

**SPECIAL PROCEDURES (NOT ASSOCIATED WITH AN AERODROME)****1. SP 1 - BASS STRAIT CROSSINGS****1.1 Recommended Routes**

- 1.1.1 These routes do not replace compliance with any requirements or equipment for flight over water, found in the relevant *CASR Part* for the operation conducted. These requirements still need to be met and are not alleviated by the following preferred routes.
- 1.1.2 For any aircraft, single or multi-engine, which are unable to maintain height after an engine failure:-
- Flights through King Island- track via Cape Otway, Bold Head and Hunter Island. MNM ALT for continuous VHF COM - 3,000FT.
  - Flights through Flinders Island- landfall from/to Cape Liptrap through to McGauran Beach (MGBH) to track via Hogan Island, Deal Island then via Cape Portland or Waterhouse Island. MNM ALT for continuous VHF COM - 2,000FT.

**1.2 Recommended VFR Reporting Procedures Across Bass Strait**

- 1.2.1 The following reporting procedures are recommended for Bass Strait crossings.
- Report position leaving the coast, together with aircraft type, tracking details and POB;
  - Nominate reporting schedule appropriate to the aircraft speed e.g. 10, 15 or 30 minute intervals;
  - At each scheduled reporting time, report "OPERATIONS NORMAL", preferably with a position;
  - Report when crossing opposite coast to cancel the reporting schedules.
- 1.2.2 As an alternative, pilots may report leaving the coast and nominate a SARTIME for the expected landfall of the opposite coastline.

*Note: All reports associated with these procedures for Bass Strait crossings should be made to Melbourne Centre as appropriate.*

- 1.2.3 Minimum altitude requirements apply to enable continuous two-way VHF communication across Bass Strait.

**1.3 Air Traffic Services**

- 1.3.1 Air Traffic Services will respond immediately to any emergency call, but in the event of radio failure or other situation that prevents use of radio, the use of scheduled reporting over water will ensure that SAR action is taken following a missed report. A missed report ensures quicker response than a nominated SARTIME for which SAR action would be taken at the expiration of that time, or if incidental information was received indicating an aircraft was in difficulty.
- 1.3.2 In the unfortunate event of a ditching, particularly in Bass Strait, survivability from hypothermia is reliant on quick recovery from the water. Scheduled reporting will afford a quicker than normal response when SAR action is required.

**2. SP 2 - FLIGHTS BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

- 2.1 Pilots intending to fly to or from Papua New Guinea via Horn Island, must provide 24 hours notice to the Australian Customs Service. This notification should be directed to: Sub-Collector of Customs, Customs House, Victoria Parade, Thursday Island, Queensland. 4870. Telephone: 07 4069 1554 or fax: 4069 1211
- 2.2 Flights between Australia and Papua New Guinea are international flights. Pilots should refer to PNG AIP for relevant charts, frequencies and PNG entry requirements.
- 2.3 **Air Traffic Services And Flight Notification**
- 2.3.1 VFR flights proceeding from Australian to the Port Moresby FIR are required to submit flight notification in international format to Port Moresby ATS Units. Flight notification details submitted to Australian Briefing Offices will be forwarded to PNG authorities.

- 2.3.2 VFR aircraft operating outside Australian controlled airspace are not required to report to Australian ATS units prior to the FIR boundary, but may use reporting schedule (SKED) procedures while crossing Torres Strait. When exiting the Brisbane FIR for the Port Moresby FIR, pilots of VFR flights are responsible for establishing communications and their own SAR alerting requirements with Port Moresby FIC prior to crossing the common FIR boundary.
- 2.3.3 Radio communications with Port Moresby Flight Information Service (FIS) shall be established 15 minutes prior to the boundary estimate and the following details will be passed:
- aircraft registration
  - aircraft type
  - DEP AD/ATD
  - DEST AD/ETA
  - Altitude
  - EST FIR boundary
  - ETA next position
  - Persons On Board

Flight crew shall ensure aircraft are equipped with the mandatory frequencies of 5565, 6622, 8837, 8861 and 8906. Pilot to Pilot communications are available on VHF 128.95 (refer *PNG Aerodrome/Communications (AD/COM) Chart Dated 30 NOV 2004*)

