impacts of climate change, declining water quality and coastal THE GREAT BARRIER REEF, ITS FUTURE development are dominant threats to the Reef's future.

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

meadows, sponge gardens and deep oceanic waters.

cays, continental islands, mangrove forests, estuaries, seagrass

AND YOU

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?

We all have a responsibility to protect the Reef for future

more important. While numerous steps are underway to

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

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

allowed, by adopting Responsible Reef and Island Practices

when in the marine parks, and by reducing your carbon

footprint to support global action on climate change.

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

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 taken seriously and penalties apply.

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

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 water mark on these Commonwealth islands.

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).

ESTUARINE CONSERVATION ZONE

fishing and crabbing are allowed in this zone.

19° 49.988' S 148° 18.734' E

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

(BROWN ON MAP)

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

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:

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

Public Appreciation Area: Spearfishing is prohibited in the Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones that lie within the

-- - Species Conservation (Dugong Protection) Area: Designated over significant dugong habitat, these areas

complement Queensland Fisheries legislation. In these areas commercial netting is restricted or prohibited. Contact Fisheries Queensland on 13 25 23 or visit www.fisheries.gld.gov.au for more detail. Some coastal headland areas have further restrictions on set mesh nets. See www.gbrmpa.gov.au.

Maritime Cultural Heritage Protection Area: A nationally-significant RAAF WWII aircraft wreck is protected in

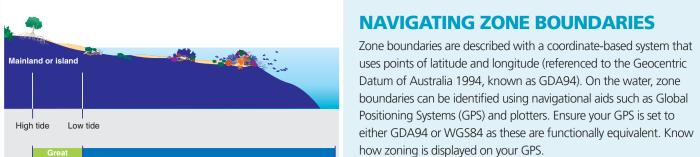
the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park offshore from Bowen. A one-kilometre-square special management area covering the main Catalina wreck and outlying artefacts is located 24 kilometres from Bowen in a General Use (Light Blue) Zone. The coordinates are noted on the map (right). Boaters can transit through the special management area, but

generally cannot stop unless in an emergency and cannot conduct any fishing activity or anchor. Apply for a permit from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority to conduct further activities, including monitoring.

THE WHITSUNDAYS PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

The Whitsundays Plan of Management covers some areas of this map. The Whitsunday Planning Area is marked by a thick unbroken purple line on the zoning map. Rules relating to motorised water sports, anchoring, mooring and vessel/aircraft restrictions are in place to protect locations and species vulnerable to high levels of use. **Motorised water sports are prohibited around most islands and reefs.** Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au for more information.

MARINE PARK BOUNDARIES



Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

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

www.legislation.qld.gov.au. The two marine parks generally have complementary zoning This 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 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

Marine Parks (Declaration) Regulation 2006 available from

RECREATIONAL FISHING GUIDE

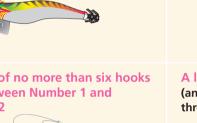
Note: Special Management Area (SMA) rules also apply to fishing. This guide must be read in conjunction with Special Management Area information provided on these maps, as SMA requirements can change what's allowed in each zone.

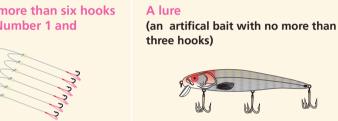
Trolling Trolling is line fishing that occurs behind a vessel that is underway. A vessel is considered underway only if it is being propelled through the water in a forward direction (whether by engine, sail or human power) and the vessel is not adrift. **Line fishing** A maximum of three hand-held rods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



(each of which is in contact with at least







at www.gbrmpa.gov.au, or the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine

A number of products are available to help you determine zone

boundaries. This map marks key coordinates for the Green and

number of formats on the Authority's website.

possible for ease of navigation.

Pink Zones. You can download all zone boundary coordinates in a

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

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 2003 describes

Schedule 1 of the Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning

Plan 2004 describes zone boundaries for the Great Barrier Reef Coast

Marine Park. Please note that the coordinates do not change, even

An artificial fly

if coastal features near them – such as sand spits or river mouths –

zone boundaries for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

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

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 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

Bait netting

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

Limited spearfishing X Prohibited in all other zones (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

(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

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

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

prohibited throughout the marine parks

★ All collecting prohibited in all other zones

➤ 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.

SPECIAL NOTE: SPEARFISHING IN THE WHITSUNDAYS

As mentioned in the Special Management Area section, spearfishing is permitted in the General Use (Light Blue) Zone and Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) Zone in the Whitsundays Public Appreciation Area, provided they're not part of a Fisheries Queensland spearfishing closure area. Spearfishing is prohibited in the Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones that lie within the Whitsundays Public Appreciation Area. Find a map that combines all the rules to clearly show where you can and can't spearfish in the Whitsundays at www.gbrmpa.gov.au

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.

• Unpack your camping gear and equipment and check it carefully, as pests can hide here • Clean soil from footwear and gear as invisible killers such as viruses, bacteria and fungi are carried in soil

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

• 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.

