

Lower 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.

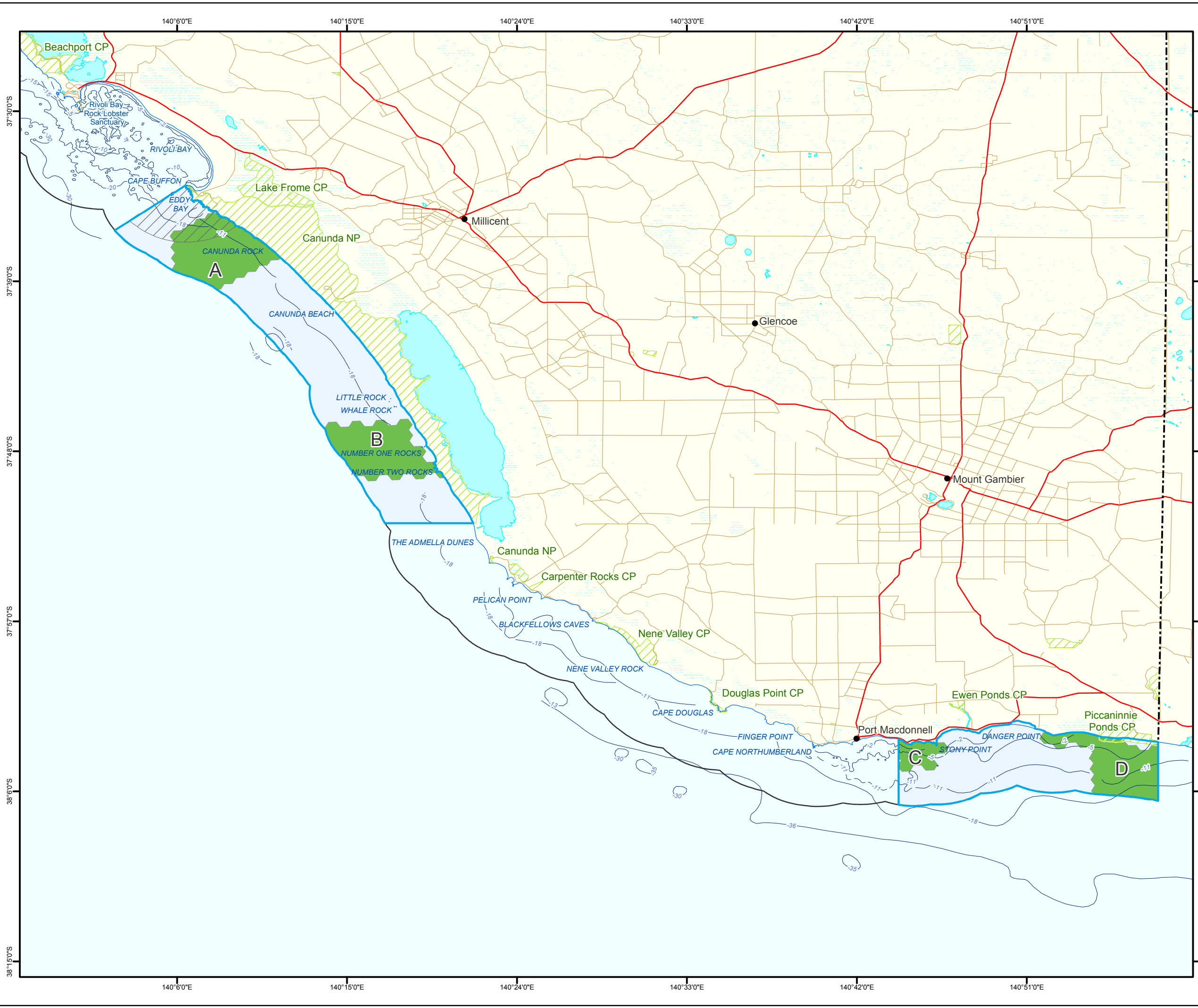
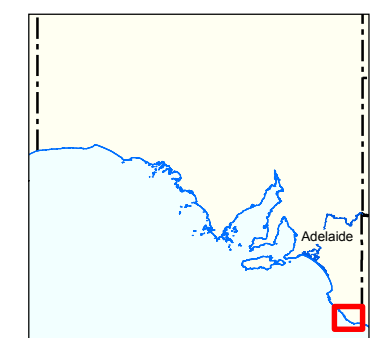
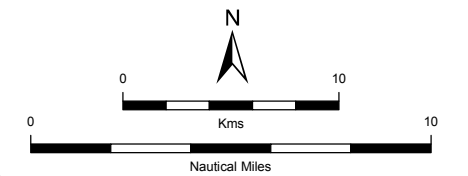
Your attention is drawn to the marine park policy commitments made by the Government in 2009, in particular the assurance given to the commercial fishing industry that the outcome of marine parks zoning will have no more than a 5% economic impact (as per the 2007 EconSearch report).

