



Botany Bay, Port Hacking & Bondi to Garie Beach Recreational Fishing Guide

Fisheries Compliance Unit

February 2024

Fishing is a fun, outdoor activity for the whole family. Fishing rules help ensure healthy and sustainable fisheries for future generations.

Botany Bay, Port Hacking and surrounding waterway's provide a wide range of fishing opportunities from beach or jetty fishing to the more adventurous rock and boat fishing. This guide provides essential information on fishing, including any closures and restrictions, which apply within these waterways and Sydney's southern beaches.

DPI fisheries officers routinely patrol waterways, boat ramps and foreshores to advise anglers about responsible fishing practices and to ensure compliance with NSW fishing regulations.

Information on bag and size limits and legal fishing gear can be obtained at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries or by contacting your local DPI fisheries office.

To report suspected illegal fishing activity, call the Fishers Watch phone line on **1800 043 536** (free call) or on-line at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/compliance/report-illegal-activity. All calls will be treated as confidential and you can remain anonymous.

RECREATIONAL FISHING FEE

When fishing in NSW waters, both freshwater and saltwater, you are required by law to pay the NSW recreational fishing fee and carry a receipt showing the payment of the fee. This applies when spear fishing, hand lining, hand gathering, trapping, bait collecting and prawn netting or when in possession of fishing gear in, on or adjacent to waters.

All money raised by the NSW recreational fishing fee is spent on improving recreational fishing in NSW. Projects include:

- building artificial reefs to create new fishing locations;
- fish aggregating devices (FADs) to enhance fishing for dolphinfish and even tuna and marlin;
- creation of recreational fishing havens;
- angler facilities such as fish cleaning tables and fishing platforms;
- stocking of freshwater fish in dams and rivers;

- essential research on popular recreational fish species;
- restoring important fish habitat;
- marine stocking of prawns in estuaries;
- angler education and advisory programs such as the Fishcare Volunteer program, fishing workshops, Get Hooked...it's fun to fish primary schools education and fishing guides.

Much more information is available at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries.

You can pay the NSW recreational fishing fee at www.onegov.nsw.gov.au or by calling 1300 369 365 or at many outlets throughout NSW, such as most fishing tackle stores, caravan parks, local shops, service stations and many Kmart stores.

Some exemptions apply to paying the fishing fee, including people under the age of 18, holders of pensioner concession cards and Aboriginal people. For further information on exemptions visit www.dpi.nsw.gov.au or call (02) 4424 7499.

You may not need to pay the NSW recreational fishing fee if you are fishing on a charter boat, hire boat or under the supervision of a fishing guide. Please check with the charter/hire boat operator, or guide, before you go fishing. If they do not hold a recreational fishing fee exemption certificate you will need to pay the NSW recreational fishing fee.

Botany Bay and the lower Georges River fishing

The following information is for local recreational fishers and is specific for fish sourced from the Georges River and Botany Bay.

Low levels of PFAS (per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances) have been identified in fish species of the Botany Bay area, likely related to past use of fire fighting foam in the area. The Department of Primary Industries has implemented the recommendations of the NSW PFAS Taskforce, and advises people who frequently catch fish from this area to limit the number of servings of individual species according to the tables below.

Dietary Advice

The following tables list the number of serves of a single species that can be eaten each week to result in an exposure to half of the health based guideline value.

Table 1

Table 1 relates specifically to PFAS detections in species caught by recreational fishers in the Georges River between Rabaul Road Boat Ramp and the Princes Highway (Tom Ugly's) Bridge.

Table 1 Maximum recommended weekly intake for species caught in the Georges River between Rabaul Road Boat Ramp and the Princess Highway (Tom Ugly's) Bridge by recreational fishers for PFAS exposure		
Species	Serves* per week	
	Children 2 to 6 years old	All other age groups
Dusky Flathead	1	2
Sea Mullet	2	4
Mulloway	1	1
Luderick	4	#
Silver Trevally	1	3
Estuary Perch	1	2

*Adult serving size = 150 grams; Children serving size = 75 grams
#Concentrations of PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS were below the adopted trigger values in the samples analysed. No dietary advice is required based on the reported PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS concentrations.

Note: • Consumption of offal in all species listed should be avoided. • This advice is if one single species is eaten. Eating multiple species would result in a greater exposure. For example: • for a child eating fish caught in the Georges River between Rabaul Road Boat Ramp and the Princes Highway - 1 serve of either Dusky Flathead, Mulloway, Silver Trevally or Estuary Perch and 1 serve of any other species listed in the table in one week would exceed the recommended PFAS intake. • for an adult, eating 2 serves of Sea Mullet and 1 serve of Silver Trevally in one week would not exceed the recommended PFAS intake via fish sources. • Sand Whiting and Yellowfin Bream were also sampled and tested from this region, but no dietary advice is necessary for these species. Farmed oysters are also safe to eat. • General fish and seafood consumption advice states that people should eat 2-3 serves of fish and seafood each week as part of a balanced diet. • Independent of the site-specific advice related to PFAS above, pregnant women and women planning pregnancy should see the following fish consumption advice published by Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ): www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/chemicals/mercury/Pages/default.aspx

Table 2

Table 2 relates specifically to PFAS detections in species caught by recreational fishers in Botany Bay, and the Georges River downstream of the Princes Highway (Tom Ugly's) Bridge.