### 3. SP 3 - TORRES STRAIT BIOSECURITY REQUIREMENTS

- 3.1 Several pests and diseases present in the Torres Strait and nearby Papua New Guinea are not found on mainland Australia. Consequently, biosecurity legislation controls the movement of goods such as fresh fruit and vegetables, meat and meat products, live plants, seeds and plant materials, live animals, hides, skins and soil, south from the “Torres Strait Protected Zone” (northern islands) to the “Permanent Biosecurity Monitoring Zone” (Thursday Island group), or from either of these two zones to the mainland.
- 3.2 Movement of these goods is restricted by the Department of Agriculture and Water, and the Environment (the department). A permit is required for certain goods.
- 3.3 Pilots should ensure that an aircraft travelling south from either of these zones to the mainland are suitably disinfected.
- 3.4 Pilots must ensure they notify the department before departing to the Australian mainland. Pilots must attempt to contact biosecurity staff at the island departure point. This can be done 30 minutes prior to departure from the Torres Strait. A biosecurity officer may inspect your aircraft and goods carried by crew or passengers. A *notification number* will be issued by a biosecurity officer, which pilots should record for auditing purposes. If there is no biosecurity officer available on their island of departure, pilots must contact the Department 30 minutes prior to arrival on the mainland by contacting the department officers at Horn Island Airport on 07 4069 1310 or the Thursday Island Office on 07 4212 0185.

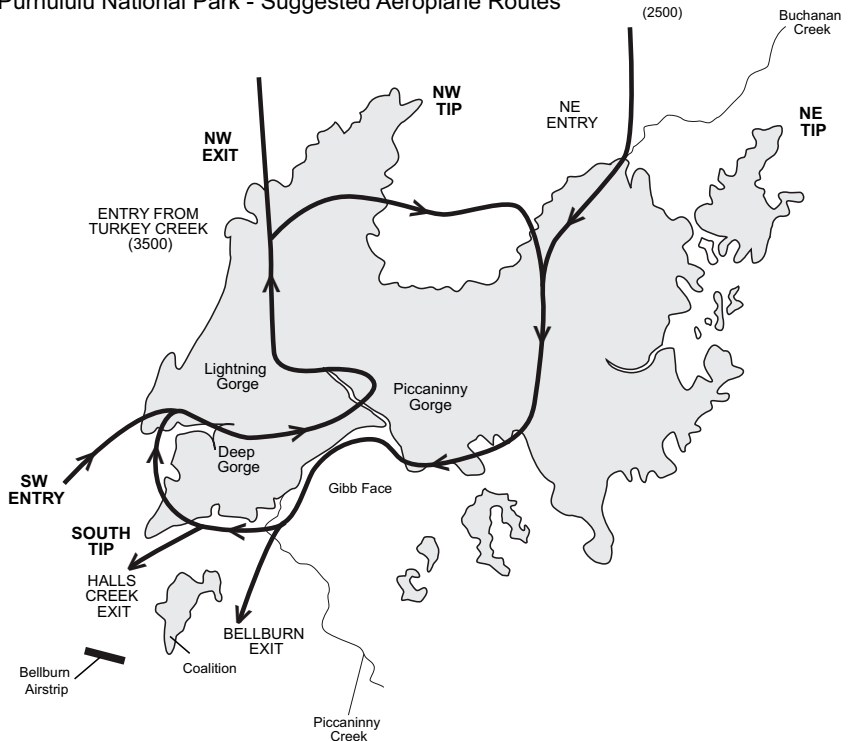
### 4. SP 4 - PURNULULU NATIONAL PARK (BUNGLE BUNGLE) SCENIC FLIGHTS

- 4.1 Scenic flights conform to the route depicted on the following Fixed wing and Rotary wing map and to the Standard Operating Procedures. Pilots conducting these flights should operate on 127.3.
- 4.2 **National Park Entry Points**
- NE Entry 1718.3S 12830.7E
  - SW Entry 1728.0S 12817.5E
- 4.3 **Aeroplanes**
- 4.3.1 Aeroplanes operate around the Bungles in a clockwise direction and in accordance with the following procedures:
- a. Scenic route entry and exit should be conducted via the designated points.
  - b. Entry and Exit of route at other locations must be at a tangent to the route.
  - c. Corner cutting and orbits are not permitted.
  - d. The maximum IAS is 140KTS.
  - e. Operate between 2,500FT and 3,000FT.
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- f. Broadcast departing the area on the CTAF 127.3.
  - g. Traffic departing the Route at the Bellburn exit point for landing at Bellburn to maintain a track 2NM East of the Coalition.
- 4.3.2 Bellburn is a private strip and permission is required prior to landing. Refer to Bellburn FAC entry for contact details.
- 4.3.3 Visiting Aircraft/Pilots. Due to high volume of both Fixed wing and Rotary wing traffic at the Bungles:
- a. It is highly recommended that a briefing is obtained from any of the local scenic operators at Kununurra before conducting a scenic flight of the Bungle Bungles. If no briefing is available, pilots/aircraft should maintain 3,500FT over the Bungle Bungles.
  - b. Peak traffic times are 06:30-07:30, 09:30-10:30 and 15:30-16:30 Local, try and avoid these times where possible.

