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

AND YOU

The diversity of life throughout the Great Barrier Reef is internationally-recognised as being of outstanding universal value, and has helped earn the area World Heritage status.

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

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

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

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

WILL YOU NEED A PERMIT?

development are dominant threats to the Reef's future.

We all have a responsibility to protect the Reef for future

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

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 craft such as a hovercraft, most commercial activities such as tourist operations and some types of research. Permits are issued jointly by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (the Authority) and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), part of the Department of Environment and Science (DES). For more information, contact the Authority via assessments@gbrmpa.gov.au or visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au.

MARINE NATIONAL PARK (GREEN) ZONE

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

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

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

were caught outside the Green Zone and your fishing gear is

such as fishing or collecting are prohibited. Anyone can

swimming, snorkelling and sailing. Travelling through a

appropriately stowed or secured (see fishing definitions).

Pink Zones are the most restrictive type of zone and are

a permit and all extractive activities are strictly prohibited.

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

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

PRESERVATION (PINK) ZONE

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.

Rules for commercial fishing can differ to recreational fishing. Commercial fishers should consult the zoning plans for more information. Here is an overview of the zones:

GENERAL USE (LIGHT BLUE) ZONE

The Light Blue Zone provides opportunities for reasonable

HABITAT PROTECTION (DARK BLUE) ZONE 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

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (ORANGE) ZONE

undisturbed by extractive activities. One type of Orange required to conduct research in this type of Orange Zone.

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

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

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.

Orange Zones allow for scientific research in areas While public access is allowed, a permit or accreditation is the maps, is a Restricted Access Area and public access is one adjacent to the Australian Institute of Marine Science near Townsville (Map 7) and the other at One Tree Island

installing structures and works such as moorings, using specific

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.

Regulation 2006 available from www.legislation.qld.gov.au.

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

Park boundary is located, particularly in areas such as river and

creek crossings, see Schedule 2 of the Marine Parks (Declaration)

Hinchinbrook Channel. For a description of where this Marine

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

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

RECREATIONAL FISHING GUIDE

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

FISHING DEFINITIONS

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

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

One hook One hook can be:

A single hook, single-shanked double A squid jig An artificial fly A ganged set of hooks, of no more A bait jig of no more than six hooks (an artifical bait with no more than (each of which is in contact with at least one of the other hooks in the set)

COMMONWEALTH ISLANDS ZONE 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

Limited collecting

Limited spearfishing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Appreciation Special Management Areas

Estuarine Conservation Zones, except when collecting bait

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

not motorised or pneumatically or hydraulically operated)

or oysters for immediate use or consumption

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

prohibited throughout the marine parks

and Estuarine Conservation Zones

X All collecting prohibited in all other zones

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

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

- ✓ In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones Limited line fishing
- (one line, one hook see diagrams above)
- ✓ In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones trolling with maximum three lines and combined total of six hooks
- ✓ In Buffer (Olive Green) Zone trolling for pelagic fish species. is the **only form of fishing allowed**. Seasonal closures apply in the Ribbon Reefs Buffer Zone X Prohibited in all other zones

Bait netting

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

X Prohibited in all other zones

Crabbing (trapping)

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

Conservation Park (Yellow) and Estuarine Conservation Zones

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

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

In 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

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 prevent misuse of public moorings. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au.

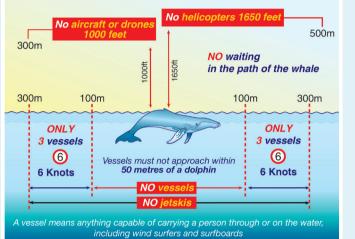


No-anchoring areas are in-place in some high-use locations to further protect fragile coral. Generally they are marked with reef protection markers, which are white pyramid-shaped buovs with blue marine parks labels. Do not tie up to, or use reef protection markers as a mooring. Penalties apply. While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

no-anchoring areas may be located where damage such as coral bleaching has occurred. Please observe no-anchoring determine if it will be suitable for your vessel. Penalties and rules 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 for their survival and recovery. You can help protect these species by following these Responsible Reef and Island Practices. To report sick, injured or stranded marine animals phone DES Hotline 1300 130 372.