Table 2 Maximum recommended weekly intake for species caught in Botany Bay and the Georges River downstream of Princess Highway (Tom Ugly's) Bridge by recreational fishers for PFAS exposure		
Species	Serves* per week	
	Children 2 to 6 years old	All other age groups
Dusky Flathead	3	#
Mulloway	1	2
Luderick	6	#
Silver Trevally	3	5
<i>Arripis Trutta</i> Australian Sakmon	Refer to specific advice below**	
Estuary Perch	2	5
Tailor	3	6

* Adult Serving size = 150 grams; Children Serving Size = 75 grams.
Concentrations of PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS were below the adopted trigger values in the samples analysed. No dietary advice is required based on the reported PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS concentrations
** *Arripis Trutta* (Australian Salmon) - Due to the elevated concentrations of PFAS compounds reported in *Arripis Trutta* caught in Botany Bay, the NSW PFAS Taskforce suggests that this species is catch and release only as a precautionary measure. However, should individuals wish to consume this species caught in Botany Bay, it is recommended that children (aged 2 to 6 years old) limit themselves to one serve per fortnight, and all other age groups limit themselves to two serves per fortnight.

Note: • Consumption of offal in all species should be avoided. • This advice is if one single species is eaten. Eating multiple species would result in a greater exposure. For example: • for a child eating fish caught in Botany Bay, and the Georges River downstream of the Princes Highway (Tom Ugly's) Bridge - eating 1/2 serve of Australian salmon and 1 serve of any other species listed in the table in one week would exceed the recommended PFAS intake. • for an adult eating fish caught in the same area, eating 1 serve of mulloway, 1 serve of silver trevally and 1 serve of estuary perch in one week would not exceed the recommended PFAS intake via fish sources. • Blue Groper, Red Morwong, Sand Whiting, Yellowfin Leatherjacket, Yellowfin Bream, Blue Swimmer Crab, Sydney Rock Oyster, Pacific Oyster, and Squid were also sampled and tested from this region, but no dietary advice is necessary for these species. Farmed oysters are also safe to eat. • General fish and seafood consumption advice states that people should eat 2-3 serves of fish and seafood each week as part of a balanced diet. • Independent of the site-specific advice related to PFAS above, pregnant women and women planning pregnancy should see the following fish consumption advice published by Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ): www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/chemicals/mercury/Pages/default.aspx

Further information can be obtained from www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/pfas-response

FISHING CLOSURES

A number of fishing restrictions exist in the Sydney South area including Botany Bay, Port Hacking and beaches, rivers and streams from Bondi to Garie Beach. Fishing restrictions exist for a variety of reasons, from public health and safety to preserving our unique aquatic environments.

Possession of any fishing gear in, on or adjacent to waters closed to fishing is prohibited. Possession of prohibited fishing gear or excess prescribed recreational fishing gear is prohibited. Heavy penalties apply for not complying with fisheries rules and regulations.

Fishing prohibited waters

The waters listed immediately below this heading are closed to all fishing methods including spearfishing, fishing with a rod and line, hand line, traps, nets or any collecting methods.

Botany Bay

- Waters between Sydney Airport runways (Figure 1).
- Alexandra Canal (Figure 1), includes no disturbance of bed sediments due to high levels of pollutants.
- Penrhyn Estuary (Figure 1), from its source to its junction with the Sydney International Container Terminal (SICTL) bridge leading from Foreshore Road.
- Towra Point Aquatic Reserve Sanctuary Zone (Figure 7), also no disturbing, destroying or collecting marine animals or plants, whether dead or alive.

Port Hacking

- Shiprock Aquatic Reserve (Figures 8 & 2), also no disturbing, destroying or collecting marine animals or plants, whether dead or alive.

Nets and traps prohibited waters

Botany Bay

- Woronora River (Figure 1). Woronora River, its creeks and tributaries upstream from the Woronora Bridge is closed to all recreational fishing nets, except the landing net.
- Sylvania Waters (Figure 1). All waters known as the Sylvania Waters Subdivision in Gwawley Bay is closed to all recreational fishing nets, except the landing net.
- Georges River and Salt Pan Creek (Figure 1). Georges River from Rabaul Road boat ramp at Georges Hall upstream, including Prospect Creek, Cabramatta Creek and Chipping Norton Lake and Salt Pan Creek from Henry Lawson Drive Road Bridge upstream is closed to all recreational fishing traps. Do not eat fish or shellfish from these waters due to high levels of industrial pollutants. You should release your catch.
- Cooks River and its tributaries (Figure 1), is closed to nets and traps. Do not eat fish or shellfish from these

waters due to high levels of industrial pollutants. You should release your catch.

Wattamolla Lagoon (Royal National Park)

- Wattamolla Lagoon is closed to all recreational fishing nets and traps, except the landing net.

Port Hacking

- Port Hacking and its tributaries (Figure 2), upstream of a line drawn southerly from the southernmost extremity of Hungry Point to the northernmost extremity of Cabbage Tree or Pulpit Point is closed to all recreational fishing nets and traps, except the dip/scoop net, landing net and bait trap.

