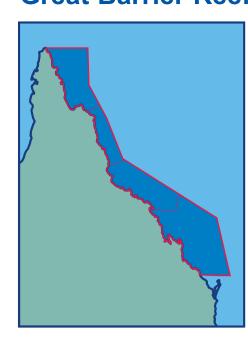
Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks



The Australian Government's Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and the Queensland Government's Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park begin at the tip of Cape York in Queensland and extend south almost to Bundaberg. The area is larger than Victoria and Tasmania combined and stretches more than 2300km along the north-east coast of Australia.

Marine Parks are multiple use areas with many activities taking place in their waters including fishing, snorkelling, shipping and research.

The Great Barrier Reef is one of the richest and most complex ecosystems in the world. Marine life in the Great Barrier Reef is diverse with approximately 1500 species of fish, 350 species of hard coral, one third of the world's soft coral species, six of the world's seven species of marine turtle and a significant dugong population.

Zoning Plans

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 the activities which can occur in specific locations both to protect the marine environment and to separate potentially conflicting activities. Zoning plans balance human use with conservation of the Marine Parks.

It is important that you are aware of the zone you are in while you are on the water, so take time to check where you are going and what you can do there. Make sure you take this map with you and consult it regularly. Severe penalties for an individual apply for breaching Commonwealth Great Barrier Reef Marine Park legislation.

Please note: The activities that can be carried out within most State and Commonwealth Marine Park zones are generally the same, however there are several differences. Refer to the relevant zoning plans for further details.

In all zones where fishing is allowed, Queensland fisheries legislation applies. For information about fisheries legislation contact the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries on 13 25 23 or go to www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb.

Preservation Zone (Pink Zone)

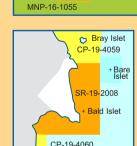
The Preservation Zone (Pink Zone) is a 'no go' area. A person cannot enter a Pink Zone unless they have written permission and extractive activities are strictly prohibited. Research may occur in a Pink Zone, if it cannot be undertaken elsewhere, but only if the research is relevant to, and a priority for, management. A permit is required to conduct research in this

Marine National Park Zone (Green Zone)

The Marine National Park Zone (Green Zone) is a 'no-take' area and extractive activities like fishing or collecting are not allowed without written permission from Marine Park authorities. Anyone can enter a Green Zone and participate in activities such as boating, swimming, snorkelling and sailing. Travelling through a Green Zone with fish on board is also allowed (it is only an offence to fish in a Green Zone). Fishing gear, such as rods with attached hooks, must be stowed inboard the boat or in rod holders. All fishing apparatus must be out of the water. Anchoring is also allowed in a Green Zone, however in high use and sensitive areas use of a mooring may be necessary or there may be a no anchoring area defined by buoys.

Scientific Research Zone (Orange Zone)

The Scientific Research Zone facilitates research, in areas primarily around scientific research facilities, that are relatively undisturbed by extractive activities. One type of Scientific Research Zone allows public access and is shown as green with an orange outline on the map. For people who are not undertaking research, only non-extractive activities like swimming, snorkelling and diving are allowed in these areas without written permission.



SR-16-2006

The other type of Scientific Research Zone is shown on the map as orange. These areas do not allow public access. There are two of these areas and they are located adjacent to the Australian Institute of Marine Science near Townsville and surrounding One Tree Island Research Station in the Capricorn Bunker Group,

offshore from Gladstone.

Buffer Zone (Olive Green Zone)

The Buffer Zone provides for the protection and conservation of areas of the Marine Parks in their natural state, while allowing the public to appreciate and enjoy the relatively undisturbed nature of the area. Trolling for pelagic fish species is allowed in the Buffer Zone. However, all other forms of extractive activities such as bottom fishing and spearfishing are prohibited in this zone. Pelagic species include species of trevally, scad, queenfish, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, black kingfish or cobia, barracuda, sailfish, marlin, swordfish, mackerel, tuna, bonito, wahoo, small toothed jobfish and green jobfish.

