

## Part 2. THE SOUTH-WEST MARINE PARKS NETWORK

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Southern right whale mother and calf (John Bannister)

## 2.1 THE SOUTH-WEST MARINE REGION

The South-west Marine Region (region) extends from the eastern end of Kangaroo Island in South Australia to the waters off Shark Bay in Western Australia. The region covers approximately 1.3 million km<sup>2</sup> of temperate and subtropical waters of the Great Australian Bight and Indian Ocean adjacent to the coastal waters of South Australia and Western Australia (Figure 2.1).

Traditional owners have managed and used sea country within the region for tens of thousands of years. They use and actively manage the coastal and marine environments of the region as a resource and to maintain cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Fishing, hunting and the maintenance of culture and heritage through ritual, stories and traditional knowledge continue as important uses of nearshore and adjacent areas.

The region is popular for activities such as fishing, snorkelling, diving and boating. Tourism operators offer unique experiences for visitors to enjoy the marine environment. Some of the tourism drawcards in the region include wildlife watching at Geographe Bay and Bremer Bay, fishing and food tourism along the coastline from Walpole to Albany, and Kangaroo Island for its unique natural qualities and character. Although many of the marine parks are remote and far offshore, opportunities exist for recreational use, particularly around areas that are hotspots for aggregations of marine life.

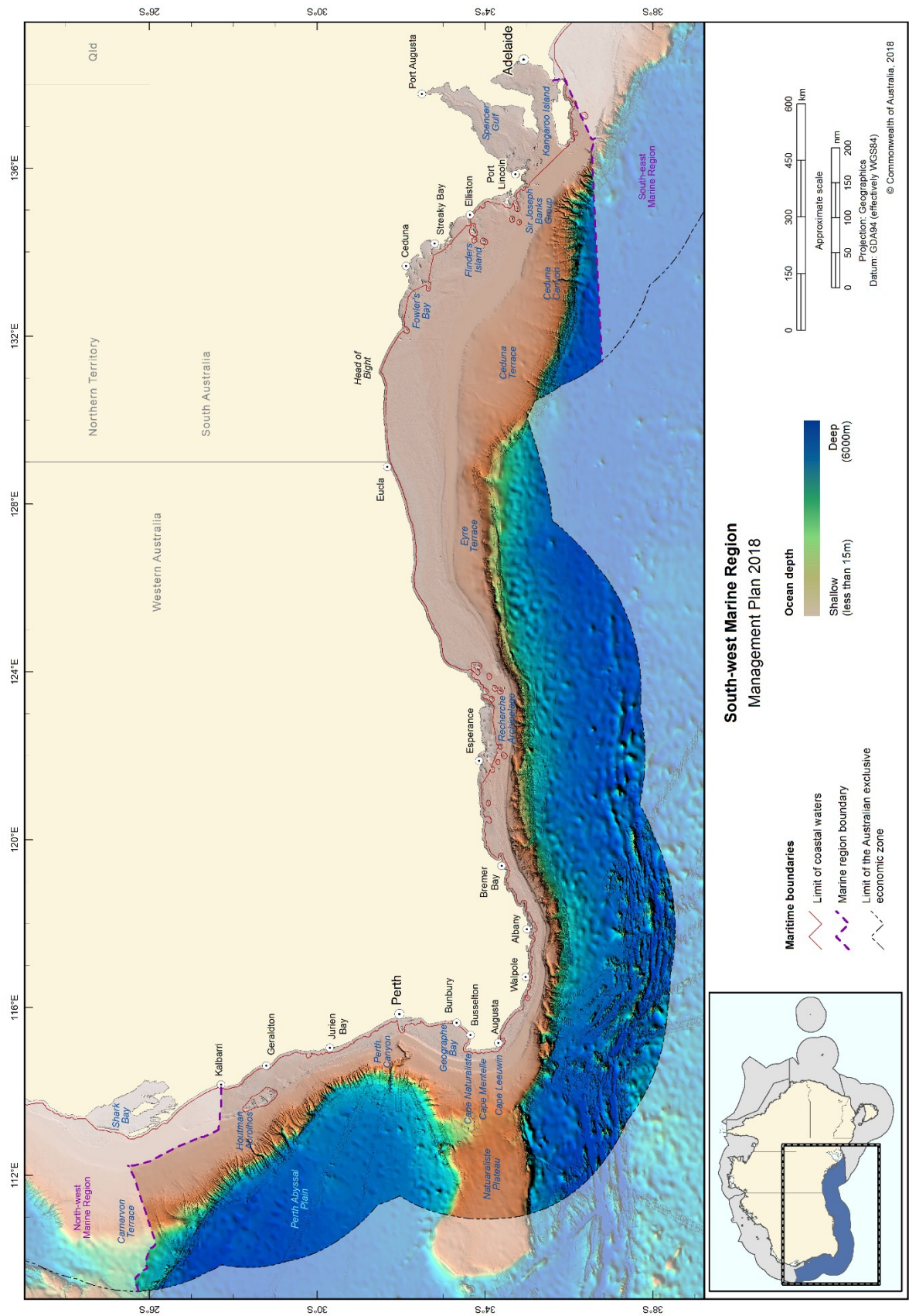
There are significant industries in the region, including commercial fishing, mining and shipping that contribute to economic growth, employment and social wellbeing in adjacent towns and communities. Activities and businesses that support these industries such as marine industry suppliers and repair yards are also important sources of employment for coastal communities.