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

- Be alert and watch out for whales and dolphins at all times, particularly May to September Slow down to minimise the risk of collision and do not
- intentionally bring a boat between a pod of whales or dolphins, or restrict their path of travel Let the whale or dolphin control the encounter — never tr
- to round up or herd, or try to get dolphins to bowride Avoid disturbing mothers and their calves and do not
- approach closer than 300 metres to a whale calf or 150 metres to a dolphin calf.

- 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.
- Do not intentionally bring a boat between members of a herd of dugong, separate a dugong and her calf, or restrict their
- Stay well clear of nesting turtles and hatchlings and limit the use of light around nesting and hatching areas, including
- 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 seabirds and shorebirds. Even slight disturbances to breeding birds can stop them from successfully raising chicks.

- Stay well clear of nesting and roosting birds and never try to
- touch them, their chicks or eggs, or scare them off their nests Closures are in place at some islands to protect coastal birds.

Refer to the 'Find a park or forest' section at www.des.qld.gov.au for closures. Check for regulatory signage on islands before landing.

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.

Most of the island national parks in the Lockhart River area are remote and have no facilities. Day visits are allowed on most of the island national parks shown on this map. However, access may be restricted to all or part of an island as displayed by signs. Contact QPWS for more information about things to do and see on island national parks.

Many islands and coastal areas are important seabird and shorebird nesting and roosting sites, and turtle rookeries. Important sites in this area include Ouoin Island, Sandbank No 7 and Sandbank No 8 national parks, Sandbank No 7 National Park is also an important nesting site for green turtles. Access to all or parts of these islands may be restricted from time-to-time, as indicated by

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.

example, fishing, bait netting and collecting are not permitted from beaches in the Marine National Park (Green) Zone.

• Fishing, spearfishing, and other extractive activities are not

- those adjacent to Iron Range National Park.
- 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

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

Before you visit, please check that your boat, clothing, footwear and gear are free of soil, seeds, parts of plants, eggs, insects, spiders, lizards, toads, rats and mice.

• Clean soil from footwear and gear as invisible killers such as viruses, bacteria and fungi are carried in soil • Check pockets, cuffs, and hook-and-loop fasteners (e.g. Velcro) for seeds.

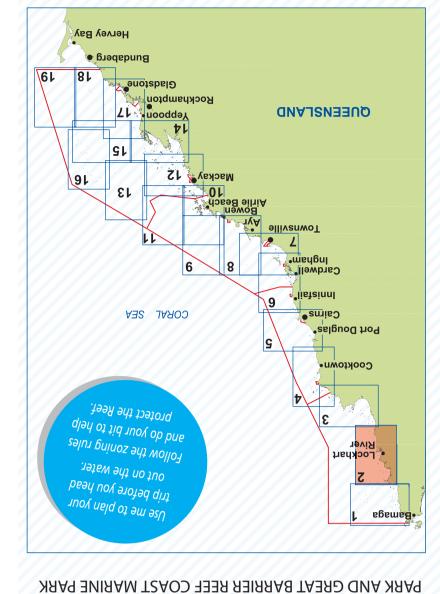
Wrap seeds and plant material, and place them in your rubbish. Everyone in Queensland has a general biosecurity obligation to minimise the risks posed by their activities. This includes the

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



and Wildlife Service should be contacted for clarification of any matter. Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority or Queensland Parks and Schedule 1 of the Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan 2004 (Qld) for the Great of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003 (Cth) for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park no legal effect. It is not a substitute for the zone boundary descriptions provided in Schedule 1

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



YOUR GUIDE TO THE GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE

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

Plan where you are going and Plan where you are going and Leave your domestic animals know what's allowed