Conservation Park Zone (Yellow Zone)

The Conservation Park Zone (Yellow Zone) allows for increased protection and conservation of areas of the Marine Parks, while providing opportunities for reasonable use and enjoyment including limited extractive use. Most extractive activities are allowed in a Yellow Zone with additional restrictions. When line fishing, only one line and one hook is permitted per person except when trolling. Please see the Special Management Areas information on this map for additional restrictions that apply in Public Appreciation Areas. For more information about fishing restrictions, see the 'Fishing Activities' section on this map.

Habitat Protection Zone (Dark Blue Zone)

The Habitat Protection Zone provides for the conservation of areas of the Marine Parks by protecting and managing sensitive habitats and ensuring they are generally free from potentially damaging activities. Trawling is not permitted in the Habitat Protection Zone.

General Use Zone (Light Blue Zone)

The General Use Zone provides opportunities for reasonable use of the Marine Parks, while still allowing for the conservation of these areas. Activities such as shipping and trawling are allowed in the General Use Zone without written permission.

Commonwealth Islands Zone

The Commonwealth Islands Zone is comprised of those areas of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park above the mean low water mark that are owned by the Commonwealth.

Estuarine Conservation Zone (brown on map)

The Estuarine Conservation Zone provides for the protection of 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; to maintain fisheries production and use; and to provide for traditional fishing and traditional hunting and gathering.

Special Management Areas

Special Management Areas restrict use or access within some areas of the Marine Parks. There are five main types of Special Management Areas declared for the purposes of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003.

Public Appreciation – these areas prohibit all spearfishing, commercial harvest (dive-based) fishing, and aquaculture from being undertaken in Conservation Park Zones (Yellow Zone) within the Public Appreciation Area.

Restricted Access – these areas require written permission for any use or entry.

Seasonal Closure (Offshore Ribbon Reefs) – Special Management Areas are designated at the Ribbon Reefs to provide additional protection to these areas. These Special Management Areas prohibit all fishing and detached dories in these areas from 1 January to 31 August each year.

No Dories Detached (Offshore Ribbon Reefs) – no commercial fishing dories are allowed to be detached from their mother vessel in these areas at any time.

Species Conservation (Dugong Protection) – these areas reflect the requirements of Dugong Protection Areas under Queensland legislation and are designated for species conservation.

For more information about these and other Special Management Areas in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, see the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983.

Boundaries of the Marine Parks

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park extends to the mean low water mark other than on Commonwealth Islands. Queensland's Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park extends from the boundary of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park to the mean high water mark and includes internal waters like Hinchinbrook Channel and some rivers and streams.

The high water mark usually equates with the highest flotsam line on the beach. Within estuaries, the high water mark usually corresponds with the furthest extent of marine vegetation such as mangroves, saltwater couch or bare salt flats.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Waters

Navigating zone boundaries

You are able to use GPS and chart plotter systems to navigate around the zones in the Commonwealth's Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Coordinates for Marine National Park Zones (Green Zones) and Preservation Zones (Pink Zones) are shown on the zoning maps.

Using electronic navigation aids

The description of zone boundaries using geographic coordinates has enabled the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority to provide several products aimed at making it easier for users with electronic navigation aids such as GPS units and chart plotters to know where they are in relation to zone boundaries. From the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority website (www.gbrmpa.gov.au), users of the Marine Park may select individual zones and download lists of co-ordinates in a variety of formats for use in GPS units. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority has also worked closely with electronic navigation product manufacturers to ensure up-to-date zoning products are available for handheld and chart plotter GPS units. See your provider for more information.

Without a GPS

If you don't own a GPS, you will still be able to determine most zone boundaries. Green Zones close to the coast are mostly simple shapes and the boundaries can usually be lined up with headlands or landmarks on the coast or on islands. The detailed zoning map series (1:250 000 scale) is the best source of information in this case and every attempt has been made to provide reference to geographic features to assist users to locate zone boundaries. This is not the most accurate method to determine zone boundaries so you should take extra care to ensure you know exactly where you are.

We are always trying to improve our information products and input from the public is welcome for inclusion in future releases of these maps. Please contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority on (07) 4750 0700 or email **zoningmaps@gbrmpa.gov.au** to provide feedback on the

Fishing Activities

Line fishing is allowed in the General Use (Light Blue) and Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) Zones. Line fishing is fishing using not more than three hand-held rods or handlines per person with a combined number of not more than six hooks attached to the line(s).

