

THE GREAT BARRIER REEF, ITS FUTURE Queensland Government's Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine

AND YOU

Adjacent to Queensland's east coast, the Great Barrier Reef is one of the world's most important natural assets. It is the largest coral reef ecosystem anywhere on Earth. While coral reefs make up only seven per cent of the total area, the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area includes a stunning array of habitats such as coral cays, continental islands, mangrove forests, estuaries, seagrass beds, sponge gardens and deep oceanic waters. This 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.

The Australian and Queensland Governments are committed to the long-term health of the Reef. It is well understood that the Reef's future depends on the actions we take now. Pressures such as the impacts of climate change, declining water quality and coastal development are dominant threats to the Reef's future. In the same way you insure your house or boat against future damage, the Reef's resilience or insurance policy is based on minimising the impacts of these pressures. A resilient ecosystem is one that can withstand shocks and pressures and is able to rebuild itself.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Almost the entire Great Barrier Reef ecosystem is included within two Marine Parks. The Australian Government's Great Barrier Reef Marine Park extends over 2300km and covers 344 400km². This Marine Park is complemented by the

Park in adjacent Queensland waters. Both provide the balance between protecting the Reef's ecosystem while supporting a wide range of ecologically sustainable uses.

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

avoid fines. Commercial fishers or tourist operators should consult the Zoning Plans for more detail. If you rely on the Reef

WILL YOU NEED A PERMIT?

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 (GBRMPA) and the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service the GBRMPA or NPRSR.

Most recreational visitors to the Marine Parks will not require

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 means substantial economic benefits to local communities and the wider economy.

The Marine Parks are managed as multiple-use areas. The Zoning Plans provide for a range of ecologically sustainable recreational,

In the Marine Parks, all zones contribute to the conservation of the Reef. The level of protection increases from the General Use Zone up to the most restrictive, Preservation Zones. Each zone has different rules for what activities are allowed, what activities are prohibited and what activities require a permit. Zones may also place restrictions on how some activities are conducted. Rules for commercial fishing can differ to those for recreational fishing. Commercial fishers should consult the Zoning Plans for more

GENERAL USE (LIGHT BLUE) ZONE

Most reasonable activities can occur in Light Blue Zones

IABITAT PROTECTION (DARK BLUE) ZONE

Dark Blue Zones protect and manage 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 (see fishing definitions)

Orange Zones allow for scientific research, in areas undisturbed by extractive activities. One type of Orange required to conduct research in this type of Orange Zone. 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

Plan 2004 define what activities can occur in which locations.

Due to the importance of the Reef's future, penalties apply for not complying with the Zoning Plans. This zoning map provides a guide for recreational users, to help understand zoning and for a living, you are expected to know the rules as they apply to

installing structures and works such as moorings, using specific (QPWS), part of the Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing (NPRSR). For more information, contact either

commercial and research opportunities and for the continuation of traditional activities.

while still allowing for the conservation of these areas.

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

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (ORANGE) ZONE

Zone is shown on the maps as green with an orange outline. While public access is allowed, a permit or accreditation is The second type of Orange Zone, shown as solid orange on not allowed. There are presently two of these Orange Zones, Research Station in the Capricorn Bunker Group (Map 18).

MARINE NATIONAL PARK (GREEN) ZONE

Green Zones are like National Parks on the water. They 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 and 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, if it cannot be undertaken elsewhere, and only if the research is relevant to, and a priority for management

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 low water mark on these Commonwealth Islands.

ESTUARINE CONSERVATION ZONE (BROWN ON MAP)

The Estuarine Conservation Zones provide 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.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

Special Management Areas manage access or use of a specific area, and are an additional layer 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 1983. You are strongly encouraged to get to know any Special Management Area requirements that apply. Following are Special Management Areas relevant to this map.

Public Appreciation Area: These areas are designated over some Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones. Spearfishing is prohibited in Public Appreciation Areas. Harvest fisheries such as commercial aquarium fish collecting, coral harvesting, beachworm harvesting and aquaculture operations are also prohibited.

CAIRNS AREA PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

The Cairns Area Plan of Management covers some areas of this map. The Cairns Planning Area is shown 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.

You are encouraged to use the designated Reef Anchorages which are placed in areas where anchor damage to coral will be minimal. Vessels between 35 and 70 metres must anchor in appropriate Reef Anchorages or a cruise ship anchorage. As a booking may be required please contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au for more information, including a recreational users guide to the Cairns Area Plan of Management.