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 19 Lower South East Marine Park Preliminary Sanctuary Zone Scenario Starting Point Version 1

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



Produced by Coast and Marine Conservation
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Data Source Marine Parks, Parks and Reserves,
Rock Lobster Sanctuaries, Topographic Data
Bathymetry - DENR
Coastal Waters of the State - Geoscience Australia
Harbours - DENR & Harbours and Navigation Act
8 November 2010

Compiled Projection Geographic

Datum Geocentric Datum of Australia, 1994

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Basis for 'Starting Point' Preliminary Sanctuary Zone Scenario – Lower South East Marine Park (Park 19)		
Location of possible Sanctuary Zone	Area	Rationale for possible Sanctuary Zone
<p>Zone A: Along the Canunda National Park commencing south of Shag (Shack) rock in an area around the Canunda Rock – Geltwood Beach including approx 3km of Canunda Beach and extending to the limit of state waters</p>	39 km ²	<p>The possible Sanctuary Zone represents the following habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Zone contains representative samples of sea bed habitats including rocky reef and soft-bottom habitat at a variety of depths, while along the shoreline it includes an exposed fine-medium sandy beach. As a precautionary measure this Zone contains unmapped habitats at 10m-30m and 30m-50m depths. <p>Other important features and natural processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area provides a foraging area for shorebirds such as the red capped plover. The secluded bays, rocky outcrops and headlands in this possible Sanctuary Zone provide important nesting sites for the vulnerable hooded plover. <p>Social and Economic Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This possible Sanctuary Zone was designed to provide for the boat ramps that are located at Southend (10km away) and Beachport (22km away) The Zone lies adjacent to the Canunda National Park establishing a protected corridor from the land to the sea. This Zone considers the diversity of marine uses by providing for shore based fishers, except for approximately 3kms of shoreline where it overlays the ocean beach. The Zone has been sited to provide for high use recreational fishing areas identified through SAMPIT.
<p>Zone B: In the area around the No 1 and No 2 rocks including about 2km of Canunda beach</p>	35 km ²	<p>The possible Sanctuary Zone represents the following habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area is important as it contains the longest length of sheltered cliffs in possible Sanctuary Zones within this Marine Park. As a precautionary measure this Zone contains unmapped habitats at 10m-30m and 30m-50m depths. This Zone also contains a representative sample of exposed fine-medium sandy beach. Nearshore habitats within this Zone include rocky reef and soft-bottom habitat at a range of depths. <p>Other important features and natural processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This possible Sanctuary Zone would include wave cut shore platforms fringed with bull kelp, which are limited in South Australia to the South East region. <p>Social and Economic Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This possible Sanctuary Zone was designed to provide for boats ramps located at Southend (40km away) and Carpenter Rocks (15km away). The Zone lies adjacent to the Canunda National Park establishing a protected corridor from the land to the sea. Vehicle beach access to this park is limited to 4WD access through the Canunda National Park. This Zone provides for shore based fishers.
<p>Zone C: This possible Sanctuary Zone commences east of Port MacDonnell and is adjacent to Orwells Rocks in Racecourse Bay extending east to Stony Point. This zone extends approx. 3 kms seaward</p>	8 km ²	<p>The possible Sanctuary Zone represents the following habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This possible Sanctuary Zone is important as it contains the only area of sheltered fine-medium sandy beach within Zones in this Marine Park. This area contains representative samples of other shoreline habitats including mixed beaches (flint cobble), the low cliff area around Orwell's Rocks and fine-medium sandy beaches of different exposure types. This Zone contains representative samples of shallow (0 - 10m) sea bed habitats including rocky reef and soft-bottom habitat environments. <p>Other important features and natural processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This possible Sanctuary Zone contains many important resident shorebird roosting and feeding areas as well as habitats for migratory shorebirds whose habitats are required to be protected under international treaties. The sheltered bay between French Point and Stony Point contains nationally significant numbers of shorebird species including ruddy turnstone and sanderlings. It is an important roosting site for a variety of species. Red capped plovers also nest there. This Zone also contains a small area of shallow macroalgae growing on soft-bottom habitat, which is an unusual feature. There are extensive intertidal rocky reef at French Point and Stony Point which contain a variety of invertebrate animals such as waratah anemones and small shore crabs.

