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Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions

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Protecting WA's marine environment

Western Australia's marine areas are globally significant. WA's coastal waters are considered to be among the least disturbed in the world.

The Western Australian coast boasts a big area of biogeographic overlap, between the tropical north (north of Ningaloo Marine Park) and the temperate south (east of Cape Leeuwin), where tropical and temperate species co-exist. The Indian Ocean is also the only ocean in the world that has an eastern boundary current (the Leeuwin Current) that transports warm waters from the equator to the southern coast of a continent.

Our coastal waters are valued by Western Australians. The wide range of environmental, cultural, commercial and recreational values they offer generate employment and revenue and provide people with a source of pleasure and recreation.

The Western Australian Government is committed to conserving our marine environment and the ecologically sustainable use of our natural resources. A major component of the state government's marine conservation and management strategy is the establishment of a statewide system of marine parks and reserves. Approximately 12 per cent of state waters are currently included in marine parks and reserves, and about 2.4 per cent of state waters are in sanctuary ('no take') zones. This is complemented by fisheries regulations, which also apply in all marine parks.

The conservation and sustainable use of WA's marine environment is everyone's responsibility. By working together to reduce human impacts on the marine environment and fishing within sustainable limits we can pass it on to future generations in a similar condition to what it is in today.



Department of Environment and Conservation Moora District Office

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Department of Fisheries District Office

Jurien Bay Marina Ph (08) 9652 1048 www.fish.wa.gov.au

Shire of Dandaragan

Bashford St Jurien Bav Ph 9652 0800

Bureau of Meteorology

www.bom.gov.au/weather/wa/forecasts Weather call 1900 926 150





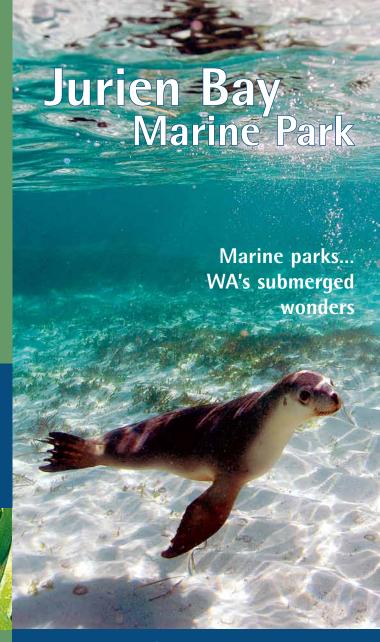
An exquisitely photographed book, *The Turquoise Coast*, is packed with information about Jurien Bay Marine Park and the plant and animal

Information current at November 2010



Department of **Environment and Conservation** epartment of Fisheries





Information guide



Department of **Environment and Conservation** Department of Fisheries



Jurien Bay Marine Park encompasses the marine waters between Wedge and Green Head and extends about 5.5 kilometres offshore.

Jurien Bay Marine Park is unique. There is no comparable marine ecosystem anywhere else in the world.

The extensive reef system that runs parallel to shore is a diver's delight. The reef includes caves, grottos and overhangs covered with colourful sponges, sea squirts, anemones and corals. Multitudes of fish and invertebrate species abound. Extensive seagrass meadows grow in the shallow lagoons inside the reef. Seagrass meadows are a vital nursery habitat for hundreds of marine animals, including western rock lobsters.

Jurien Bay Marine Park and its immediate surrounds is the only major breeding area for Australian sea lions along the western coast of Australia. About 800 sea lions live along the western coast, forming an isolated sub-population that is genetically distinct from other populations. They represent a fraction of the population that existed prior to European settlement, which was largely wiped out by sealers during the nineteenth century. Female sea lions only breed on the islands on which they were born and Australian sea lion numbers are not increasing. Australian sea lions are the rarest sea lions in the world.

As well as major sea lion and seabird breeding areas, the marine park contains biological communities, populated with a mix of temperate and tropical plants and animals, courtesy of the Leeuwin Current. Jurien's offshore areas are like a temperate version of Ningaloo Reef. Numerous colourful corals grow in the area. They don't form reefs but vie for space on the limestone reef with other colourful invertebrates. Biological surveys indicate that the park's marine plant and animal communities are very diverse and include a number of species that are at the limit of their geographical distribution.

The park surrounds a number of magnificent island nature reserves. The islands are important breeding areas for seabirds and endangered animals such as dibblers, which only remain in small numbers on the mainland.

Jurien Bay Marine Park was declared in August 2003. Jurien Bay, from which the marine park derives its name, was named on 1 July 1801 by the French expedition led by Post Captain Nicolas Baudin aboard the *Géographe*. The name honours Charles Marie Vicomte Jurien, 1763–1836, a French naval administrator.

We need marine parks for the same reasons we already have national parks on the land. They protect our precious plants and animals, above and below the waterline.

Enjoying the marine park

Jurien Bay is popular for a wide range of recreational activities including scuba diving, snorkelling, swimming, fishing and water sports such as windsurfing and surfing. Some excellent sites for diving and snorkelling in the park are described in a book entitled *More Dive and Snorkel Sites in Western Australia*.

Charters from Jurien and Green Head are available to take people out to see the large colonies of attractive sea lions. People can usually also see dolphins year round and whales on both their northern and southern migrations. Scuba diving charters are also available from Jurien Bay.

