

MCCN Australia's Marine Protected Areas Update 2005

MCCN Australia's Marine Protected Areas Update 2005*		New South Wales	South Australia	Queensland	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Victoria	Western Australia
Marine Jurisdiction								
1.1	What is the area of your state's marine jurisdiction?	Approximately 10,000 km ² including NSW coastal waters (to 3 nm) and estuaries (to tidal limit), and waters of Lord Howe Island (to 3 nm).	Approximately 60,092 sq km	132,000 sq km	The total area of the Tasmanian marine bioregions is 180,586 hectares, however this is a considerably larger area than Tasmania's marine jurisdiction	7,183,900ha	1,017,400 ha	Area of WA Coastal Waters = 12,336,297 ha
1.2	How many bioregions have been identified in your marine jurisdiction?	Five bioregions - Tweed-Moreton (NSW & QLD), Manning Shelf, Hawkesbury Shelf, Batemans Shelf, and Twofold Shelf (NSW, VIC & TAS), and 1 Province - Lord Howe Island Province	Eight	13 Note that there is some overlap with other jurisdictions, e.g. the Tweed-Moreton bioregion.	Nine	Thirteen	5	18 IMCRA meso-scale bioregions
1.3	How many of these bioregions have a MPA and what percentage of each bioregion is protected in a MPA?	<p>All bioregions/provinces have MPAs in NSW waters.</p> <p>Tweed-Moreton Bioregion – 2 Marine Parks, 1 Aquatic Reserve, 17 National Parks/Nature Reserves with marine components. Percentage of NSW waters in bioregion in MPAs is approx. 41%</p> <p>Manning Shelf Bioregion – 1 Aquatic reserve, 15 National Parks/Nature Reserves with marine components. Percentage of NSW waters in bioregion in MPAs is approx. 5%</p> <p>Hawkesbury Shelf Bioregion – 10 Aquatic Reserves, 17 National Parks and Nature Reserves with marine components. Percentage of NSW waters in bioregion in MPAs is approx. 3%</p> <p>Batemans Shelf</p>	<p>Aquatic Reserves (Fisheries Act 1982) Point Labatt – Australian sea lion conservation Whyalla – Cowleds Landing – fisheries management (habitat/stock protection) Blanche Harbour – fisheries management (habitat/stock protection) Yatala Harbour – fisheries management (habitat/stock protection) Goose Island – biodiversity conservation & education Troubridge Hill – biodiversity conservation St Kilda – Chapman Creek – fisheries management (habitat/stock protection) Barker Inlet – St Kilda - fisheries management (habitat/stock protection) Port Noarlunga – biodiversity conservation Aldinga Reef – biodiversity conservation West Island – conservation/research American River – biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>9 have marine parks, conservation parks or national parks Some additional bioregions in the Gulf of Carpentaria also have fish habitat areas (FHAs).</p> <p>Further information about fish habitat areas administered by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (QDPI&F) is available at 'Declared Fish Habitat Areas (FHAs)' on http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb/13401.html.</p>	Six		5	<p>A total 7 WA IMCRA meso-scale bioregions contain <u>MPAs</u>. Of the WA Coastal Waters component: 24%, NIN=100%, 2.8%, PIN=0.9%, 1.9%, SBA=61.7%, 3%</p>

Bioregion – 1 Marine Park, 1 Aquatic reserve, 9 National Parks/Nature Reserves with marine components.
Percentage of NSW waters in bioregion in MPAs is approx. 10%

Twofold Shelf Bioregion – 4 National Parks/Nature Reserves with marine components.
Percentage of NSW waters in bioregion in MPAs is approx. 1%

Lord Howe Island Province – 1 Marine Park.
Percentage of NSW waters in province in MPAs is 100%

& fisheries management
Bales Beach – Australian sea lion conservation
Seal Bay - Australian sea lion conservation
Gleasons Landing Sanctuary – fisheries management (lobster stock protection)
Cape Jaffa Sanctuary – fisheries management (lobster stock protection)
Margaret Brock Reef Sanctuary – fisheries management (lobster stock protection)
Penguin Island – Rivoli Bay Sanctuary – fisheries management (lobster stock protection)

Multiple Use MPAs
Great Australian Bight Marine Park – biodiversity conservation
Encounter Marine Park (in process) – biodiversity conservation
Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary – biodiversity conservation

Conservation/National Parks (Marine Component)
Coorong – biodiversity conservation
Nuyts Archipelago – biodiversity conservation
Nicolas Baudin Island – biodiversity conservation
Coffin Bay – biodiversity conservation
Neptune Island – biodiversity conservation
Sir Joseph Banks Group – biodiversity conservation
Munyaroo – biodiversity conservation
Wininowie – biodiversity conservation
Troubridge Island – biodiversity conservation
Port Gawler – biodiversity conservation
The Pages Islands – biodiversity conservation
Torrens Island – biodiversity conservation
Deep Creek – biodiversity conservation
Piccaninnie Ponds – biodiversity conservation

