

# FAR WEST COAST MARINE PARK

## MANAGEMENT PLAN 2012



**Government  
of South Australia**

Department of Environment,  
Water and Natural Resources



## Marine park management is important...

The Far West Coast Marine Park spans waters from the Western Australian border to the Tchaligaby Sandhills and overlays the State component of the Great Australian Bight Marine Park. It is one of 19 marine parks contributing to the South Australian Representative System of Marine Protected Areas.

This management plan has been made in accordance with section 14 of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. It sets out a zoning scheme and management strategies for the Far West Coast Marine Park. The plan provides for the protection of marine and coastal biodiversity and life-sustaining ecological processes, the protection of natural, European and Aboriginal cultural heritage, as well as providing for ongoing ecologically sustainable development and use.

Community stewardship of marine parks is one of the keys to their success and this plan contains strategies to assist with community education, involvement and enjoyment of the park.

Many pieces of information and advice have informed the development of this management plan. I wish to thank members of the Great Australian Bight Marine Park Consultative Committee, whose task was to facilitate early community advice to the Government to assist in the development of the zoning contained in this management plan. Members of the local community, peak stakeholders, the Marine Parks Council of South Australia, the Scientific Working Group and staff from South Australian Government agencies have also provided important advice.

I commend this plan to you. Further information about this plan and the background to its development are available on the Marine Parks website at [www.marineparks.sa.gov.au](http://www.marineparks.sa.gov.au) or freecall 1800 006 120.

Hon Paul Caica MP

**Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation**



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Commitment to NRSMPA

The South Australian Government has developed the South Australian Representative System of Marine Protected Areas (SARSMPA) as part of the National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas (NRSMPA). Overarching policy documents for the SARSMPA include *South Australia's Strategic Plan 2011*, the *Living Coast Strategy for South Australia* (DEH 2004<sup>b</sup>) and the *Blueprint for the South Australian Representative System of Marine Protected Areas* (DEH 2004<sup>a</sup>). In conjunction with the community, the Government has designed a network of 19 marine parks encompassing the major ecosystems and habitat types found within South Australian waters as a significant contribution to the NRSMPA.

### 1.2. Planning context

#### 1.2.1. Management planning process

Late in 2009, 13 marine park local advisory groups (MPLAGs) were established across South Australia to provide an opportunity for communities to have early (pre-draft) input into the management planning process. The Great Australian Bight Marine Park Consultative Committee, with two additional members, also formed the equivalent of a MPLAG for the Far West Coast Marine Park, bringing the total number of local advisory groups to 14.

The establishment of MPLAGs reflects the Government's commitment to involve regional communities in the planning of marine parks in their local waters. MPLAGs were non-statutory, community-based advisory bodies set up to provide local advice to Government for the development of draft management plans. To help facilitate communications between the Government and regional communities, MPLAG meetings were open to the public. The MPLAG process provided invaluable advice relating to local uses of the marine environment and possible zoning arrangements for consideration in developing draft management plans.

In addition, peak stakeholder groups contributed advice both to MPLAG discussions and directly to Government. At a peak stakeholder forum on 11 and 12 April 2012, leaders from the conservation, recreational and commercial fishing sectors identified a series of priority areas for conservation and reached an agreement on the zoning approach for South Australia's network of marine parks.

Based on the collective advice from MPLAGs, other community members, peak stakeholders and discussions across relevant agencies, the Government developed draft management plans with zoning for each of the 19 marine parks for public review.

An eight week consultation process was conducted between 26 August and 22 October 2012. During this period written submissions were received from individuals and organisations in response to the draft zoning and management

arrangements. These submissions have been considered in finalising this management plan.

The Far West Coast Marine Park overlays the State component of the Great Australian Bight Marine Park to enable it to meet the requirements of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. The Great Australian Bight Marine Park was progressively gazetted in State and Commonwealth Waters between 1995 and 1998 primarily to protect habitat for southern right whales and Australian sea lions, and representative habitats of the seafloor. Its management has been guided by State and Commonwealth management plans and this management plan takes the existing plans into consideration.

### **1.2.2. Management plans and supporting documents**

This marine park management plan provides the statutory basis for the management of the Far West Coast Marine Park. It is a strategic document that defines the boundaries of the various zones and sets out strategies to address management challenges over the next 10 years or more.

An implementation plan will guide day-to-day management of the Far West Coast Marine Park in accordance with this management plan.

The South Australian Marine Parks Network Explanatory Document (DEWNR 2012) also provides:

- relevant context regarding the marine parks network; and
- an explanation of the challenges, priorities and strategies set out in South Australia's marine park management plans.

A Values Statement (DENR 2010) summarises the key environmental, economic and social values of the region.

### **1.3. Legislative context**

The *Marine Parks Act 2007* provides the legislative basis for marine parks. The Act establishes the management objectives for the network of marine parks and requires the development of management plans for each park.

The Act states that management plans:

- must be consistent with the objects of the Act, set out strategies for achieving those objects and establish the various types of zones for each marine park; and
- may define special purpose areas, direct the day-to-day management of issues associated with marine parks and provide guidelines for the granting of permits for various activities within marine parks.

All management activities within marine parks must be consistent with and seek to further the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*, which are:

- (a) *to protect and conserve marine biological diversity and marine habitats by declaring and providing for the management of a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of marine parks; and*

- (b) to assist in—
- (i) the maintenance of ecological processes in the marine environment; and
  - (ii) the adaptation to the impacts of climate change in the marine environment; and
  - (iii) protecting and conserving features of natural or cultural heritage significance; and
  - (iv) allowing ecologically sustainable development and use of marine environments; and
  - (v) providing opportunities for public appreciation, education, understanding and enjoyment of marine environments.

## 1.4. Management context

### 1.4.1. Management tools

#### *Multiple-use zoning*

Marine parks in South Australia have been zoned for multiple uses, providing for varying levels of conservation, recreational and commercial use. Zoning provides the basis for the management of marine parks, in accordance with the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*.

*General Managed Use Zones (GMUZ)* enable areas to be managed to provide protection for habitats and biodiversity, while allowing ecologically sustainable development and use.

*Habitat Protection Zones (HPZ)* enable areas to be managed to provide protection for habitats and biodiversity, while allowing for activities and uses that do not harm habitats or the functioning of ecosystems.

*Sanctuary Zones (SZ)* enable areas to be managed to provide protection and conservation for habitats and biodiversity, especially by prohibiting the removal or harm of plants, animals or marine products.

*Restricted Access Zones (RAZ)* enable areas to be managed by limiting access to them.

(For further information see the zoning tables specifying restrictions in zones, available in the South Australian Marine Parks Network Explanatory Document or at [www.marineparks.sa.gov.au](http://www.marineparks.sa.gov.au))

*Special Purpose Areas (SPA)* are areas within marine parks overlaying a zone, or part of a zone, which allow specified activities in that area that would otherwise not be allowed.

Section 6 of this document identifies the type of zones and special purpose areas in this marine park.

#### **1.4.2. Other management considerations**

Government policy commitments have informed the design of the zoning for the Far West Coast Marine Park. These commitments were made to ensure that, wherever possible, marine park design for conservation minimised impacts on existing uses and activities in the marine environment.