Invertebrate and bait collecting restrictions

Botany Bay

- Towra Point to Kurnell (Figure 1) – Wollooware and Quibray Bays being all waters south of a line drawn north-easterly from the northern extremity of Taren Point, to a point 200 metres offshore (northerly) from the northernmost extremity of Towra Point, and then easterly to the Captain Cook Obelisk at Kurnell is closed to any method involving digging with a spade or fork to take any species of fish including shellfish, worms, nippers, crustaceans, molluscs and invertebrates.
- Georges River & Kogarah Bay, (Figure 1) - all waters of Kogarah Bay & Georges River north of a line extending from Tom Uglys Point east to the St George Motor Boat Club, including the foreshore area, being the area between the mean high water mark and a line drawn 10 m seaward of the mean low water mark is closed to the taking of whelks, and bivalve molluscs including pipis, cockles, oysters and mussels.
- Wollooware Bay (Figure 1) – all waters of Wollooware Bay within the boundaries of a line drawn from the northern extremity of Taren Point to the port channel marker situated approximately 600 meters north-north-west from the western extremity of Pelican Point thence from that channel marker in a south-westerly direction to Shell Point thence following the foreshore in a northerly direction to the point of commencement is closed to the taking of all shellfish including pipis, mussels, oysters, cockles, whelks and turban snails.

Port Hacking

- Gunnamatta Bay (Figure 2) - all waters of that part of Port Hacking being Gunnamatta Bay, together with all the creeks, tributaries and inlets of that part north of a line extending north-easterly from the southernmost extremity of Burrameer (Burraneer) Point to the southernmost extremity of Hungry Point are closed to the taking of all species of worms, nippers and shellfish including pipis, mussels, oysters, cockles, whelks and turban snails.
- Simpson's Bay Beach to Costens Point (Figure 2) Includes Port Hacking waters from the east end of Simpson's Bay Beach generally west to the westernmost end of Costens Point, including the foreshore from the mean high water mark, to 200m

horizontally seaward of the mean low water mark is closed to the taking of all shellfish including pipis, mussels, oysters, cockles, whelks and turban snails.

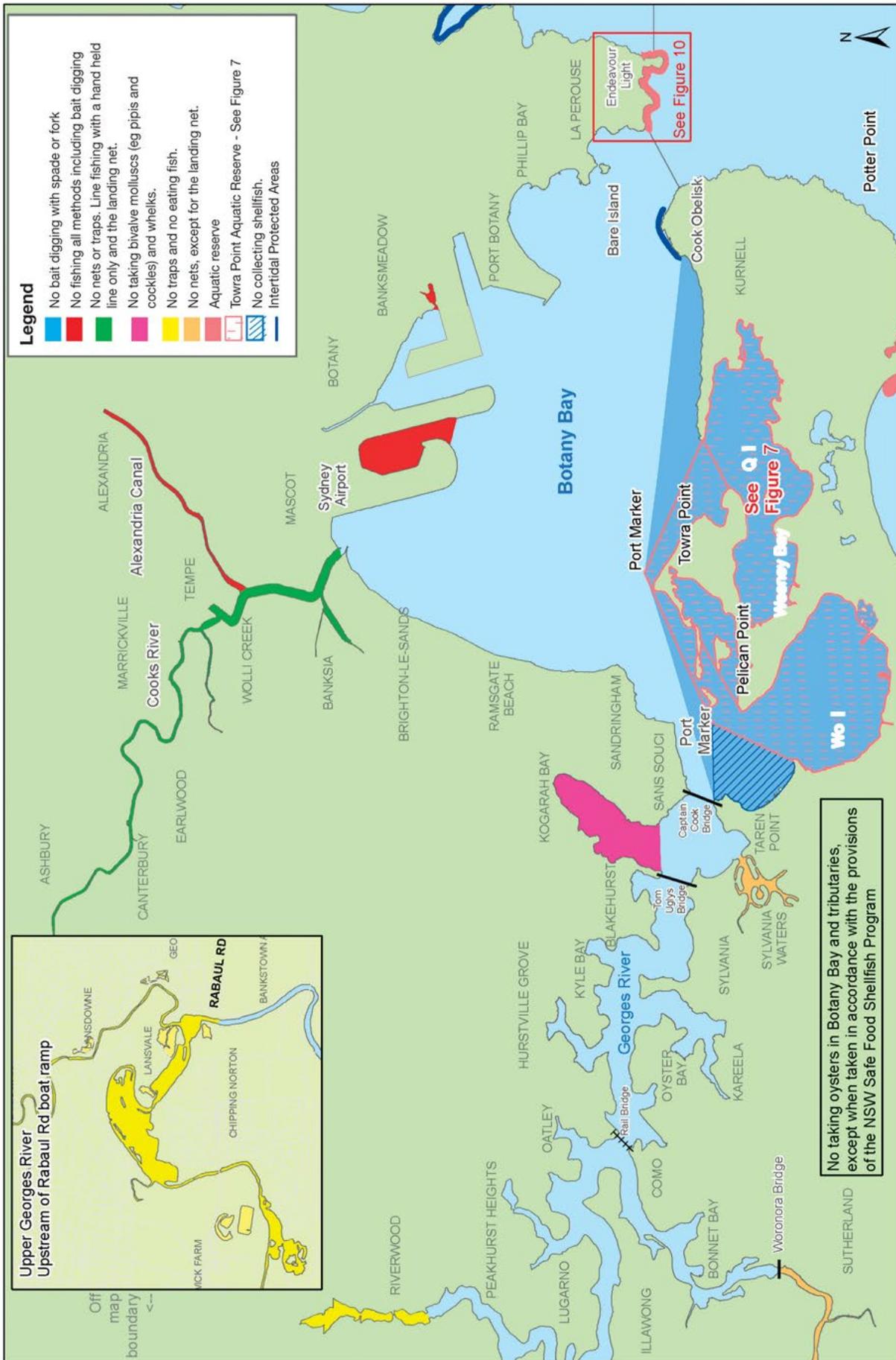


Figure 1. Botany Bay fishing restrictions (areas shown on the map and restrictions are fully described on pages 2 to 8)