MARINE PARK BOUNDARIES



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

The Marine Parks generally adopt complementary zoning. This means that activities that can be carried out within the two Marine Parks are usually the same, however, there are some Queensland Government specific provisions that may apply in the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park.

Visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au for Great Barrier Reef Marine Park zoning rules and www.nprsr.qld.gov.au for Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park zoning rules.

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 modern navigational aids such as Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and plotters. Ensure your GPS is set to either GDA94 or WGS84 as these are functionally equivalent.

NAVIGATING ZONE BOUNDARIES

A number of products are available to help you determine zone boundaries. This map marks key coordinates for Green and Pink Zones. From the GBRMPA's website, www.gbrmpa.gov.au you can download all zone boundary coordinates in a number of formats as well as generate maps with coordinates for any zone using the interactive mapping tool called Deep Blue. Some electronic navigation product manufacturers have up-to-date zoning products for use in handheld and chart plotter GPS units. See your provider for more details.

Without a GPS you can still determine your position relative to most 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.

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 zone boundaries for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. 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 if coastal features near them, such as sand spits or river mouths change or move over time.

✓ Generally not more than five of any one species (except)

or oysters for immediate use or consumption

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

prohibited throughout the Marine Parks

and Estuarine Conservation Zones

Public Appreciation Areas

are declared Public Appreciation Areas

X All collecting prohibited in all other zones

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)

X Prohibited in Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones that

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

Estuarine Conservation Zones, except when collecting bait

RECREATIONAL FISHING GUIDE

Note: Special Management Area requirements also apply to fishing. This guide must be read in conjunction with Special Management Area information provided on these maps.

hand-held implement)

RECREATIONAL FISHING, CRABBING, BAIT NETTING AND COLLECTING

Line fishing and trolling Maximum three lines and six hooks. *Trolling must occur behind a vessel (The taking of shells, fish, crustaceans or other invertebrates by hand or

✓ 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 below) ✓ In Conservation Park (Yellow) Zones - trolling* with

maximum three lines and six hooks ✓ In Buffer (Olive Green) Zone trolling* for pelagic species is the **only form of fishing allowed**. Seasonal closures also apply in some of these zones

X Prohibited in all other zones

Bait netting

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

X Prohibited in all other zones

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

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

Prohibited in all other zones Conservation Park (Yellow) and Estuarine Conservation

A single hook, single-shanked double A squid jig

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) also applies. Contact Fisheries Queensland for more detail, ph 13 25 23 or visit www.fisheries.qld.gov.au, or contact local Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol offices.

FISHING DEFINITIONS

one of the other hooks in the set)

A maximum of three lines and six hooks 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 can be:



sized between Number 1 and



An artificial fly

Gear that is normally used for fishing must be stowed and secured when in a zone where that type of fishing is not permitted. For example when in a Marine National Park (Green) Zone all fishing apparatus must be inboard the boat and otherwise completely out of the water. If a commercial trawl vessel is navigating through a zone where trawling is prohibited, any equipment used for fishing must be stowed and secured in accordance with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983.

Rules for commercial fishing can differ to those for recreational fishing. Commercial fishers should consult the Zoning Plans or contact GBRMPA or QPWS for more information.

FOR YOUR SAFETY

Stowed and secured

Estuarine crocodiles are known to live in coastal tidal areas covered by this marine park zoning map. They can occur along beaches and around islands and cays. Pay particular attention when fishing and camping. Remember - be croc wise in croc country.



ANCHORING AND MOORING



When anchoring or mooring follow the Responsible Reef Practices to protect fragile habitats (see Responsible Reef and Island Practices section). In some high-use areas public moorings are available. These blue beehive-shaped buoys are used on a first-come first-served basis and time limits apply. Designed to suit different sized vessels, the colour-coded band and information on the buoy and the pick-up line helps you determine if it will be suitable for your vessel. Take care not to run over the pick-up line when motoring towards moorings. Anchoring within 50m of a mooring and 200m of a pontoon is prohibited at most locations in the Cairns Planning Area.