Historic Shipwrecks Act

				<p>HMAS Hobart – shipwreck protection Zanoni – shipwreck protection</p> <p>Other False Bay – cuttlefish protection</p>					
2	Marine Protected Areas								
2.1	<p>How many MPA's are in your state's marine jurisdiction? Please list. Please indicate whether each MPA is primarily for biodiversity conservation or if they primarily for other purposes (fisheries management, recreational take, heritage/shipwreck protection)?</p>	<p>There are currently 79 MPAs in NSW – 4 marine parks, 13 aquatic reserves, and 62 national parks and nature reserves with marine components. All are declared primarily for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Marine Parks: 1. Jervis Bay Marine Parks 2. Solitary Islands Marine Park 3. Lord Howe Island Marine Park 4. Cape Byron Marine Park</p>	<p>Aquatic Reserves (Fisheries Act 1982) Point Labatt – Australian sea lion conservation Whyalla – Cowleds Landing – fisheries management (habitat/stock protection) Blanche Harbour – fisheries management (habitat/stock protection) Yatala Harbour – fisheries management (habitat/stock protection) Goose Island – biodiversity conservation & education Troubridge Hill</p>	<p>4 marine parks - Moreton Bay Marine Park, Hervey Bay Marine Park, Woongarra Marine Park, Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park. These are all multiple-use marine parks with core conservation areas.</p> <p>About 18 national parks (e.g. Fraser Island, Bowling Green Bay, Lumholtz, Hinchinbrook Island, Edmund Kennedy, Cape Melville) and a number of conservation parks (e.g. Barubbra Island) include significant marine habitats. The area of the marine habitats within these protected areas has not been calculated.</p> <p>There are also currently 71 declared FHAs Refer http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb/13401.html. This site also explains the primary objective for FHAs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maria Island • Governor Island • Tinderbox • Ninepin Point • Kent Group of Is. • Port Davey and Bathurst Harbour • Macquarie Island (not included in above figures) <p>Primary purpose for all - biodiversity conservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One marine park Gurig Ganuk Barlu – Cobourg Marine Park. (Biodiversity conservation) • Two aquatic reserves – East Point Aquatic Reserve & Doctors Gully Aquatic Reserve (both Fisheries management) <p>Numerous marine/intertidal components of other terrestrial reserves</p>	<p>30 Bunurong Marine National Park Cape Howe Marine National Park Churchill Island Marine National Park Corner Inlet Marine National Park Discovery Bay Marine National Park French Island Marine National Park Ninety Mile Beach Marine National Park Point Addis Marine National Park Point Hicks Marine National Park</p>	<p><u>Twelve Marine Conservation Reserves (MCR) under the Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 - managed for biodiversity conservation and multiple-use.</u></p> <p>Rowley Shoals Marine Park Montebello Islands Marine Park Barrow Island Marine Park Barrow Island Marine Management Area. Ningaloo Marine Park Muiru Islands Marine</p>	

(Kumell)
 11. Towra Point (Botany Bay)
 12. Shiprock (Port Hacking)
 13. Bushrangers Bay (Shellharbour)

National Parks and Nature Reserves with marine components:

62 national parks and nature reserves –
 Arakwal NP, Ballina NR, Ben Boyd NP, Billinudgel NR, Bongil Bongil NP, Boudi NP, Bournda NP, Brisbane Water NP, Broadwater NP, Brunswick Heads NR, Bundjalung NP, Clarence Estuary NR, Clyde River NP, Cockle Bay NR, Comerong Island NR, Conjola NP, Corrie Island NR, Crowdy Bay NP, Cudgen NR, Cullendulla Creek NR, Darawank NR, Eurobodalla NP, Georges River NP, Hat Head NP, Hexham Swamp NR, Jagun NR, Jervis Bay NP, Karuah NR, Khappinghat NR, Kooragang NR, Ku-ring-gai Chase NP, Lake Innes NR, Lane Cove NP, Limeburners Creek NR, Murrumbidgee NP, Marramara NP, Marshalls Creek NR, Meroo NP, Mimosa Rocks NP, Munro Island NR, Muogamarra NR, Murrumbidgee NP, Myall Lakes NP, Nadgee NR, Narrawallee Creek NR, Newington NR, Pelican Island NR, Queens Lake NR, Regatta Island NR, Richmond River NR, Rileys Island NR, Royal NP, Seal Rocks NR, Sydney Harbour NP, Tilligerry NR, Towra Point NR, Tweed Estuary NR, Tyagarah NR, Ukerebagh NR, Wamberal Lagoon NR, Wooyung NR, Worimi NR, Yuraygir NP.

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 Historic Shipwrecks Act
 HMAS Hobart – shipwreck

Mushroom Reef Marine Sanctuary
 Point Cooke Marine Sanctuary
 Point Danger Marine Sanctuary
 Ricketts Point Marine Sanctuary
 The Arches Marine Sanctuary
 Wilsons Promontory Marine Park
 Wilsons Promontory Marine Reserve
 Shallow Inlet Marine & Coastal Park
 Corner Inlet Marine & Coastal Park
 Nooramunga Marine & Coastal Park
 Bunurong Marine Park

(Roberta, if you would like the area, and type of land in this column I can put it in)

				protectionZanoni – shipwreck protectionOtherFalse Bay – cuttlefish protection					
2.2	What is the total area under MPA in your state's marine jurisdiction? %?	Total area of MPAs in NSW waters is approx. 1,850 km ² . %? Approx. 18% of NSW waters	Total area 3112 square kilometers / approx 5.2 % Figures exclude Encounter Marine Park (2433 sqkm), in process.	68,000 sq km of marine parks (some of which overlaps the Commonwealth Great Barrier Reef Marine Park). (This is a GIS calculation, not a gazetted area). Further information is available from EPA's website and Annual Reports at http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/about_the_epa/public_reporting . FHAs include 8000 sq km. Note that in many instances marine parks and FHAs are declared over the same area.	122,655 hectares	3.11%	96,629 ha (9.5%)%?	1,538,294 ha or 12.2 % of WA Coastal Waters	
2.3	What is the total area of No Take/Sanctuary Areas** (IUCN Category I-IA) in your state's marine jurisdiction, including those within multiple use MPA's? %?	Approximately 16 km ² in nature reserves.%? Approx. 0.2% of NSW waters in IUCN category I.	In South Australia, there are three areas that satisfy IUCN 1A/1B status: * Point Labatt Aquatic Reserve: 0.004 sqkm * Seal Bay Aquatic Reserve: 4 sqkm * West Island Aquatic Reserve: 2 sqkm This represents about 0.01% of the State's marine jurisdiction.	Owing to overlap of Queensland and Commonwealth marine parks lineal proportions of coastline zoned for marine national park, marine park, habitat protection and general use probably provide a better indication of the situation in the inshore areas. IUCN Category I – approximately 15% (This figure relates to marine national park and scientific research zonings - it could be argued that these fall either within Category I or Category II. However, it is anticipated that most jurisdictions will include them in Category I).	99, 655 hectares	33%70,000 ha (approx)	0 % but see below - the Category II to IV areas in Victoria are <u>all</u> no take. - Victoria does not classify its no-take marine national parks and marine sanctuaries as IUCN Category 1 but as category II	317,234 ha or 2.5% of WA Coastal Waters	
2.4	What is the total area of IUCN Category II-IV in your state's marine jurisdiction?	Approximately 1460 km ² in sanctuary zones and habitat protection zones of marine parks, national parks and nature reserves, and aquatic reserves. %? Approx	Current sanctuary/no-take areas: 90 sqkm (0.15% of State waters) This figure excludes the Encounter Marine Park, which has yet to be formally declared. The	Category II – approximately 25% conservation park zone. Category IV – approximately 20% habitat protection zone.	Not classified by IUCN category as yet	66% 140,000 ha (approx) (note: includes IUCN II-IV)	53,776 ha (5.3%)	20,600 ha or 0.2 % of WA Coastal Waters	