## Bungle Bungle Ranges

### Purnululu National Park - Suggested Aeroplane Routes



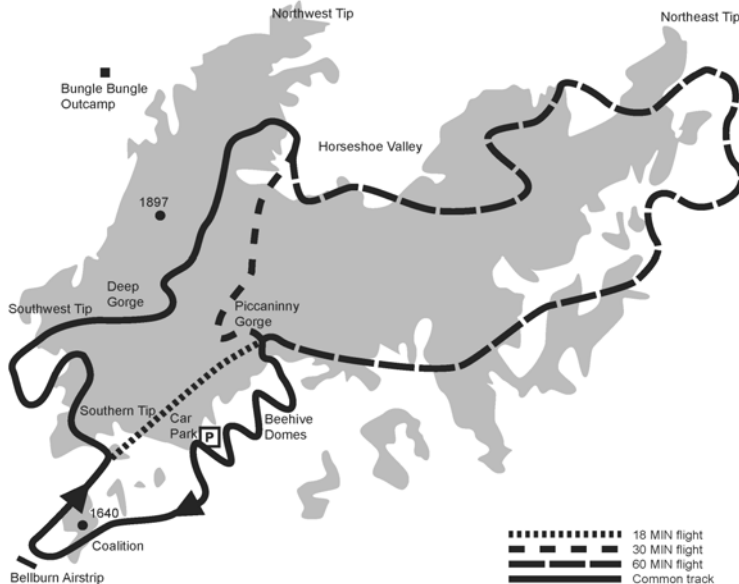
#### 4.4 Helicopters:

- 4.4.1 Helicopters are requested to respect public and indigenous sensitivities by following the negotiated flight paths within the Bungle Bungles (Purnululu National Park).
- 4.4.2 To maintain terrain clearance, helicopters may operate to the minimum extent required above 2,000FT provided they:
  - a. Broadcast their intentions before leaving 2,000FT on climb;
  - b. Cross the aeroplane route at right angles; and
  - c. Broadcast returning to operations not above 2,000FT.
- 4.4.3 Helicopters are not permitted to land on the Bungle Bungle Range at any time. Helicopters can only land at the Bellburn airstrip within the Purnululu National Park.

- 4.4.4 Bellburn is a private strip, permission is required prior to landing. Refer to *Bellburn FAC* entry for contact details.
- 4.4.5 Visiting Helicopters/Pilots. Due to high volume of both Fixed wing and Rotary wing traffic at the Bungles; It is highly recommended that a briefing is obtained from any of the local Helicopter scenic operators at Kununurra or Bellburn before conducting a scenic flight of the Bungle Bungles.

### Bungle Bungle Ranges

#### Purnululu National Park - Suggested Helicopter Routes

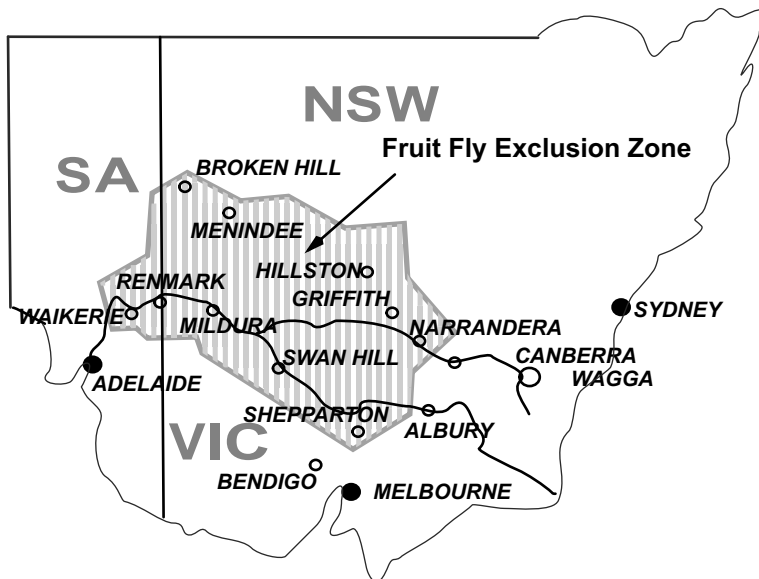


## 5. SP 5 - GREAT SANDY BAY MARINE PARK AND FRASER ISLAND

- 5.1 In the whale management area of the Great Sandy Marine Park, pilots of fixed wing ACFT must not bring the ACFT any closer to a whale than 300M unless the aircraft is at an altitude of at least 1,000FT. A helicopter must not be brought any closer to a whale than 1KM unless the helicopter is at an altitude of at least 2,000FT. For further information refer to the Marine Park (Great Sandy) Zoning Plan 2006 or contact the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Senior Ranger (Great Sandy Marine Park) on phone: 07 4197 4003. For information relating to flights over the Great Sandy National Park (Fraser Island section) contact the Conservation Officer (Fraser Island) on phone: 07 4127 9128 (ext 223).