Limited line fishing is allowed in the Conservation Park (Yellow) Zone. Limited line fishing is fishing using not more than one hand-held rod or one hand-line per person, with no more than one hook attached to that line. See below for the definition of a hook.

Trolling is allowed in the General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue), Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones and is restricted to trolling for pelagic species in Buffer (Olive Green) Zones. Trolling is fishing by means of a line or lines trailed behind a vessel that is 'underway', using not more than three lines per person and up to six hooks combined total per person. 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.

Bait netting is allowed in the General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) and Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones. Bait netting means the use of a net of dimension and mesh size as prescribed in relevant Queensland fisheries legislation. For more information about bait netting, see the relevant Queensland fisheries legislation and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983.

Crabbing (trapping) may be undertaken by recreational fishermen using no more than four apparatus per person in the General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) and Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones. Crabbing (trapping) is using apparatus such as crab pots, collapsible traps, dillies or inverted dillies of the number and dimensions described in Queensland fisheries legislation. Crabbing (trapping) undertaken by commercial fishermen is also limited to no more than four apparatus in the Conservation Park (Yellow) Zone.

Limited spearfishing is allowed in the General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) and Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones. Limited spearfishing means fishing with a spear or speargun not using a powerhead, a firearm, a light or underwater breathing apparatus other than a snorkel. However, all spearfishing is prohibited in Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones that are declared Public Appreciation Areas. These areas are shown as broken pink lines on the zoning maps. Please contact the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries on 13 25 23 for information about additional spearfishing restrictions.

Limited collecting is the taking of shells, fish, crustaceans or other invertebrates, other than corals of Classes Anthozoa and Hydrozoa, by hand or hand-held implement and subject to any limitations prescribed in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983. Generally, not more than five of any one species can be taken except when collecting bait or oysters for immediate consumption. For information on protected species that cannot be collected, see the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983. No coral (alive or dead) can be taken without a permit. Please contact the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries on 13 25 23 for information about the take of oysters.

Fishing Definitions

Hook

In addition to its ordinary meaning a hook means:

- A single-shanked, double or treble hook; or
- A lure (which is an artificial bait with not more than three hooks attached to it); or
- An artificial fly; or
- A jig (for taking squid); or
- A bait jig (a hook or group of hooks consisting of no more than six hooks, each hook being of a size between number 1 and number 12 or their equivalent); or
- A ganged hook set (consisting of no more than six hooks, each of which is in contact by the point of one hook being threaded through the eye of another, or joined by a swivel or wire) with at least one of the other hooks in the set, used to attach one piece of bait and intended to catch only one fish.

Stowed and secured

- Trawl fishing apparatus is stowed or secured if it is rendered inoperative, and: (a) all nets are out of the water or the fore ends of the nets are drawn up to the booms (b) all otter boards are drawn up to the trawl blocks on the booms or are inboard the vessel (c) all lazy lines are through the blocks (d) the cod ends are open.
- Other fishing apparatus is stowed or secured if the fishing apparatus is inboard the boat and otherwise completely out of the water.

For information about Queensland fisheries legislation visit www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb or phone the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries Call Centre 13 25 23.

Research

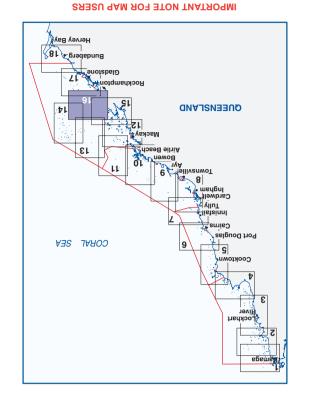
Research activities that represent minimal impact on the Marine Park (limited impact research) do not require a permit, provided the researcher is from an educational or research institution accredited by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. Limited impact research (extractive) is allowed 'as-of-right' in the General Use, Habitat Protection, Conservation Park and Scientific Research Zones and limited impact research (non-extractive) is allowed 'as-of-right' in all zones except the Preservation Zone and the Commonwealth Islands Zone. Refer to the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983* for the collection limits and provisions for the use of minor research aids.