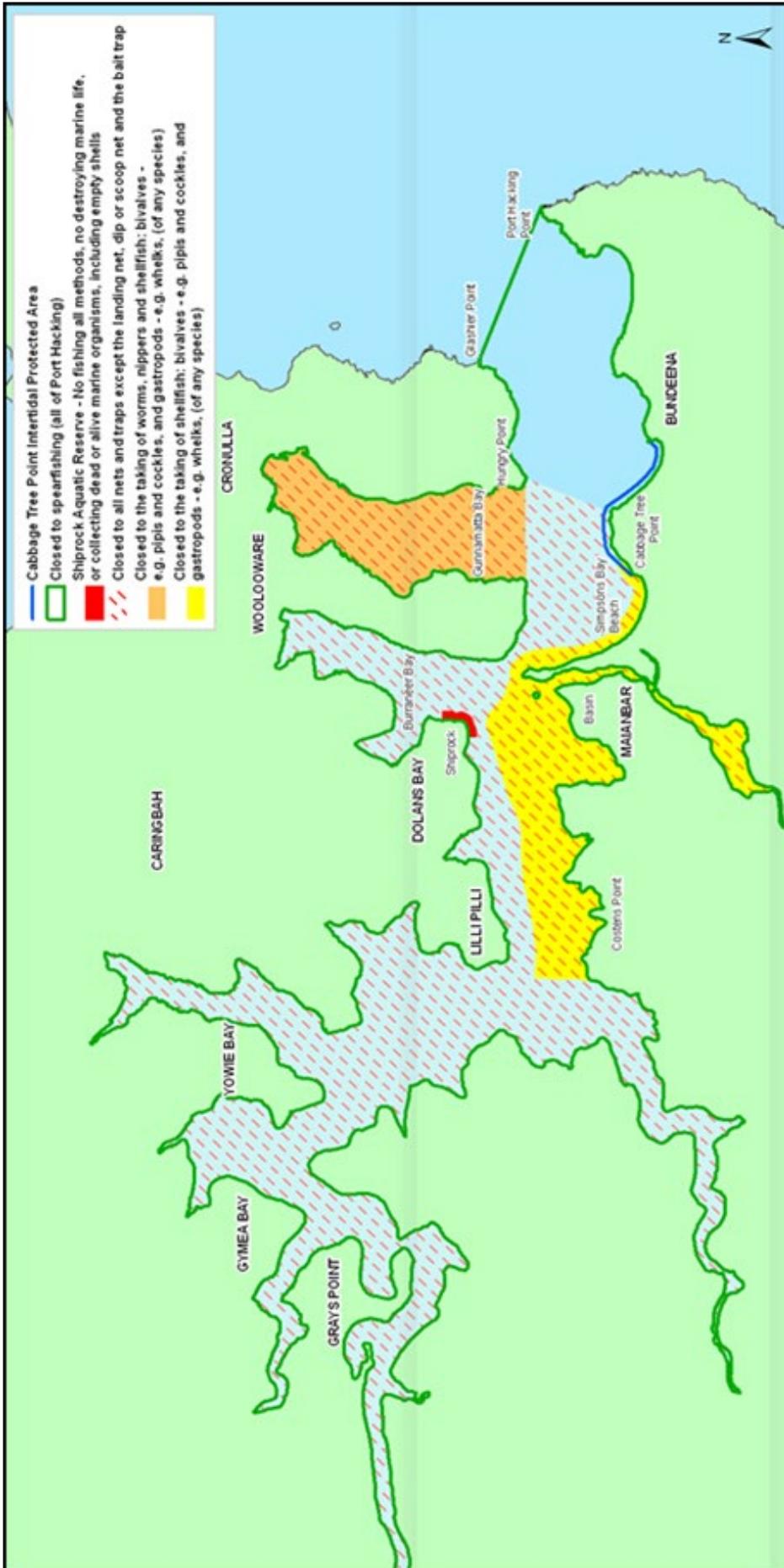


Figure 2. Port Hacking fishing restrictions (areas shown on the map and restrictions are fully described on pages 2 to 8)

Intertidal Protected Areas (IPAs)

Intertidal protected areas preserve and protect intertidal animals and habitat as well as acting as reservoirs to repopulate other areas.

The collection of all invertebrates and cunjevoi is prohibited from all Intertidal protected areas from the mean high water mark to 10 meters seaward from the mean low water mark.

Fishing is allowed in these areas but taking, gathering or collecting seashore animals including crabs, snails, worms, octopus, sea urchins, anemones, pipis, cockles, mussels, oysters, saltwater nippers and cunjevoi is prohibited.