The marine environment of the region is characterised by ecosystems associated with the continental shelf, slope and rise, and the abyssal plain (deep ocean floor). Large parts of the continental shelf are high-energy environments with high exposure to waves. The continental slope of the region is relatively steep and narrow, with broad mid-slope terraces deeply incised by submarine canyons, including Australia's largest underwater canyon, the Perth Canyon. The region also contains some of the largest and deepest (mostly >4000 m deep) areas of abyssal plain within Australia's exclusive economic zone. The region contains the Naturaliste Plateau, Australia's deepest temperate water marginal plateau, and the Diamantina Fracture Zone, Australia's largest underwater mountain chain, rising from depths of over 6000 m.

The region is strongly influenced by the shallow, warm Leeuwin Current which extends the length of the region and has a significant impact on biological productivity of ecosystems and biodiversity. The interactions of the ocean currents with the region's diverse seafloor features, the low level of run-off from the land and the relatively stable geological history generate low levels of nutrients and high species diversity, including a large number of species found nowhere else. The flora and fauna of the region are a blend of tropical, subtropical and temperate species. Temperate species dominate the southern and eastern parts of the region, while tropical species become progressively more common towards the north of the region. Particular hotspots for biodiversity are the unique mix of temperate and tropical marine species that inhabit the waters off the Houtman Abrolhos Islands, the Recherche Archipelago, and the world's richest known temperate soft-sediment communities in the Great Australian Bight.

The region supports biologically important areas for a number of species protected under the EPBC Act including whales, sharks, seabirds and sea lions. For example the endangered southern right whale (*Eubalaena australis*) migrates through the region to calving areas in coastal waters of South Australia and Western Australia, and the region supports colonies of Australia's only endemic pinniped, the Australian sea lion (*Neophoca cinerea*). Other protected species known to occur in the region include white sharks, blue whales, humpback whales and many species of seabird.

Further information about the region can be found in the *Marine bioregional plan for the South-west Marine Region* (2012) and the *South-west marine bioregional plan: bioregional profile* (2008) (available on the Department's website), and the marine park values in Section 2.3 (Values of the South-west Network) and Schedule 2 of this plan.



**Figure 2.1 South-west Marine Region**

## 2.2 THE SOUTH-WEST MARINE PARKS NETWORK

The South-west Network (Figure 2.2) covers 508,371 km<sup>2</sup> and includes 14 marine parks. An overview of the marine parks and their values is provided in Schedule 2.

The South-west Network comprises the following marine parks:

- Southern Kangaroo Island Marine Park
- Western Kangaroo Island Marine Park
- Western Eyre Marine Park
- Murat Marine Park
- Great Australian Bight Marine Park
- Twilight Marine Park
- Eastern Recherche Marine Park
- South-west Corner Marine Park
- Bremer Marine Park
- Geographe Marine Park
- Perth Canyon Marine Park
- Two Rocks Marine Park
- Jurien Marine Park
- Abrolhos Marine Park