## 6. SP 6 - FRUIT FLY EXCLUSION AREA

- 6.1 Pilots should be aware that carrying fresh fruit into the Fruit Fly Exclusion Zone without a permit is illegal.

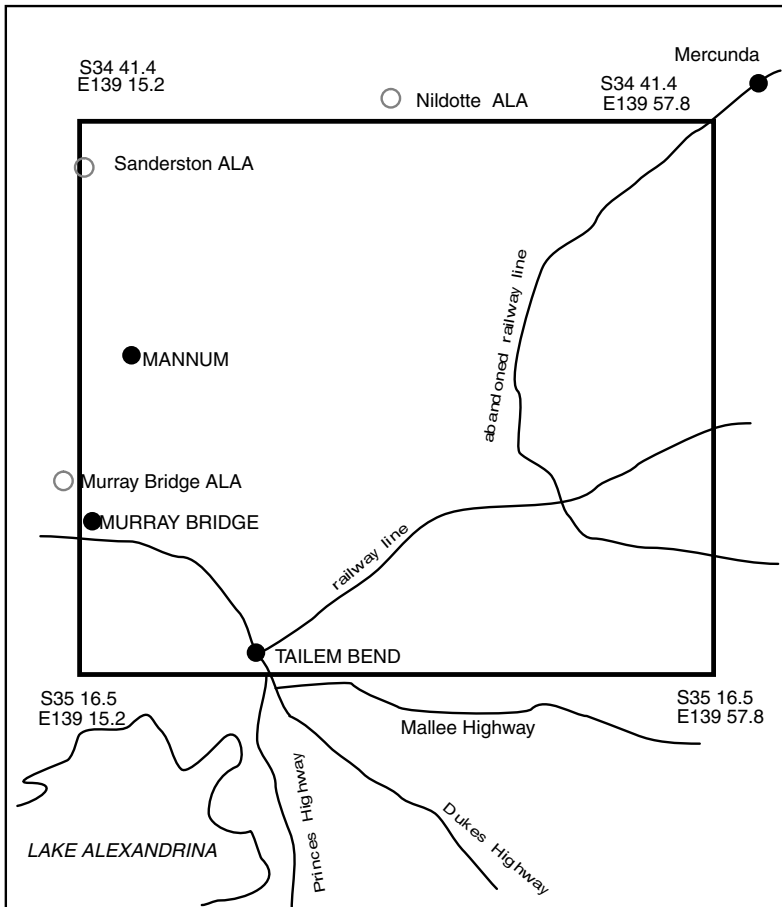


## 7. SP 7 - AYERS ROCK

### 7.1 STANDARD SCENIC FLIGHT PROCEDURES

- 7.1.1 Except in an emergency, no aircraft is permitted to land in the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (The Park). The Park covers an area of approximately 406 square NM. Irregular shaped in profile, the park is bounded by straight lines joining 2524.54S 13122.19E, 2515.47S 13100.34E, 2515.54S 13100.34E, 2515.55S 13045.40E, 2507.19S 13045.10E, 2504.48S 13040.40E, 2524.54S 13040.40E, 2524.54S 13122.19E (GDA94 data format).
- 7.1.2 All commercial activity, including aviation, within or over the Park requires a permit from the Park's Director. Permits routinely take 28 days to be processed. Hang gliding, parachuting and ballooning are generally not allowed from or over the Park. Further information is available from the Park's website: [www.environment.gov.au/parks/uluru/index.html](http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/uluru/index.html).
- 7.1.3 Due to the cultural significance to the traditional owners of areas within the Park, Special Procedure 7 (SP7) was developed by Park management and the resident aircraft operators for scenic flights around Uluru (Ayers Rock) and Kata Tjuta (the Olgas). SP7 (the Standard Scenic Flight Procedure) describes the route to be flown.
- 7.1.4 Pilots operating scenic flights around Uluru (Ayers Rock) and Kata Tjuta (the Olgas) are requested to follow the flight path depicted on the diagram below and set out in subparagraphs 7.4.1 to 7.4.3. To avoid confusion, pilots are requested to refer to the aerodrome as 'Ayers Rock' or 'Ayers Rock aerodrome' and to Uluru (Ayers Rock) as 'the Rock'. More detailed information is available from the Uluru/Ayers Rock inset of the Alice Springs Visual Terminal Chart (VTC).