For all other research, written permission is required.





Authority should be contacted for clarification on any matter to use the Marine Park. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Users should always refer to the Zoning Plan when intending descriptions provided in Schedule 1 to the Zoning Plan legal effect and is not a substitute for the zone boundary This map is intended as a guide to zoning only and has no



Marine Park Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park and Great Barrier Reef २५२ ०२

Detailed Zoning Map



9TZdW

ou must not anchor in a

designated 'No Anchoring

Protection Agency **Environmental**

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Queensland

Marine Park Authority

Great Barrier Reef

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Visiting national park islands

Islands in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area, especially the

arrived. Before visiting islands, check their facilities, opportunities and

This park includes 13 continental islands featuring secluded beaches,

home of the Ganomi-Woppaburra Aboriginal people, marine specialists

plunging cliffs and diverse plant communities. The islands are the traditional

Discover the wildlife and spectacular views on one of North Keppel Island's

three walks. Take advantage of information displays at Humpy Island and

enjoy its circuit walk. Snorkelling and diving are popular. Humpy and North

Keppel islands have larger campgrounds with facilities. Another five islands

Access is by private or charter boat from Keppel Bay Marina, Rosslyn Bay,

Broad Sound Islands National Park is the most diverse and remote range of

continental islands in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area. It includes

about 50 islands and extends 130km eastward from the Sarina-Clairview

Broad Sound and Shoalwater Bay are the largest shallow macrotidal bays

on Australia's east coast. The islands once supported a thriving Indigenous

culture. Today most of the islands have few visitors apart from the odd

Some islands are important nesting habitat for rare sooty oystercatchers,

vulnerable flatback turtles and beach stone-curlews. Several islands have

Small group camping (maximum six campers) with no facilities is permitted

on High Peak Island in the High Peak group, Turn and Wild Duck islands in

the North Point Isles, George Island in the Bedwell group and Hexham and

islands. You can book online at www.qld.gov.au/camping or by phoning

When washing and cleaning, do not use detergents, toothpaste or soap

Camp only in designated campsites and display your campsite tag. Take care not to tie ropes to trees or break branches or shrubs.

in watercourses. Take water at least 50m away and only use

biodegradable products. Preferably use sand to scour dishes.

• Leave your pets at home — dogs, cats, pet birds and other domestic

Check your camping gear, clothes and shoes for aliens such as seeds.

Always use toilets where provided. Where there are no toilets, bring a

Respect the islands. Do not graffiti facilities, headlands or other natural

Generators or compressors are permitted only in certain areas under

· Avoid using strong lights, making loud noises or moving suddenly near

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

around the campsite. Feeding wildlife is prohibited as it can affect their

health and alter the natural population balance. They can also pester

When planning your trip, care for yourself and know likely hazards.

cays. Contact the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service for further

Estuarine crocodiles are in the waters surrounding the Reef's islands and

information and read guidelines on how to be Croc-wise in croc country at

Marine stingers may be present all year, particularly from October to May.

• Protect yourself from biting insects. Some coral cays have tiny bird ticks.

Most parks have further information online at www.epa.qld.gov.au. Visit the

website to learn more about the islands' natural and cultural values, facilities

For national park information Contact Queensland Parks

and Wildlife Service

No islands have fresh water so you will need to bring your own.

Wear protective clothing. Heed safety advice at

Make the most of your visit

Wear insect repellent and carry tweezers to remove ticks.

• Take all rubbish back to the mainland as there are no bins.

permit from the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service.

small spade, walk at least 100m from campsites or watercourses and

Looking after our World Heritage Area

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service before visiting the

Obtain your national park camping permits from the

Open fires are not permitted on national park islands.

Use non ash-producing fuel stoves for cooking.

When visiting, please don't bring aliens

animals are not permitted on national parks.

insects or mice before visiting an island.

bury all faecal waste at least 15cm deep.