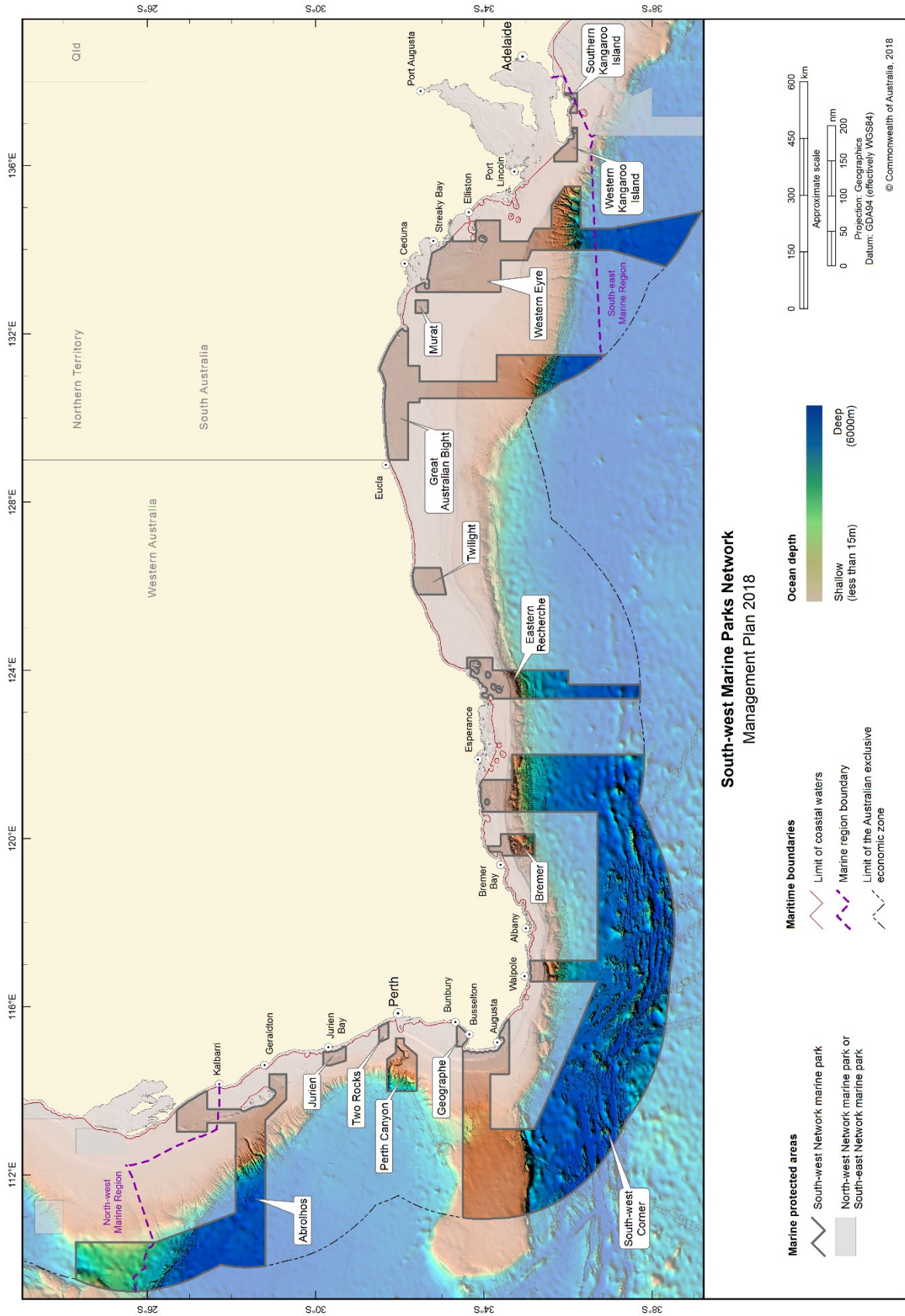


Figure 2.2 South-west Marine Parks Network

## 2.3 VALUES OF THE SOUTH-WEST NETWORK

Values are broadly defined as:

- *Natural values*—habitats, species and ecological communities within marine parks, and the processes that support their connectivity, productivity and function.
- *Cultural values*—living and cultural heritage recognising Indigenous beliefs, practices and obligations for country, places of cultural significance and cultural heritage sites.
- *Heritage values*—non-Indigenous heritage that has aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance.
- *Socio-economic values*—the benefit of marine parks for people, businesses and the economy.

A summary of the values of the South-west Network is provided in Table 2.1. The values of individual marine parks are set out in Schedule 2. As outlined in Part 1, in managing marine parks, the Director will need to make decisions about what activities can occur in the marine parks and what actions to take to manage them. This will involve the Director making decisions that carefully balance the need to protect natural, cultural, heritage and socio-economic values of marine parks with enabling use and managing pressures.

In making these decisions, the Director will carefully consider the impacts and risks to natural, cultural, heritage or socio-economic values for the relevant marine park/s. The Director will also consider any positive impacts associated with allowing an activity, such as socio-economic or cultural benefits, and ensure that activities are undertaken in a manner that minimises negative impacts.

For some marine parks, such as the Great Australian Bight Marine Park, there is a relatively strong understanding of park values. Where there is less information, environmental features are used as indicators for the types of species and habitats likely to occur. These include bioregions, water depth, seafloor features and key ecological features (Schedule 3).

As understanding of marine park values improves over the life of this plan, the Director will make new information about values available on the Parks Australia website. Other important sources of information on values (also on the Department's website) include:

- Species profile and threats database for protected species;
- Directory of important wetlands in Australia;
- Australian heritage database for natural, historic and Indigenous heritage places;
- Australian national shipwreck database for known shipwrecks;
- National Conservation Values Atlas;
- *Marine bioregional plan for the South-west Marine Region* (2012); and
- *South-west marine bioregional plan: bioregional profile* (2008).