				Marine Park: 1683 sqkm (2.8% State waters).					
2.5	What is the total area of IUCN Category V-VI in your state's marine jurisdiction? %?	Approximately 370 km ² in general use zones of marine parks, aquatic reserves, and national parks. %? Approx. 4% of NSW waters in IUCN category V-VI.		Category V1 – approximately 40% general use zone.	Not classified by IUCN category as yet	N/A	42,353 ha (4.2%)	1,200,460 ha or 9.5% (MCR) of WA Coastal Waters	
3	Capacity and resourcing								
3.1	What percentage of the Environment Budget is spent on MPA? (\$M)?		I have not been able to get a figure from PIRSA re their MPA budget, perhaps you could contact them directly.	The EPA has a 2005-06 operating budget of \$272 million and a capital budget of \$33.3 million. The budget statement in full is available from http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/about_the_epa/public_reporting/budget	Not available – spread between many departments	Less than 5% of entire NT environment budget	PV operational (non-staff) expenditure 2003-04 \$117,264,000. MPA management is a component of this of ongoing operational expenditure. PV manages the MPA system across the terrestrial-marine interface. Some functions – programming, communications and research are coordinated statewide and there are 18 coastal workcentres with about 200 operational staff. Many of these staff are involved in MPA management. Department of Primary Industries has an operational budget for enforcement in marine national parks and sanctuaries.	CALM's budget is structured in such a way that funds are dispersed through central Branches and Regional offices. Some MPA functions are also managed by agencies outside the Environment portfolio. It has not been possible to provide the details requested.	
3.2	What is the total MPA budget (i.e. for identification, development, proclamation, management (including education, advisory, monitoring and research)?	Marine Parks have been allocated \$2 million for 2005-2006 to maintain the existing marine park program in NSW. The budget for managing aquatic reserves and the marine components of national parks and nature reserves comes under general DPI and DEC funding respectively and is difficult to quantify for MPAs. Allocations for different areas are difficult to estimate as many roles and costs overlap, thus the following responses relate specifically to Marine Parks in NSW	In addition to the \$567K budget, DEH has secured NRM funding totaling \$330K for 2005/06 to carry out marine survey and investigation work.	About \$10 million. For the Great Barrier Reef day to day management program (DDM Program) there is a 2005/2006 budget of approximately \$11 million, about half of which is dedicated to marine parks and about half to island national park management. Approximately \$2 million per annum is required for marine parks outside the Great Barrier Reef including Moreton Bay Marine Park, Woongarra and Hervey Bay. In addition, planning, policy, capital infrastructure for buildings and vessels are met from overall EPA resources and vary from year to year.	Not available – spread between many departments	No dedicated MPA budget. Responsibilities shared between scientific, park operations and policy and planning staff for each of these items.		CALM's budget is structured in such a way that funds are dispersed through central Branches and Regional offices. Some MPA functions are also managed by agencies outside the Environment portfolio. It has not been possible to provide the details requested .	
3.3	3.3.1 What percentage of the	N/A	I would suggest that the \$567K DEH budget is	Not quantified. Involves resources across the EPA's Divisions (e.g.	Not available – spread between many	N/A	Victoria's system is completed. It was a	CALM's budget is structured in such a	

	for identification and selection?		between the various tasks.	Parks, Policy and Planning).			through DSE and Victorian Environmental Assessment Council – an independent statutory authority whose predecessor the Environment Conservation Council which made recommendations directly to Minister and Government	dispersed through central Branches and Regional offices. Other agencies, outside the Environment portfolio, are also involved in this process. It has not been possible to provide the details requested .
	3.3.2 What percentage of the MPA budget is for proclamation and management?	N/A	N/A	Not quantified. Involves resources across the EPA's Divisions (e.g. Parks, Policy and Planning).	Not available – spread between many departments	N/A		CALM's budget is structured in such a way that funds are dispersed through central Branches and Regional offices. Some MPA functions are also managed by agencies outside the Environment portfolio. It has not been possible to provide the details requested .
	3.3.3 What percentage of the MPA budget is allocated to education and public awareness?	N/A	N/A	Not quantified	Not available – spread between many departments	Minimal		As an approximate guide ¹ 15% is spent on education and 5 % on public participation
	3.3.4 What percentage of the MPA budget is allocated to ongoing research and monitoring?	N/A	N/A	Not quantified, though about 15 % goes towards the management of species and habitats, of which a component is dedicated to monitoring.	There is no specific MPA budget, this work is carried out by relevant departmental staff and by the Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute			As an approximate guide 10% is spent on research and 20% on monitoring
	3.3.5 What percentage of the MPA budget is allocated to enforcement?	N/A	N/A	Approximately 20 to 30%.	N/A			As an approximate guide 20% is spent on surveillance and enforcement
3.4	How many staff are allocated to MPA:						There are some staff with a MPA focus	The regionalised structure of CALM and the sharing of some MPA functions with other agencies make these questions impossible to answer accurately.
	3.4.1 management?	1 manager per marine park (ie 4 in total in NSW).	2005/06 DEH has 6 dedicated staff (excluding rangers and other support staff)	Approximately 130 for the Great Barrier Reef day-to-day management program, Moreton Bay Marine Park, Hervey Bay Marine Park, and Woongarra Marine Park. A component of this resourcing also addresses island management.	There are no staff specifically allocated to manage MPA's at present, however this is a role for many staff within the fisheries and parks management areas of the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment and the Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts	0.5 FTE 0.5 FTE 0.25 FTE 2	Planning teams in 3 regions Refer above operational staff Refer above operational staff and statewide coordination incl contracting of scientific research	(See above)
	3.4.2	Dependent on park size		Included in the above.				(See above)