When watching wildlife, do not disturb

nesting seabirds and turtles.

visitors after you.

www.epa.qld.gov.au.

and walking tracks.

www.marinestingers.com

When visiting, minimise your trace

8km south-east of Yeppoon. Barren and Peak islands are national park

Broad Sound Islands National Park

national park islands, are popular destinations. You can help make sure the

natural setting that attracted you remains as beautiful as it was before you

of the Great Barrier Reef

special requirements such as seasonal closures.

have small campgrounds with little or no facilities.

(scientific) and access is not permitted.

coast to High Peak Island.

rare and threatened plants.

islands

When camping

Shields islands in the Hexham group.

Keppel Bay Islands National Park

whose descendants are re-establishing their cultural ties.

World Heritage Area

Looking after our Great Barrier Reef

When visiting the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and Use public moorings where the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park, always aim to leave no trace of your visit. For all activities When using a public you undertake on the Great Barrier Reef, these are some simple Best Environmental Practices you should follow.

When fishing

- Take only the fish you need and abide by possession and size limits.
- Return all undersized or unwanted fish to the
- water carefully and quickly to minimise injury.
- Do not throw fishing line or other litter overboard as it can kill marine animals.

zoning map with you on the water.

 Study zoning maps for the area you are visiting to ensure fishing is allowed, and always take your

When boating and yachting

- Be on the look out for marine animals and travel slowly in areas where they are known to be
- Check for nesting seabirds or turtles before pulling your vessels up onto the beach.
- Slow down to minimise the wake when you are
- approaching reef edges, shorelines and beaches. Take all rubbish and food home with you - never
- throw it overboard. Be aware of vessel sewage discharge regulations that came into force in January 2005. For more
- nsf/index/sewage_mngt. Refuel on shore wherever possible. Use the correct gear and have spill response equipment

information see www.msq.qld.gov.au/qt/msq.

When anchoring or mooring your vessel • Do not anchor in 'No Anchoring Areas' marked by

readily available.

want to anchor in.

· Where possible, anchor in sand or mud away from

Australian Government

Great Barrier Reef

Marine Park Authority

Phone 1800 990 177

Fax (07) 4772 6093

Email

info@gbrmpa.gov.au

- corals and other fragile marine communities. Carry enough chain and line for the depth you
- Motor towards the anchor when hauling it in.

When diving or snorkelling

information disc attached to

mooring, read and follow

the advice given on an

the pick-up line.

available.

- Avoid leaning on, holding onto, or touching any part of the reef.
- Avoid touching anything with your fins and try not
- to stir up sediment.
- Observe animals. Do not touch, handle, poke, prod or chase them.
- Do not disturb the environment as all creatures play an important role on the Reef.

When turtle watching

- Keep your distance from turtles, allowing them to continue their normal activities and never touch, grab or try to ride turtles.
- Avoid loud noises and sudden movements.
- Never shine lights directly on turtles or hatchlings.
- Stay well clear (at least two metres) of turtles
- nesting and turtle hatchlings. Do not shine torches out to sea when hatchlings
- are in the water this may cause them to return to
- Do not touch or handle hatchlings.

When whale watching Whales are usually present between May and

Important contacts

For more ways to help look after our Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au

For more information, visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au or www.epa.qld.gov.au or contact:

Natural

Heritage

Trust

Helping Communities

- September. Be alert and watch out for whales at all times.
- Avoid disturbance to whales, particularly mother whales and their calves.
- Maintain a safe distance (at least 100 metres) between you and the whale.