**Table 2.1 Summary of values in the South-west Network**

Statement of significance
<p>The South-west Network was designed to protect representative examples of the region's ecosystems and biodiversity in accordance with the <i>Goals and principles for the establishment of the National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas in Commonwealth waters</i> (ANZECC, 1998).</p>
Natural values
<p>Bioregions—the South-west Marine Region is divided into areas of ocean with broadly similar characteristics based on the distribution of marine species and seafloor features. The South-west Network represents examples of the region's marine environments including ecosystems, species and habitats. There are nine bioregions represented in the Network (Schedule 2).</p> <p>Key ecological features—elements of the marine environment considered to be of importance for biodiversity or ecosystem function and integrity, represented in the Network are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Albany Canyons Group and adjacent shelf break;</li><li>• Ancient coastline at the 90–120 m depth contour;</li><li>• Cape Mentelle upwelling;</li><li>• Commonwealth marine environment surrounding the Houtman Abrolhos Islands;</li><li>• Commonwealth marine environment surrounding the Recherche Archipelago;</li><li>• Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent to Geographe Bay;</li><li>• Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent to the west-coast inshore lagoons;</li><li>• Diamantina Fracture Zone;</li><li>• Kangaroo Island Pool, canyons and adjacent shelf break, and Eyre Peninsula upwellings;</li><li>• Naturaliste Plateau;</li><li>• Perth Canyon and adjacent shelf break, and other west-coast canyons;</li><li>• Wallaby Saddle;</li><li>• Western demersal slope and associated fish communities; and</li><li>• Western rock lobster.</li></ul> <p>Species and habitats—all species and habitats are important components of the ecosystems represented in the South-west Network. Many species are protected under the EPBC Act and international agreements such as the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS or Bonn Convention), the Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA), the China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA), and the Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA). Further information on these agreements is in Schedule 1.</p> <p>The South-west Network supports important habitats, including biologically important areas, for a range of protected species. Biologically important areas are where aggregations of individuals of a protected species breed, forage or rest during migration. More information on protected species and biologically important areas can be found in the <i>Marine bioregional plan for the South-west Marine Region</i> (2012) and the conservation values atlas on the Department's website.</p>

## Cultural values

Aboriginal people of south-western Australia have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years, in some cases since before rising sea levels created these marine environments. Sea country refers to the areas of the sea that Aboriginal people are particularly affiliated with through their traditional lore and customs. Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing.

Aboriginal people continue to assert inherited rights and responsibilities over sea country within the South-west Network. It is recognised that spiritual corridors extend from terrestrial areas into nearshore and offshore waters, a number of marine animals are totems for Indigenous people, and that songlines pass through marine parks.

## Heritage values

### Protected places (world, national and Commonwealth heritage, historic shipwrecks)

The EPBC Act protects matters of national environmental significance that are classified as protected places, including world heritage properties and national heritage places. Places on the Commonwealth Heritage List or shipwrecks listed under the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* are also protected places.

Historic shipwrecks are a unique historic value and the region is an area of considerable importance in Australia's maritime history. The South-west Network includes many famous shipwrecks such as the *Batavia* (1629), *Zuytdorp* (1712), *Twilight* (1877), and *HMAS Sydney II* and *HSK Kormoran* (1941).

More information on located wrecks and shipwrecks historically reported as lost can be found in the Australian national shipwrecks database.

The South-west Network is adjacent to the following internationally listed place:

*Shark Bay, Western Australia World Heritage Property*

The Western Australia World Heritage Property Shark Bay is adjacent to the Abrolhos Marine Park. The property was inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee in 1991 on the basis of its outstanding universal value. It includes large and diverse seagrass beds, stromatolites and populations of dugong and threatened species.

## Social and economic values

The South-west Network supports a range of important social and economic uses that underpin the prosperity and wellbeing of regional communities (Figure 2.3).

Shipping, port-related activities and commercial fishing are industries of national economic significance. Commercial fishing is an important contributor to regional and local economies, with local ocean produce a drawcard for food tourism in the South-west. The Network also provides some opportunity for offshore mining operations.

Marine tourism activities such as charter fishing, snorkelling, diving and wildlife watching are also important commercial activities that offer unique visitor experiences in places like Geographe and Bremer Bay. The Network also supports recreational activities including fishing.



## 2.5 PRESSURES IN THE SOUTH-WEST NETWORK

Pressures are human-driven processes, events and activities that if left unchecked, may impact on marine park values. Contemporary drivers of environmental change in the marine environment include population growth and economic activity, and related pressures such as increased vessel activity, marine debris, climate extremes and ocean warming. Figure 2.3 shows the types of uses occurring across the South-west Network. These present challenges for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of our marine resources.

Australia's 2016 *State of the environment report* reviewed pressures on Australia's marine environment and determined that they were low by global standards. However, given that more than 85 per cent of Australians live within 50 km of the sea, and with Australia's population of approximately 24.4 million projected to grow to 39.7 million by 2055, pressures on the marine environment are likely to increase.