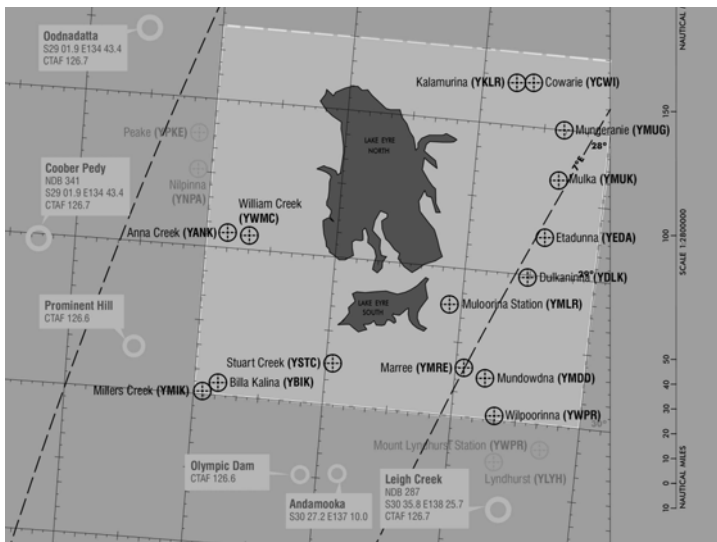
- 8.3 The DWLBC has advised that the seed is spread mostly by personal footwear, including socks. Consequently, a decontamination service has been established for those who enter the quarantine area to use prior to departure.
- 8.4 For specialist advice, pilots of helicopter aircraft operating into the area should contact the DWLBC on 1800 245 704 (available 0700 - 2100 local daily) before planning to land in the area, or before moving the aircraft if an unplanned landing has occurred.

## 9. SP 9 - TASMANIAN QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS

- 9.1 Tasmania has strict Quarantine regulations, backed up by strong penalties for breaking the law. Tasmania is relatively free from a range of pests and diseases found in other parts of Australia and the regulations are an important measure to minimise the risk to Tasmania's environment and important agricultural industries.
- 9.2 To meet Quarantine regulations, you must declare fresh fruit, vegetables, plants and plant products and fish and fish products to a Quarantine Officer. Otherwise, you should dispose of these items in the quarantine bins located in the arrival area.
- 9.3 Quarantine restrictions also apply to the importation of all plant cuttings, seeds, cut flowers, native birds, reptiles, aquarium fish, fishing gear, waders and animal products such as fox skins and hides. Dogs will need to be treated for the Hydatid Tapeworm and proof shown to Quarantine upon arrival in Tasmania.

- 9.4 Quarantine measures are important. If you do, by mistake, bring any restricted items into Tasmania, pass them to the quarantine officer at the barrier checkpoint for inspection or dispose of them in the bins provided. If you pass the checkpoint, quarantine officers or trained sniffer dogs may detect these items and you could receive an on the spot fine.
- 9.5 If you are unsure about any goods or material you are carrying then please check with the quarantine officer on duty, contact Quarantine Tasmania or visit the website. Quarantine Tasmania can be contacted on the following:  
Email: [quarantine.enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au](mailto:quarantine.enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au)  
Website: [www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/quarantine](http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/quarantine)  
Phone: 03 6233 3352
- 10. SP 10 - KATI THANDA - LAKE EYRE NATIONAL PARK**
- 10.1 Kati Thanda - Lake Eyre National Park is administered by the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR), in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972. The region includes a number of sensitive areas that can, in times of lake flooding, contain large bird populations of environmental significance.
- 10.2 Pilots are reminded that the bird populations can appear at short notice and locations can change rapidly. This can be hazardous to aviation. Pilots are requested to keep a lookout for bird populations (airborne or nesting) and remain above 1,500FT AGL and outside a 1NM perimeter of these areas. For further details contact Natural Resources South Australian Arid Lands on 08 8648 5300 or email [SAAridlands@sa.gov.au](mailto:SAAridlands@sa.gov.au).
- 10.3 During periods when water is present in Lake Eyre, increased sightseeing traffic can be expected. Regular departures occur from airstrips within the broadcast area and larger capacity aircraft can be expected to be operating to a minimum of 1500FT AGL.
- 10.4 The following procedures are recommended when operating in the area:
- (i) Communications within the Lake Eyre Broadcast Area (BA) SFC to 5,000FT should be on FREQ 127.8.
  - (ii) Broadcasts should be made whenever reasonably necessary to avoid a collision, or the risk of collision, with another ACFT.
  - (iii) Pilots should consider making and information call on entering the BA at or below 5,000FT - reporting the ACFT's position by reference to ALA's within the BA or as a bearing and distance from Lake Eyre North or Lake Eyre South. It is recommended that pilots make a broadcast when over significant features as depicted on the WAC.
  - (iv) It is highly recommended that a briefing is obtained from any of the local commercial scenic operators in the area to determine the traffic pattern in use and areas of increased traffic concentration. These include but are not limited to, Belt Bay and the Warburton and Cooper Creek inlets. Contact Wrightsair on 08 8670 7962 or email [wrightsair@bigpond.com](mailto:wrightsair@bigpond.com).
  - (v) Lake Eyre scenic routes can vary (seasonal water levels, concentrations of wildlife, etc), however a clockwise direction is recommended. Commercial scenic operations take place between 1,500FT and 3,500FT but may be conducted at any level in the BA depending on the nature of the operation.
  - (vi) Traffic climbing or descending through the 5,000FT upper limit should broadcast intentions on the appropriate FREQ.
  - (vii) Except in an emergency or with prior permission from the DEWNR, landing on Lake Eyre or anywhere within the Kati Thanda Lake Eyre National Park is prohibited. Do not attempt to land on Lake Eyre as the SFC may not support the weight of your ACFT.
- 10.5 Prior permission is required if landing at any of the airstrips with the BA, CTAF 127.8.
- 10.6 Refer to ERSA FAC entry for YWMC and YMRE.
- 10.7 The BA is depicted on ERCL 7 and is within the boundaries of straight lines joining 2730S 13600E to 2730S 13900E to 3000S 13700E to 3000S 13600E to 2730S 13600E.
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**11. SP 11 - GREAT BARRIER REEF - CAIRNS SCENIC FLIGHTS**