- the Eye on the Reef app Management Area or Plan of
- Know which species are
- **✓** Bring a sturdy bag or container **✓** Slow down over seagrass
- check it with your GPS Know any additional Special

BOATING

- Know any anchoring or mooring Have a bin onboard and take Ensure your motor is well
- maintained, safety gear packed, and all in good working order

meadows and near coral reefs

visiting a national park or

to take rubbish home

Carry sufficient water

CAMPING OR WALKING

- Stow your rubbish onboard and collect practice guidelines any you find Know where seasonal closure Take all rubbish back to the mainland are in place to protect specie with you — there are no bins on
- Stay on marked tracks When at home, recycle what you can and ensure all other rubbish ends up in Bring gas or fuel stove for cool the bin. Bring a sturdy bag or contain

• Try to match your activities to the

environment around you and be particularly conscious of the amount of noise you are making Learn about and respect Traditional

RESPECT OTHERS

national park islands

Owner culture and their connections to sea country.

stinger safety advice and visit www.marinestingers.com.au.

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



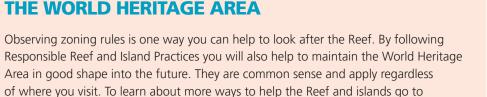
leritage Area, it is important to enjoy them in a sponsible and 'reef smart' way.











ANCHORING AND MOORING

RESPONSIBLE REEF AND ISLAND PRACTICES ACROSS

Dropping an anchor on coral takes seconds to damage or destroy and many years for it to rebuild.

www.gbrmpa.gov.au or www.des.qld.gov.au.

- Use public moorings where available and observe no-anchoring areas - they are there to protect coral
- Where possible, anchor in sand or mud away from corals and other fragile Use non ash-producing fuel stoves for marine environments. Suitable areas often show up as flat and smooth on
- your sounder Use your sand anchor and reef pick appropriately to minimise damage
- hold the vessel without compromising

not dragging.

- Take only the fish you need Return all undersized or unwanted fish to the water carefully and quickly to minimise injury
- Do not use pest or non-native fish for bait. Choose locally caught bait products as imported bait can increase the risk of introducing disease or pest

Always ensure your boat is well

- maintained. Carry all necessary safety equipment and make sure everyone on board knows where it is stowed Slow down around shallow coral reefs,
- seagrass beds and beaches

equipment readily available.

DIVING OR SNORKELLIN

particular watch your fins

check your gear is secure

making loud noises.

marine wildlife.

Before approaching a reef, practise

- do so well away from reefs and islands. noises or moving suddenly near nesting For information on vessel sewage seabirds and turtles regulations visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au and www.msq.qld.gov.au
- Refuel on shore wherever possible. Use the correct gear and have spill response

(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

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.

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

Zone is shown on the maps as green with an orange outline. The second type of Orange Zone, shown as solid orange on not allowed. There are presently two of these Orange Zones, water mark on these Commonwealth islands. **ESTUARINE CONSERVATION ZONE** (BROWN ON MAP)

includes intertidal areas and extends down to the mean low

The Estuarine Conservation Zone provides for the protection

provide for traditional fishing, hunting and gathering. Line

fishing and crabbing are allowed in this zone.

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

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

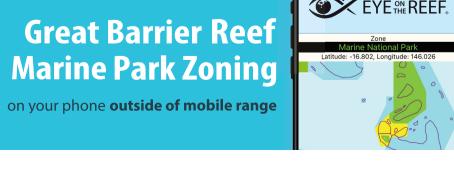
EXTRA PROTECTION: SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

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

REMOTE NATURAL AREA



water sports are not allowed. For more information visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au.