A complete list of the commitments is available in the South Australian Marine Parks Network Explanatory Document or at [www.marineparks.sa.gov.au](http://www.marineparks.sa.gov.au)

#### **1.4.3. Other policies, plans and strategies**

The following matters have been taken into account in preparing this management plan, in accordance with section 13(2) of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*:

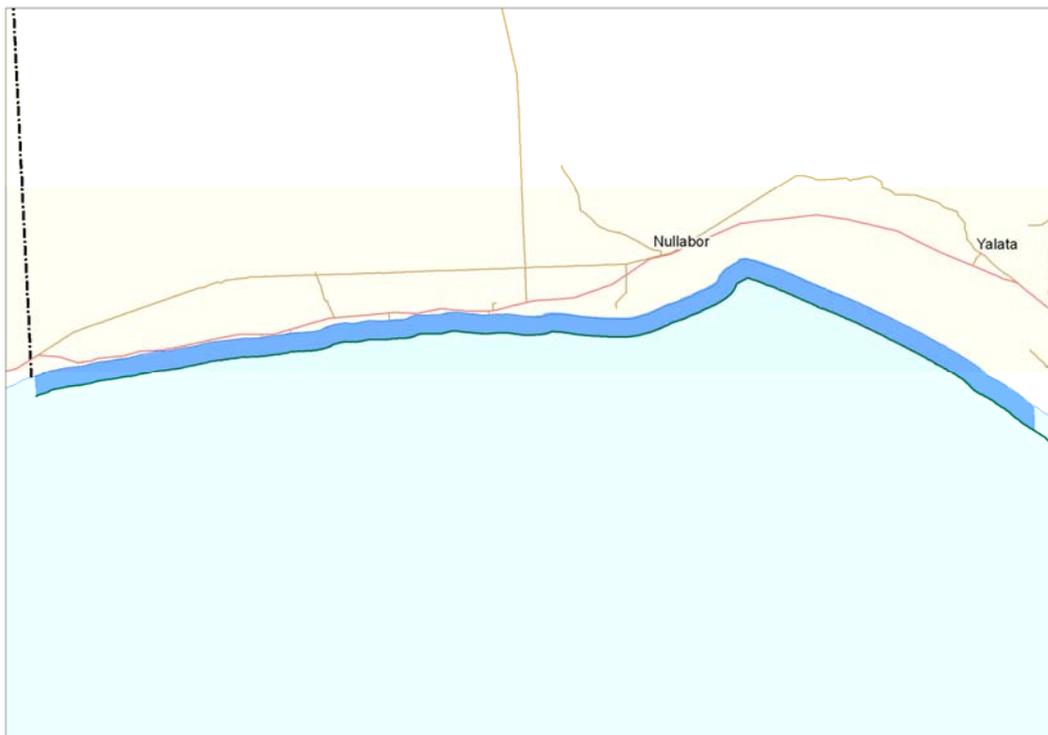
- the State's Strategic Plan;
- the Planning Strategy and relevant Development Plans under the *Development Act 1993*;
- the State NRM plan and any relevant regional NRM plans under the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*;
- relevant environment protection policies under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*;
- relevant indigenous land use agreements; and
- provisions of any statutory instruments under related operational Acts.

Management actions within the Far West Coast Marine Park will be conducted in accordance with this management plan, as required by section 12 of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*, and all relevant laws of the State.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF FAR WEST COAST MARINE PARK

### 2.1. Location description

Situated between the Western Australian border and the Tchalngaby Sandhills, the Far West Coast Marine Park covers 1,690 km<sup>2</sup> and is located within the Eucla Bioregion. The marine park encompasses the existing Great Australian Bight Marine Park (Edyvane 1998; Government of SA 1998) and partially overlays the Nullarbor National Park and Wahgunyah Conservation Park up to median high water (DENR 2010).



Location of Far West Coast Marine Park

### 2.2. Environmental, economic and social values

The following sections briefly summarise the key environmental, economic and social values of the region. A more comprehensive description of the values of this marine park can be found in *Environmental, Economic and Social Values of the Far West Coast Marine Park*, available at [www.marineparks.sa.gov.au](http://www.marineparks.sa.gov.au)

An atlas of maps containing environmental, economic and social/cultural information for this marine park has been produced as Part 2 of the Values Statement. The maps provide details specific to this park in a user-friendly visual format and may be viewed and downloaded from the marine parks website.

#### 2.2.1. Environmental values

The Far West Coast Marine Park is located within the Eucla Bioregion. The region is influenced by some of the highest wind and wave energies in South Australia which have played a role in shaping the spectacular coastline. The park

comprises various habitats including limestone cliffs interspersed by rocky headlands, narrow intertidal rock platforms, as well as reefs and beaches backed by sand dune systems. These habitats support a wide range of flora and fauna, including many species of conservation importance. The most iconic is the southern right whale, which migrates to the area for breeding and calving. The Bunda Cliffs form important nesting sites for seabirds and key breeding and haul-out sites for Australian sea lions. The diversity of algae, fish and invertebrate species is influenced by the east flowing Leeuwin Current, which transports species more commonly affiliated with sub-tropical Western Australian waters.

### **2.2.2. Economic values**

Commercial fisheries operating in the Far West Coast Marine Park include the Western Zone Abalone Fishery, the Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery, the Marine Scalefish Fishery and Shark Fishery.

Tourism is an important economic contributor to the region. Thousands of visitors are attracted each year to view the whales, both from the cliff top viewing facilities and by scenic flight. Recreational fishing and four wheel driving is also popular on the surf beaches.

### **2.2.3. Social values**

The Mirning, Wirangu and Yalata Anangu Aboriginal people have traditional associations with areas of the marine park, with the Yalata Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) lying at the edge of the marine park. The Far West Coast Native Title Claim includes waters of the marine park.

The Great Australian Bight Marine Park (State and Commonwealth waters) is an indicative place on the Register of the National Estate. The Bunda Cliffs are among the highest ranked areas of coastal scenic quality in the State (Lothian 2005).

### **3. MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES IN THE FAR WEST COAST MARINE PARK**

The management of our marine parks faces some important challenges, both natural and human induced. Key management challenges and threats to marine biodiversity are discussed broadly in South Australia's Marine Parks Network Explanatory Document.

The management challenges set out below were identified following consideration of the key environmental, economic and social values of the region as set out in the Values Statement for the Far West Coast Marine Park (DENR 2010). The strategies identified in section 4 guide marine park managers, stakeholders and the community in addressing the challenges.

Ultimately, marine park management state-wide will seek to address the broader conservation challenge: to maintain natural systems, processes and the biodiversity they support.

#### **3.1. What are the particular management challenges?**

- Ensuring effective conservation of protected species and ecological communities.
- Providing community education and opportunities for community involvement in marine park management.
- Ensuring effective compliance with this plan.
- Meeting Aboriginal community aspirations.
- Making the most of the visitor appeal of the region and managing visitation.

## 4. MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Management objectives for South Australia's marine parks are set out in the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007* (refer section 1.3 of this document). The Act requires management plans to set out strategies for achieving those objects in relation to the marine park.

Management plans for South Australia's marine parks have been developed around four management priorities with associated strategies, to directly support the achievement of the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. The strategies will guide marine park managers and inform the development of an implementation plan for each marine park, which will include more specific actions for day-to-day management.

### 4.1. Protection

Marine park zones are the principal tool under the *Marine Parks Act 2007* for managing both current and future activities that take place in marine parks. Management activities will be integrated to achieve multiple-use outcomes, in accordance with the objects and the four types of zones established by the Act.