		<p>Social and Economic Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This possible Sanctuary Zone was designed to provide for a boat launching area at Danger Point (8km away). • Walking access is available from the adjacent roadway. • The popular surfing reef break around French Point is protected within this Zone.
<p>Zone D: This possible Sanctuary Zone commences at Green Point extending in an easterly direction to the Victorian border. The zone overlays the beach to MHWM except for approx 3kms adjacent to Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park. This possible Sanctuary Zone extends to the limits of South Australian State waters.</p>	<p>32 km²</p>	<p>The possible Sanctuary Zone represents the following habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This possible Sanctuary Zone contains the only moderate exposure fine-medium sandy beach within Zones in this Marine Park. • This area also contains a representative sample of exposed fine-medium sandy beach. • This Zone contains representative samples of shallow (0 - 10m) sea floor habitats including rocky reef and soft-bottom habitat environments. • This Zone includes around 3km of exposed fine-medium sandy beach along the Piccaninnie Ponds coastline as well as representative samples of other sea floor habitats including rocky reef (in two depth classes) and areas of soft-bottom habitat. • This Zone is important as it contains the largest area of shallow water rocky reef (0 - 10m) within a possible Sanctuary Zone in this Marine Park. • As a precautionary measure, this Zone has a small amount of habitat in the 10-30m depth class which is yet to be mapped. <p>Other important features and natural processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaches within this possible Sanctuary Zone are ecologically important for shorebirds, 13 species of which have been recorded in the Green Point area. • This Zone provides a nesting area for the little tern and red necked stints also rest in this area. • The Zone also contains significant numbers of internationally listed migratory species such as ruddy turnstone and sanderling whose habitats are required to be protected under international treaties. • The beaches in front of Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park are ecologically important as they contain freshwater springs which are a unique feature in the Lower South East Marine Park. • This Zone contains important nesting areas for the vulnerable hooded plover. Other local shorebirds such as the endangered little tern and rare pied oyster catcher also nest in the area. • The Zone also provides a roosting and feeding area for migratory shorebirds. <p>Social and Economic Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This possible Sanctuary Zone was designed to provide for boat ramps. • This Zone was located to provide for important recreational fishing locations along Brown Beach and important commercial fishing locations to the south of Green Point. • Four wheel drive access is available (through Paradise Rd) to Green Point and through the Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park. • The Zone overlays the Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park establishing a protected corridor from the land to the sea and out to the boundary of State waters. • This Zone considers the diversity of marine uses by accommodating shore based fishers within sections of the Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park.

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

Environmental Values	Units	Possible Sanctuary Zones				Total in all Zones	Total in Marine Park
		A	B	C	D		
Ecologically Important Species							
Coastal Shorebird Sites	Count			554	46	600	1036
Sea Bird Sites	Count	1				1	1
Underwater Habitats							
Macroalgae (0 to -10m)	Km ²			<1		<1	<1
Rocky Reef (0 to -10m)	Km ²	2	1	8	14	24	62
Rocky Reef (-10 to -30m)	Km ²	15	9		13	36	120
Rocky Reef (-30 to -50m)	Km ²		<1			<1	1
Soft-bottom Habitat (0 to -10m)	Km ²	4	1	1	3	8	39
Soft-bottom Habitat (-10m to -30m)	Km ²	3	5		<1	8	20
Soft-bottom Habitat (-30m to -50m)	Km ²						1
Unmapped (-10 to -30m)	Km ²	6	3		3	12	35
Unmapped (-30 to -50m)	Km ²	9	16			26	82
Shore Habitats							
Cliff (Exposed)	Km	2				2	8
Cliff (Sheltered)	Km		2	<1		2	3
Emergent Land	Count						2
Estuary	Km ²						<1
Fine-medium Sand Beach (Exposed)	Km	6	1		6	13	44
Fine-medium Sand Beach (Moderate)	Km				1	1	6
Fine-medium Sand Beach (Sheltered)	Km			<1		<1	4
Mixed Beach (Sheltered)	Km			3		3	4
Offshore Islands	Count						1

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