No Anchoring Areas are in place in some high use locations to further protect fragile coral. Generally they are marked with Reef Protection Markers which are white pyramid-shaped buoys with blue Marine Park labels. Do not tie up to, or use Reef Protection Markers as a mooring. Before you head out on the water make sure you know the location of these areas. 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. In the Daintree-Port Douglas-Cairns area, No Anchoring Areas are located at Low Island, Low Isles and Welcome Bay Fitzroy Island.

JBLIC MOORINGS IN THE DAINTREE-PORT DOUGLAS-CAIRNS AREA				
CATION	MOORING CLASS	NO. MOORINGS	MAXIMUM VESSEL LENGTH	WIND SPEED
apper Island	A (Yellow band)	1	10m - monohull, 9m - multihull	24 knots
w Island, Low Isles	B (Green band)	1	20m - monohull, 18m - multihull	34 knots
	C (Blue band)	2	25m - monohull, 22m - multihull	34 knots
orman Reef	C (Blue band)	1	25m - monohull, 22m - multihull	34 knots
ichaelmas Cay	A (Yellow band)	1	10m - monohull, 9m - multihull	24 knots
	C (Blue band)	2	25m - monohull, 22m - multihull	34 knots
asoff Cay	A (Yellow band)	1	10m - monohull, 9m - multihull	24 knots
	C (Blue band)	1	25m - monohull, 22m - multihull	34 knot
oolu Cay	C (Blue band)	1	25m - monohull, 22m - multihull	34 knots
een Island	C (Blue band)	1	25m - monohull, 22m - multihull	34 knots
nn Reef	C (Blue band)	1	25m - monohull, 22m - multihull	34 knots
lln Reef	C (Blue band)	1	25m - monohull, 22m - multihull	34 knots
zroy Island	A (Yellow band)	8	10m - monohull, 9m - multihull	24 knots
gh Island	A (Yellow band)	1	10m - monohull, 9m - multihull	24 knots
gri isiana	A (Tellow Balla)	Location	s and number of public moorings can change, please chec	_

RESPONSIBLE REEF AND ISLAND PRACTICES – AROUND 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 13 QGOV (13 74 68).

TURTLE AND DUGONG

reefs and seagrass beds.

when anchored offshore.

separating a dugong and her calf.

use of light around nesting and hatching areas, including

Islands and cays within the Great Barrier Reef support breeding

important feeding and resting area for migrating international

seabirds and shorebirds. Even slight disturbances to breeding

Land and launch your boat away from seabirds or shorebirds.

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

Adhere to seasonal closures and vessel speed restrictions in

The following information and the table below outlines where

permitted within the roped-off area, 9.30am to 3.00pm daily).

Motorised water sports: are not permitted around Green

Speed limit of six knots: around Michaelmas Cay and Low Isles.

No operation of loud horns or sirens: at Michaelmas Cay.

Domestic animals are not permitted: on Commonwealth

islands or island national parks and adjacent beaches and tidal

flats. Also, where signs are displayed, domestic animals are not

VESSEL AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS

the Speed limit of 6 knots; no operation of loud horns or

sirens allowed; no motorised water sports

No motorised water sports

Speed limit of 6 knots; no motorised water sports

permitted on beaches and tidal flats adjacent to mainland national

VESSEL AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS

Island, Michaelmas Cay and Low Isles.

(Low Isles)

Low Isles: Access not permitted to Low Island between sunset

Michaelmas Cay: Access is restricted all year (public access is only

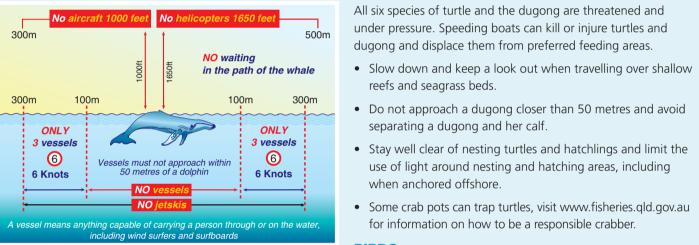
touch them, their chicks or eggs or scare them off their nests.

for information on how to be a responsible crabber.

are under pressure. The World Heritage Area is also an

birds can stop them from successfully raising chicks.

place on and around some islands and beaches.



Watching whales 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, dozens of island-based bird species. Many of these populations

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

intentionally drive through pods. 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 300m to a whale calf.