		enforcement?	currently a total of 7 across the parks						
		3.4.3 education/Advisory?	Enforcement officers also carry out education and advisory roles, as do the project officers		Included in the above.				(See above)
		3.4.4 research/monitoring?	There are currently 3 dedicated research officers, and 2 project officers who assist with monitoring and surveys		Included in the above.				(See above)
	3.5	3.5.1 Are there dedicated boats and vessels available, if so how many and what size. If not what do you use?	Boats and vessels vary according to the size of the park – Solitary Islands Marine Park - 2 boats over 6m, 2 smaller boats (tinnies),Cape Byron Marine Park – 2 small boats (under 5m) and 1 canoe. Jervis Bay Marine Park – 1 boat over 6m, 2 smaller boats (tinnies). Lord Howe Island Marine Park – 1 boat over 6m, one 4m boat . Marine Parks utilise DPI (Fisheries) vessels or NSW Maritime vessels as required.	Various small boats, fisheries vessels, charter boats	Yes. About 13 vessels in the 7m to 20m range plus a number of tenders and smaller craft.	No	Boats are in use for management of Cobourg Marine Park	Yes. PV has a boat fleet primarily for Port Phillip and Western Port areas where most boat activity takes place. Department of Primary Industries Fisheries operate boats in all areas of the state with duties including compliance and enforcement of no-fishing provisions relating to marine national parks and sanctuaries	Over 20 boats up to 10m are located throughout Western Australia are dedicated to MPA management.
		3.5.2 List other relevant resources for managing MPA's?	NSW Maritime and NSW Water Police are involved in activities such as joint patrols as required		Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol Coastwatch Water Police Maritime Safety Queensland for pollution response Indigenous community rangers Volunteer groups		Fisheries Group	Incorporated into normal business planning and operations over the 3 yrs since establishment. This includes systems and processes for environmental management, visitor and tourism services. Other agencies include DSE, Department of Primary Industries	Customs boats, Coastwatch and police boats as well as commercial tour operator's boats provide assistance in MPA management.
4	Establishing MPA's								
	4.1	Which agency/agencies is/are responsible for identifying and selecting MPA's in your state? What criteria are used?	1. Marine Parks Authority for marine parks. 2. Department of Environment and Conservation for national parks and nature reserves. 3. Department of Primary Industries for aquatic reserves. The criteria used for	DEH is progressing "representative" marine parks, using IUCN criteria	EPA (marine parks) and QDPIF (FHAs). The identification, selection and establishment of (generally multiple-use) marine parks occur as one strategy to meet the purpose of the Queensland <i>Marine Parks Act 2004</i> . The main purpose of the Act is the conservation of the marine environment. The foundation of the present Queensland Government approach to marine parks is that large multiple use marine parks are declared to provide a basic level of overall conservation management, with a core conservation	Resource Management and Development Commission (RPDC) Individual Criteria: Comprehensive, Adequate, Representative, Ecological importance, International or national significance, Uniqueness, Productivity, Vulnerability assessment	Process is currently being developed	Victorian Environmental Assessment Council's (VEAC) predecessor bodies the Environment Conservation Council and the Land Conservation Council What criteria are used? comprehensive, adequate and representative system and other criteria (see VEAC's website for the Final	The Marine Parks and Reserves Authority (MPRA), a community-based statutory authority, has statutory responsibility for advising the Government on the development of a CAR system of MPAs in WA as part of the NRSMPA. CALM implements the decisions of Government

		Representative System of Marine Protected Areas" (ANZECC 1999). Identification criteria include comprehensiveness, adequacy, representativeness, naturalness, biogeographic importance, ecological importance, international or national importance, uniqueness or endemism, ecological productivity, and vulnerability. Selection criteria include Indigenous interests, social interests, economic interests, scientific interests, practicality/feasibility, vulnerability, and replication.		estate of more highly protected zones contained within the larger marine park area. This approach ensures complementary arrangement with the Commonwealth in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Refer http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb/13401.html for FHA declaration process and criteria.				
4.2	Is there a formal legislative or policy process for community nomination of MPA's? (i.e. similar to the NZ aquatic marine reserves act) Is any proposed in the future?	There is no formal process for community nomination of MPAs in NSW. However local communities often propose sites for MPAs.	Purpose specific legislation to support the declaration and management of multiple use marine parks is currently being drafted and will contain provision for community nominations.	No. However, community input to the dedication and zoning of marine parks occurs on all proposals (e.g. through comments on draft zoning plans, release of Regulatory Impact Statements, etc.).	Tasmanian Marine Protected Areas Strategy 2001		No	No. The initial statewide identification of the candidate MPAs in WA was undertaken via a scientific process. However, the process of identifying the priorities for implementation has significant stakeholder input.
4.3	Under what state legislation can MPA's be proclaimed and is there specific policy/legislation (or is it going to be proclaimed in the future?)?	<i>Marine Parks Act 1997</i> (marine parks), <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> (aquatic reserves), <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (national parks and nature reserves)	The Blueprint for the South Australian Representative System of Marine Protected Areas provides the SA Government's policy commitments for a system of representative marine parks, consistent with the commitments contained in the Living Coast Strategy. Purpose specific legislation to support the declaration and management of multiple use marine parks is currently being drafted. MPAs could also be proclaimed under: National Parks & Wildlife Act 1972 Fisheries Act 1982 Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981 Wilderness Protection Act 1992	<i>Marine Parks Act 1982</i> , to be replaced by the <i>Marine Parks Act 2004</i> which has been passed but not yet proclaimed.	National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002, Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995	Not specific marine park legislation, declarations are made under the Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act.	National Parks Act 1975	Marine Conservation Reserves (three different types of reserves) can be established under the <i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984</i> . Fish Habitat Protection Areas can be established under the <i>Fish Resources Management Act 1994</i> .

