within the Great Barrier Reef support breeding

seabirds and shorebirds. Even slight disturbances to breeding

touch them, their chicks or eggs, or scare them off their nests

THE CAPE YORK AREA

Most of the island national parks in the Cape York area are remote and have no facilities. Day visits are allowed on most of the island national parks shown on this map. However, access to some islands – Raine Island, Moulter and Maclennan Cays, and Aplin and Milman Islets – is prohibited or restricted to those with a permit. Access may be restricted to other island national parks, as

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

Aplin and Milman Islets. Access to Raine Island and Moulter and Maclennan Cays is restricted only to those with a permit

Our precious Great Barrier Reef World Heritage islands are among the most pest-free islands in the world. They need your help to stay this way.

Before you visit, please check that your boat, clothing, footwear and gear are free

• Clean soil from footwear and gear as invisible killers such as viruses, bacteria and fungi are carried in soil

While you're on the islands; remove soil, weeds, seeds and pests from your boat, gear and clothes before moving to a new site.

Everyone in Queensland has a general biosecurity obligation to minimise the risks posed by their activities. This includes the

and Wildlife Service should be contacted for clarification of any matter. Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority or Queensland Parks and Schedule 1 of the Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan 2004 (Qld) for the Great of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003 (Cth) for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park no legal effect. It is not a substitute for the zone boundary descriptions provided in Schedule 1 Important note for map users: This map is intended as a guide to zoning only and has



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

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HELP PROTECT THE REEF

The Great Barrier Reef ecosystem is at a crossroads and the actions we take now will determine its long-term future. There are significant challenges ahead for the Reef to remain one of the world's healthiest ecosystems. Pressures such as impacts from climate change and declining water quality will largely dominate the Reef's future health. How the Reef responds will depend on its ability

to withstand and adapt to these pressures and the actions we each take. Before heading out to the marine parks, or to an island, run through the following checklists and refer to the Responsible Reef and

know what's allowed the Eye on the Reef app Management Area or Plan of Understand the definition of

Know which species are

✓ Plan where you are going and know what's allowed check it with your GPS

BOATING

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

Have a bin onboard and take Ensure your motor is well

Know any additional Special Observe best island Management Area or Plan of practice guidelines Know any anchoring or mooring Know where seasonal closure are in place to protect specie

Stay on marked tracks Bring gas or fuel stove for cool maintained, safety gear packed, Bring a sturdy bag or contain and all in good working order to take rubbish home

Carry sufficient water

CAMPING OR WALKING

visiting a national park or

Leave your domestic animals

REPORTING MARINE PARK AND NATIONAL PARK OFFENCES

Breaches of marine parks and island national parks rules can have serious environmental impacts and can compromise Reef health and resilience. We take non-compliance seriously – patrols run day and night and significant penalties apply for breaking the rules.

meadows and near coral reefs

Ph: 1800 380 048 (24-hour)

REPORT SUSPECTED ILLEGAL ACTIVITY

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

OTHER IMPORTANT 24-HOUR REPORTING CONTACTS

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

All reports are taken seriously and investigated.

1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority) **Vessel collisions or groundings:**

1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

Search and rescue:

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

Fisheries offences (size/bag limits, gear offences): 1800 017 116 (Fisheries Queensland)

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK

Ph: (07) 4750 0700

Email: info@gbrmpa.gov.au Web: www.gbrmpa.gov.au **GREAT BARRIER REEF COAST MARINE**

CONTACTS

Department of Environment and Science

PARK AND ISLAND NATIONAL PARKS

Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Email: info@des.qld.gov.au **Web:** www.des.qld.gov.au

OTHER CONTACTS Fisheries Queensland Ph: 13 25 23 Web: www.daf.qld.gov.au

Australian Maritime Safety Authority Ph: (02) 6279 5000 **Web:** www.amsa.gov.au Report tagged fish: 1800 077 001

RESPONSIBLE REEF AND ISLAND PRACTICES ACROSS THE WORLD HERITAGE AREA

Observing zoning rules is one way you can help to look after the Reef. By following Responsible Reef and Island Practices you will also help to maintain the World Heritage Area in good shape into the future. They are common sense and apply regardless of where you visit. To learn about more ways to help the Reef and islands go to www.gbrmpa.gov.au or www.des.qld.gov.au.

ANCHORING AND MOORING

years for it to rebuild.

your sounder

not dragging.

minimise injury

Take only the fish you need

to the water carefully and quickly to

Do not use pest or non-native fish

Always ensure your boat is well

board knows where it is stowed

seagrass beds and beaches

and www.msq.qld.gov.au

equipment readily available.

