

Upper South East Marine Park

Preliminary sanctuary zone scenario

Starting point for Marine Park Local Advisory Group discussion

South Australians enjoy the benefits of a healthy marine environment. However, the marine environment is under increasing pressure from a range of sources, including climate change, run-off and competition for resources, which could affect how we use and enjoy it in the future.

Marine parks are currently being set up around Australia as part of a national and international response to these increasing pressures.

In 2009, the South Australian Government declared a network of 19 marine parks to help protect and conserve areas of natural value within our State's waters for generations to come.

Your assistance is now needed to help develop the zoning and management plans for these marine parks.

At this meeting, you will begin the process of developing a proposed zoning scenario for your local marine park(s). You will be provided a range of information about zoning, including a preliminary sanctuary zone scenario developed by DENR, and other government agencies to provide a starting point for discussions by your MPLAG about how marine parks might be zoned for conservation, commerce and community use.

The preliminary sanctuary zone scenario is only a starting point and does not represent a Government proposal or preference. There may be better ways to design a marine park zoning scheme to achieve the desired outcomes. Your MPLAG's advice on its preferred zoning scenario(s) is sought.

The preliminary sanctuary zone scenarios have been developed using the environmental, social and economic information currently available to Government, including the information provided through SAMPIT (the South Australian Marine Parks Information Tool).

The next step is for the scenarios to be worked on over the next six months by the MPLAGs and key stakeholders, such as the seafood industry, tourism operators, local government and conservation interests, who all have important information to bring to the table.

It is expected that this work will result in changes to what is initially provided. Indeed, this is the purpose of MPLAGs and key stakeholder engagement - to better inform and assist the Government in this process - so we can help ensure that the needs of local communities and industries are met.

The State Government has not adopted an arbitrary percentage target for the size of sanctuary zones. Instead, it remains open to the advice of the community as to how to best design the marine parks network to protect and conserve marine biodiversity and marine habitats in a manner that accords with the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*.

To assist MPLAGs, key stakeholders and other community members to develop their preferred zoning scenario(s), you will be provided with some indicative zoning guidelines.

These guidelines have been developed with due regard to advice from the Marine Parks Scientific Working Group and Marine Parks Council of South Australia, which provide independent advice on marine park matters.

One of these zoning guidelines is that sanctuary zones should cover about 20-25% of each marine park - this would translate to about 10% of our State's waters.

However, this is a guideline only and may not be achievable in some marine parks, particularly where there are significant policy commitments in place to provide for various current and future activities.