#### Strategies

1. Manage activities and uses in the marine park in accordance with zoning and special purpose area provisions.
2. Actively influence activities and uses within and adjacent to the marine park to help mitigate threats to marine biodiversity and marine habitats.
3. Consider additional protections and/or temporary restrictions where necessary in circumstances of urgency —
  - (a) to protect a listed species<sup>1</sup> of plant or animal, or threatened ecological community; or
  - (b) to protect a feature of natural or cultural heritage significance; or
  - (c) to protect public safety.
4. Introduce a permitting system to provide for the following activities (where not otherwise authorised):
  - scientific research in a sanctuary or restricted access zone;
  - tourism operations in a sanctuary zone;
  - competitions and organised events in a sanctuary zone;
  - commercial film-making (including sound recording and photography) in a sanctuary zone; and
  - installation of vessel moorings in a sanctuary zone.

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<sup>1</sup> "listed species" and "threatened ecological community" refers to species or ecological communities of conservation concern listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth), the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* or the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*.

## 4.2. Stewardship through community involvement

Providing opportunities for public appreciation, involvement, education, understanding and enjoyment of marine environments is central to the success of South Australia's marine parks network and is integral to the implementation of marine park management plans.

### Strategies

5. Provide for public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the marine park.
6. Create and promote opportunities for sustainable nature-based tourism in the marine park.
7. Provide education to support the implementation of the marine park.
8. Seek to involve local communities and stakeholders in the day-to-day management and monitoring of the marine park.
9. Work cooperatively with Aboriginal communities to conserve country, plants, animals and culture.

## 4.3. Performance assessment, knowledge and review

A monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) program will be implemented to assess the effectiveness of this plan in achieving the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. Under the Act, the Minister is required to review marine park management plans within a 10 year period. The MER Program will provide critical environmental, economic and social information to inform management plan review.

The marine environment is complex and challenging to study. It also supports a range of uses that fill diverse community needs. Good marine park management decisions are informed by an in-depth understanding of the environment and the impacts of the activities that take place within it.

### Strategies

10. Develop and implement a monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) program that measures the effectiveness of this marine park management plan and its contribution to South Australia's marine parks network (2011 baseline), and that:
  - is designed to measure the effectiveness of the management plan in delivering the predicted outcomes to inform adaptive management;
  - includes linkages to relevant state, national and international monitoring, evaluation and reporting frameworks;
  - sets out targets and indicators linked to strategies and outcomes for monitoring, which include ecological, socio-economic, environmental and management elements;
  - monitors the delivery of education, research and governance mechanisms; and
  - assesses the effectiveness of compliance activities.

11. Foster partnerships to support the implementation of the MER Program incorporating opportunities for community and stakeholder involvement.
12. Ensure outcomes of the MER Program and research outcomes are made publicly available and inform decision making and periodic review of this management plan.
13. Conduct priority research and foster research partnerships to assess the integrity of knowledge frameworks that underpin the predicted outcomes.
14. Encourage Aboriginal people, local communities and stakeholders to preserve traditional and historic knowledge and, where appropriate, share this knowledge with others.

#### **4.4. Compliance**

The *Marine Parks Act 2007* provides for a range of regulatory instruments to support the achievement of the Act's objects. Compliance with these instruments is vital to the success of the marine parks program.

Three guiding principles underpin marine park compliance:

- voluntary compliance is maximised through education initiatives;
- across Government collaboration supports compliance; and
- operational improvement is achieved through monitoring and review of compliance activity.

#### **Strategies**

15. Develop and implement a compliance strategy for the marine park that:
  - is cost-efficient;
  - is focussed on sanctuary zones and other conservation priorities;
  - complements existing compliance efforts;
  - maximises voluntary compliance; and
  - includes measures to address serious or repeat non-compliance.

### **5. GUIDELINES FOR PERMITS**

The Minister may grant a permit to a person to engage in an activity within a marine park, or a zone or other area of a marine park, that would otherwise be prohibited or restricted.

A management plan for a marine park may provide guidelines with respect to the granting of permits for various activities that might be allowed within the park (section 13(1)(e) of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*). All applications for permits will be considered on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with section 19 of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*.

Favourable consideration should be given to the granting of permits for the following activities within the marine park:

- scientific research in a sanctuary zone or restricted access zone;

- competitions and organised events in a sanctuary zone;
- tourism operations in a sanctuary zone;
- commercial film making (including sound recording and photography) in a sanctuary zone; and
- installation of vessel moorings in a sanctuary zone.

Permits for other activities will be considered on merit, against the management objectives for the marine park.

## 6. ZONING SCHEME FOR THE FAR WEST COAST MARINE PARK

The *Marine Parks Act 2007* (section 13(1)) requires that management plans:

- must establish the various types of zones within the park and define their boundaries; and
- may identify and define the boundaries of special purpose areas within the park and set out the activities that will be permitted in the areas.

The following section, along with the boundary definition maps in Appendix 1, fulfils this requirement.

### 6.1. Zoning

For the purposes of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*, a zone is an area within a marine park that:

- (a) has boundaries defined by the management plan for the marine park; and
- (b) is identified by the management plan as a particular type of zone depending on the degree of protection required within the area.

The *Marine Parks Act 2007* makes provision for the following types of marine park zones:

- (a) a general managed use zone – being a zone established so that an area may be managed to provide protection for habitats and biodiversity within a marine park, while allowing ecologically sustainable development and use;
- (b) a habitat protection zone – being a zone primarily established so that an area may be managed to provide protection for habitats and biodiversity within a marine park, while allowing activities and uses that do not harm habitats or the functioning of ecosystems – refer section 6.1.1;
- (c) a sanctuary zone – being a zone primarily established so that an area may be managed to provide protection and conservation for habitats and biodiversity within a marine park, especially by prohibiting the removal or harm of plants, animals or marine products – refer section 6.1.2; and
- (d) a restricted access zone – being a zone primarily established so that an area may be managed by limiting access to the area - refer section 6.1.3.

Two sets of temporally distinct zoning arrangements are proposed for the Far West Coast Marine Park. The proposed zoning arrangements vary between the period 1 November to 30 April (inclusive) and 1 May to 31 October (inclusive) each year. The zoning variation provides an increased level of protection during the period in which southern right whales are active within the region and is guided by the current management arrangements under the Great Australian Bight Marine Park Management Plan (State waters).

The prohibitions or restrictions on activities and uses in the various zones are set out in the zoning tables, available in the South Australian Marine Parks Network Explanatory Document or at [www.marineparks.sa.gov.au](http://www.marineparks.sa.gov.au)

#### **6.1.1. Habitat Protection Zones**

The following areas are identified as habitat protection zones in accordance with section 13(1)(b) of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*:

- (a) the area defined in map 02 (1 November to 30 April inclusive) and referred to as HPZ-1; and
- (b) the area defined in map 03 (1 November to 30 April inclusive) and referred to as HPZ-2.

#### **6.1.2. Sanctuary Zones**

The following areas are identified as sanctuary zones in accordance with section 13(1)(b) of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*:

- (a) the area defined in map 01 (1 November to 30 April inclusive) and referred to as SZ-1;
- (b) the area defined in map 02 (1 November to 30 April inclusive) and referred to as SZ-2; and
- (c) the area defined in map 03 (1 November to 30 April inclusive) and referred to as SZ-3.

