Eyre Peninsula MARINE PARKS

Incorporating the West Coast Bays, Investigator, Thorny Passage, Sir Joseph Banks Group, Neptune Islands Group Ron and Valerie Taylor and Gambier Islands Group Marine Parks





Southern Australia is lucky to have some of the most spectacular coastline in the world and an even greater variety of marine life than the Great Barrier Reef.

Our marine areas boast iconic species such as the southern right whale, bottlenose dolphin, leafy sea dragon, great white shark, Australian pelican, little penguin, Australian sea lion and giant cuttlefish.

Some of our marine life is found nowhere else on earth.

South Australia's marine environment is under pressure from population growth, development and pollution. To help protect both our native species and the beautiful marine environment they call home, South Australia has created a system of marine parks as an investment in the state's future.





Let's respect and enjoy our marine parks so our marine environment and animals have a healthy future. Your marine life will be protected and so will theirs.



How marine parks protect our marine life

Many South Australian marine parks include feeding and breeding sites for some of our bestloved marine animals as well as fish and shellfish nursery areas.

Some of these areas, such as seagrass meadows, reefs and mangroves, are incredibly fragile and will benefit from the extra protection provided by sanctuary zones.

These areas only take up about six per cent of our waters and will not allow mining, trawling or fishing, giving marine animals a safe place to retreat and go about the business of breeding, caring for young and growing to adulthood.

Protecting nurseries and other critical habitats can only result in stronger, healthier fish populations in the long term, and what is good for fish is also good for the marine food chain and for both recreational and commercial fishing.

What does this mean for fishing?

Marine parks have been carefully designed to avoid popular recreational fishing areas; and access to jetties, boat ramps and popular beaches has not been affected.

The Government has also allowed two years for the restrictions on fishing to come into effect to enable people to prepare for the changes.

Marine parks - together with fisheries management - are an important investment for our future. Healthy fish means healthy fishing!

Tourism

The Neptune Islands in particular are home to great white shark, one of the most feared and revered of all marine predators. Tourists come from around the world to experience the thrill of cage diving with giant great whites, swim with blue-fin tuna, join adventure fishing charters and, of course, feast on the area's magnificent seafood.

Nurturing local marine life

The West Coast marine parks take in some of our wildest off-shore islands, the beautiful Chain of Bays area and Coffin Bay, which is justifiably famous for its oysters. They are home to a huge diversity of coastal habitats, from seagrass meadows and sponge gardens to sandy sea floors, spectacular reefs and nationally-significant wetlands.

Enjoying the region

The area is known for its wonderful fishing opportunities, and outside of the sanctuary zones, fishing will continue to be a big part of West Coast life. Surf fishing is especially popular on the coast at Ellison and the Australian Salmon Fishing Championship will continue to take place. Up to 13 species of whale visit the point of Eyre Peninsula, making the Thorny Passage Marine Park an ideal place for whale watching.

How will I know where to fish?

Zoning maps are available online at www.marineparks.sa.gov.au or by phoning 1800 006 120. Maps are also available for smart phones by downloading the MyParx app.



WESTERN BLUE GROPER

The western blue groper is found in reef areas around the West Coast. A great favourite with divers, it can reach 1.7m and weigh up to 40kg and will live in the same small area for many years.