4.4	What is the time frame for this strategy/policy/commitment?	Legislation has already been enacted for all types of MPAs	The State Strategic Plan commits the South Australian Government to developing 19 representative marine parks by 2010 to fulfill the state's contribution to the NRSMPA.	N/A	There is no specific time frame for the Strategy, it is in place and ongoing	Not stated	24 marine national parks and marine sanctuaries proclaimed under the Act in 2002 and 6 other marine and coastal parks/reserves under the Act	There is no target date set for finalising a CAR system of MPAs in WA. This is an ongoing program and is proceeding as rapidly as resources permit.
4.5	Is the program running to this timeframe?	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Program completed	Not applicable (see above).
4.6	What future MPA's are proposed for your state, when will they be declared and will they be part of the national representative system of MPA's?	The NSW Government aims to establish, in most instances, at least one large marine park in each bioregion ("Developing a representative system of marine protected areas in NSW – an overview", NSW Government 2001). Declaration of further marine parks may follow consideration of bioregional assessments by the NSW Government.	The State Strategic Plan commits the South Australian Government to developing 19 representative marine parks by 2010 to fulfill the state's contribution to the NRSMPA.	The Government has a commitment regarding the establishment of a system of marine parks from border to border. The declaration of the Great Barrier Reef (Coast) Marine Park in 2004 and the proposed declaration of the Great Sandy Marine Park are progressing this commitment. These marine parks will be part of the national representative system of MPAs. Refer also 4.7.	There is a policy position that aims to create at least one MPA in each Tasmanian marine bioregion by 2010. They will be a part of the national representative system of MPAs	Proposed Bynoe Harbour Marine Park is the next marine park to be declared in 2006. Will be part of the NRSMPA	none at present	The Marine Parks and Reserves Selection Working Report 1994 identified approximately seventy candidate MPA's in WA state waters. It is likely to take over a decade to complete the establishment of the statewide system of MPAs in WA. Currently four MPA planning processes are significantly advanced, including the Dampier Archipelago Marine Park, Cape Preston Marine Management Area, Walpole/Nornalup Inlets Marine Park and the 'Capes' Marine Park. These MPAs are scheduled to be gazetted by December 2006. The next priority MPA area for consideration is the Recherche Archipelago.
4.7	What is your government's agreed strategy/policy/commitment for establishing a representative system of MPAs in your state?	The overall strategy/policy/commitment by the NSW Government is to develop a representative system of marine protected areas. Strategies and commitments are presented in the document "Developing a representative system of marine protected areas in NSW – an overview" (NSW Government 2001).	The Blueprint for the South Australian Representative System of Marine Protected Areas provides the SA Government's policy commitments for a system of representative marine parks, consistent with the commitments contained in the Living Coast Strategy.	The Government has a commitment regarding the establishment of a system of marine parks from border to border. The Minister's budget portfolio statement for 2005-2006 provides that: "The EPA will also continue to focus on the protection of national parks, marine parks , forests and World Heritage Areas. Queensland's parks systems will be comprehensive, adequate and representative of our biological and landscape diversity, will include outstanding examples of natural and cultural heritage and will maintain	Tasmanian Marine Protected Areas Strategy 2001	NT Parks and Conservation Master plan provides commitment to establishing representative system of Marine Conservation Areas	The creation of the 24 marine national parks and marine sanctuaries meets govt commitment.	The Western Australian Government is committed to the development of a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of MPAs in Western Australia as part of the NRSMPA. This is based upon a multiple-use model with the option of three different marine conservation reserve categories with the ability to apply a variety of zone types within the <i>marine park</i> and <i>marine management area</i> categories.

					<p>the values of World Heritage Areas as a key element of the parks system" and "...will ensure the parks system, including marine areas, are managed to provide safe, substantial and sustainable environmental, social and economic benefits to the Queensland community while maintaining the natural integrity of Queensland's environment."</p> <p>The budget statement in full is available from http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/about_the_epa/public_reporting/budget.</p>				
5	MPA management								
5.1	Is there a legislative requirement for a plan of management for MPA's in your state?	<p><i>Marine Parks Act 1997</i> requires a zoning plan and an operational plan for all marine parks, <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> requires a plan of management for all national parks and nature reserves and <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> allows for management plans for aquatic reserves at the Ministers direction</p>	Proposed legislation will make provision for development of marine park management plans.	There is a statutory requirement for "zoning plans", and an option for "management plans" to be prepared.	There is no legislative requirement for a management plan for an MPA, however there are provisions for creating management plans for conservation under the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002 and for fisheries management under the Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995.	Yes	Yes	Yes. Before a new marine conservation reserve can be declared an Indicative Mangament Plan must be prepared and released for public comment for three months. When the reserve is gazetted a final ten-year managemen plan is approved which guides management of the MPA.	
5.2	Is there a timeframe for instigating MPA plans of management after proclamation	Management plans must be prepared as soon as practicable after declaration of marine parks, national parks and nature reserves.	Not at this time.	Zoning plans are normally done prior to proclamation or within 2 to 3 years after proclamation.	There is no specific timeframe	As soon as practicable	Not statutory but Parks Victoria has scheduled planning for the 24 marine national parks and marine sanctuaries over a three year planning period from 2003.	There is no timeframe set for the approval of a management plans under the <i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984</i> following the creation of a marine conservation reserve, however this can be done very quickly given that all planning has been undertaken prior to the actual gazettal of the reserve (i.e. an indicative management plan is prepared, public comment sought, and amendments agreed by Government before proclamation of the reserve).	
5.3	Which government agencies manage	Marine Parks Authority manages marine parks, Department of Primary Industries manages	DEH; PIRSA	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service which is part of the Environmental Protection Agency.	Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment Department of Tourism	Parks and Wildlife Service	The Department of Sustainability and Environment is responsible for establishment of	The Department of Conservation and Land Management is the lead agency responsible for	