Exempt invertebrates that may be taken are Abalone and the Eastern and Southern rocklobster. Abalone can only be taken on weekends and adjacent NSW public holidays.

Located between Bondi and Garie Beach is four Intertidal Protected Areas. They are: Bondi & Tamarama (Bondi IPA, Figure 3), Malabar (Long Bay IPA, Figure 4), Kurnell (Inscription Point IPA, Figure 5) and Bundenna (Cabbage Tree Point IPA, Figure 6).



Figure 3. Bondi Beach Intertidal Protected Area, includes the whole of the foreshore from the rock baths at the southern end of Bondi Beach to the northern end of Tamarama Beach.

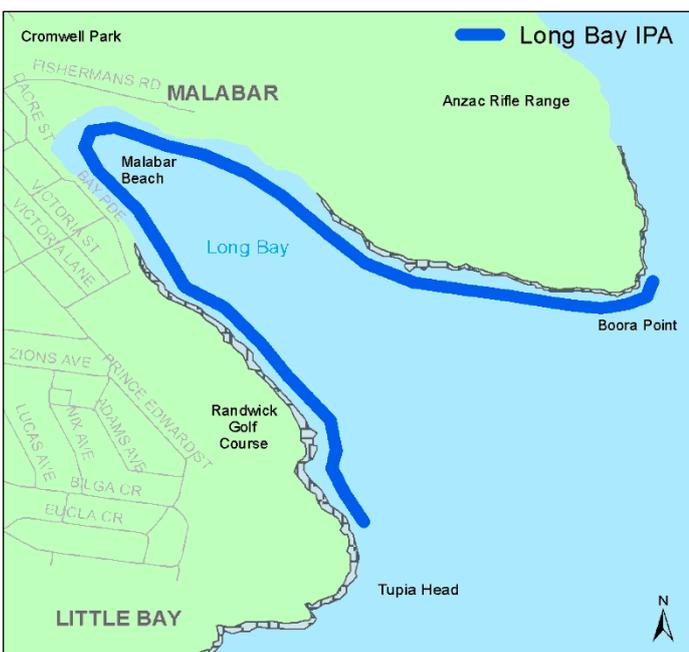


Figure 4. Long Bay Intertidal Protected Area, includes the whole of the foreshore from the easternmost point of Boora Point to the easternmost point of Tupia Head.

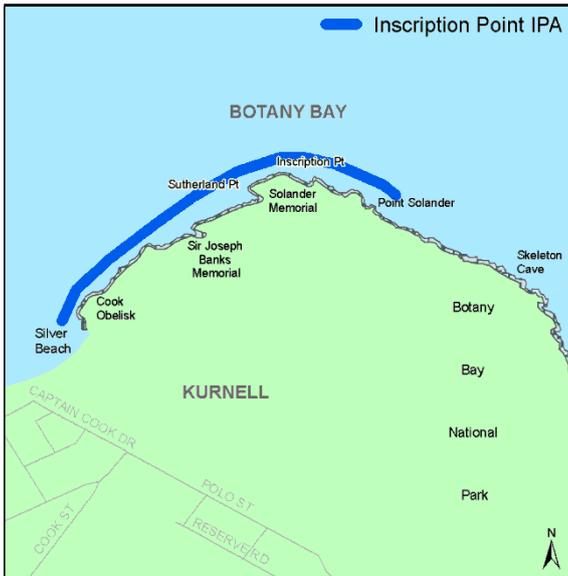


Figure 5. Inscription Point Intertidal Protected Area, includes the whole of the foreshore from the Captain Cook Obelisk at Kurnell to the defined climbing track at Inscription Point.



Figure 6. Cabbage Tree Point Intertidal Protected Area, includes the whole of the foreshore from the Bundeena Ferry Jetty to the eastern end of Simpson’s Bay Beach.

Aquatic Reserves

New South Wales currently has 12 aquatic reserves established to protect biodiversity and provide representative samples of our wonderfully varied marine life and habitats. Although aquatic reserves are generally small compared with marine parks, they play a significant role in the NSW marine protected area system. Apart from protecting important habitat, nursery areas and vulnerable and threatened species, aquatic reserves are valuable areas for research and educational roles.

What can I do in an aquatic reserve?

The type of protection varies from reserve to reserve. In some reserves, for example, fishing is permitted, as long as bait is not collected in the reserve. In other places, however, fishing is prohibited and only diving and observing the marine life is permitted. Collecting cunjevoi or invertebrates including: anemones, barnacles, chitons, cockles, crabs, mussels, octopus, pipis, sea urchins, starfish, snails and worms, whether they are dead or alive, is prohibited in all aquatic reserves including collecting, destroying or interfering with any marine vegetation. For fishing and other restrictions in aquatic reserves located between Bondi and Garie Beach refer to the text in the maps on Figures 7,8,9,10 & 11 on this and the next page. For more information visit NSW Department of Primary Industries website at www.fisheries.nsw.gov.au or contact your local fisheries office.