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



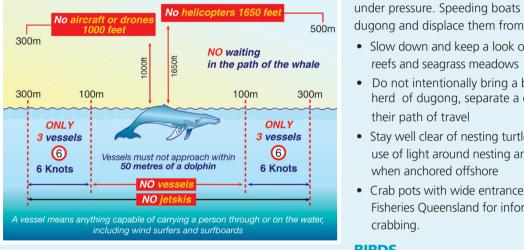
blue marine parks labels. Do not tie up to, or use reef protection markers as a mooring. Penalties apply. While no-anchoring areas are generally permanent, temporary

no-anchoring areas may be located where damage such as coral bleaching has occurred. Please observe no-anchoring areas wherever they are placed. On this map, no-anchoring areas are associated with Border, Daydream, Hayman, Hook, Black, determine if it will be suitable for your vessel. Penalties and rules Dumbell, Haslewood, South Molle, Whitsunday and Langford prevent misuse of public moorings. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au. islands, and Bait Reef. Note: the no-anchoring areas at Bait Reef No-anchoring areas are in-place in some high-use locations to and Manta Ray Bay, Hook Island are unmarked. Visit www. further protect fragile coral. Generally they are marked with reef 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.

VHALES AND DOLPHINS



Watching whales and dolphins can be exciting but approach distances must be respected both for the animals' safety and your own. In the Whitsunday whale protection area, vessels must stay 300 metres away from a whale.

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

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

dolphins, or restrict their path of travel Let the whale or dolphin control the encounter — never try 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.

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

- 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

Islands and cays within the Great Barrier Reef support breeding 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.

- Land and launch boats away from seabirds or shorebirds Stay well clear of nesting and roosting birds and never try to touch them, their chicks or eggs, or scare them off their nests Closures are in place at some islands to protect coastal birds.
- Refer to the 'Find a park or forest' section at www.des.qld.gov.au for closures. Check for regulatory signage on islands before landing.

renowned for white sandy beaches, extensive grassy knolls and

pockets of rainforest. Enjoy stunning views along South Molle's

Lindeman Islands National Park: With well-maintained tracks

traversing Lindeman and Seaforth islands, the northern waters

of these outer islands are usually clearer for snorkelling. Birdlife

North Molle, Planton, Denman, Tancred and Long islands.

numerous walking tracks. Camp in scenic settings on South Molle,

WHALES IN THE WHITSUNDAYS

The Whitsunday area is an important calving ground for humpback whales between May and September each year. Most of the water around the islands is part of the Whitsunday whale protection area designated under the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 2019. Marked by a dark blue dashed line on the map, this area is designed to minimise disturbance to these vulnerable animals. Within the whale protection area, vessels must not approach within 300 metres of a whale. Commercial whale watching activities are also prohibited. Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au for more information. In addition to this, an Area of Special Interest for whales is declared in the same area under Queensland Government legislation. For more information visit www.qld.gov.au.

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.

THE WHITSUNDAYS AREA

The greater Whitsundays area encompasses six national parks: Whitsunday Islands National Park: Comprising a series of hilly islands dotting aquamarine waters of the scenic Whitsunday passage, Whitehaven Beach — on Whitsunday Island — is renowned for its pure white silica sand and crystal-clear water. Wal from Tongue Bay, on Whitsunday Island, for spectacular views. See the Ngaro people's precious rock art at Nara Inlet, on Hook Island. Camping is permitted on Whitsunday, Hook and Henning islands. Molle Islands National Park: In the heart of the Whitsundays

is prolific. The sunset over Neck Bay and views from Lindeman's Mount Oldfield can be spectacular. Camping is permitted on Lindeman and Shaw islands. Gloucester Islands National Park: Offering a more remote

> **Repulse Islands National Park**: Protecting three islands south of Cape Conway, it overlooks the Lindeman Islands. Camping is permitted on South Repulse Island only.

Holbourne Island National Park: An isolated island, this is the most northerly national park island in the Whitsundays. It's a major nesting site for green and flatback turtles, and an important breeding habitat for several bird species. Camping is not permitted.

South Molle is the largest in the group. This island group is SIGNIFICANT BIRD SITES AND SEABIRDS

A number of islands and rocks in the Whitsundays are important for seabirds, shorebirds and several migratory species. Access to these areas may have seasonal or permanent restrictions (see table below).

LOCATION OF BIRD SITE	NO ACCESS	VESSEL SPEED LIMITS
Armit Island (southern beach only) Armit Islets (No 1) Double Cone Island (western island only) Grassy Island (southern beach only) Shaw Island (beach east of Burning Point) South Repulse Island (western beach only)		6 knots: 1 October–31 March
Bird Island		6 knots: all year
East Rock Edwin Rock	1 October–31 March	6 knots: 1 April–30 September
Olden Rock (south of Olden Island)	1 October–31 March	

Acces: EYE™REEF **Great Barrier Ree Marine Park Zoning** on your phone outside of mobile range



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 QUEENSLAND PARK AND GREAT BARRIER REEF COAST MARINE PARK YOUR GUIDE TO THE GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE **AAM DNINOS WARINE PARKS** RFF ZONING

Marine Park Authority Great Barrier Reet

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

Australian Government

OF 9AM

OF 9AM

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.