WORLD HERITAGE AREA

RESTRICTED ACCESS ISLANDS AND COASTS OF THE

The Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area includes over 900 islands, ranging from high continental islands to sandy or coral cays, some of which periodically change shape and size. About one third of these islands are national parks. QPWS manages all national park islands from highly visited inshore islands to remote coral cays of the outer reef. Most national park islands have further information online at www.nprsr.gld.gov.au.

IN THE CAIRNS AREA

The national park islands—Snapper Island (Hope Islands National Park), Michaelmas and Upolu Cays, Green Island, Fitzroy Island and High and Normanby Islands (Frankland Group National Park)—and two Commonwealth islands (Russell and Low islands), provide a range of recreational opportunities. Camp on Snapper, High and Russell islands but note that facilities differ at each location and a camping permit is required. Visit www.nprsr.qld.gov.au. for more information.

Many islands and coastal areas are important seabird or shorebird Make sure you are familiar with the Responsible Reef and Island nesting and roosting sites, or turtle rookeries. Access to some of these Practices across the World Heritage Area. areas may have seasonal or permanent restrictions (see table below).

LOCATION	NO ACCESS TO ISLAND
Low Island	Between sunset and sunrise
Michaelmas Cay	All year (public access is only permitted within roped off area from 9.30am-3pm daily)
Green Island	

GOING FISHING OR CAMPING ALONG THE COAST OR ON AN ISLAND?

Zoning and Plan of Management rules apply: • There are collecting restrictions. Generally not more than five • A marine park zone continues to the high water mark. For example, fishing, bait netting and collecting are not permitted

- from beaches in Marine National Park (Green) Zones. • In Marine National Park (Green) Zones such as those around Green Island, Michaelmas Cay and Low Isles, fishing and spearfishing is not permitted.
- Spearfishing is not permitted in the Public Appreciation Area surrounding Fitzroy Island.

of any one species (except coral) can be taken in General Use (Light Blue), Habitat Protection (Dark Blue) Conservation Park (Yellow) and Estuarine Conservation Zones, except when collecting bait or oysters for immediate consumption. Coral collecting without a permit is strictly prohibited.

 Anchor outside the No Anchoring Areas located at Fitzroy Island and Low Island (Low Isles). Pay particular attention to the zoning at river and creek mouths

as marine park zoning extends into some river and creeks.

for clarification of any matter. Reef Marine Park Authority or Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service should be contacted Zoning Plan 2004 (Qld) for the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park. The Great Barrier Barrier Reef Marine Park and Schedule 1 of the Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Schedule 1 of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003 (Cth) for the Great has no legal effect. It is not a substitute for the zone boundary descriptions provided in Important note for map users: This map is intended as a guide to zoning only and QUEENSLAND GREAT BARRIER REEF COAST MARINE PARKS A GUIDE TO THE GREAT BARRIER REEF AND **9AM DNINOS CAIRNS**

SAFEGUARDING THE REEF'S FUTUR

Today, 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 on to an island, run through the following checklists and see inside for information that



REPORTING MARINE PARK AND NATIONAL PARK OFFENCES

Breaches of legislation regulating the Marine Parks compromise the Reef's ability to build and maintain its resilience. To report illegal activity contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority on 1800 990 177 (after hours (07) 4726 0588) or Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (including illegal activity on national parks) on 13 QGOV (13 74 68).

and near coral reefs

IMPORTANT CONTACTS

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Ph: 1800 990 177 Reporting oil spills: (07) 3830 4919 (quote "oil spill") Email: info@gbrmpa.gov.au Web: www.gbrmpa.gov.au

GREAT BARRIER REEF COAST MARINE PARK AND ISLAND NATIONAL PARKS

Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing Queensland **Ph:** 13 QGOV (13 74 68) **Web:** www.nprsr.qld.gov.au

Reporting marine animal strandings: 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Fisheries Queensland

OTHER CONTACTS

Carry sufficient water

Fishwatch hotline **Ph:** 1800 017 116 (Report Fisheries offences) Web: www.fisheries.qld.gov.au

Ph: 13 25 23

Australian Maritime Safety Authority Ph: 1800 641 792 (24hr) (Report oil spills, vessel collisions or groundings) **Web:** www.amsa.gov.au

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service before visiting the islands. You can • Where possible, anchor in sand or mud book online at

Obtain your camping permits from the

Learn about and respect Traditional

sea country

WHEN CAMPING

Owner culture and their connections to

often show up as flat and smooth on your sounder. • Use your sand anchor and reef pick • Use non ash-producing fuel stoves for appropriately to minimise damage.