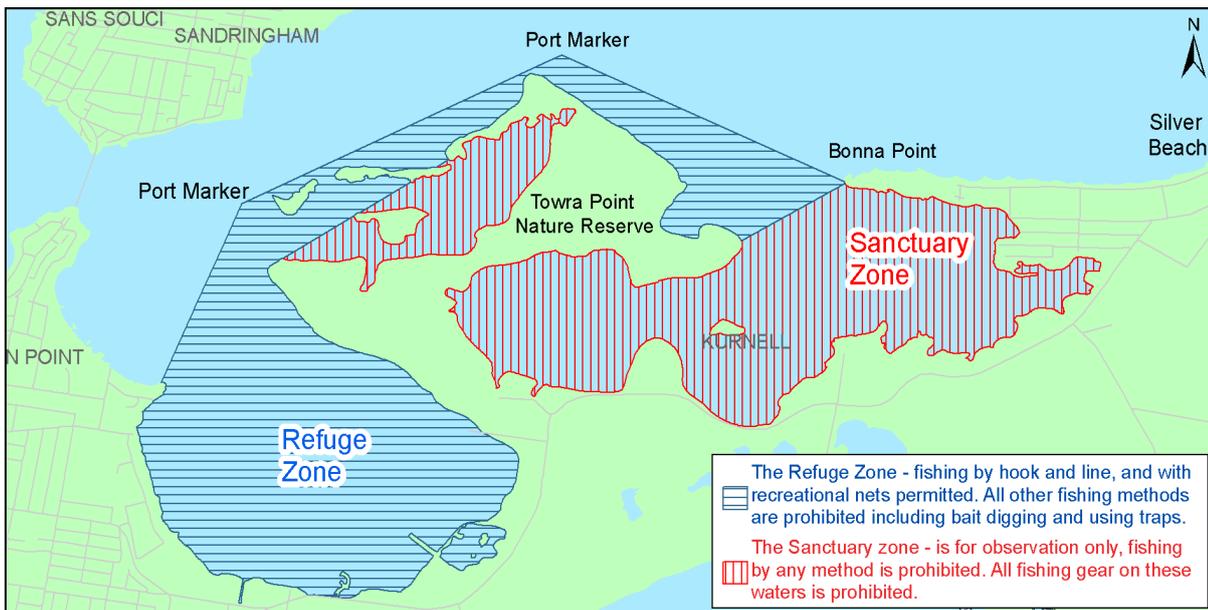


Figure 7. Towra Point Aquatic Reserve is located in Botany Bay and covers approximately 333 hectares and the saltmarshes, mangroves and seagrasses found here are the most extensive in the Sydney region.

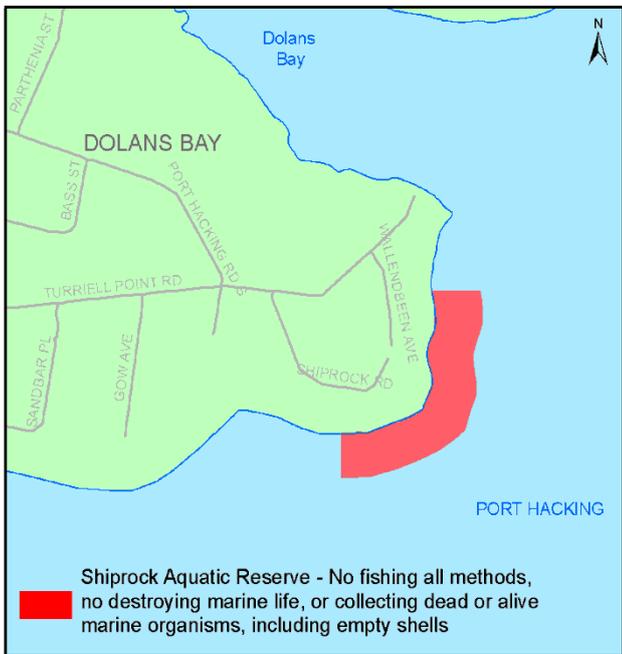


Figure 8. Shiprock Aquatic Reserve is located in Port Hacking near Dolans Bay and covers an area of approximately 2 hectares and extends 60 meters from the shore. A popular dive spot, the reserve is composed of submarine cliffs that combine with strong currents and oceanic waters to create a diverse environment for plants and aquatic animals.



Figure 10. Cape Banks Aquatic Reserve is located near La Perouse and includes the whole foreshore from the eastern side of the bridge at Cape Banks to the Endeavour Light at Henry Head, and extends 100 meters seaward from mean low water.

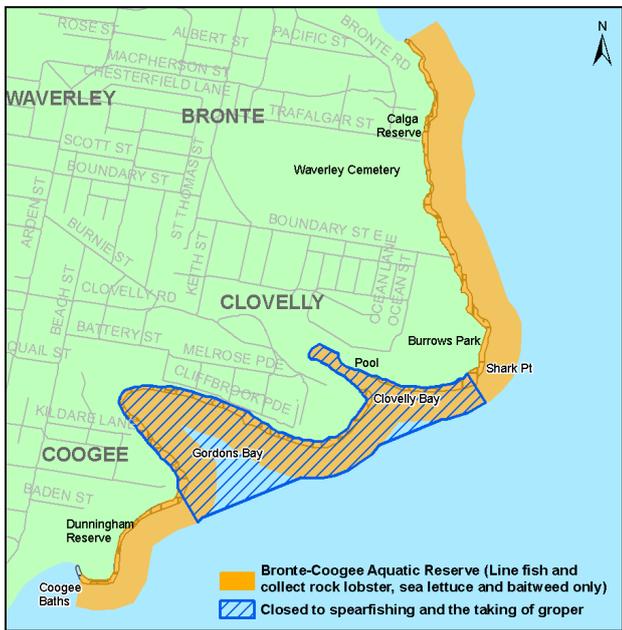


Figure 9. Bronte–Coogee Aquatic Reserve includes the whole foreshore from the southern end of Bronte Beach to the rock baths at the northern end of Coogee Beach – 4000 meters of coastline – and extends 100 meters seaward from mean low water. Refer to page 8 under the Spearfishing and diving heading for a full description of the Clovelly Bay and Gordons Bay marked blue area in map above that is closed to spearfishing and taking groper.