Have a zoning map and cross

Management Area or Plan of

rules and responsible practices

maintained, safety gear packed,

and all in good working order

meadows and near coral reefs

Have a bin onboard and take

Ensure your motor is well

check it with your GPS

Know any additional Special

BOATING

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

protected and no-take

Know Fisheries Queensland

additional regulations

to take rubbish home

bag and size limits and any

∨ Understand the definition of one hook experience and a quiet retreat, Gloucester Island's Bona Bay has Know which species are the largest campground, facilities and good anchorage. Camping is

also permitted on Armit and Saddleback islands.

REPORTING MARINE PARK AND NATIONAL PARK OFFENCES

✓ Bring a sturdy bag or container **✓** Slow down over seagrass

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

REPORT SUSPECTED ILLEGAL ACTIVITY Ph: 1800 380 048 (24-hour)

Web: www.gbrmpa.gov.au/report-an-incident All reports are taken seriously and investigated.

THER IMPORTANT 24-HOUR REPORTING CONTACTS Search and rescue: 1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

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

1800 641 792 (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

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

1800 017 116 (Fisheries Queensland)

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK

CONTACTS

Know any anchoring or mooring Know where seasonal closure

Ph: (07) 4750 0700

CAMPING OR WALKING

visiting a national park o

Commonwealth island

are in place to protect species (

Observe best island

practice guidelines

conservation concern

Bring gas or fuel stove for cooking

Bring a sturdy bag or contain

to take rubbish home

Stay on marked tracks

Carry sufficient water

Email: info@gbrmpa.gov.au Web: www.gbrmpa.gov.au

GREAT BARRIER REEF COAST MARINE PARK AND ISLAND NATIONAL PARKS

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

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

OTHER CONTACTS

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.

QPWS before visiting the islands.

www.qld.gov.au/camping or by

phoning 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Camp only in designated campsites and

• Leave your pets at home. Domestic

and tidal lands

animals are not permitted on national

park islands and all adjoining beaches

Remove aliens such as seeds, insects

or rodents from your camping gear,

clothes and shoes before visiting an

Where there are no toilets, walk at

least 100 meters from campsites or

watercourses and bury all faecal waste

Always use toilets where provided.

at least 15 centimetres deep

and cultural attractions

Respect the islands. Do not graffiti

facilities, headlands or other natural

• Check if generators or compressors are

islands they are not permitted.

WHEN WATCHING WILDLIFE

seabirds and turtles

permitted at the site you intend to visit

and the conditions that apply. On most

noises or moving suddenly near nesting

You can book online at

ANCHORING AND MOORING

Dropping an anchor on coral takes Obtain your camping permits from seconds to damage or destroy and many years for it to rebuild.

- Use public moorings where available and observe no-anchoring areas - they are there to protect coral Where possible, anchor in sand or mud
- always display your campsite tag Use non ash-producing fuel stoves for away from corals and other fragile cooking. Open fires are not permitted marine environments. Suitable areas often show up as flat and smooth on on national park islands. your sounder WHEN VISITING NATIONAL
- Use your sand anchor and reef pick appropriately to minimise damage

Keep watch to make sure the anchor is

- Use only as much chain as you need to Fires are prohibited in the island hold the vessel without compromising national parks adjoining intertidal areas
- 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

 Slow down around shallow coral reefs, seagrass beds and beaches If you need to dispose of sewage at sea,
Avoid using strong lights, making loud do so well away from reefs and islands.

For information on vessel sewage

equipment readily available.

check your gear is secure

Rubbish such as discarded fishing line

or other gear, plastic bags and bottles

and polystyrene foam are having an

with you — there are no bins on

When at home, recycle what you can

Try to match your activities to the

environment around you and be

Learn about and respect Traditional

and ensure all other rubbish ends up in

making loud noises.

marine wildlife.

any you find

the bin.

national park islands

RESPECT OTHERS

noise you are making

sea country.

board knows where it is stowed

maintained. Carry all necessary safety

equipment and make sure everyone on

regulations visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au Allow native animals to find their own and www.msq.qld.gov.au 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

DIVING OR SNORKELLING Avoid standing on, leaning on, holding
Estuarine crocodiles live mainly in tidal reaches of rivers, as well as in fresh particular watch your fins water sections of lagoons, swamps and Before approaching a reef, practise waterways up to hundreds of kilometres

buoyancy control over sand patches and from the sea. They can occur along some 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 Obey crocodile warning signs. They are there for your safety and protection When fishing, always stand a few

and never stand on logs or branches overhanging the water Never clean fish or discard fish scraps

metres back from the water's edge

near the water's edge or at boat ramps increasingly devastating impact on our Camp at least 2 metres above the high water mark and at least 50 metres from Stow your rubbish onboard and collect the water's edge

• Be more aware of crocodiles at night • Take all rubbish back to the mainland and during the breeding season, September to April.

SAFETY WARNINGS Protect yourself from biting insects and wear insect repellent.

Marine stingers (jellyfish) may be present

all year, and are prevalent from October to May. Wear protective clothing. Heed stinger safety advice and visit particularly conscious of the amount of www.marinestingers.com.au.

Estuarine crocodiles live in areas covered 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.



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