DOLPHINS

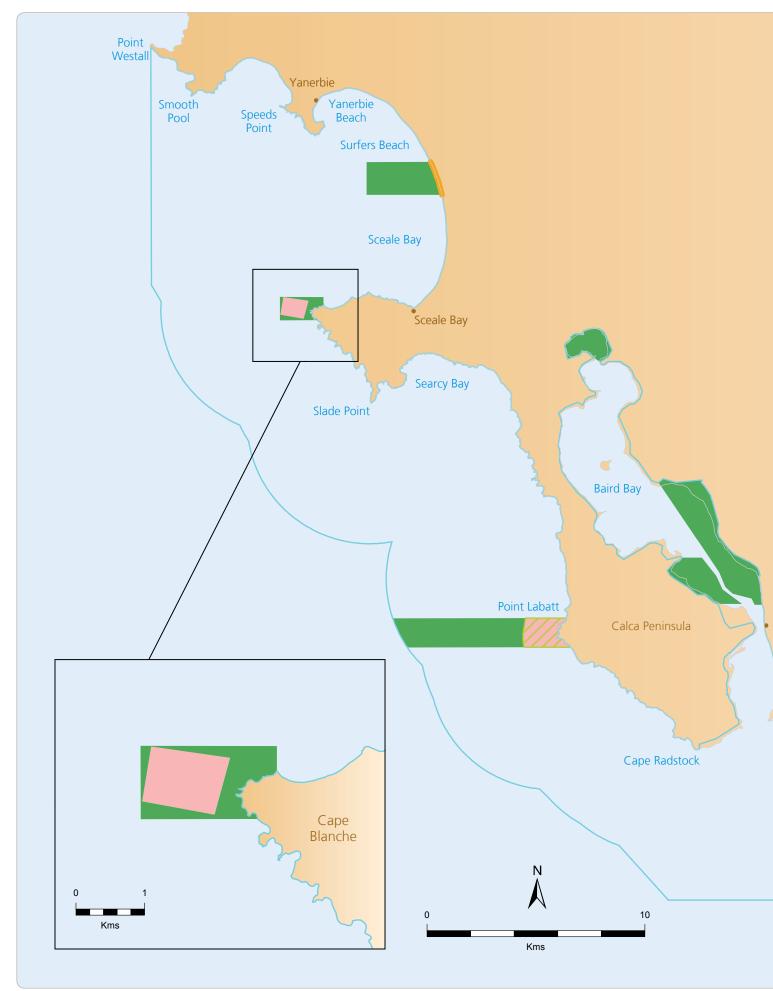
Bottlenose and common dolphins breed and calve in the Thorny Passage Marine Park. They are inquisitive, intelligent marine mammals and will often approach boats of all sizes.



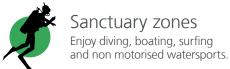
WEEDY SEA DRAGONS

With their long bodies and leafy appendages, weedy sea dragons come from the same family as sea horses and pipe fish. They are usually found in seagrass meadows and on reefs.

MARINE PARK 3 West Coast Bays







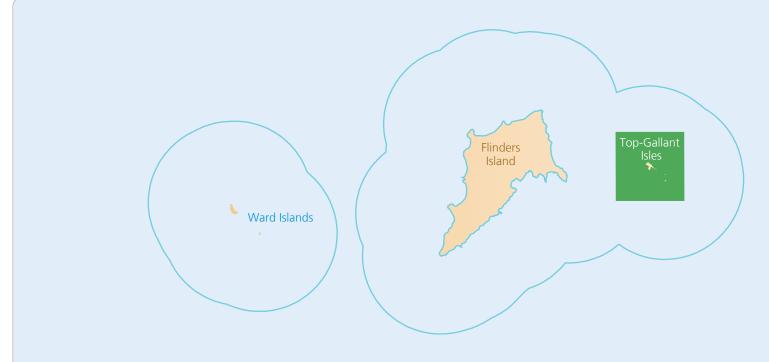


Restricted area No public access (existing).