RESPONSIBLE REEF AND ISLAND PRACTICES ACROSS

Observing zoning rules is one way you can help to look after the Reef. By following

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

Responsible Reef and Island practices you will also help to maintain the World Heritage

THE WORLD HERITAGE AREA

www.gbrmpa.gov.au or www.nprsr.qld.gov.au

ANCHORING AND MOORING

seconds to damage or destroy and many

Use public moorings where available

away from corals and other fragile

marine environments. Suitable areas

Use only as much chain as you need to

hold the vessel without compromising

and observe No Anchoring Areas - they

Dropping an anchor on coral takes

are there to protect coral

years for it to rebuild.

 Keep watch to make sure the anchor isn't 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 local caught bait products

 • Always use toilets where provided. Where as imported bait can increase the risk of introducing pest species from campsites or watercourses and bury

- Always ensure your boat is well maintained. Carry all necessary safety equipment and make sure everyone on • Check if generators or compressors are board knows where it is stowed.
- Slow down around shallow coral reefs, seagrass beds and beaches.
- If you need to dispose of sewage at sea, do so well away from reefs and islands. For information on vessel sewage regulations visit www.gbrmpa.gov.au and www.msq.qld.gov.au.

IVING AND SNORKELLING

Before approaching a reef, practise

particular watch your fins.

check your gear is secure.

foam are having an increasingly

any you find.

park islands.

RESPECT OTHERS

noise you are making.

the bin.

making loud noises.

 Refuel on shore wherever possible. Use Allow native animals to find their own the correct gear and have spill response food—do not leave food or scraps equipment readily available.

Avoid standing on, leaning on, holding

from the sea. They can occur along some • Be mindful of all marine life. Do not touch, prod or chase them and avoid

> there for your safety and protection. When fishing, always stand a few

overhanging the water.

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

croc country visit www.nprsr.qld.gov.au.

and ensure all other rubbish ends up in

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

• Before visiting islands, check their facilities, opportunities and special requirements

• Protect yourself from biting insects and wear insect repellent.

www.nprsr.qld.gov.au.

See anything unusual, or something that makes you go wow? Join the Sightings Network and let the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority know about it. Your observations are important and are information that can be used by management and science. Contact the Sightings Network on sightings@gbrmpa.gov.au for more information.

www.qld.gov.au/camping or by phoning 13 QGOV (13 74 68). Camp only in designated campsites and always display your campsite tag.

cooking—open fires are not permitted

WHEN VISITING NATIONAL **PARK ISLANDS**

• Leave your pets at home. Domestic animals are not permitted on national park islands and all adjoining beaches and tidal lands. • Remove aliens such as seeds, insects

on national park islands.

or rodents from your camping gear, clothes and shoes before visiting an there are no toilets, walk at least 100m

all faecal waste at least 15cm deep.

permitted at the site you intend to visit

and the conditions that apply. On most

• Respect the islands. Do not graffiti facilities, headlands or other natural and cultural attractions.

EN WATCHING WILDLIFE

islands they are not permitted.

 Avoid using strong lights, making loud noises or moving suddenly near nesting seabirds and turtles.

around your campsite. Feeding wildlife is prohibited.

Estuarine crocodiles live mainly in tidal reaches of rivers, as well as in fresh buoyancy control over sand patches and water sections of lagoons, swamps and waterways up to hundreds of kilometres

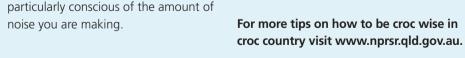
> beaches and around islands and cays. Obey crocodile warning signs. They are

metres back from the water's edge Rubbish such as discarded fishing gear, and never stand on logs or branches plastic bags and bottles and polystyrene

Never clean fish or discard fish scraps

 Take all rubbish back to the mainland the water's edge. with you - there are no bins on nationa Be more aware of crocodiles at night and during the breeding season, When at home, recycle what you can





WHEN PLANNING YOUR TRIE

Try to match your activities to the

environment around you and be

such as seasonal closures. • Bring your own fresh water as most islands have no permanent freshwater.

May. Wear protective clothing. Heed safety advice at www.marinestingers.com.au.

Most national park islands have further information online at

THE SIGHTINGS NETWORK

CKM2043