DIVING OR SNORKELLIN

particular watch your fins

check your gear is secure

Rubbish such as discarded fishing line

with you — there are no bins on

Try to match your activities to the

environment around you and be

Learn about and respect Traditional

making loud noises.

marine wildlife.

any you find

the bin.

national park islands

RESPECT OTHERS

noise you are making

ponsible and 'reef smart' way.

sea country.

maintained. Carry all necessary safety

If you need to dispose of sewage at sea,

For information on vessel sewage

for bait. Choose locally caught bait

are there to protect coral

often show up as flat and smooth on

Dropping an anchor on coral takes Obtain your camping permits from seconds to damage or destroy and many QPWS before visiting the islands.

always display your campsite tag away from corals and other fragile Use non ash-producing fuel stoves for marine environments. Suitable areas cooking. Open fires are not permitted

WHEN VISITING NATIONAL

- Fires are prohibited in the island hold the vessel without compromising national parks adjoining intertidal areas
 - animals are not permitted on national park islands and all adjoining beaches

 - Check if generators or compressors are permitted at the site you intend to visit and the conditions that apply. On most

facilities, headlands or other natural

Avoid using strong lights, making loud do so well away from reefs and islands. noises or moving suddenly near nesting

 Avoid standing on, leaning on, holding
Estuarine crocodiles live mainly in tidal onto, or touching any part of coral — in reaches of rivers, as well as in fresh

in offshore areas far from the coast. • Be mindful of all marine life. Do not touch, prod or chase them and avoid Obey crocodile warning signs. They are

> When fishing, always stand a few metres back from the water's edge and never stand on logs or branches

> > overhanging the water

water mark and at least 50 metres from Stow your rubbish onboard and collect

wear insect repellent.

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

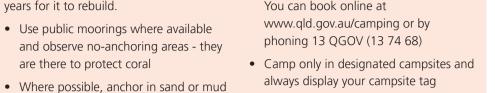
> For more tips on how to be croc wise in croc country visit www.des.qld.gov.au.











on national park islands.

 Remove aliens such as seeds, insects or rodents from your camping gear, Return all undersized or unwanted fish clothes and shoes before visiting an

least 100 meters from campsites or products as imported bait can increase watercourses and bury all faecal waste the risk of introducing disease or pest at least 15 centimetres deep • Respect the islands. Do not graffiti

and cultural attractions

islands they are not permitted. WHEN WATCHING WILDLIFE

food — do not leave food or scraps Refuel on shore wherever possible. Use around your campsite. Feeding wildlife the correct gear and have spill response is prohibited

BE CROC WISE IN CROC

beaches, around islands and cays and even

Camp at least 2 metres above the high

and during the breeding season, September to April.

the water's edge

Protect yourself from biting insects and Marine stingers (jellyfish) may be present

all year, and are prevalent from October

to May. Wear protective clothing. Heed

www.marinestingers.com.au.

stinger safety advice and visit











 Keep watch to make sure the anchor is Leave your pets at home. Domestic and tidal lands

> Always use toilets where provided. Where there are no toilets, walk at

equipment and make sure everyone on Slow down around shallow coral reefs,

seabirds and turtles regulations visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au Allow native animals to find their own

water sections of lagoons, swamps and waterways up to hundreds of kilometres Before approaching a reef, practise buoyancy control over sand patches and from the sea. They can occur along some