Although pressures on marine ecosystems and biodiversity in the South-west Network may change over time, examples of pressures in the Network are outlined in Table 2.2. Research in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and elsewhere in the world has demonstrated that effective management of marine parks, helps to maintain the resilience of marine ecosystems and their ability to withstand and recover from such pressures.

In determining the management actions to be taken in the South-west Network and in making decisions about the activities that will be allowed to occur within marine parks, the Director will carefully consider how the values outlined in Section 2.3 and in Schedule 2 will be impacted by these pressures now and in the future.

Pressures such the extraction of living resources by fishing, and habitat modification through installation of infrastructure and anchoring will be managed in part through the zones and rules set out in Parts 3 and 4 of this plan.

**Table 2.2 Summary of pressures in the South-west Network**

<b>Climate change</b>
The impacts of climate change on the marine environment are complex and may include changes in sea temperature, sea level, ocean acidification, sea currents, increased storm frequency and intensity, species range extensions or local extinctions, all of which have the potential to impact on marine park values. The International Panel on Climate Change recognises climate change as a major contributor to Australian marine ecosystem changes since 2007. Examples of habitats, key ecological features and species vulnerable to the effects of climate change include the Cape Mentelle upwelling, mesoscale eddies and western rock lobster, the Australian sea lion and species of seabird.
<b>Changes in hydrology</b>
Rivers, estuaries and other waterways have the potential to discharge increased sediment loads and pollutants into the marine environment from activities such as coastal development and agriculture. This can result in increased turbidity and siltation, impacting on species that inhabit or spawn in coastal, estuary and offshore waters. Examples of habitats and species vulnerable to changes in hydrology include seagrass habitats and species of dolphin.
<b>Extraction of living resources</b>
Australia's world class fisheries management, led by Commonwealth, state and territory governments is important for ensuring sustainable fishing practices. Fishing, including illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing (including illegal foreign fishing), can modify natural populations of target species. Bycatch of non-target species and/or physical disturbance to habitats can result from certain fishing methods, and may therefore impact on marine park values. Examples of habitats, key ecological features and species vulnerable to such impacts include the Commonwealth marine environment surrounding the Houtman Abrolhos Islands

and Recherche Archipelago, the Perth Canyon and adjacent shelf break, Australian sea lion and species of fish (e.g. southern bluefin tuna, shark), whale and marine turtle.

### Habitat modification

Commonwealth, state and territory governments play an important role in managing activities in the marine environment. For example, the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) works with the mining industry to ensure their environment plans address environmental management issues. Impacts on habitat in marine parks can occur directly through physical disturbance or indirectly through the presence of infrastructure. For example, benthic communities are vulnerable to the discharge of sediments which can result in localised smothering of benthic biota and or reduction in the quality and quantity of light received at the seabed. In addition, modification of natural light through the installation of lighting associated with infrastructure can cause changes in animal behaviour. Examples of habitats and species vulnerable to habitat modification pressures include the Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent to Geographe Bay, western rock lobster and benthic invertebrate communities of the eastern Great Australian Bight, and species of whale, shark and seabird.

### Human presence

Activities such as wildlife watching are a drawcard for people visiting marine parks. While enjoying the wildlife experience, it is important to be aware of the potential impacts of human presence on the natural behaviour of wildlife. Activities such as boating, camping, diving and snorkelling have the potential to impact marine park values directly through contact from collision or indirectly through changes in behaviour from disturbance. These activities may result in changes to wildlife behaviour such as nesting, breeding, feeding or resting, or may damage fragile marine environments e.g. reefs. Examples of species vulnerable to human disturbance include the Australian sea lion and species of shark.

### Invasive species

Invasive species have the potential to impact on marine park values directly and indirectly. Potential sources of invasive species include vessel ballast and bilge water discharge, vessel biofouling, accidental or deliberate transport of species and land-based activities. Islands, reefs and other shallow-water ecosystems and native species are vulnerable to invasive species, with direct impacts from predation or damage to important habitat e.g. nesting habitat, or indirect impacts such as competition with native species for habitat and food. Examples of habitats and key ecological features vulnerable to the impacts of invasive species include the Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent to the west-coast inshore lagoons and Geographe Bay, and the Commonwealth marine environment surrounding the Recherche Archipelago.

### Marine pollution

Marine and land-based activities have the potential to result in marine pollution which may impact on marine park values. Pollution includes the emission of noise or light, marine debris (for example, plastics and lost fishing gear), and discharge of oil, chemicals or waste. Pollution can be detrimental to marine life, causing contamination of ecosystems, entanglement, or can be ingested by marine species. Examples of habitats, key ecological features, and species vulnerable to marine pollution include the Commonwealth marine environment within and adjacent to the west-coast inshore lagoons, Geographe Bay and the Recherche Archipelago, the Australian sea lion and New Zealand fur seal, and species of whale, marine turtle, shark and seabird.