		Conservation manages national parks and nature reserves.					day management of Vic marine national parks and marine sanctuaries	is responsible for managing fishing in MPAs
5.4	Does each MPA in your state have a Plan of Management?	Marine parks – all have final zoning plans and operational plans, except Cape Byron Marine Park where draft plans are presently being finalised. Most national parks and nature reserves with marine components have a plan of management. Aquatic reserves are not required to have management plans.	Great Australian Bight Marine Park Management Plan, various terrestrial park plans	Each marine park has a zoning plan.	No	Yes	No There are five draft plans which cover 7 of the 24 marine national parks and marine sanctuaries. There are another four draft plans that cover the six other marine and coastal parks/reserves. All other MPA's have management plans underway.	Most MPAs in Western Australia have an approved plan of management. There are some exceptions but these draft plans are close to being finalised.
5.5	Is there a timeframe for reviewing MPA status and management plans?	Marine park management plans are scheduled for review every 5 years. National parks and nature reserve plans of management are reviewed as management needs change or every 10 years. Aquatic Reserves are reviewed every 5 years.	Not at this time.	Yes; 10 years.	Ongoing, on the basis of monitoring and new knowledge. There is provision for this under the Marine Protected Areas Strategy.		yes	Under the <i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984</i> , management plans are reviewed as soon as practicable after they have been in place for ten years.
5.6	How are the MPA plans of management enforced?	Marine parks – enforcement is achieved under the <i>Marine Parks Act and Regulation</i> primarily using patrols by Marine Park Rangers, surveillance and remote sensing, appropriate signage, and education and awareness programs. Aquatic reserves – the <i>Fisheries Management (General) Regulation 1995</i> , Fisheries Officers and appropriate signage, education programs and information dissemination. National parks and nature reserves – various DEC administered legislation and regulations provide for enforcement, park rangers, signage, education programs and information dissemination are also employed to implement management plans. NSW Maritime Officers and NSW Water Police also have a role in enforcing compliance, including for boating and waterway use.	Dedicated DEH Manager assigned to the Great Australian Bight Marine Park	Zoning plans are subordinate legislation. Refer also 3.3.5.	Tasmanian Police Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service Rangers	Rangers working within the park.	Land assigned to Parks Victoria. Part of normal business programming and operational management.	The <i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984</i> provides the head power to manage marine conservation reserves in accordance with the approved management plan, including the gazettal of management zoning. A variety of legislative mechanisms are employed to enforce specific management arrangements depending on what the activity is. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-extractive recreational and tourism use - <i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 & CALM Act Regulations 2002</i>. • Boating- <i>Marine and Harbours Act, Navigable Waters Regulations, Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 & Regulations</i> • Fishing, pearling and aquaculture- <i>Fish Resources</i>

									<p><i>Management Act 1994</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petroleum, Industrial uses & Shipping-<i>Environmental Protection Act.</i> <p>The MPRA also has a statutory audit role that monitors CALM's progressive implementation of the MPA management plans.</p>
6	Public Participation								
6.1	<p>Are there advisory bodies for MPA's in your state with community/stakeholder representation? Please list these advisory bodies. Do they have community/stakeholder representation?</p>	<p>Yes, advisory bodies with community/stakeholder representation are:</p> <p>1. Marine Parks Advisory Council – established under s. 32 of the Marine Parks Act 1997. Community/stakeholder representatives include (a) one member to represent the Commonwealth Government, (b) two members to represent the interests of marine conservation, one being an expert in marine conservation and one being nominated by a peak group or body generally recognised for its interest in conservation, as provided for in the</p>	<p>1. Marine Advisory Committee – independent, expertise-based, multi-sectoral, reports directly to Minister for Environment and Conservation.</p> <p>2. Local Consultative Committees – to be established for each proposed marine park, comprised of local community members, expertise-based, multi-interest/sector, provides advice to DEH to facilitate production of marine park zoning plans.</p>	<p>Under the Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 there is a statutory Coastal Protection Advisory Council that advises the Minister about coastal management. The appointed members must include representatives from the community recognised for their experience in, and knowledge of, coastal zone management.</p> <p>Stakeholder groups have also been involved in marine park planning, management of whale watching etc.</p>	<p>No specific advisory bodies, existing advisory bodies (Fisheries) do have community rep.s</p>	<p>Not currently, something the NT is looking at. Gurig Ganuk Barlu has joint management board (representatives of traditional Aboriginal custodians and NT Government). Also have an advisory committee with full stakeholder representation.</p>	<p>Yes. Various related to management planning process.</p>	<p>Yes. The MPRA is a statutory community-based advisory body with community/stakeholder representation. MPA Management Advisory Committees are established to provide on-going local community/stakeholder input to MPA management. Community advisory committees or similar mechanisms are set up to provide input into the creation of new marine conservation reserves and to provide community input into the development of management plans for proposed and existing marine conservation reserves.</p>	