11.1 High volume helicopter and fixed wing traffic operate over an area of the Great Barrier Reef 18NM north east of Cairns Airport, encompassing Green Island, Arlington Reef, Hastings Reef and Upolu Cay. While the aircraft operate on various tracks the general traffic flow shall be anti-clockwise.

11.2 **Entry/Exit**

- a. Entry gate: **Green Island.**
- b. Anti-clockwise traffic flow.
- c. Exit gate: **Upolu Cay.**
- d. Entry/exit gates will remain unchanged regardless of the active runway-in-use at Cairns Airport.

11.3 **Rotary Wing Tracks**

- a. Track outbound at 500FT to **Green Island** – remain at 500FT until 12DME from Cairns Airport then climb to 1,000FT.
- b. Track inbound at 500FT from **Upolu Cay.**
- c. Rotary wing aircraft to broadcast on the CTAF before operating in the reef scenic area above 500FT.

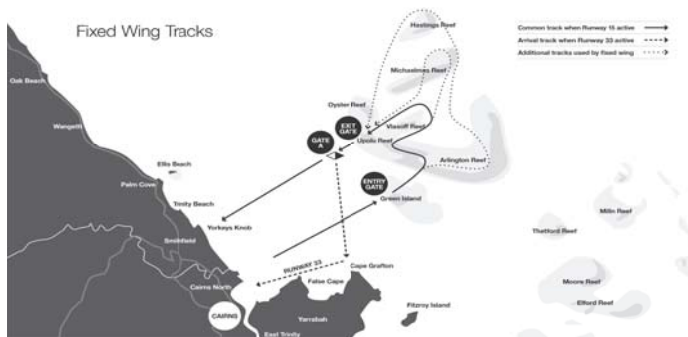


#### 11.4 Fixed Wing Tracks

- a. Track outbound at 1,500FT to **Green Island**.
- b. Track inbound at 1,000FT from **Upolu Cay** to **Gate A**.
  - (i) **Gate A** location is at 1643S 14552E on the **Upolu** to **Yorkeys Knob** track.
- c. For arrivals to **Runway 15**: track as cleared and directed by ATC.
- d. For arrivals to **Runway 33**: from exit **Gate A** turn left and track towards **Cape Grafton**, remaining OCTA at 1,000FT.
- e. Fixed wing aircraft to broadcast on the CTAF before operating in the reef scenic area below 1,000FT.