Figure 11. Boat Harbour Aquatic Reserve is located near Kurnell and includes the southern part of the Kurnell peninsula, commencing at a point on Cronulla Beach known as Greenhills. It incorporates the whole of Merries Reef including Pimelwi Rocks and extends east to three green ‘Waterboard’ vents at Potter Point. The seaward boundary extends 100 meters from mean low water.

Other local and general fishing restrictions

- Magic Point – Grey Nurse Shark Critical Habitat located near Maroubra. All methods of line fishing using bait (whether alive or dead but excluding soft plastics, artificial baits, baits that are not animal products and baits that are not derived from animal products) is prohibited in all waters within the critical habitat of Grey Nurse Shark at Magic Point as shown in Figure 12 map.
- Blue, red and brown groper is protected in Clovelly and Gordons Bay located in Bronte – Coogee Aquatic Reserve (see the groper fishing closure Figure 9 map and the waters described in Clovelly Bay and Gordons Bay dot point under the Spearfishing and diving heading on this page).
- Oysters are not to be taken by recreational fishers from Botany Bay and all its tributaries including Georges River, Cooks River and Woronora River and all their tributaries.
- Digging is prohibited in seagrass beds, mangroves, saltmarsh and rock platforms.
- Octopus can not be taken from ocean platforms.
- Leave all commercial fishing gear in place and do not disturb commercial fishers going about their lawful business. Penalties up to \$5,500 can apply.
- No taking fish with chemical or explosive devices.
- It is illegal for recreational fishers to sell their catch.
- You must not alter the length of fish by filleting and/or removing the head/tail until you are well away from the water. This rule does not apply at areas normally used for cleaning fish, such as boat ramp cleaning tables, if the fish are for immediate consumption or immediate use as bait, or for fish that do not have a legal length. You may clean fish by gilling and gutting only.
- You may not shuck intertidal invertebrates in, on or adjacent to any waters except for immediate bait use including sea urchins.
- It is an offence to interfere with any oyster lease. Please ensure that your vessel, your vessel's wash or your tackle does not interfere with any part of an oyster lease, including the oysters.
- Abalone gut is prohibited for use as bait in NSW waters to prevent the spread of abalone viral ganglioneuritis (AVG).
- There is a state-wide closure on the taking of pipis from ocean beaches. The taking of pipis is prohibited except for their immediate use as bait. Pipis cannot be taken further than 50 m from the high water mark.
- It's an offence to possess undersize fish, excess bag limit, prohibited fishing gear or excess prescribed recreational fishing gear.

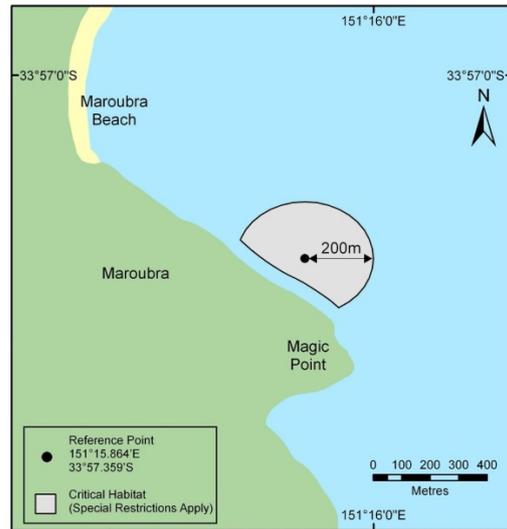


Figure 12 Magic Point - Grey Nurse Shark Critical Habitat

Spearfishing and diving

Spearfishing in NSW is a popular form of recreational fishing and has been recognised for its selective fishing practices.

Spearfishers and divers are permitted to use:

- a snorkel when taking fish;
- SCUBA and hookah apparatus for scallops and sea urchins only; and
- bare/gloved hand only when taking lobsters.

Spearfishers and divers are not permitted to use:

- a light with a spear/spear-gun;
- a spear/spear-gun to take blue, brown or red groper or any protected fish;
- powerheads and/or explosive devices.

Spearfishing is prohibited in freshwater as well as many entrances, coastal lagoons and other tidal waters. The following areas covered by this recreational fishing guide are closed to spearfishing.