		<p>Community/stakeholder representatives include marine conservation, marine science, Aboriginal people, the tourism industry, commercial fishers, recreational fishers, scuba divers and local councils.</p> <p>3. Marine Parks Research Committee. Includes an independent researcher.</p> <p>4. National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council – established under s.22 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Has community/stakeholder representation.</p> <p>5. National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Committees– established under s.25 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 for each region. Have community/stakeholder representation.</p>						
6.2	Is there a separate scientific advisory body for MPAs?	The Marine Parks Research Committee advises the Marine Parks Authority on marine park research.	Scientific Working Group – independent, reports directly to Minister for Environment and Conservation	No.	No	Not currently	No	Yes. The Marine Parks and Reserves Scientific Advisory Committee. The Marine Parks and Reserves Authority also includes members who are marine scientists, and MPRA meetings include observers from relevant Government agencies to provide technical and scientific input.
6.3	How are members appointed to an advisory body (appointed by the minister or elected)	Ministerial appointment	Appointed by the Minister for Environment and Conservation	Appointed by stakeholder groups.	Scientific committee – appointed by Tas. Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute, University of Tasmania Fisheries – EOI and Ministerial Appointment	Cobourg committees appointed by Minister.	Expression of Interest. Advertise and select members based on knowledge of planning area and skill set.	Advisory Committee members are generally appointed by the Minister for the Environment, or in some cases, this responsibility is delegated to the Executive Director of the Department of Conservation and Land Management.

	6.4	What is your state's strategy for public participation in MPA management?	Public participation through representation on advisory councils and committees, public involvement in park usage surveys, and public consultation on park planning and management	The Blueprint for the South Australian Representative System of Marine Protected Areas provides the SA Government's policy commitments for a system of representative marine parks, including approach to public participation.	Through public comment on zoning plans and consultation on other local management issues. There is also an active program aimed at increasing Indigenous involvement in management.	Public participation is facilitated through the development of any management plans for MPA's under the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002 or the Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995. The MPA Strategy also provides for public consultation and community education regarding MPA's, and recommends that community-based monitoring programs be considered in the future.	Through the development of management plans. Gurig Ganuk Barlu (Cobourg) Marine Park is jointly managed with the traditional Aboriginal owners	Range of measures in planning process e.g. Have you say, agency forums, information nights, community days, targeting key groups for discussions.	<p>The WA State Government has a clear policy on public participation. The CALM Act has provisions determining public participation procedures in establishing MPAs.</p> <p>The Department of Conservation and Land Management has a firm commitment to public participation and recognizes the right of members of the public to have a meaningful role in conserving Westerns Australia's natural environment. The Department has a public participation policy, and a manual that provides tools and guidelines for the development of effective public participation programs.</p> <p>In respect to marine conservation reserves a range of strategies have been developed and implemented to encourage community participation in both planning and management of MPAs. For example, MPA Management Advisory Committees are established to provide on-going local community/stakeholder input to MPA management.</p>
7	Research and Monitoring								
	7.1	What are the research and monitoring programs for each of the MPA's in your state? Is it part of an overall	Each marine park has a research and monitoring program. The "Strategic Framework for the Evaluation and Monitoring of Marine Parks in NSW" (MPA 2004) is the overall strategy/framework	Research strategy developed, with ties to interstate monitoring methods. Monitoring strategy to be developed for each marine park. Whale numbers are monitored in the GAB Marine Park and their	Research and monitoring relevant to Queensland marine parks is most commonly part of a broader strategy relating, for example, on seabirds, turtles, dugong, coral bleaching, water quality, lyngbya etc.	There is a range of project-based research and monitoring activities in MPA's in Tasmania. For example, there is an ongoing monitoring program at Maria Island, and recent investigation of the waters around Deal	Habitat assessment at Cobourg Marine Park	Develop baseline understanding of marine diversity	The MPA management plans specify the research and monitoring that is required subject to a range of policy documents. Both ecological and social research and monitoring is specified. In broad

				within the GAB, by SA DEH and SARDI researchers. Yes it is part of an overall strategy/framework for MPA research and monitoring.					<p>baselines, understanding key natural (e.g. growth, maintenance and reproduction) processes and cause –effect pathways, in terms of threatening processes, as well as predictive studies such as the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Monitoring studies provide information to support the MPA performance assessment framework and focuses on the assessing the effectiveness of management to deliver the biodiversity, sustainable use and social benefits of MPAs.</p>
7.2	Which organisations are responsible for conducting these programs?	The Marine Parks Authority is responsible for research and monitoring in marine parks. A variety of agencies also conduct research and monitoring within MPAs. These agencies include NSW Marine Parks Authority, DPI, DEC, universities, local government, consultants, and local community groups.	DEH	EPA/QPWS, CRCs, Universities.	Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute (TAFI) is the lead organisation	<p>Department of Infrastructure Planning and Environment (ie Parks and Wildlife).</p> <p>Fisheries and NT Museums have also conducted research in the park.</p>	Parks Victoria and Research partners	The Department of Conservation and Land Management have primary role to coordinate and undertake marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use R & M in State MPAs. At present the majority of MPA research is undertaken externally, however CALM facilitates this research by Commonwealth agencies (CSIRO, AIMS) and tertiary institutes in WA's existing and proposed MPAs. Other State Government agencies, eg. Department of Environment, Department of Fisheries, Department of Planning and Infrastructure are also involved in MPA R&M.	
8	Education and Advisory								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Community Monitoring Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine management zoning education programmes • Marine turtle education programme • Nearer to

