

Fishing Gear

The use of rod and line and handline are permitted on the reef. The use of a hand net is also permitted (commonly used for dabbling garfish).

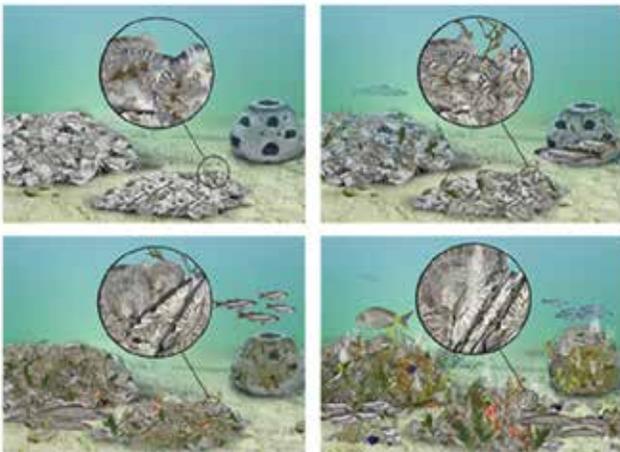
Importance of Shellfish Reefs

Native shellfish reef habitats have been lost from more than 1500 kilometres of South Australia's coastline from impacts such as overfishing and dredging. Historically, shellfish reefs were prevalent in the Yorke Peninsula region.

Shellfish reefs made up of oysters and mussels provide important food and habitat for marine life. Working like coral reefs, they support the growth of important fish species like Snapper and King George Whiting while also helping to improve water quality, reduce coastal erosion and increase biodiversity.

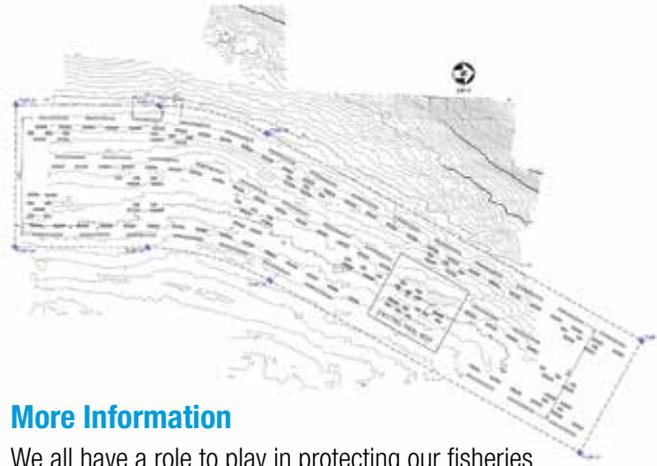
Through the provision of food and habitat, the Windara Reef will restore threatened shellfish reefs in the region, providing new habitat for marine life and helping to enhance recreational fishing opportunities on the Yorke Peninsula.

Illustration below depicts the four stages of reef development from seeding of oysters to their growth and the attraction of other marine species and seagrasses.



Reef Design

The below illustration outlines the full 20-hectare reef design showing the limestone rows and custom made reef balls within the four-hectare trial reef.



More Information

We all have a role to play in protecting our fisheries to ensure 'fish for the future'.

For more information about Windara Reef including fact sheets, videos and improving habitat for recreational fishers, visit www.pir.sa.gov.au/windarareef

For information about size, bag and boat limits visit www.pir.sa.gov.au/fishing

Information on recreational fishing rules and news is also available via the free SA Recreational Fishing Guide Smartphone app, available for download at www.pir.sa.gov.au/recfishingapp

To report suspicious or illegal fishing activity call Fishwatch on 1800 065 522.



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Windara Reef

RECREATIONAL FISHING GUIDE



The Windara Reef is the first shellfish restoration reef of its kind in South Australia and will contribute to a healthier marine environment and improved recreational fishing opportunities.

The initial four-hectare reef site was built using a mixture of materials including 60 custom-made concrete structures and 800 tonnes of locally picked limestone, layered with Pacific Oyster shells covered in juvenile native oysters.

Phase two of the reef construction will include its expansion to 20 hectares, to be completed by the end of 2018.