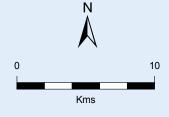






Investigator Group



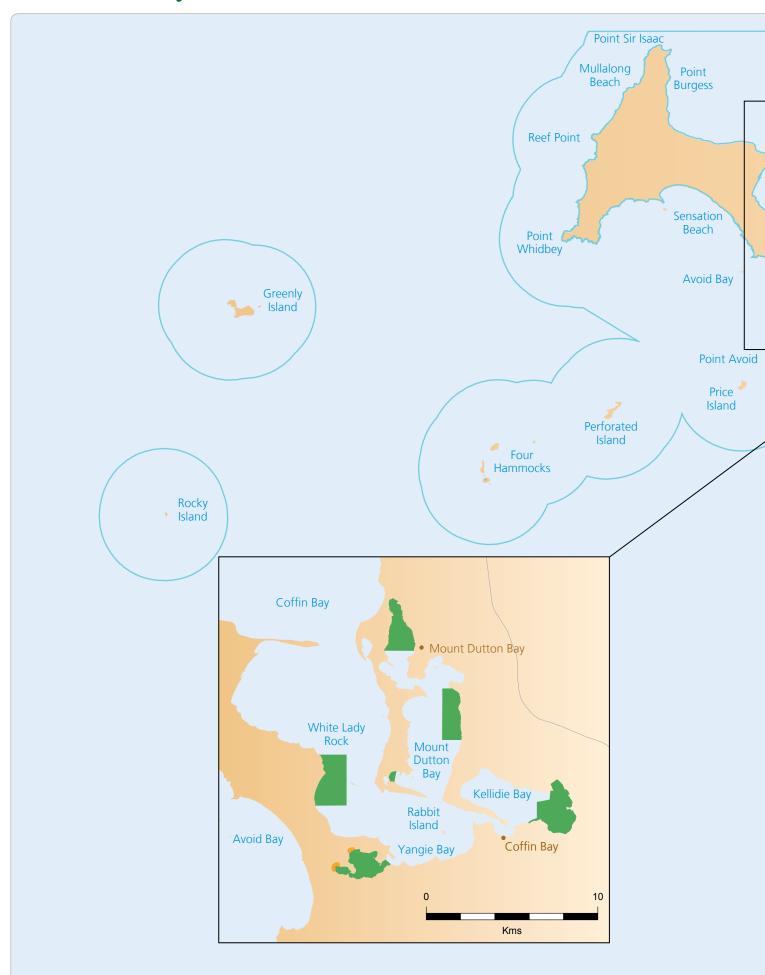








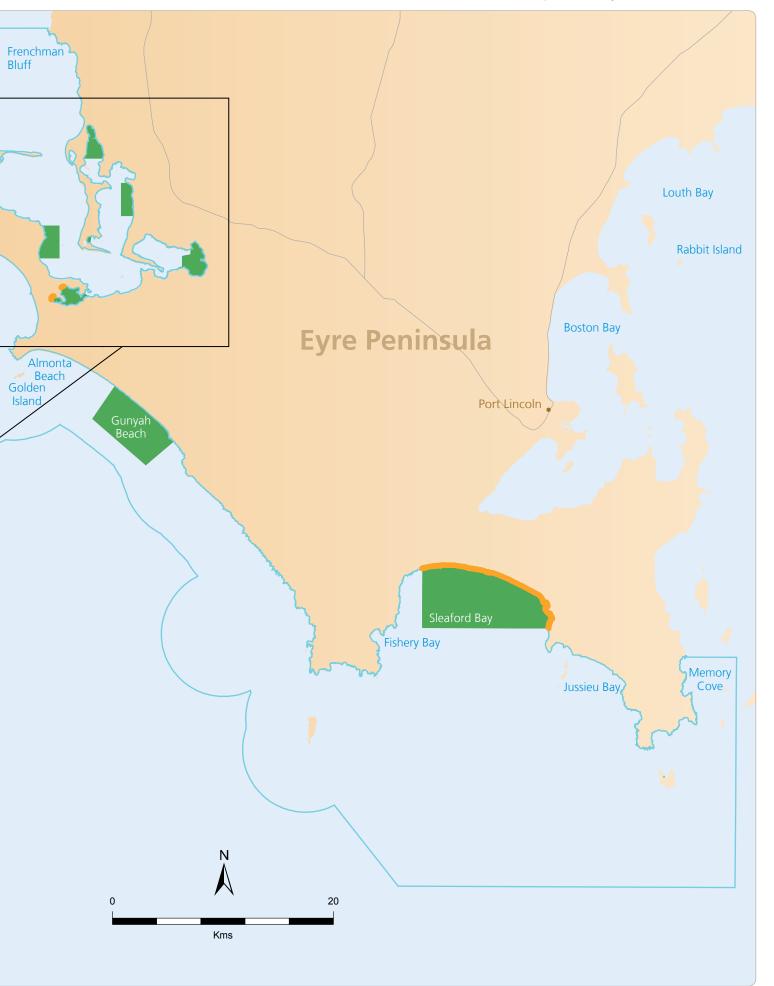