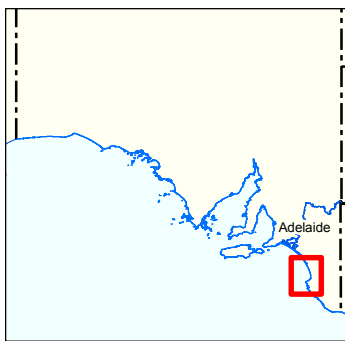
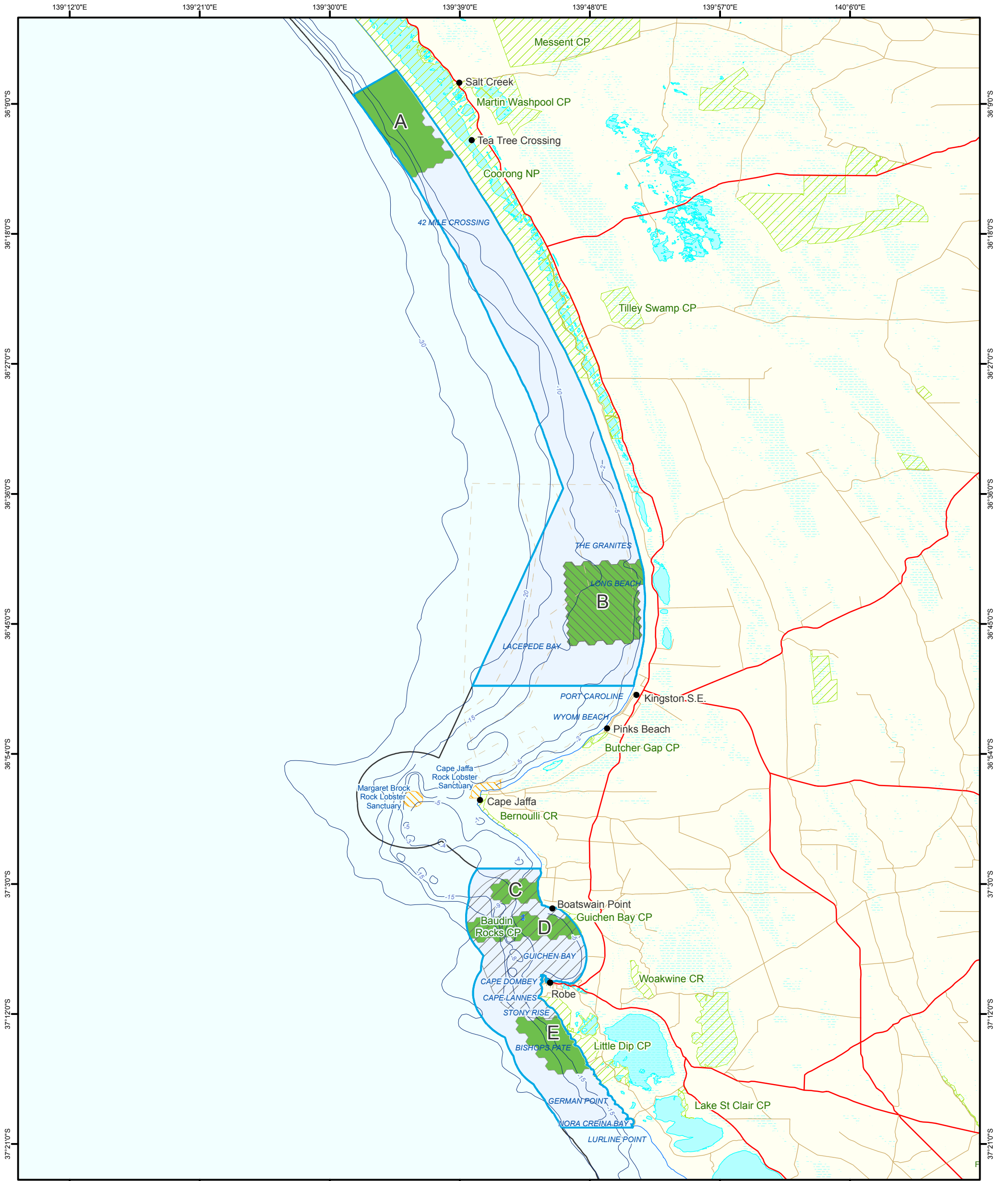
Your attention is drawn to the marine park policy commitments made by the Government in 2009, in particular the assurance given to the commercial fishing industry that the outcome of marine parks zoning will have no more than a 5% economic impact (as per the 2007 EconSearch report).

In developing your preferred zoning scenarios it will be important that you apply the full zoning checklists and policy commitments, to help ensure your suggestions meet the marine park design requirements. Doing this will help you develop a proposal for your park(s) that is good for conservation and good for commercial and community interests.

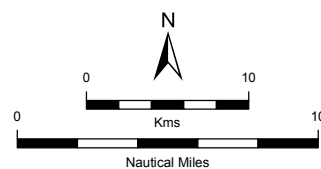
For more information, please contact your MPLAG Executive Officer via email at DENRmarine@sa.gov.au, or phone the Coast and Marine Conservation Branch, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, on Freecall 1800 006 120.

Marine Park 18 - Upper South East Marine Park

Preliminary Sanctuary Zone Scenario Starting Point - Version 1



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|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | Possible Sanctuary Zones | | Bathymetry |
| | Marine Park | | Coastline (median high water) |
| | Lake - Perennial | | Coastal Waters of the State |
| | Lake - Intermittent | | Major Road |
| | Land Subject to Inundation (STI) | | Minor Road |
| | Parks and Reserves | | |
| | Rock Lobster Sanctuaries | | |
| | Special Purpose Areas (Harbours) | | |
| | Special Purpose Area (Lacepede Bay) | | |
| | Aquaculture Zones | | |



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Data Source Marine Parks, Parks and Reserves,
Rock Lobster Sanctuaries, Topographic Data
Bathymetry - DENR
Harbours - DENR & Harbours and Navigation Act
Coastal Waters of the State - Geoscience Australia
Aquaculture Zones - PIRSA

Compiled 8 November 2010
Projection Geographic
Datum Geocentric Datum of Australia, 1994

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Basis for 'Starting Point' Preliminary Sanctuary Zone Scenario – Upper South East Marine Park (Park 18)