there for your safety and protection

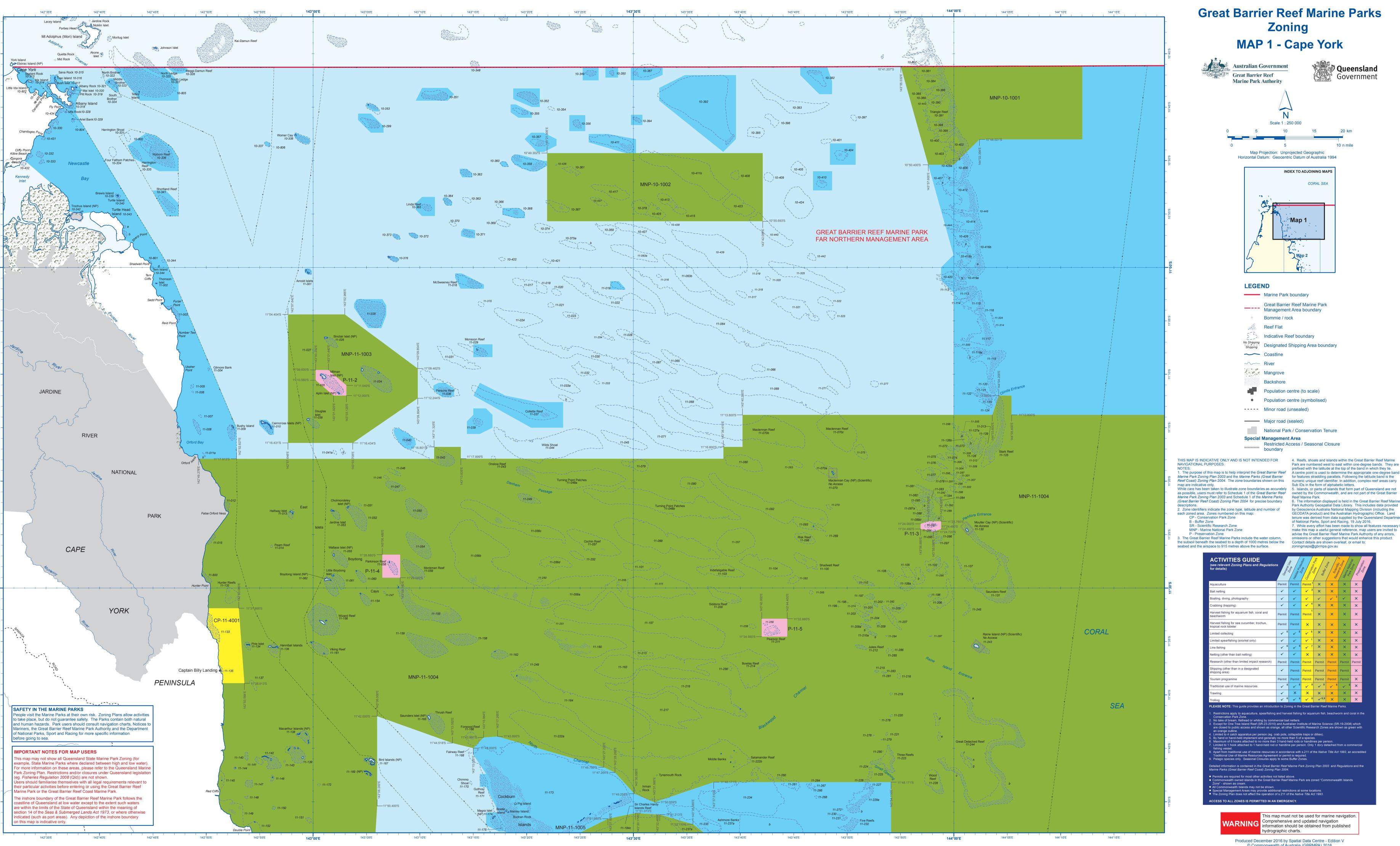
or other gear, plastic bags and bottles Never clean fish or discard fish scraps and polystyrene foam are having an near the water's edge or at boat ramps increasingly devastating impact on our

• Be more aware of crocodiles at night Take all rubbish back to the mainland

SAFETY WARNINGS When at home, recycle what you can and ensure all other rubbish ends up in

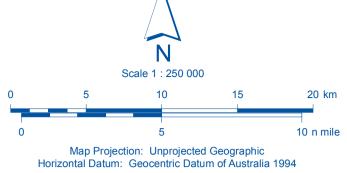
particularly conscious of the amount of Estuarine crocodiles live in areas covered

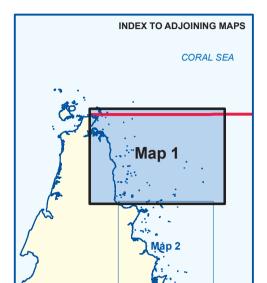




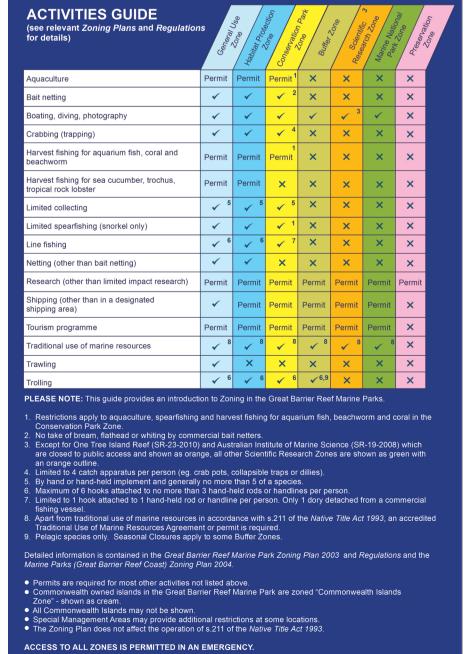
Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks







Park Authority Geospatial Data Library. This includes data provided by Geoscience Australia National Mapping Division (including the tenure was derived from data supplied by the Queensland Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing, 19 July 2016. 7. While every effort has been made to show all features necessary to



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

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