Further information on pressures in the region is provided in the *Marine bioregional plan for the South-west*

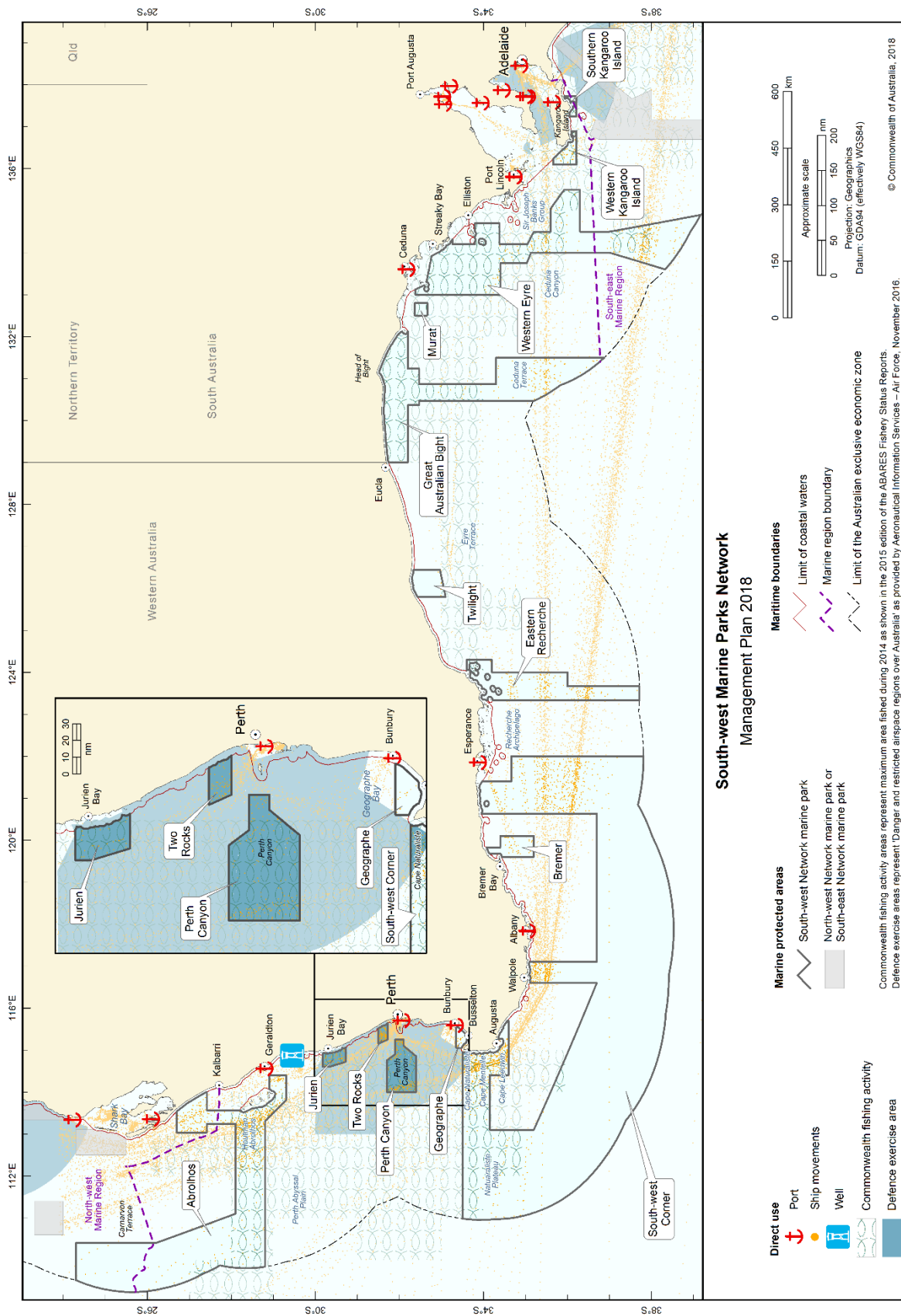


Figure 2.3 Direct use in the South-west Network

## 2.6 MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AND ACTIONS IN THE SOUTH-WEST NETWORK

As outlined in Part 1, the Director will proactively implement management programs and actions to protect marine parks from threats and pressures, to minimise damage, and to rehabilitate and improve the resilience of marine parks.

These management programs and actions will be implemented on a national scale across all Australian Marine Parks. In addition, specific actions will be undertaken in the South-west Network. Table 2.3 outlines the management programs and actions likely to be undertaken in the South-west Network. These programs and actions may change during the life of this plan as new information and approaches become available. Additional actions will be developed in partnership with stakeholders and Indigenous people through a network advisory committee and in implementation plans.