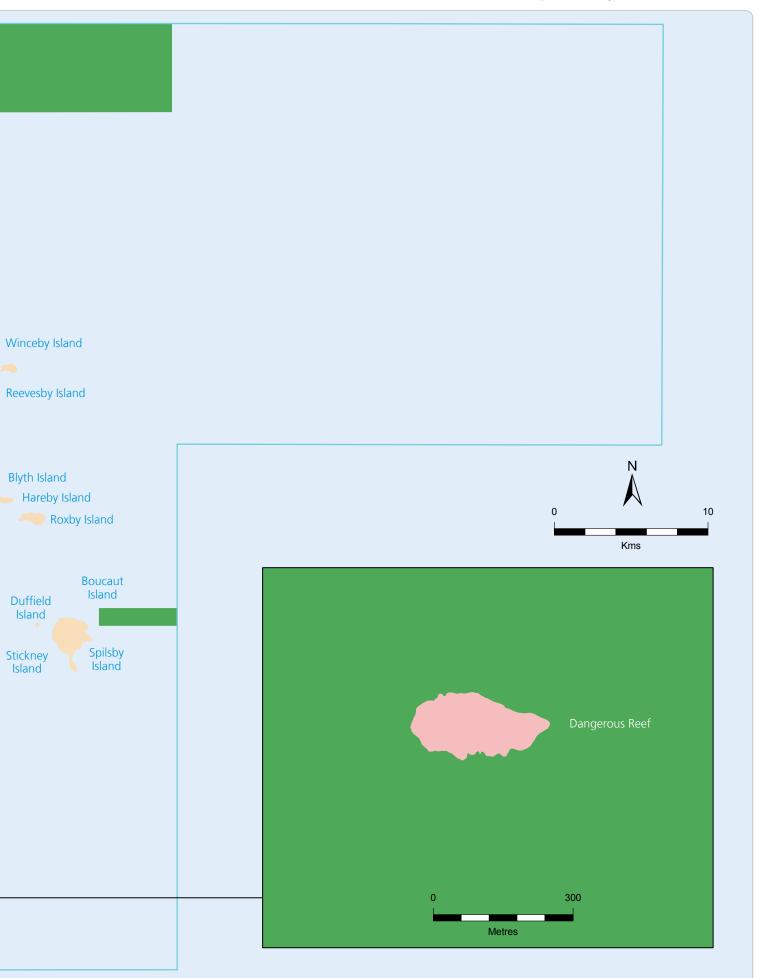
MARINE PARK 6 Sir Joseph Banks Group



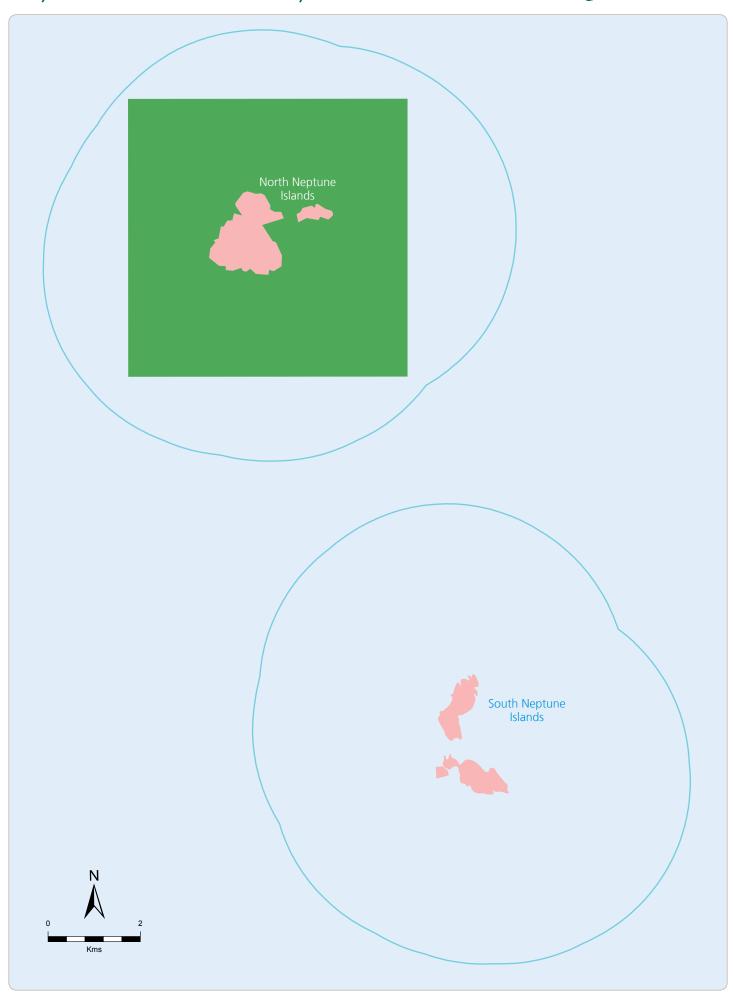








MARINE PARK 7 Neptune Islands Group (Ron and Valerie Taylor)