MARINE PARK BOUNDARIES

Zone boundaries are described with a coordinate-based system that uses points of latitude and longitude (referenced to the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994, known as GDA94). On the water, zone boundaries can be identified using navigational aids such as Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and plotters. High tide Low tide

Ensure your GPS is set to either GDA94 or WGS84 as these are unctionally 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 Pink Zones. You can download all zone boundary coordinates in

NAVIGATING ZONE BOUNDARIES

Even without a GPS, you can still determine your position relative to most coastal zone boundaries. Green Zones close to the coast are mostly simple shapes and boundaries can usually be lined up with recognisable coastal features such as headlands. Zone boundaries have also been oriented north,

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

a number of formats on the Authority's website.

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 The two marine parks generally have complementary zoning. This 2003 describes zone boundaries for the Great Barrier Reef

> Zoning Plan 2004 describes zone boundaries for the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park. Please note that the coordinates do not change, even if coastal features near them – such as sand spits or river mouths – change or move over time.

NHALES AND DOLPHINS **TURTLES AND DUGONG**

- Slow down and keep a look out when travelling over shallow reefs and seagrass meadows
- when anchored offshore

Islands and cays within the Great Barrier Reef support breeding

- Land and launch boats away from seabirds or shorebirds

THE LOCKART RIVER AREA

• A Marine Park zone continues to the high water mark. For

permitted in the Marine National Park (Green) Zone, such as

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

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

Observe best island Management Area or Plan of

know what's allowed

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.

All reports are taken seriously and investigated.

OTHER IMPORTANT 24-HOUR REPORTING CONTACTS

REPORT SUSPECTED ILLEGAL ACTIVITY

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

Search and rescue: 1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

Ph: 1800 380 048 (24-hour)

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

1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

Marine animal strandings: DES Hotline 1300 130 372 Fisheries offences (size/bag limits, gear offences):

1800 017 116 (Fisheries Queensland)

Email: info@gbrmpa.gov.au

Web: www.gbrmpa.gov.au

CONTACTS

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK Ph: (07) 4750 0700

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

GREAT BARRIER REEF COAST MARINE

PARK AND ISLAND NATIONAL PARKS

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

- Obtain your camping permits from QPWS before visiting the islands.
- You can book online at www.qld.gov.au/camping or by phoning 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
- Camp only in designated campsites and always display your campsite tag
- on national park islands. WHEN VISITING NATIONAL

PARK ISLANDS

cooking. Open fires are not permitted

Use only as much chain as you need to Fires are prohibited in the island

- animals are not permitted on national park islands and all adjoining beaches and tidal lands
- Always use toilets where provided. Where there are no toilets, walk at least 100 meters from campsites or
- and cultural attractions Check if generators or compressors are permitted at the site you intend to visit
- WHEN WATCHING WILDLIFE If you need to dispose of sewage at sea,
 Avoid using strong lights, making loud
 - Allow native animals to find their own food — do not leave food or scraps around your campsite. Feeding wildlife
- water sections of lagoons, swamps and waterways up to hundreds of kilometres buoyancy control over sand patches and from the sea. They can occur along some
 - Obey crocodile warning signs. They are there for your safety and protection
 - and never stand on logs or branches overhanging the water Never clean fish or discard fish scraps
 - Camp at least 2 metres above the high water mark and at least 50 metres from the water's edge

SAFETY WARNINGS

and during the breeding season, September to April.

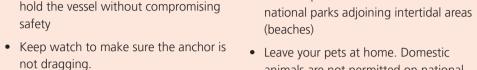
Protect yourself from biting insects and wear insect repellent.

Estuarine crocodiles live in areas covered by this marine parks zoning map.









- Remove aliens such as seeds, insects or rodents from your camping gear, clothes and shoes before visiting an
- watercourses and bury all faecal waste at least 15 centimetres deep Respect the islands. Do not graffiti facilities, headlands or other natural

and the conditions that apply. On most

islands they are not permitted.

is prohibited.

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

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

> When fishing, always stand a few metres back from the water's edge

Rubbish such as discarded fishing line or other gear, plastic bags and bottles 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

Marine stingers (jellyfish) may be present all year, and are prevalent from October

to May. Wear protective clothing. Heed