#### **6.1.3. Restricted Access Zones**

The following areas are identified as restricted access zones in accordance with section 13(1)(b) of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*:

- (a) the area defined in map 01 (1 November to 30 April inclusive) and referred to as RAZ-1; and
- (b) the area defined in map 01 (1 May to 31 October inclusive) and referred to as RAZ-2.

### **6.2. Special Purpose Areas**

#### **6.2.1. Meaning of Special Purpose Area**

In accordance with the *Marine Parks Act 2007*, a *special purpose area* is an area within a marine park, identified as a special purpose area and with boundaries defined by the management plan for the marine park, in which specified activities, that would otherwise be prohibited or restricted as a consequence of the zoning of the area, will be permitted under the terms of the management plan.

For the purposes of this management plan, the following type of special purpose area is identified:

- special purpose areas (shore-based recreational line fishing) – refer section 6.2.2.

### **6.2.2. Special Purpose Areas (shore-based recreational line fishing)**

The following areas are identified as special purpose areas (shore-based recreational line fishing) in accordance with section 13(1)(c) of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*:

- (a) the area within 100m seaward of the line defined in map 01 (1 November to 30 April inclusive) and referred to as SPA-1;
- (b) the area within 100m seaward of the line defined in map 01 (1 November to 30 April inclusive) and referred to as SPA-2;
- (c) the area within 100m seaward of the line defined in map 01 (1 May to 31 October inclusive) and referred to as SPA-1;
- (d) the area within 100m seaward of the line defined in map 01 (1 May to 31 October inclusive) and referred to as SPA-2;
- (e) the area within 100m seaward of the line defined in map 01 (1 May to 31 October inclusive) and referred to as SPA-3; and
- (f) the area within 100m seaward of the line defined in map 01 (1 May to 31 October inclusive) and referred to as SPA-4.

Notwithstanding the zoning of the area, the following activities will be permitted in the special purpose areas (shore-based recreational line fishing) listed above:

- (a) recreational fishing from the shore by use of a hand line or rod and line.  
(*Hand line, recreational fishing and rod and line have the same respective meanings as in the Fisheries Management Act 2007.*)

### **6.3. Boundary Definition Maps**

The zones and special purpose areas identified above are defined in Boundary Definition Far West Coast Marine Park Maps:

- (a) 00 – 01 (1 May to 31 October inclusive); and
- (b) 00 – 03 (1 November to 30 April inclusive).

Refer Appendix 1.

## 7. REFERENCES

Department for Environment and Heritage 2004<sup>a</sup> *Blueprint for the South Australian Representative System of Marine Protected Areas*. Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide, South Australia.

Department for Environment and Heritage 2004<sup>b</sup> *Living Coast Strategy for South Australia*. Prepared by Coast and Marine Conservation Branch, Natural and Cultural Heritage, Department for Environment and Heritage for the Government of South Australia.

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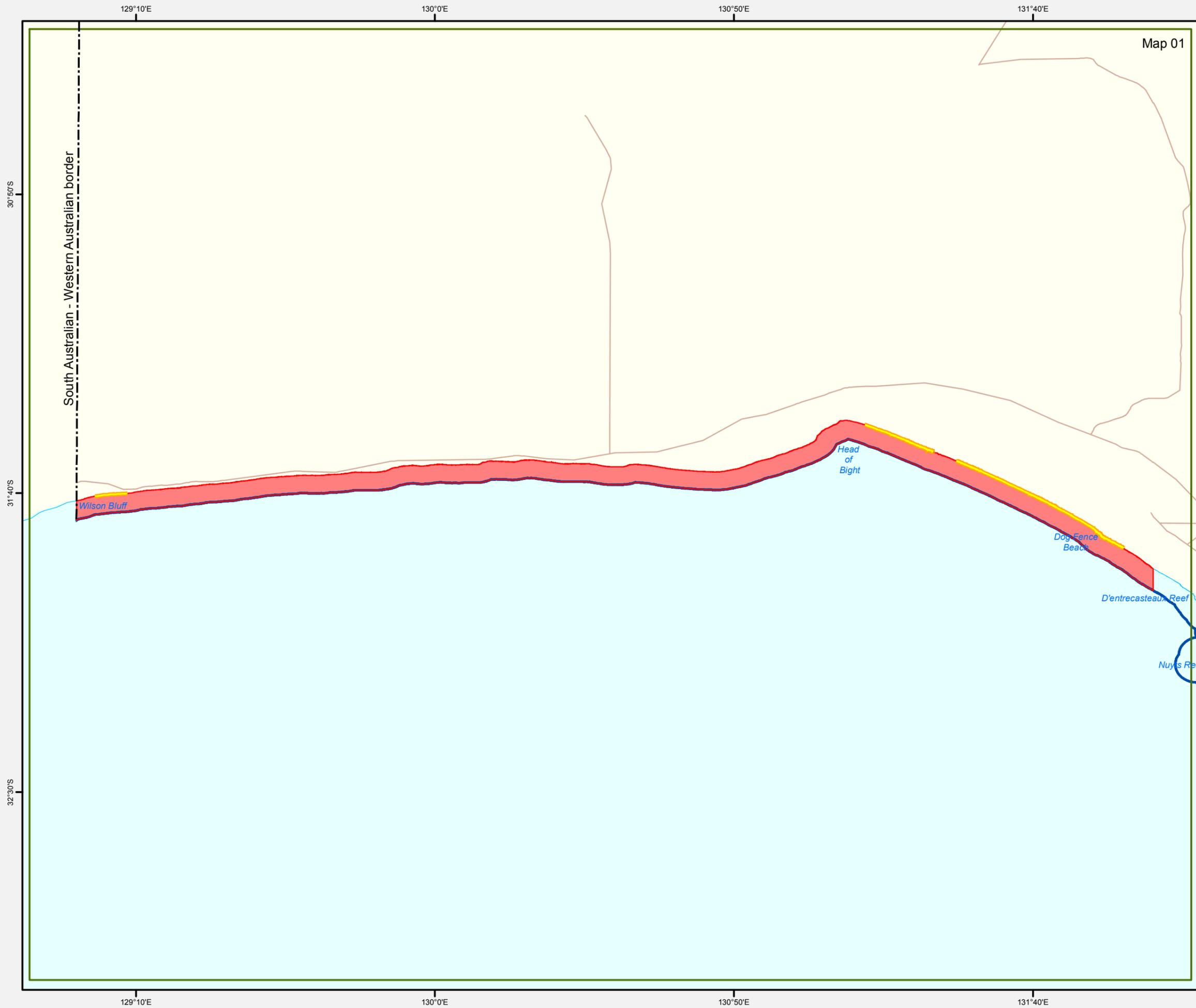
## APPENDIX 1 BOUNDARY DEFINITION MAPS

# South Australian Marine Park Zoning

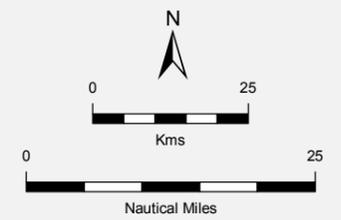
## Boundary Definition Far West Coast Marine Park (1 May to 31 October inclusive) Map 00