Location of possible Sanctuary Zone	Area	Rationale for possible Sanctuary Zone
<p>Zone A: Commences at the northern extent of the Upper South East Marine Park and extends to the limit of State waters. The zone extends 11kms south to Tea Tree Crossing. The north section of this zone (5 km) extends over the Coorong ocean beach to medium high water mark.</p>	<p>64 km²</p>	<p>The possible zone represents the following habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area contains representative samples of exposed fine-medium sand beach, soft-bottom habitat and habitats that are yet to be mapped. <p>Other important features and natural processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coorong ocean beach is an important site for a range of migratory and sedentary bird species including the vulnerable hooded plover. <p>Social and Economic Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This possible Sanctuary Zone considers the diversity of marine uses by providing for shore based fishers from Tea Tree Crossing to 5kms north. Fishers access the beach using 4WD through 42 mile Crossing, about 17kms south of the Zone, and through Tea Tree Crossing. DENR generally advises that 4WD access through Tea Tree Crossing is only available for approx 2 months of the year when waters of the South Coorong lagoon have receded. A section of the Zone overlays the Coorong National Park to the medium high water mark, establishing a protected corridor from the land to the sea. This Zone has been designed to avoid the annual Kingston Fishing Competition. This Zone was designed to provide for important recreational fishing locations near Tea tree Crossing and towards 42 Mile Crossing. The region is of inherent cultural value to the Ngarrindjeri and the creation of Sanctuary Zones will contribute to the well being of both the region and the Ngarrindjeri people. This zone is within a Native Title Claim area.
<p>Zone B: This possible Sanctuary Zone commences about 2km south of The Granites and extends in a southerly direction for approx 10km. This zone includes approx 3km of Coorong ocean beach to medium high water mark.</p>	<p>78 km²</p>	<p>The possible zone represents the following habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area contains representative samples of exposed fine-medium sand beach, rocky reef, seagrass, soft-bottom habitat and some sea floor habitats which are yet to be mapped. <p>Other important features and natural processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This possible Sanctuary Zone is important as it contains the largest area of shallow seagrass and the only area of medium depth seagrass within in the Upper South East Marine Park. The seagrass meadows in Lacepede Bay are an important nursery area for commercial and recreationally important fish species. <p>Social and Economic Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This possible Sanctuary Zone was designed to provide for important recreational and commercial fishing locations near The Granites. This Zone accommodates shore based fishers except where it overlays the ocean beach for approx. 3 kms in length to MHWM, commencing 2 kms south of The Granites. The Annual Kingston Lions Club Fishing Competition occurs along the Coorong Ocean beach. An aquaculture zone extends over this area but no licences have been issued. The area south of The Granites within the Zone represents important seagrass beds. The Upper South East Marine Park will not prevent fishing in this area unless otherwise agreed by the community (whole of Government commitment 6.7). The region is of inherent cultural value to the Ngarrindjeri and the creation of Sanctuary Zones will contribute to the well being of both the region and the Ngarrindjeri people. The Coorong is of significant cultural importance to the Ngarrindjeri. This Zone is within a Native Title Claim area. To ensure ease of identification and enforcement the Zone uses straight north, south, west and east boundary lines.
<p>Zone C: Adjacent to shoreline in Wrights Bay commencing at a line south of Wright Rd for approx 2.5km and seaward for approx 6km</p>	<p>13 km²</p>	<p>The possible Sanctuary Zone represents the following habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This possible Sanctuary Zone contains the largest stretch of coarse sandy beach in sanctuary areas in this Marine Park. This area also contains representative samples of rocky reef, soft-bottom habitat and a small amount of seagrass habitats, mostly at shallow depths. <p>Other important features and natural processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wrights Bay area is ecologically important as the rocky reef habitats are a hotspot with high biodiversity.