A healthy future for recreational fishing in Jurien Bay Marine Park depends on anglers supporting fishing regulations and respecting marine park zoning. Check with the Department of Fisheries to find out about bag limits and other fishing regulations, or refer to the department's website to download the *Fishing Guide for the West Coast Region*.





Zoning

Like other marine parks in WA, Jurien Bay Marine Park is a multiple-use reserve that caters for a wide range of activities. Multiple-use reserves reflect a balanced approach to conserving the environment by providing a management framework to ensure human usage does not cause significant or long-term damage.

Zoning is an important part of the management framework in multiple-use marine reserves. In some areas, fishing activities are partially or totally restricted. These zones provide reference areas that help us to measure the impact of human activity on the environment as well as protect habitats and the wildlife in them.

Know your zones: please ensure you are familiar with the zones and the permitted uses in them.

For bag and size limits see the Recreational Fishing Guide for the West Coast Region.

Line fishing

From the shore: everywhere except sanctuary zones.

From a boat: in general use, puerulus monitoring and aquaculture zones.

Rock lobster

From the shore: in general use, shore-based activities, aquaculture and scientific reference zones.

From a boat: in general use, aquaculture and scientific reference zones.

Netting

From the shore: in general use, shore-based activities and scientific reference zones. Netting from a boat is not permitted.

Abalone

From the shore: in general use, shore-based activities and scientific reference zones. From a boat: in general use and aquaculture zones.

Crabbing, spearfishing and octopus

From the shore or boat: In general use and aquaculture zones.



Management zones

Sanctuary zones

Sanctuary zones provide total protection for marine life. They allow visitors to observe marine life in its natural state. If large enough, they can also act as nurseries and help replenish stocks in exploited areas.

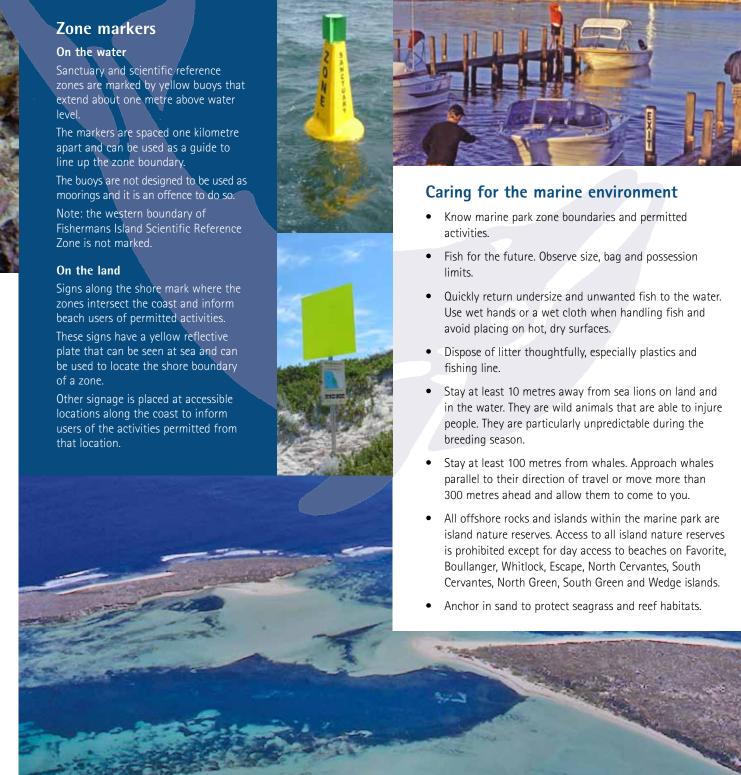
General use zone

This zone makes up most of the marine park. While this zone still has high conservation values, it does not require special protection given existing levels of use and threats.

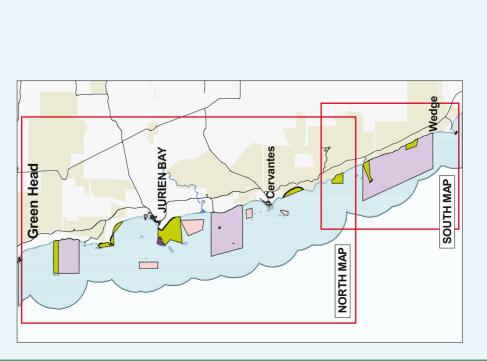
Special purpose zones

These zones protect specific features or habitats. There are four types of special purpose zones in the marine park.

- Scientific reference
 These zones provide large areas where natural processes can be studied relatively free from human influence.
- Shore-based activities
 Provide areas where beach fishing is the priority purpose.
- Puerulus monitoring
 The priority purpose is for monitoring of rock lobster larvae.
- Aquaculture
 The priority purpose is for aquaculture.



Fisherman Islands Sanctuary Zone 30°08.260' 111111111111 **NORTH MAP**



THIS MAP IS INDICATIVE ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES DATUM: GDA94 Sealed road DEC-managed lands Jurien Bay Mari LEGEND

ISLAND NATURE
RESERVES
All rocks and islands in the marine park are nature reserves. Landing on islands is not permitted except for day access to beaches on:
- Favorite Island
- Boullanger Island
- Whitlock Island
- Escape Island
- North and South Cervantes Islands
- North and South Green Islands
- Wedge Island