Illegal zoning activity such as fishing in Green Zones -

Marine animal strandings – EPA Hotline: **1300 130 372**

Daytime: (07) 4726 0510, After hours: 3830 8246

Illegal fishing - FISHWATCH: 1800 017 116

Vessel collisions and groundings: 1800 641 792

Tagged fish - SUNTAG: 1800 077 001

Oil spills – EPA Hotline: 1300 130 372

our great barrier reef

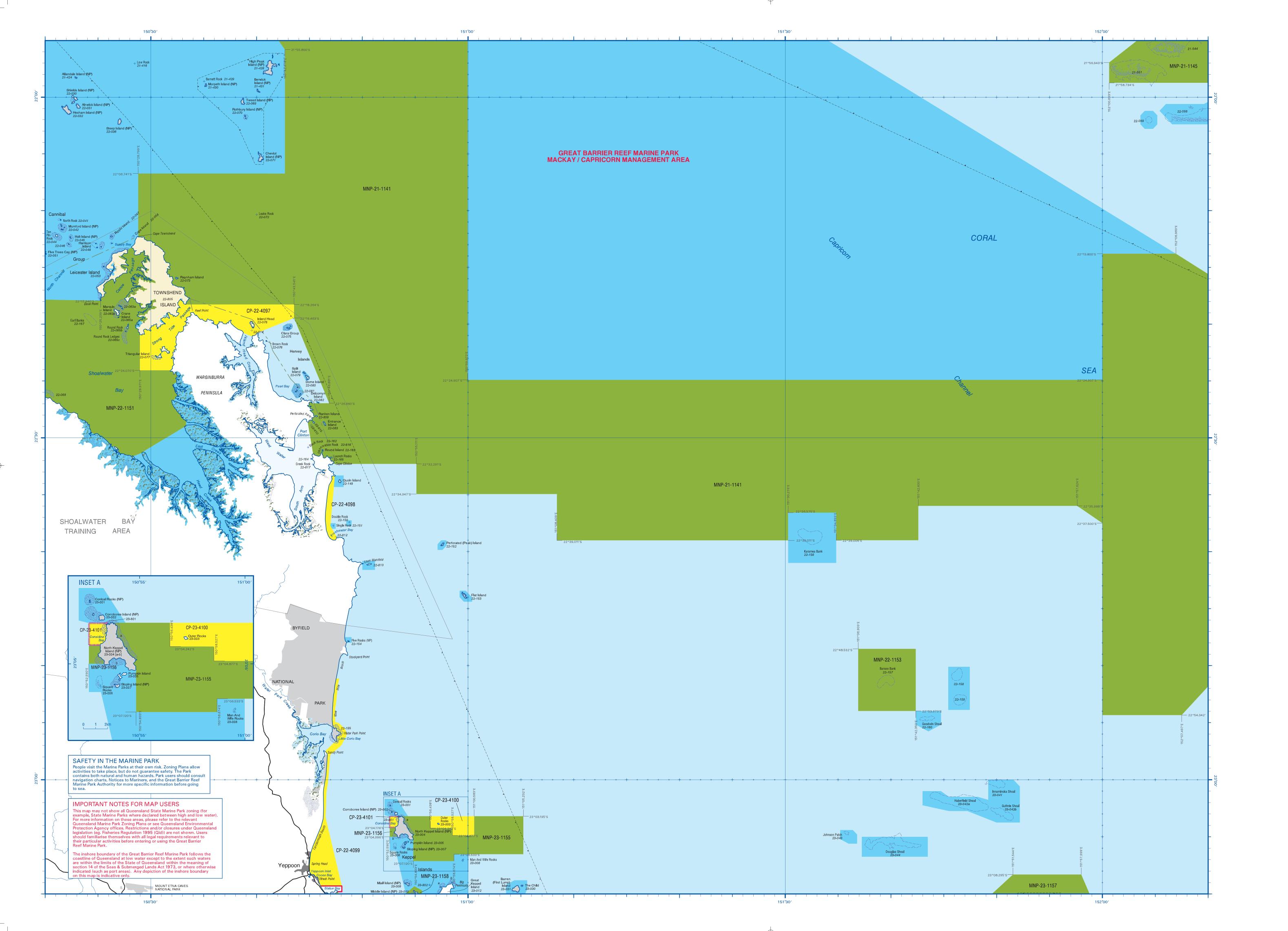
- Be quiet and move slowly.
- For legislative requirements refer to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority website
- at www.gbrmpa.gov.au.