Map 01

South Australian - Western Australian border

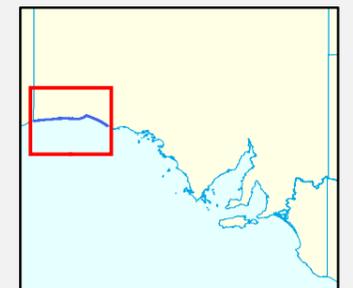


- Marine Park Zoning**
- Restricted Access Zone (Existing)
  - Special Purpose Area (Shore-based recreational line fishing)
- Topographic**
- Marine Park Boundary
  - Coastal Waters of the State
  - Coastline (median high water)
  - Major Road
  - State Border



Scale Bar is approximate only

THIS MAP IS INDICATIVE ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES



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**Data Source** Marine Parks, Topographic Data, Coastline (median high water) - DEWNR (dataset #807, Topography - Coastline, last updated April 2011)  
Coastal Waters of the State - Geoscience Australia (dataset #319, Australian Maritime Boundaries, last updated February 2006)

**Compiled** 2 November 2012  
**Projection** Geographic  
**Datum** Geocentric Datum of Australia, 1994

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# South Australian Marine Park Zoning

## Boundary Definition Far West Coast Marine Park (1 May to 31 October inclusive)

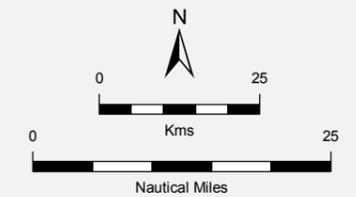
### Map 01 Restricted Access Zone 2 Special Purpose Areas 1, 2, 3, 4

#### Marine Park Zoning

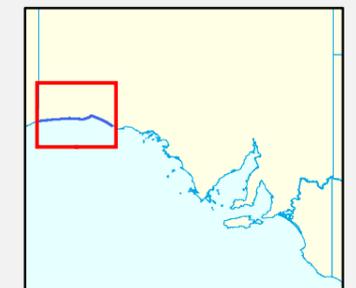
- Restricted Access Zone (Existing)
- Special Purpose Area (Shore-based recreational line fishing)

#### Topographic

- Existing Reserves under other Acts
- Aboriginal Lands
- Marine Park Boundary
- DCDB Parcel
- Coastal Waters of the State
- Coastline (median high water)
- Sealed Road
- Unsealed Road
- Vehicular Track
- State Border



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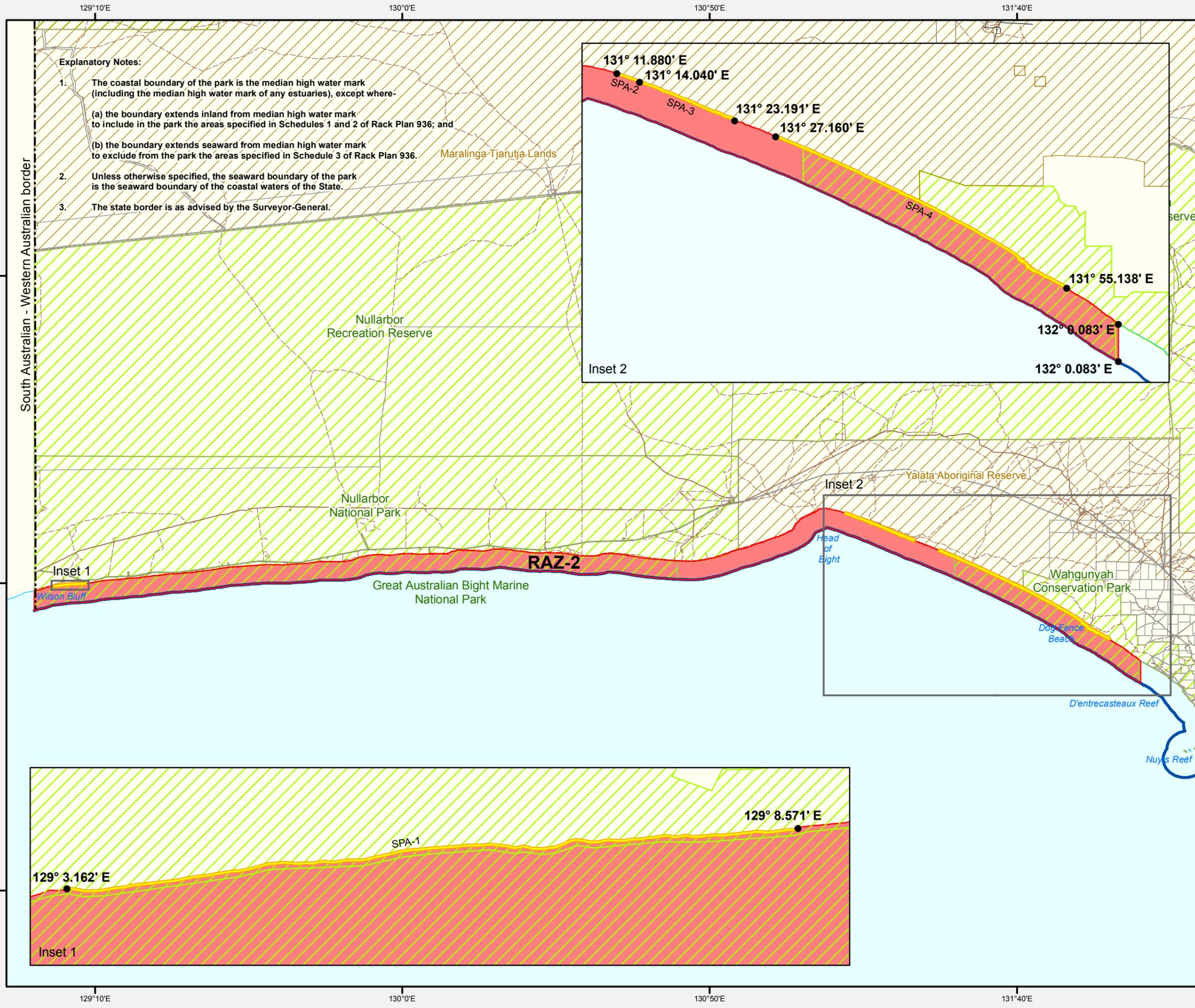
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[www.marineparks.sa.gov.au](http://www.marineparks.sa.gov.au)

**Data Source** Marine Parks, Topographic Data, Coastline (median high water) - DEWNR (dataset #807, Topography - Coastline, last updated April 2011)  
Coastal Waters of the State - Geoscience Australia (dataset #319, Australian Maritime Boundaries, last updated February 2006)

**Compiled** 2 November 2012  
**Projection** Geographic  
**Datum** Geocentric Datum of Australia, 1994

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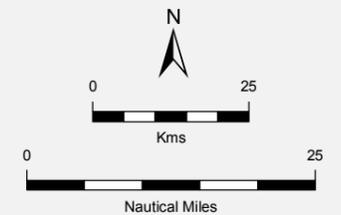
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# South Australian Marine Park Zoning

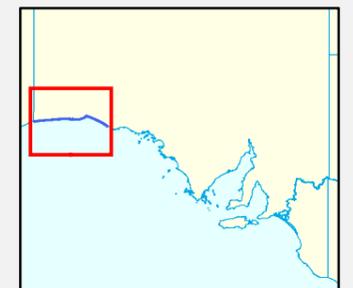
## Boundary Definition Far West Coast Marine Park (1 November to 30 April inclusive) Map 00

