

Conservation and Sustainable Management of Coral Reef

Group C

A long, paved walkway with white railings extends from the foreground into the distance, crossing over a body of water. In the background, a dense line of green trees, including palm trees, is visible under a sky filled with white and grey clouds. A group of people is walking away from the camera on the path in the distance.

Introduction

- Coral Reef is listed as World Heritage in 1981
- Green Island is valuable → the only coral reef island that has rain forest
- It become the national marine park in 1975
- Quicksilver is a private operator responsible for providing service to the visitors
- Partnership between Queensland National and Wildlife Service to ensure the effective conservation of island resources

Content

- Good and bad practice on the island
- Destructions observed
- Features that can be adopted to Hong Kong's country park
- Management philosophy and signages observed on the island
- Effectiveness

Good Practices

- Precise use of water
- Effluent recycling
- Restricted use of chemical
- Further Management in Cairns
- Environmentally friendly infrastructural design
 - Location of Pier, building height
- Control of vessel, day & resort tourist no.
- Close monitoring by rangers
- Minimum disturbance to wildlife



Loopholes

- Ineffective co-operation b/w bodies
- Brine water discharge
- Destruction
- Ships, occasional oil spillage
- Plastic pollution
- Trampling of coral reef
- Star fish booming by Atherton Tableland
- Noise pollution



Features observed for adoption in Hong Kong



Features observed for adoption in Hong Kong (Case study of Tung Ping Chau)

- Rubbish bins
 - increase number of rubbish bins
 - provision of recycling bins
 - encouraging not to litter
- Education
 - more interactive and attractive board
 - information in various languages



Features observed for adoption in Hong Kong (Case study of Tung Ping Chau)

- Capacity control
 - limit the number of boats and visitors per boat, accessing the tourist spots, for each day



22 MAY 2008

Features observed for adoption in Hong Kong (Generally for country/marine park)

- Broad walk/ Pathway design
 - Raised-up
 - Made of wood (natural)
 - Water filtration
 - Buffer zone
 - Space between broad walk and the ground
 - Try to maintain the original natural habitat for animals



22 MAY 2008

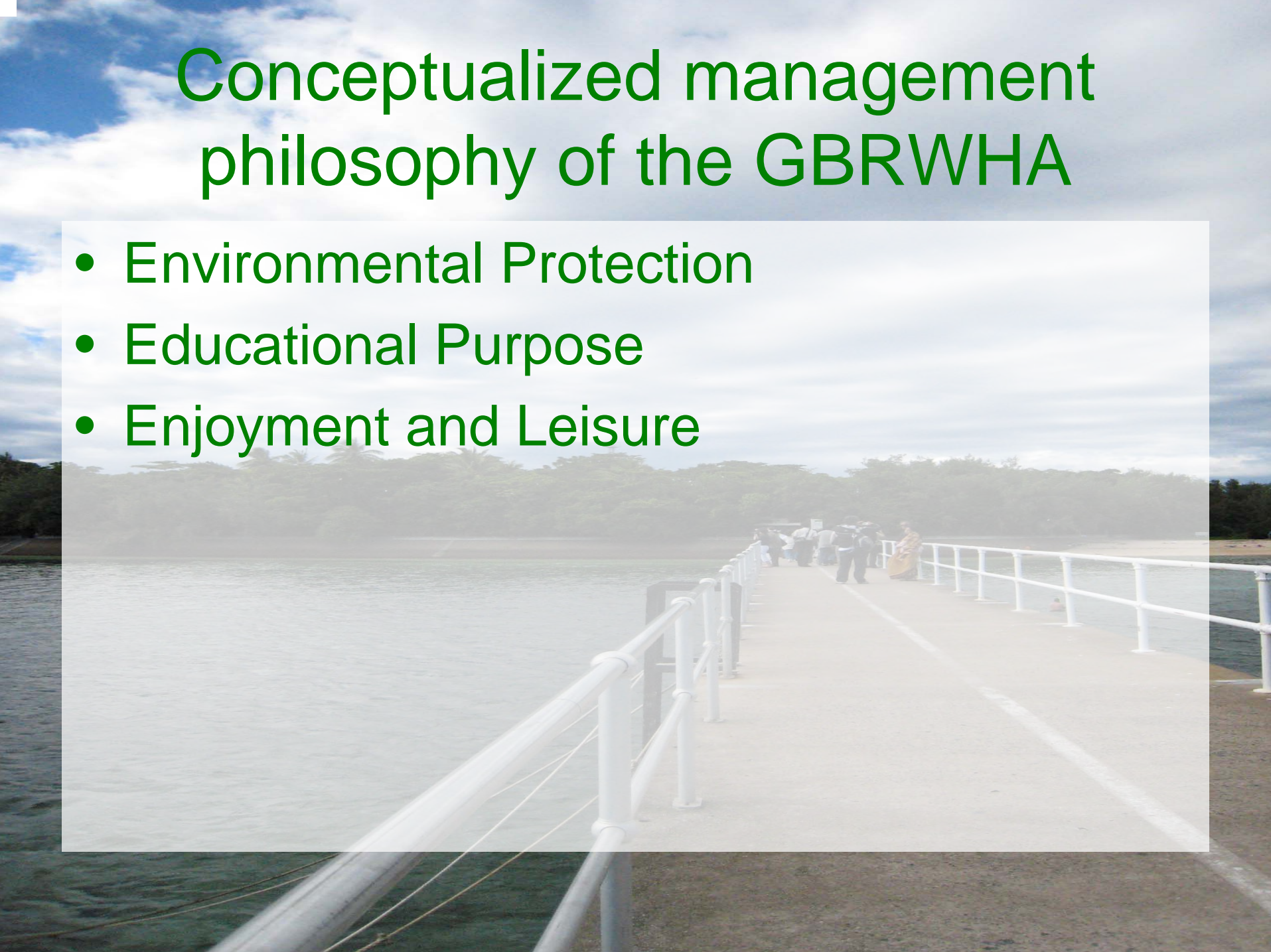
Features observed for adoption in Hong Kong (Generally for beach)

- Sea wall
- Maintenance work for stabilizing the sand
- Intentional distribution of sand
 - Prevention of erosion/ loss of beach
 - Control the area for human activities (e.g. swimming, diving, etc.)



Conceptualized management philosophy of the GBRWHA

- Environmental Protection
- Educational Purpose
- Enjoyment and Leisure



1. Environmental Protection



2. Educational Purpose



3. Enjoyment and Leisure



Management in HK's country and marine parks

- Tung Ping Chau
- Threatens tourists with FINES



Limitations

- Short visiting time
- Cannot observe the effectiveness of the management policy



Conclusion

- Quicksilver is only a private operator that serves a commercial purpose
- No right to ban or restrict visitors from littering
- Can only give advice to them
- On the whole, the operator has tried its best to conserve and sustain the island resources
- Tourists are cooperative and not causing many harm to the island