- NSW ocean beaches, excluding the last 20 meters at each end of the beach.
- Port Hacking and its tributaries, inlets and bays west of a line drawn from the eastern extremity of Glaisher Point (adjacent to north eastern point of Oak Park ocean pool) to the northern extremity of Port Hacking Point (Figure 2).
- Clovelly Bay and Gordons Bay (Figure 9), including waters encompassed by a line commencing at the south-eastern extremity of Shark Point, extending south-easterly for 100 metres to a point 33°54.950 'S, 151°16.300 'E, then generally south westerly to a point 33°55.100 'S, 151°15.800 'E, then 100 metres north-westerly to the easternmost point of the southern headland of Gordons (or Thompsons) Bay, then by the mean high water mark to the point of commencement. Taking blue, red and brown groper from these waters is also prohibited.

- Spearfishing closed waters described in Figures 1,2,7,8 & 9 maps.

GENERAL RECREATIONAL FISHING RULES

- It is illegal for recreational fishers to sell their catch.
- Leave all commercial fishing gear in place and do not disturb commercial fishers going about their lawful business.
- You must not alter the length of fish by filleting and/or removing the head until you are well away from the water. This rule does not apply at areas normally used for cleaning fish, such as boat ramp cleaning tables, if the fish are for immediate consumption or immediate use as bait, or for fish that do not have a legal length. You may clean fish by gilling and gutting only.
- It is an offence to interfere with any oyster lease. Please ensure that your vessel, your vessel's wash or your tackle does not interfere with any part of an oyster lease, including the oysters.
- Abalone gut is prohibited for use as bait in NSW waters to prevent the spread of abalone viral ganglioneuritis (AVG).
- Collecting pipis by recreational fishers for human consumption is prohibited in NSW. A maximum of 50 pipis is permitted to be collected for bait and within 50m of the high tide mark. Pipis and cockles may contain toxins due to natural algal blooms. The blooms are not always visible.
- Intertidal invertebrates must not be shucked except for immediate use as bait.
- It is illegal to jag/foul hook fish other than through the mouth.

Fishing safely

Fishing is fun, but remember to take care and exercise caution. Rock fishing can be particularly dangerous due to the unpredictable nature of the ocean. Follow these basic safety tips at all times when rock fishing:

- Always wear a life jacket
- Stay alert to the weather conditions
- Plan an escape route in case you are washed in
- Never turn your back on the ocean
- Wear appropriate non-slip footwear and light clothing
- Do not jump in if someone is washed in - wait for assistance
- Never fish alone

For more information go to www.safefishing.com.au

Responsible fishing

- Reduce wildlife injuries by attending your lines and avoid bird feeding areas.
- Only catch sufficient fish for your immediate needs. Release all others using best practice catch and release techniques. Remember all fish, including scavengers, are important to the ecosystem.
- If you retain your catch, dispatch all fish and invertebrates swiftly and humanely.
- Dispose of all litter and fish waste responsibly.
- Be considerate of others and keep noise to a minimum, especially in residential areas.
- Reduce wildlife injuries by attending your lines and avoid bird feeding areas.
- Use environmentally friendly fishing tackle such as lead alternative sinkers, biodegradable line, and non-stainless hooks where possible.
- Act responsibly when you have reached your bag limit and you remain in the fishing grounds.
- Do not interfere with commercial fishing activities or commercial fishing gear.

Recreational harvest of shellfish

Shellfish are filter feeders and they sometimes accumulate harmful substances from the water during feeding. Shellfish collected by recreational fishers should never be eaten raw. This is because recreationally harvested shellfish are not subject to the same strict food safety controls as commercially harvested shellfish. Consequently the NSW Food Authority recommends eating only shellfish harvested under a recognised program. For more information check the DPI Recreational Fishing Guide or www.foodauthority.nsw.gov.au or phone 1300 552 406.

Penalties

Penalties apply to persons who take or possess fish (including invertebrates, shells, etc.) taken in contravention of fishing closures, including aquatic reserves and intertidal protected areas.

Fish Aggregating Devices – FADs

NSW Department of Primary Industries deploy a series of fish aggregating devices (FADs) each year along the NSW coast between the months of September and June. The FADs are funded by the Recreational Fishing Trust and are installed to provide improved fishing for recreational fishers.

FADs in the Sydney north district are located offshore of Port Jackson; for exact GPS locations please check the website

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/recreational/saltwater/fads.

For more information on this program funded by the Recreational Fishing Trust or to report a lost or damaged FAD please contact the program coordinator at DPI on (02) 4424 7421. Email: fisheries.FADs@dpi.nsw.gov.au.

Artificial Reefs

Artificial reefs are used extensively around the world to create fish habitat, and new high quality fishing opportunities for anglers. NSW DPI has deployed specially designed artificial reefs in both estuarine and offshore waters aimed at providing new high quality fishing opportunities for recreational fishers.

DPI deployed the State's first offshore recreational fishing reef approximately 1.2km east of 'The Gap' (South Head) in 38m of water. The reefs GPS coordinates (WGS84) are 33° 50.797'S 151° 17.988'E. For more information on artificial reefs go to www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/recreational/saltwater/artificial-reefs

Further information

For more information about fishing restrictions that apply to the Sydney South waterways and beaches, please contact the;

Sydney South Fisheries Office.

2 Water Street

Sans Souci NSW 2219

Phone: (02) 9529 6021

Fax: (02) 9504 8381

Web: www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries

Check for updates of this Recreational Fishing Guide at: www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/recreational/resources

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Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (February 2024). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of the Department of Primary Industries or the user's independent adviser.

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