- Marine Park Zoning**
- Restricted Access Zone (Existing)
  - Sanctuary Zone
  - Habitat Protection Zone
  - Special Purpose Area  
(Shore-based recreational line fishing)
- Topographic**
- Marine Park Boundary
  - Coastal Waters of the State
  - Coastline (median high water)
  - Major Road
  - State Border



Scale Bar is approximate only

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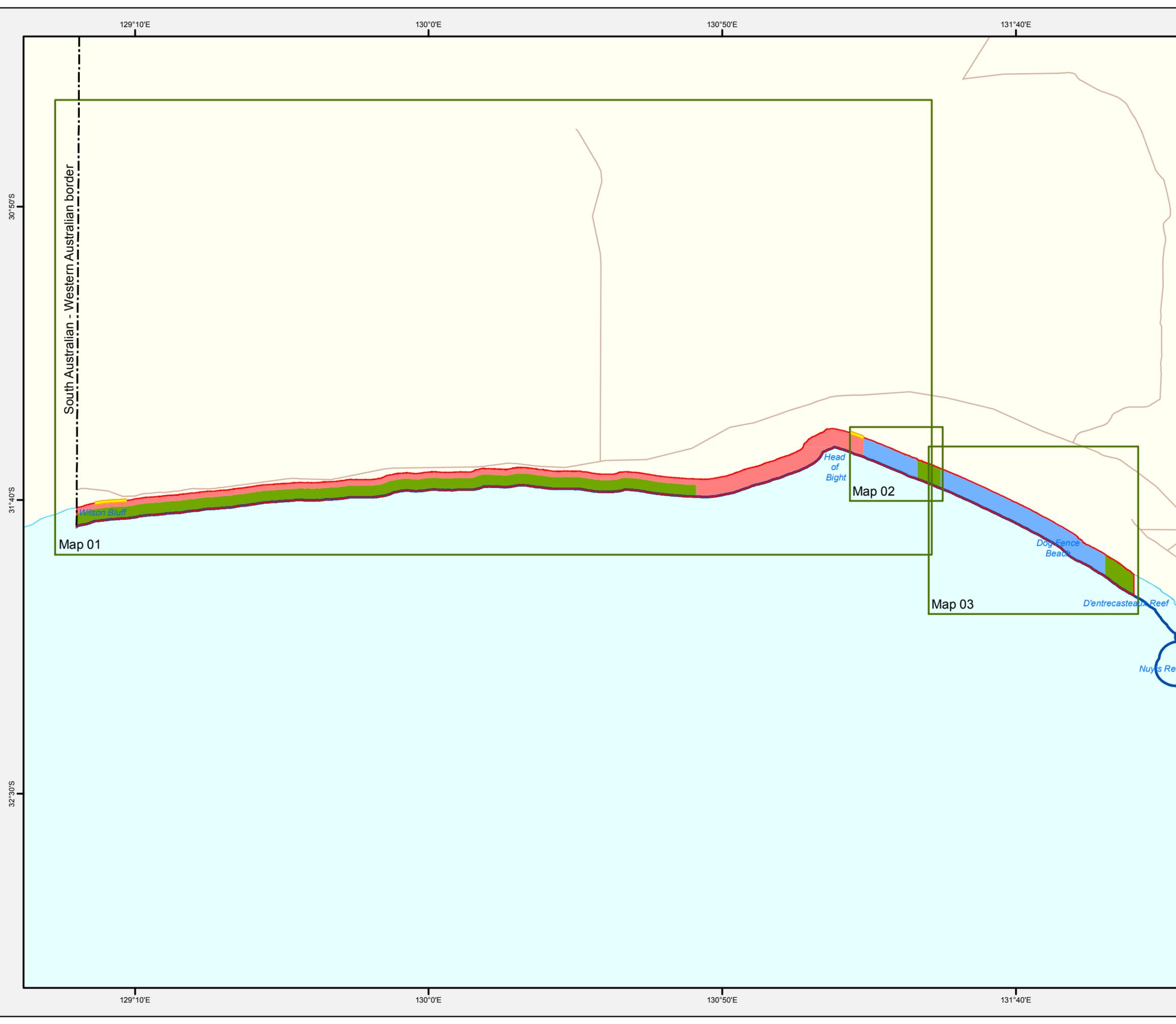
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**Data Source** Marine Parks, Topographic Data,  
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# South Australian Marine Park Zoning

**Boundary Definition**  
**Far West Coast Marine Park**  
**(1 November to 30 April inclusive)**

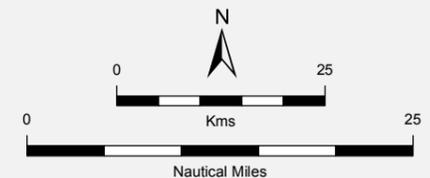
**Map 01**  
**Restricted Access Zone 1**  
**Sanctuary Zone 1**  
**Special Purpose Areas 1, 2**

### Marine Park Zoning

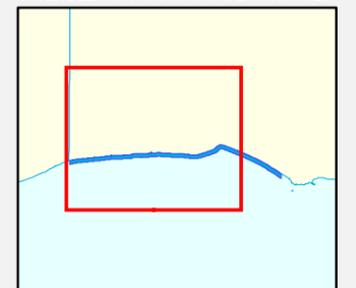
- Restricted Access Zone (Existing)
- Sanctuary Zone
- Habitat Protection Zone
- Special Purpose Area (Shore-based recreational line fishing)

### Topographic

- Existing Reserves under other Acts
- Aboriginal Lands
- Marine Park Boundary
- DCDB Parcel
- Coastal Waters of the State
- Coastline (median high water)
- Sealed Road
- Unsealed Road
- Vehicular Track
- State Border



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**Data Source** Marine Parks, NPWSA, Topographic Data, Coastline (median high water) - DEWNR (dataset #807, Topography - Coastline, last updated April 2011)  
 DCDB - DPTI  
 Aquatic Reserves, Aboriginal Lands - PIRSA  
 Coastal Waters of the State - Geoscience Australia (dataset #319, Australian Maritime Boundaries, last updated February 2006)