The State Government has partnered with The Nature Conservancy, a not-for-profit conservation organisation and international leaders in shellfish restoration, to deliver the project, along with Yorke Peninsula Council, RecFish SA, University of Adelaide and community stakeholders. The Commonwealth Government has provided significant funding support through the National Stronger Regions Fund.

Reef Name

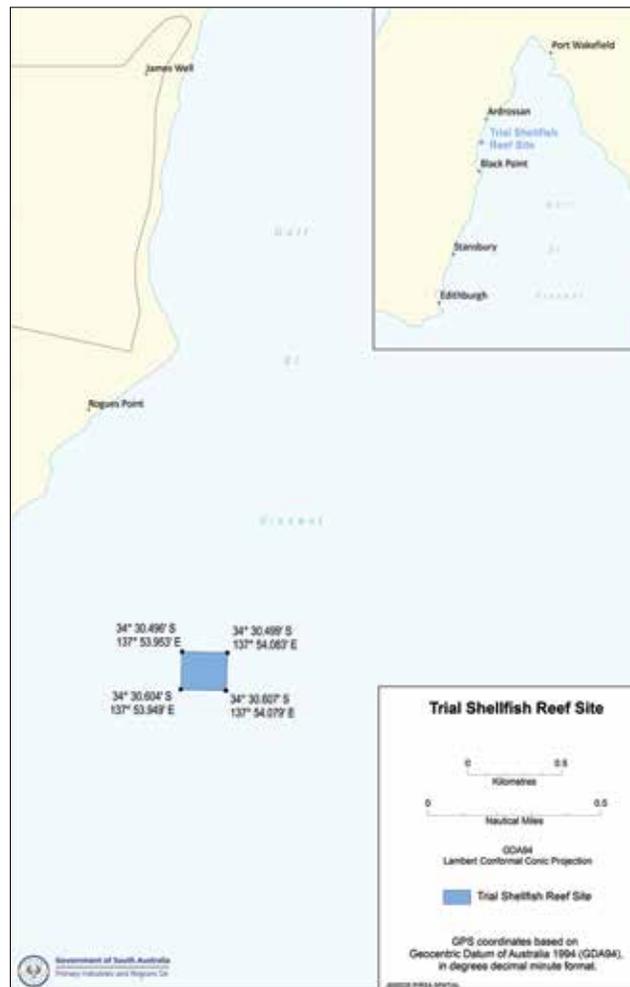
The word Windara is the Narungga name for the eastern area of the Yorke Peninsula Region. Narungga was made up of four clans which shared the Guuranda (the Yorke Peninsula), separated into Kurnara in the north of the peninsula, Dilpa in the south, Wari in the west and Windarra in the east.

Reef Site

The reef site is located south of Ardrossan and within the vicinity of Rouges Point, a popular area for recreational fishing and a suitable area for establishing a shellfish reef. The Windara Reef sits 7 kilometres off the coast, in a water depth of approximately 8 to 10 metres.

The GPS coordinates of the initial 4-hectare Windara Reef are:

- 34°30.496" South, 137°53.953" East
- 34°30.604" South, 137°53.949" East
- 34°30.499" South, 137°54.083" East
- 34°30.607" South, 137°54.079" East



Rules

These rules have been put in place to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Windara Reef.

Permitted activities:

- ✓ Boating
- ✓ Drift recreational fishing by rod and line or handline and hand (dab) net
- ✓ Diving

Prohibited activities:

- ✗ No commercial fishing activity of any kind is permitted in this zone
- ✗ Collection or removal of any bottom dwelling organisms, such as oysters, coral, seaweed, sea urchins, snails, crabs, abalone or any other shellfish
- ✗ No anchoring
- ✗ No spearfishing



Anchoring on the reef has been prohibited to ensure the Windara Reef and its structures are not damaged by anchors. It will also protect fishers from losing anchors snagged or lost on the reef. This restriction will be reviewed as the reef establishes.

South Australian Recreational Fishing size, bag and boat limits apply to the Windara Reef

The most common species expected to populate the reef include Snapper and King George Whiting. The following size, bag and boat limits apply:

		Size (cm)	Bag Limit (per person)	Boat Limit (per boat)
	KING GEORGE WHITING	32 East of 136°E	10	30
	SNAPPER - Juvenile	38 - 60	5	15
	SNAPPER - Adult	>60	2	6