**Table 2.3 Management programs, outcomes and actions in the South-west Network**

Communication, education and awareness program
Actions to improve awareness, understanding and support for marine parks and park management.
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased awareness, understanding and support for marine parks.</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions—the Director will</b></p> <p><i>under a national program:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop a marketing and communication strategy for Australian Marine Parks to raise awareness and understanding of marine park values and the contribution marine parks make to enhancing Australia’s wellbeing,</li> <li>• develop online information resources to facilitate awareness of marine park values, management arrangements and visitor opportunities,</li> <li>• maximise the use of new technologies and partnerships (including with schools, universities, museums and non-government organisations) to inspire people of all ages to become involved in marine park management and protection,</li> <li>• establish network advisory committees to ensure users and interested stakeholders have on-going input to the management of Australian Marine Parks, and</li> <li>• develop a customer focussed approach to tracking the aspirations and concerns of stakeholders in relation to marine parks.</li> </ul> <p><i>in the South-west Network:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop information on marine parks in the Network to encourage increased awareness and understanding of their values and management arrangements,</li> <li>• provide infrastructure in and adjacent to the Network, such as signs and marker buoys, to increase understanding of marine park values and rules, particularly at sites that are regularly visited, and</li> <li>• establish a South-west Network advisory committee to support and collaborate with the Director in management.</li> </ul>

## Tourism and visitor experience program

Actions to provide for and promote a range of environmentally appropriate, high-quality recreation and tourism experiences and contribute to Australia's visitor economy.

### Outcomes

- High-quality visitor experiences that are appealing, engaging and raise awareness of the natural and cultural values of marine parks.
- Increased visitation to marine parks.
- Social and economic benefits from the contribution of marine parks to Australia's visitor economy.

### Actions—the Director will

*under a national program:*

- develop a sustainable tourism and visitor experience strategy for Australian Marine Parks,
- work with national, state and local tourism authorities and operators to maximise the value of sustainable ecotourism opportunities associated with marine parks,
- develop a commercial tourism authorisation system to encourage best-practice and eco-accredited businesses operating in Australian Marine Parks,
- work with Tourism Australia, state and regional tourism and fisheries management authorities and the fishing industry to market and promote Australian Marine Parks, including opportunities to promote locally caught and sustainably caught seafood,
- monitor visitor trends and levels of satisfaction with marine park experiences and products,
- promote culturally sensitive tourism by encouraging tourism operators to liaise with traditional owners, and
- work with tourism operators and Indigenous people to recognise and promote cultural values and cultural tourism opportunities.

*in the South-west Network:*

- promote visitor experiences that foster curiosity and appreciation of natural and heritage values in the Network, for example charter tours to Abrolhos, Geographe, Bremer and Eastern Recherche Marine Parks,
- work with other Commonwealth and state government agencies, and the tourism industry to support nature, fishing and food tourism initiatives, events and attractions that promote visitor experiences in marine parks, and
- facilitate partnerships between Indigenous people and tourism operators.



## Indigenous engagement program

Actions to recognise and respect the ongoing cultural responsibilities of Indigenous people to care for sea country and support multiple benefits for traditional owners.

### Outcomes

- Social, cultural and economic benefits for traditional owners.
- Partnerships with traditional owners and Indigenous groups to manage sea country in marine parks.

### Actions—the Director will

*under a national program:*

- develop an Australian Marine Parks Indigenous engagement and cultural heritage strategy, to improve understanding of cultural heritage, link management with sea country plans and maximise employment and enterprise opportunities for traditional owners,
- develop agreements to support Indigenous ranger programs to deliver management in marine parks, and
- provide information to Indigenous people about marine park management.

*in the South-west Network:*

- collaborate with traditional owners, Indigenous ranger groups and relevant partners, to undertake marine park management such as surveillance, monitoring and threat mitigation including marine debris removal, and implement actions identified in sea country plans where applicable,
- implement cultural awareness training for Parks Australia staff in association with traditional owners,
- establish protocols for researchers working with Parks Australia to guide engagement with traditional owners,
- identify opportunities and mechanisms to engage traditional owners and Indigenous rangers in the management of marine parks, and
- increase understanding of traditional knowledge and cultural values.

## Marine science program

Actions to provide necessary scientific knowledge and understanding of marine park values, pressures and adequacy of responses for effective management.

### Outcomes

- Increase understanding of marine park values, pressures and adequacy of responses.
- Improve understanding of the effectiveness of marine park management in protecting park values.
- Informed decision-making and improved evidence-based decisions.