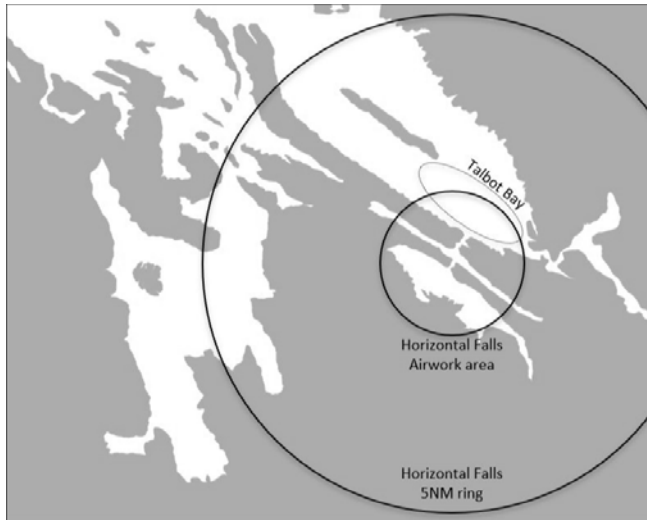
*Note 1: When Runway 33 is in operation at Cairns Airport, outbound traffic can expect fixed wing aircraft to track south from **Gate A** toward **Cape Grafton** at 1,000FT.*

*Note 2: For heightened situation awareness, all traffic should be monitoring **FREQ 126.1** between 7NM and 12NM from Cairns Airport.*



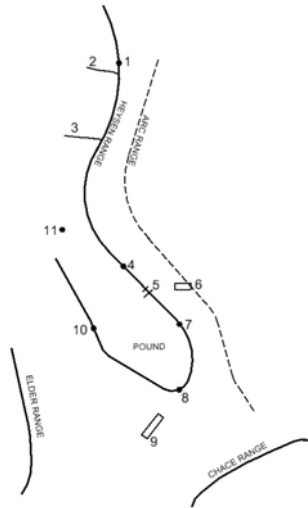
#### 12. SP 12 - HORIZONTAL FALLS SCENIC FLIGHTS

- 12.1 Seaplanes and helicopters operate at 2,000FT and below at the Horizontal Falls, landing and departing the Talbot Bay area as depicted in the image below.
- 12.2 A 2,500FT lower level for fixed wing aircraft (excluding seaplanes) exists during seaplane operations to facilitate operations into Talbot Bay. If seaplanes are not in operation and passengers are wearing life jackets if required, operations at 2,000FT for fixed wing aircraft may be conducted.
- 12.3 Low level helicopter operations are conducted at the Horizontal Falls below 1,000FT.
- 12.4 An area briefing for itinerant aircraft is advised from local operators (primarily based at Broome) before conducting operations at the Horizontal Falls.
- 12.5 Scenic flights for all fixed wing and rotary aircraft should operate in accordance with the following procedures:
  - a. At 10NM, aircraft are to broadcast airwork intentions on the West Kimberley Broadcast Area CTAF 127.2.
  - b. Traffic to be separated by 500FT increments. If the desired altitude for airwork is unavailable, holding outside of the Horizontal Falls 5NM radius is required until the desired altitude is available.
  - c. At 5NM inbound to the Horizontal Falls, aircraft must be established at the desired airwork altitude and broadcast location, inbound heading and intentions.
  - d. Outbound from the Horizontal Falls, aircraft should not climb from their airwork altitude until outside the 5NM radius and established on their outbound track.
  - e. Seaplane operations to remain at 1,500FT (clear of terrain) until passing the 5NM radius from the Horizontal Falls.



### 13. SP 13 - WILPENNA POUND

- 13.1 Wilpena Pound is situated in the central Flinders Ranges of South Australia and at the centre of the Wilpena Broadcast Area depicted on En Route Chart (ERC L7). The Broadcast Area extends from Hawker in the south to Blinman in the north.
- 13.2 Prior permission is required to land at Wilpena (YWPN) operated by Ikara Wilpena Pound Resort and Rawnsley Park (YRYK) and at most of the other airfields in the Broadcast Area.
- 13.3 Communications within the Broadcast Area SFC to 5,000FT should be on FREQ 126.7
- 13.4 Pilots of visiting aircraft should consider making an information call on entering the Broadcast Area at or below 5,000FT, reporting position and intentions by reference to significant features as depicted on the WAC.
- 13.5 Traffic climbing or descending through the 5,000FT upper limit should broadcast intentions on the appropriate FREQ.
- 13.6 Broadcasts should be made whenever reasonably necessary to avoid a collision, or the risk of collision, with another ACFT.
- 13.7 Commercial fixed wing and helicopter flights operate a variety of scenic flight routes in the vicinity of Wilpena Pound on a regular basis. Most flights are conducted not above 4,500FT but altitudes vary due to weather conditions.
- 13.8 Commercial operators report over a number of points in the vicinity of Wilpena Pound. The map below depicts these points, some of which are not depicted on the WAC.
- 13.9 Prior to operating in the vicinity of Wilpena Pound it is highly recommended that pilots obtain a briefing from one of the local operators to determine the traffic pattern in use.