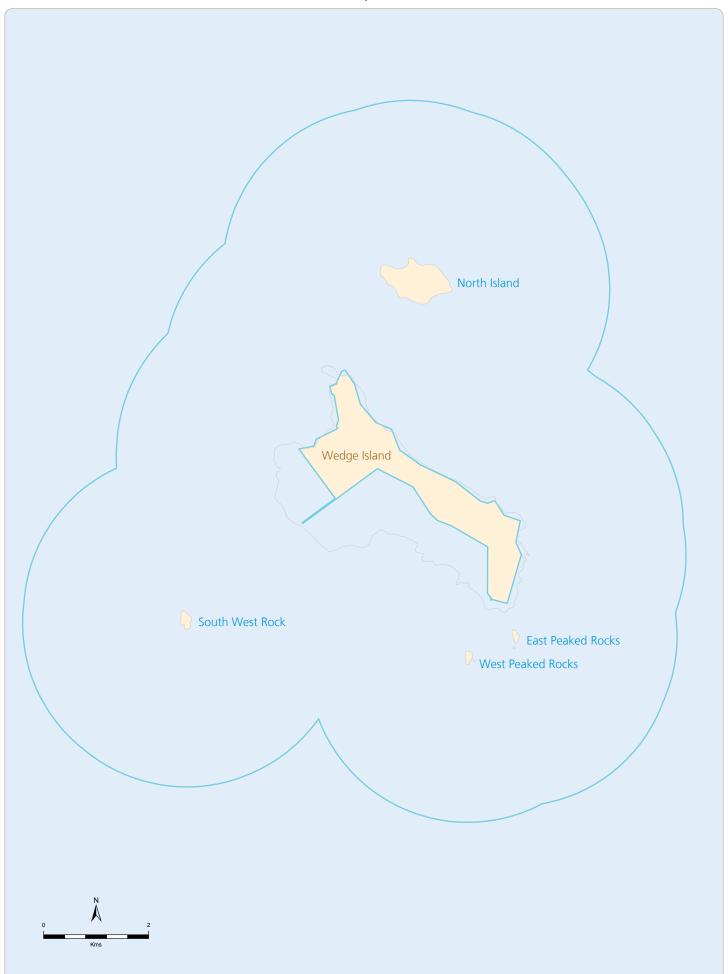


MARINE PARK 8 Gambier Islands Group





Restricted area No public access (existing).



ENJOY LIFE IN OUR MARINE PARKS.



Fishing with your family is just one of the many great things to enjoy in our 19 new marine parks. From swimming and diving to boating and fishing — you can enjoy all your favourite activities in marine parks. It's only in the sanctuary areas of marine parks — which take up about 6% of state waters — that fishing soon won't be permitted, to help protect fragile habitat and breeding sites for some of our best-loved marine life. There's more variety of marine life in Southern Australian waters than the Great Barrier Reef. Let's respect our marine parks so we can enjoy our marine life in the future.

For more information visit marineparks.sa.gov.au



© State of South Australia through the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources. Apart from fair dealings and other uses permitted by the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth), no part of this publication may be reproduced, published, communicated, transmitted, modified or commercialised without the prior written approval of the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources. PHOTOGRAPHY: DEWNR, South Australian Tourism Commission, Marine Life Society of SA. DISCLAIMER: While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the contents of this publication are factually correct, the Department

of Environment, Water and Natural Resources makes no representations and accepts no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fitness for any particular purpose of the contents, and shall not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of or reliance on the contents of this publication.

Reference to any company, product or service in this publication should not be taken as a Departmental endorsement of the company, product or service.

Printed July 2013 | FIS 92125