### Actions—the Director will

*under a national program:*

- establish ecological, social and economic baselines to support evidence-based decision-making and adaptive management,
- develop an Australian Marine Parks science strategy to prioritise and encourage research and monitoring of park values, pressures and management effectiveness, and foster science communication and knowledge uptake,
- encourage and facilitate knowledge brokering to support collaboration and partnerships with the science community, private enterprise, citizen science organisations and other Commonwealth, state and territory agencies,
- establish an authorisation system for scientific research and monitoring by third parties, and encourage data to be made publicly available through the appropriate information portals such as the Australian Ocean Data Network,
- collaborate with the science community (including through the National Marine Science Committee and the National Environmental Science Program) and other marine park users to assist in improving the understanding of marine park values, pressures and management effectiveness, and
- collaborate with the science community and other government agencies to increase the use of innovative and effective technology and systems including sensor technology.

*in the South-west Network:*

- monitor the social and economic uses and their benefits and impacts on marine parks in the Network,
- monitor the condition of important habitats and their vulnerability to climate change,
- monitor the impact of invasive species on marine park values and the effectiveness of management,
- collaborate with other Commonwealth and state government agencies, marine park users and the science sector to support long-term monitoring. For example monitoring of protected species and the effects of fishing on marine parks, and
- investigate opportunities to extend citizen science programs.

## Assessments and authorisations program

Actions to provide for efficient, effective, transparent and accountable assessment, authorisation and monitoring processes to enable sustainable use and protection of marine park values.

### Outcome

- Assessments and authorisations ensure ongoing protection of marine park values through the management of activities in marine parks.

### Actions—the Director will

*under a national program:*

- develop and apply best-practice approaches to regulation and decision-making in the authorisation of activities within marine parks. This includes developing policy to ensure assessment and authorisation requirements are clearly articulated and that decision making is robust, consistently applied, and transparent to all marine park users,
- collaborate with industry to investigate innovative technologies and systems (including vessel monitoring systems) that can assist businesses and individuals to comply with regulatory requirements,
- develop an effective and efficient process to assess new technologies and gear types to allow for the use of new equipment during the life of this plan if appropriate,
- develop a guarantee of service for the regulated community that includes a commitment to work with key marine park users and interest groups whose interests are likely to be affected by regulatory decisions, and
- develop a customer focused online authorisation system for marine park users that includes publishing authorisations issued by Parks Australia on its website.

*in the South-west Network:*

- issue authorisations—a permit, class approval, activity licence or lease—for activities in marine parks assessed as acceptable either by the Director or another government or industry policy, plan or program accepted by the Director, and
- work with other Commonwealth and state government agencies to improve experiences and consistency of approaches for people seeking authorisations.

## Park protection and management program

Timely and appropriate preventative and restorative actions to protect natural, cultural and heritage values from impacts.

### Outcome

- Impact of pressures on marine park values are minimised as far as reasonably practicable.

### Actions—the Director will

*under a national program:*

- apply a risk-based assessment process to prioritise park protection and management actions,
- develop an Australian Marine Parks critical incident strategy in collaboration with the Australian Maritime Safety Authority and other responsible agencies, to respond to critical incidents,
- develop a mooring and anchoring strategy to protect marine park values and improve visitor experience,
- support the removal of marine debris and ghost nets from marine parks through partnerships with Commonwealth, state and territory government agencies and other organisations involved in the management of marine debris, and
- contribute to actions, where appropriate, that support Australia's obligations under international agreements and national environmental law. This includes the World Heritage Convention, Ramsar Convention, recovery plans, wildlife conservation plans and threat abatement plans.

*in the South-west Network:*

- enable infrastructure such as moorings to protect habitats and enhance visitor safety,
- collaborate with and support other agencies that undertake invasive and protected species management and marine debris removal. For example, biosecurity assessments, and research,
- work with other Commonwealth and state government agencies to respond to environmental incidents and accidents, and
- collaborate with traditional owners and Indigenous ranger groups to undertake management actions.

## Compliance program

Actions to support appropriate and high level compliance by marine park users with the rules set out in this plan.

### Outcomes

- Improved user awareness of marine park rules.
- Increased levels of voluntary compliance and self-regulation by marine park users.
- High overall levels of compliance with the rules by marine park users.
- A decrease in the number of non-compliances.

### Actions—the Director will

*under a national program:*

- apply a risk-based approach to compliance planning, targeted enforcement and compliance auditing,
- collaborate with Australian, state and territory government agencies by sharing assets and information,
- investigate the use of new technologies and warning systems to assist in the detection of potential illegal activities, and
- work with marine park users to promote understanding of the rules for activities and how to comply.

*in the South-west Network:*

- work with other Commonwealth and state government agencies, particularly where marine parks adjoin state marine parks, in compliance planning, including implementing actions to deter illegal activities and encourage voluntary compliance, and
- collaborate with Commonwealth and state government agencies in surveillance, including water and aerial patrols.