		<p>Social and Economic Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small caravan park is north of the possible Sanctuary Zone. This park is heavily used over summer. • The Zone was designed to provide for heavily used fishing areas further seaward and directly opposite the caravan park. • The Zones overlays the beach to MHWL. • This Zone was designed to avoid boat launching off the beach at Wrights Bay and at Boatswains Point (2 kms). • To ensure ease of identification and enforcement, the Zone uses straight north, south, west and east boundary lines.
<p>Zone D: Commencing approx 1 km south of Boatswains Point boat ramp and including part of Baudin Rocks Conservation Park (CP). This zone extends to the State waters limit from Guichen Bay CP. Approx 3 kms of this possible Sanctuary Zone is to medium high water mark near the northern end of Long beach</p>	31 km ²	<p>The possible Sanctuary Zone represents the following habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Zone contains representative samples of moderate fine-medium sand beach, rocky reef, soft bottom habitat and unmapped sea floor. • This area also contains a small area of seagrass meadow, one of only two small areas included in Sanctuary Zones for the whole Otway Bioregion. • This area also contains the largest area of shallow rocky reef within possible Sanctuary Zones within the Upper South East Marine Park. <p>Other important features and natural processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area contains important connectivity and linkages from the coast to the State water limits. • This possible Sanctuary Zone contains a portion of Baudin Rocks, which is one of only two breeding sites in the south east for the little penguin. • Baudin Rocks also provides an important haul-out site for the Australian sea lion, and for Australian and New Zealand fur seal (recently reported). • This area is important as it contains the only deep water habitat (30 - 50m) within a sanctuary in the Upper South East Marine Park. <p>Social and Economic Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baudin Rocks Conservation Park especially on the eastern side of the islands and adjacent to Guichen Bay Conservation Park are important fishing spots. • The possible Sanctuary Zone lies adjacent to the Guichen Bay Conservation Park establishing a corridor from the land to the sea. • This Zone was designed to avoid a boat launching area located at Boatswains Point. • This Zone accommodates fishing adjacent to Baudin Rocks Conservation Park and Guichen Bay Conservation Park. • 4WD only access is available along Long beach. • To ensure ease of identification and enforcement, the Zone uses straight north, south, west and east boundary lines.
<p>Zone E: Adjacent to Little Dip CP at about Stony Rise extending to southern boundary of Little Dip CP. Approx 3 km will extend over the beach to MHWL in Little Dip CP.</p>	31 km ²	<p>The possible zone represents the following habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Along the shoreline of this possible Sanctuary Zone are moderate and sheltered cliffs and sheltered coarse and fine-medium sand beaches while out to sea rocky reef, soft-bottom habitat and habitats which are yet to be mapped are represented. <p>Other important features and natural processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area contains the only areas of moderate and sheltered cliff within possible Sanctuary Zones in the Upper South East Marine Park. • This area is important as it contains the only sheltered fine-medium sand beach within Zones in this Marine Park. <p>Social and Economic Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The possible Sanctuary Zone lies adjacent to the Little Dip Conservation Park establishing a protected corridor from the land to the sea. • This Zone was designed to avoid important recreational and commercial fishing locations closer to Robe and Nora Creina and further seaward as well as a boat launching facility at Robe (6kms). • Access to the area is limited to 4WD which is only available through Little Dip Conservation Park. • To ensure ease of identification and enforcement, the Zone uses straight north, south, west and east boundary lines.

This table shows the environmental values represented in each possible Sanctuary Zone within the Upper South East Marine Park

Environmental Values	Units	Possible Sanctuary Zones					Total in all Zones	Total in Marine Park
		A	B	C	D	E		
Ecologically Important Species								
Australian Sealions (haulout sites)	Count				1		1	1
Coastal Shorebird Sites	Count			14	22	4	40	174
Sea Bird Breeding and Nesting Sites	Count				6		6	7
Underwater Habitats								
Macroalgae (0 to -10m)	Km ²							1
Macroalgae (-10 to -30m)	Km ²		2	<1			2	5
Rocky Reef (0 to -10m)	Km ²		4	5	14	3	26	60
Rocky Reef (-10 to -30m)	Km ²		13	6	6	15	41	148
Seagrass (0 to -10m)	Km ²		42	<1	<1		42	95
Seagrass (-10 to -30m)	Km ²		2				2	7
Soft-bottom Habitat (0 to -10m)	Km ²	21	11	1	3	2	37	154
Soft-bottom Habitat (-10m to -30m)	Km ²		3	<1		<1	3	5
Unmapped (0 to -10m)	Km ²	12	<1				12	117
Unmapped (-10 to -30m)	Km ²	31	2		2	11	46	292
Unmapped (-30 to -50m)	Km ²				5		5	22
Shore Habitats								
Cliff (Exposed)	Km							4
Cliff (Moderate)	Km					1	1	1
Cliff (Sheltered)	Km					1	1	5
Coarse Sand Beach (Sheltered)	Km			3		2	5	15
Emergent Land	Count							2
Estuary	Km ²							<1
Fine-medium Sand Beach (Exposed)	Km	6				2	7	72
Fine-medium Sand Beach (Moderate)	Km		3		3	2	9	32
Fine-medium Sand Beach (Sheltered)	Km					1	1	6
Mixed Beach (Sheltered)	Km							1
Offshore Islands	Count				4		4	5

* note that numbers have been rounded to the nearest whole number.