Qld 4701 Queensland

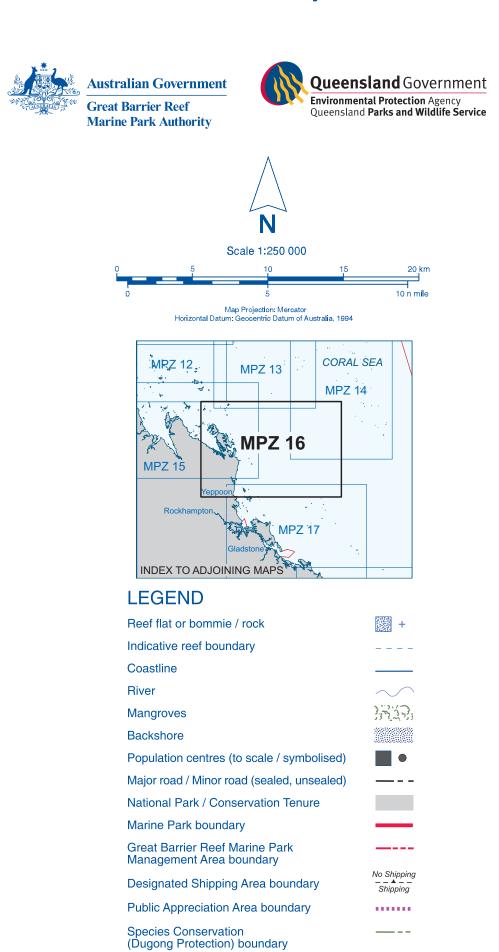
Government **Environmental Protection** Agency Oueensland Parks and Wildlife Service Cnr Yeppoon & Norman Roads North Rockhampton PO Box 3130 Rockhampton Shopping Fair

Contact Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

07) 4936 0511 John Howes Drive Rosslyn Bay PO Box 770 Yeppoon Qld 4703 (07) 4933 6595



Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003 MPZ16 - Byfield



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

1. The purpose of this map is to help interpret the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003. The zone boundaries shown on this map are indicative only. While care has been taken to illustrate zone boundaries as accurately as possible, users must refer to Schedule 1 to the "Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003" for precise boundary descriptions.

2. Zone identifiers indicate the zone type, latitude and number of each zoned area. Zones numbered on this map:

4. Reefs, shoals and islands within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park are numbered west to east within one-degree bands. They are prefixed with the latitude at the top of the band in which they lie. A centre point is used to determine the appropriate one-degree band for features straddling parallels.

5. Islands, or parts of islands that form part of Queensland and are not owned by the Commonwealth, are not part of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

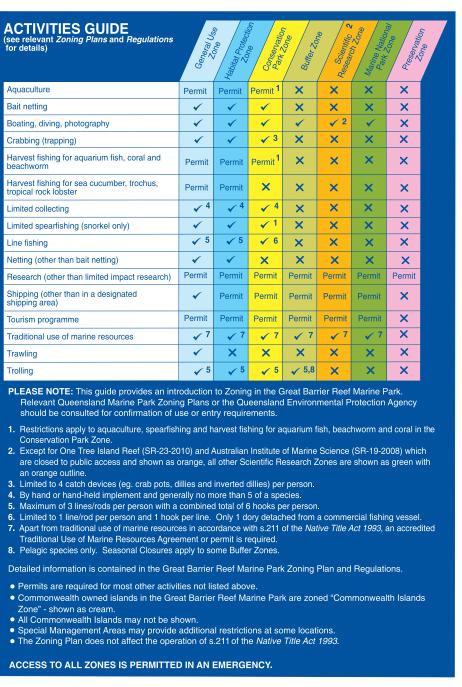
6. The information displayed is held in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Geospatial Data Library. This includes data provided by Geospatial Pata Library. map:

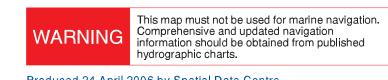
CP - Conservation Park Zone
B - Buffer Zone
SR - Scientific Research Zone
MNP - Marine National Park Zone
P - Preservation Zone
3. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park includes the water column, the subsoil beneath the seabed to a depth of 1000 metres below the seabed and the airspace to 915 metres above the surface.

product) and the Australian Hydrogaphic Office.
Land tenure was derived from data supplied by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Water.

7. While every effort has been made to show all features necessary to make this map a useful general reference, map users are invited to advise the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority of any errors, omissions or other suggestions that would enhance this product.

Please email feedback to: zoningmaps@gbrmpa.gov.au





Produced 24 April 2006 by Spatial Data Centre © Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority 2006