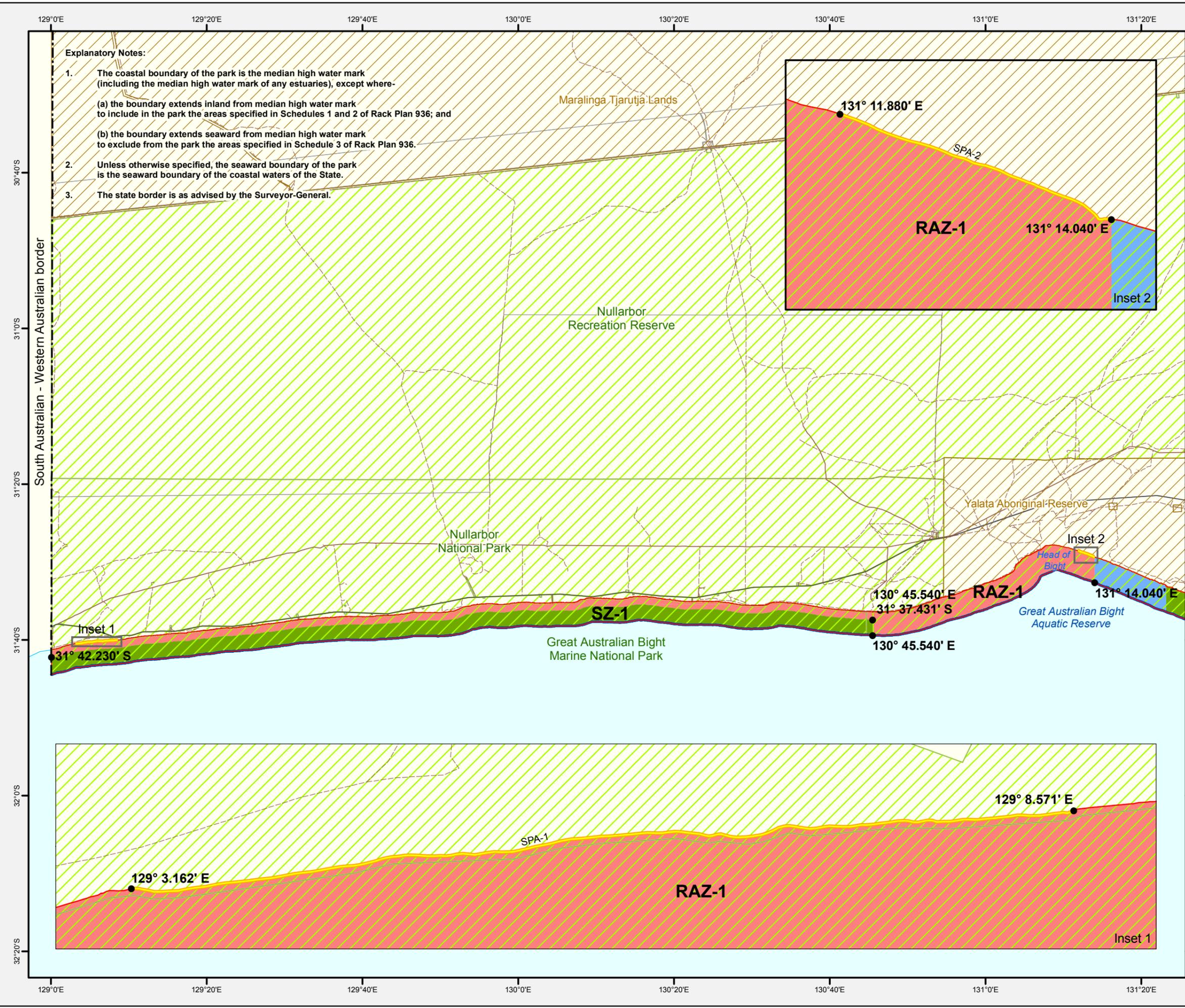
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### Explanatory Notes:

1. The coastal boundary of the park is the median high water mark (including the median high water mark of any estuaries), except where-  
 (a) the boundary extends inland from median high water mark to include in the park the areas specified in Schedules 1 and 2 of Rack Plan 936; and  
 (b) the boundary extends seaward from median high water mark to exclude from the park the areas specified in Schedule 3 of Rack Plan 936.
2. Unless otherwise specified, the seaward boundary of the park is the seaward boundary of the coastal waters of the State.
3. The state border is as advised by the Surveyor-General.



# South Australian Marine Park Zoning

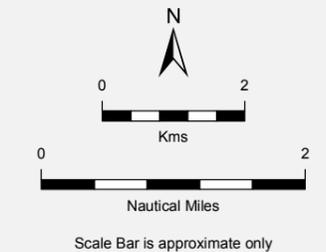
**Boundary Definition  
Far West Coast Marine Park  
(1 November to 30 April inclusive)**

**Map 02**

**Sanctuary Zone 2  
Habitat Protection Zone 1**

- Marine Park Zoning**
- Restricted Access Zone (Existing)
  - Sanctuary Zone
  - Habitat Protection Zone
  - Special Purpose Area  
(Shore-based recreational line fishing)

- Topographic**
- Existing Reserves under other Acts
  - Aboriginal Lands
  - Marine Park Boundary
  - Coastal Waters of the State
  - Coastline (median high water)
  - Vehicular Track



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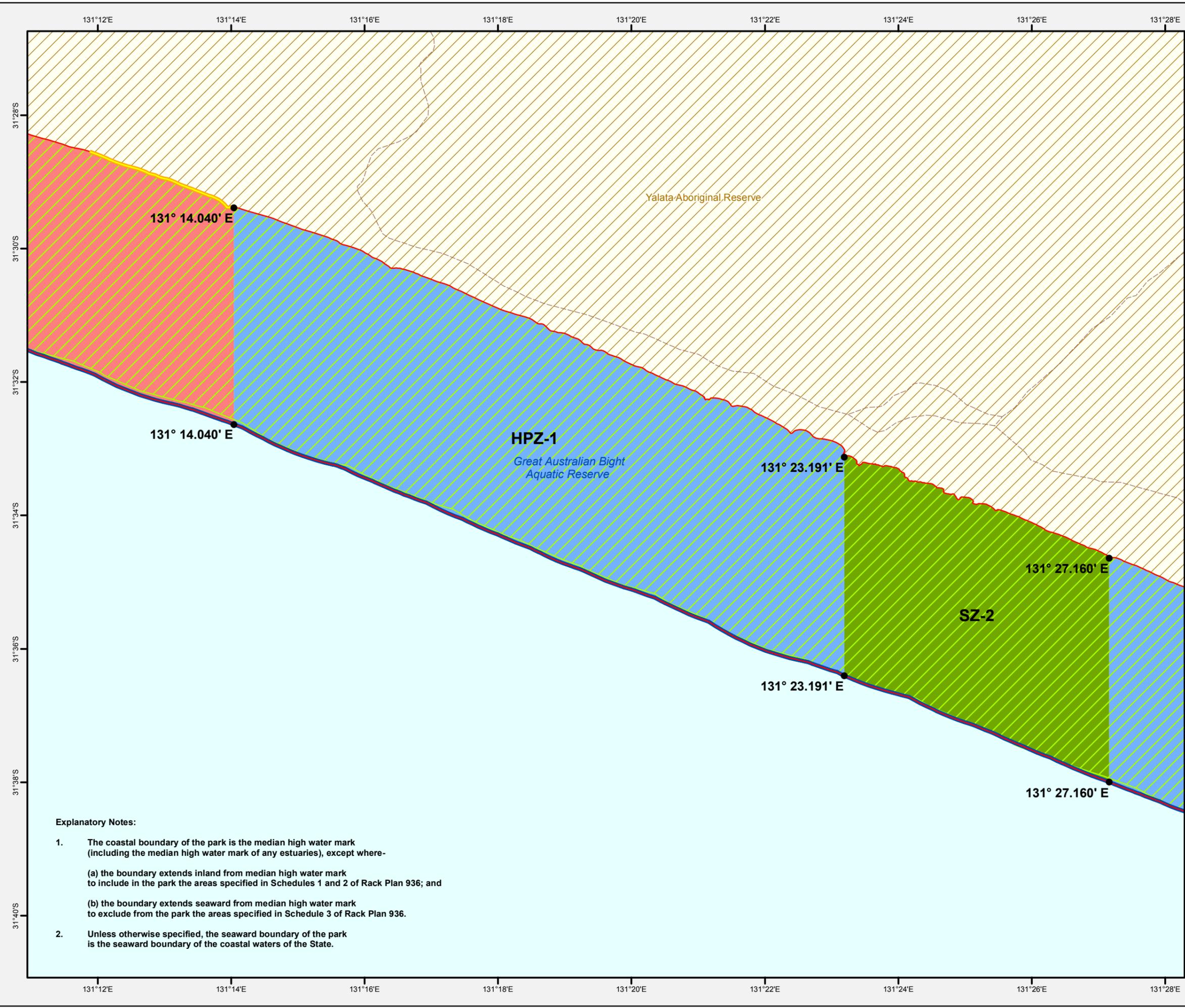
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**Data Source** Marine Parks, NPWSA, Topographic Data, Coastline (median high water) - DEWNR (dataset #807, Topography - Coastline, last updated April 2011)  
Aboriginal Lands, Aquatic Reserves - PIRSA  
Coastal Waters of the State - Geoscience Australia (dataset #319, Australian Maritime Boundaries, last updated February 2006)