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Schools Programme • Visitor interpretation centres (e.g. Monkey Mia Dolphin Centre) • Landscape Magazine • Marine Conservation Matters newsletters
8.1	<p>What are the education and public awareness programs for each of the MPA's in your state?</p>	<p>Each NSW marine park has developed comprehensive and user-friendly user guides that outline conservation values, zoning plans and park use opportunities. Information days are often conducted regarding marine park establishment and planning. The Marine Parks Authority has an established website with a range of information on marine parks (www.mpa.nsw.gov.au). Information is distributed to many outlets at marine parks such as dive operators, bait and tackle shops, caravan parks, visitor centres etc. Marine park officers regularly attend community events, exhibitions and schools</p>	<p>General communication/interps through DEH and PIRSA.</p>	<p>Education and public awareness is a major and essential component of management.</p>	<p>The most commonly used education and advisory tools for MPA's in Tasmania are web-based information and brochures. Some MPA's have detailed signage on-site, such as the marine diving and snorkelling trail at Tinderbox. More broadly, the Department of Education runs a Marine Discovery Centre for schools and there is a range of private eco-tourism operations that involve these marine areas.</p>	<p>Part of the Park's interpretive program</p>	<p>Integrated marine national parks and marine sanctuaries strategy - 5 key areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness of the establishment, the benefits, locations and opportunities to get involved using publicity and on-site information 2. Building connections with local communities through community festivals and friends groups 3. Nurturing strong advocates as role models and champions in the 	<p>Department of Conservation and Land Management, WWF and community groups</p>

		(www.dpi.nsw.gov.au) For national parks and nature reserves, DEC provides park information material, advisory shelters, and runs "Discovery" programs. Information on parks is available from the national parks website (www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au).							
8.2	Which agencies or organisations are responsible for conducting these programs?	Marine parks – Marine Parks Authority, Department of Environment and Conservation – national parks and nature reserves, Department of Primary Industries – aquatic reserves and Fishcare, Other agencies such as NSW Maritime and the NSW Water Police conduct programs regarding waterway use and boating safety.	DEH	Mainly Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service and Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (many programs in the Great Barrier Reef are joint State-Commonwealth marine park programs).	Primarily the Department of Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment and the Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts	Parks and Wildlife	Parks Victoria	Department of Conservation and Land Management, WWF and community groups	
8.3	Is there a community program (e.g. friends of marine parks) in your state?	There is no formal marine parks community program in NSW. However, community participation occurs for all types of MPAs in a number of ways as outlined above.	Friends of Parks program administered by DEH	No. However, there are very successful volunteer support programs in areas such as the Whitsundays (which have undertaken installation of "no anchoring" buoys), Woongarra and elsewhere.	No	Not currently	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are established friends of Groups for SIMP, MMP, SEMP There are management advisory committees for some established MPAs eg. Coral Coast Parks Advisory Committee Management advisory committees will be established for each/group of MPAs 	
9	Enforcement								
9.1	What agencies/officers have power to enforce MPA regulations in your state?	Marine parks – Marine Park Rangers. Under the NSW Marine Parks Act 1997 Marine Park Rangers can include officers of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Fisheries Officers, nominated	Marine Park managers, fisheries officers, police and other authorised personnel.	Officers of the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol and some Water Police.	Tasmanian Police Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service Rangers	Parks and Wildlife rangers Fisheries Officers	PV, DPI Fisheries	Department of Conservation and Land Management Department of Fisheries Department of Planning and Infrastructure	

			and nature reserves – Rangers and other enforcement officers have powers under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and other legislation administered by DEC.						
9.2	How many officers are presently employed to enforce MPA regulations in your state?	For the 4 established Marine Parks, there are currently 7 staff dedicated to compliance and enforcement. Fisheries Officers and Parks Rangers are not specifically dedicated to marine protected areas but cover these areas as part of their regular enforcement work for DPI and DEC respectively.	Dedicated DEH Manager assigned to the Great Australian Bight Marine Park. Rangers assigned to coastal reserves. Fisheries officers assigned to fisheries closures.	It is estimated that over 100 field staff in the above agencies are actively engaged in marine park compliance, but no analysis has been undertaken of "Full Time Equivalent" staff resources fully dedicated to this task. Refer also 3.3.5.		0.5 FTE	Not possible to separate staff role from terrestrial park areas. Difficult also to separate marine national parks compliance work undertaken by Department of Primary Industries Fisheries from general fisheries compliance work	How many officers are presently employed to enforce MPA regulations in your state? See above at 3.4	

MPA as defined by the Department of Environment and Heritage: an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means. <http://www.deh.gov.au/coasts/mpa/about/australian.html#1>

IUCN Categories

To ensure consistency in defining and managing marine protected areas, Australia has adopted the World Conservation Union's (IUCN) internationally recognised set of seven management categories. These categories have passed into Australian law in relation to Commonwealth reserves. Proclamations declaring Commonwealth marine protected areas must assign the reserves, and any zones within them, to one of the seven IUCN Protected Area Management Categories.

**IUCN IA- IB

Category Ia

Strict Nature Reserve: Protected Area managed mainly for science. Managed primarily for scientific research or environmental monitoring.

Category Ib

Wilderness Area: Protected Area managed mainly for wilderness protection. Protected and managed to preserve its unmodified condition

***IUCN II-IV

Category II

National Park: Protected Area managed mainly for ecosystem conservation and recreation . Protected and managed to preserve its natural condition.

Category III

Natural Monument: Protected Area managed for conservation of specific natural features. Protected and managed to preserve its natural or cultural features

Category IV

Habitat/Species Management Area: Protected Area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention. Managed primarily, including (if necessary) through active intervention, to ensure the maintenance of habitats or to meet the requirements of specific species.

****IUCN V-VI

Category V

Protected Landscape/Seascape: Protected Area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation. Managed to safeguard the integrity of the traditional interactions between people and nature.

Category VI

Managed Resource Protected Areas: Protected Area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems. Managed to ensure long-term protection and maintenance of biological diversity with a sustainable flow of natural products and services to meet community needs.