**Compiled Projection Datum** 2 November 2012  
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**Explanatory Notes:**

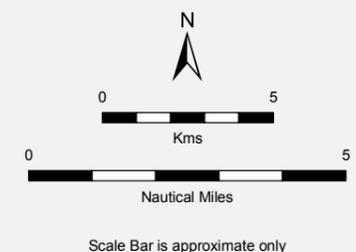
1. The coastal boundary of the park is the median high water mark (including the median high water mark of any estuaries), except where-
  - (a) the boundary extends inland from median high water mark to include in the park the areas specified in Schedules 1 and 2 of Rack Plan 936; and
  - (b) the boundary extends seaward from median high water mark to exclude from the park the areas specified in Schedule 3 of Rack Plan 936.
2. Unless otherwise specified, the seaward boundary of the park is the seaward boundary of the coastal waters of the State.

# South Australian Marine Park Zoning

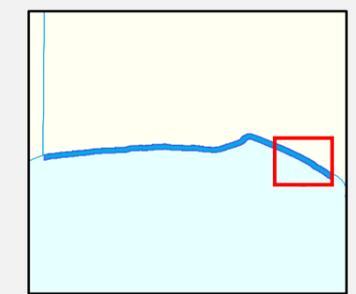
**Boundary Definition Far West Coast Marine Park**  
**(1 November to 30 April inclusive)**

**Map 03**  
**Sanctuary Zone 3**  
**Habitat Protection Zone 2**

- Marine Park Zoning**
- Sanctuary Zone
  - Habitat Protection Zone
- Topographic**
- Existing Reserves under other Acts
  - Aboriginal Lands
  - Marine Park Boundary
  - DCDB Parcel
  - Coastal Waters of the State
  - Coastline (median high water)
  - Vehicular Track



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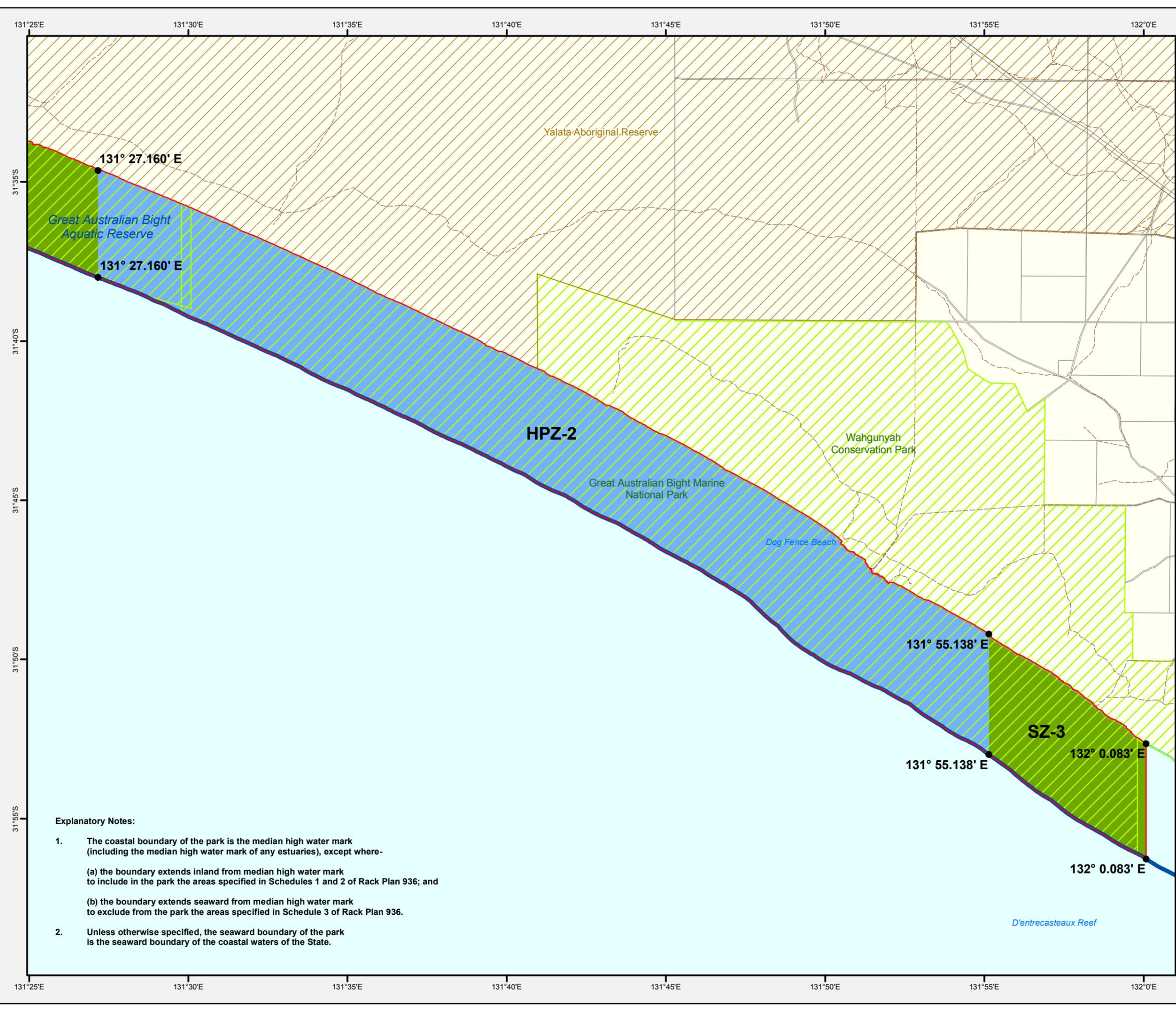
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 Aboriginal Lands, Aquatic Reserves - PIRSA  
 Coastal Waters of the State - Geoscience Australia (dataset #319, Australian Maritime Boundaries, last updated February 2006)  
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- Explanatory Notes:**
1. The coastal boundary of the park is the median high water mark (including the median high water mark of any estuaries), except where-
    - (a) the boundary extends inland from median high water mark to include in the park the areas specified in Schedules 1 and 2 of Rack Plan 936; and
    - (b) the boundary extends seaward from median high water mark to exclude from the park the areas specified in Schedule 3 of Rack Plan 936.
  2. Unless otherwise specified, the seaward boundary of the park is the seaward boundary of the coastal waters of the State.