### 13.10 Wilpena Pound Special Procedures

- a. Special Procedures are recommended in the vicinity of Wilpena Pound to separate visiting aircraft from local commercial traffic.
- b. To minimise conflict with commercial scenic flights, where possible visiting aircraft planning to fly in the vicinity of Wilpena Pound should consider operating in accordance with the following:
  - (i) Not below 5,000FT.
  - (ii) Track to enter over either Mount Hayward in the north or Rawnsley Park in the south.
  - (iii) Flights around Wilpena Pound in a clockwise direction.
  - (iv) Report entering and leaving the area on **FREQ 126.7**.
  - (v) Maintain a listening watch on **FREQ 126.7** and report position, altitude and intentions to other aircraft where necessary.
- c. Reporting points used by local operators:
  - (1) 311839S 1383358E - Mount Hayward
  - (2) 312024S 1383315E - Brachina Gorge
  - (3) 312448S 1383239E - Bunyeroo Gorge
  - (4) 313014S 1383305E - St Mary Peak
  - (5) 313152S 1383613E - Pound Gap and/or Wilpena Resort
  - (6) 313100S 1383730E - YWPN Wilpena/ALA
  - (7) 313505S 1383744E - Point Bonney
  - (8) 313716S 1383645E - Rawnsley Bluff
  - (9) 313900S 1383700E - YRYK Rawnsley Park/ALA
  - (10) 313451S 1383245E - Bridle Gap
  - (11) 313000S 1383110E - Edeowie Gorge

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**FLY NEIGHBOURLY ADVICE****14. FN 1 - KAKADU NATIONAL PARK - Fly Neighbourly Advice**

- 14.1 A Fly Neighbourly Agreement applies to the airspace above Kakadu National Park. The Fly Neighbourly Agreement provides specific scenic flight routes and ensures aircraft stay a respectful distance from 34 sensitive environmental, cultural and residential areas in the Park. Pilots intending to fly over Kakadu National Park should obtain, read and comply with the Fly Neighbourly Agreement. The Agreement is available at the following addresses:

Kakadu National Park  
PO Box 71  
JABIRU, NT. 0886  
Phone 08 8938 1100  
Fax 08 8938 1115

Email: [kakadunationalpark@environment.gov.au](mailto:kakadunationalpark@environment.gov.au)

Web: [www.environment.gov.au/resource/fly-neighbourly-agreement-kakadu-national-park](http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/fly-neighbourly-agreement-kakadu-national-park)

- 14.2 Except when operating on one of the specific scenic flight routes identified in the Fly Neighbourly Agreement, pilots are requested to maintain a minimum altitude of 2,500FT AMSL, unless operation at this altitude would jeopardise the safe conduct of the flight.

**15. FN 2 - BLUE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK - Fly Neighbourly Advice**

- 15.1 The Blue Mountains National Park is administered by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The park contains sensitive environmental areas.

- 15.2 Pilots undertaking sightseeing flights should obtain details of the areas to be avoided and the preferred scenic routes in the Katoomba area from the Park Manager.

- 15.3 The Park Manager can be contacted by Phone on 02 4787 8877, or Fax on 02 4787 8514, or by writing to:

The District Manager,  
Blue Mountains National Park,  
PO Box 43, BLACKHEATH NSW 2785.

- 15.4 Except when operating on preferred scenic routes, pilots are requested to maintain a minimum altitude of 2000FT above the surface of the park (the surface being defined as the highest point of terrain, and any object on it, within a radius of 600M of a point vertically below the aircraft), unless operation at this altitude would jeopardise the safe conduct of the flight.

- 15.5 This altitude recognises the special terrain/weather conditions and the overlying airspace arrangements of this area.

**16. FN 3 - GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK - Fly Neighbourly Advice**

- 16.1 The Grampians National Park is administered by Parks Victoria, in accordance with the National Parks Act 1975. The park contains sensitive environmental areas. Pilots undertaking sightseeing flights should obtain details of the areas to be avoided and the preferred scenic routes in the Halls Gap area from the Chief Ranger.

- 16.2 Contact Brambuk - the National Park and Cultural Centre, Halls Gap on 03 5361 4000, Fax on 03 5356 4446, via email to [info@brambuk.com.au](mailto:info@brambuk.com.au), or by writing to

The Chief Ranger,  
Grampians National Park,  
PO Box 18, HALLS GAP, VIC 3381.

- 16.3 Except when operating on preferred scenic routes, pilots are requested to maintain a minimum altitude of 2,000FT above the surface of the park (the surface being defined as the highest point of terrain, and any object on it, within a radius of 600M of a point vertically below the aircraft) unless operation at this altitude would jeopardise the safe conduct of the flight.

**17. FN 4 - HEAD OF BIGHT - Fly Neighbourly Advice****APPLICABLE 1ST MAY TO 31ST OCTOBER ANNUALLY**

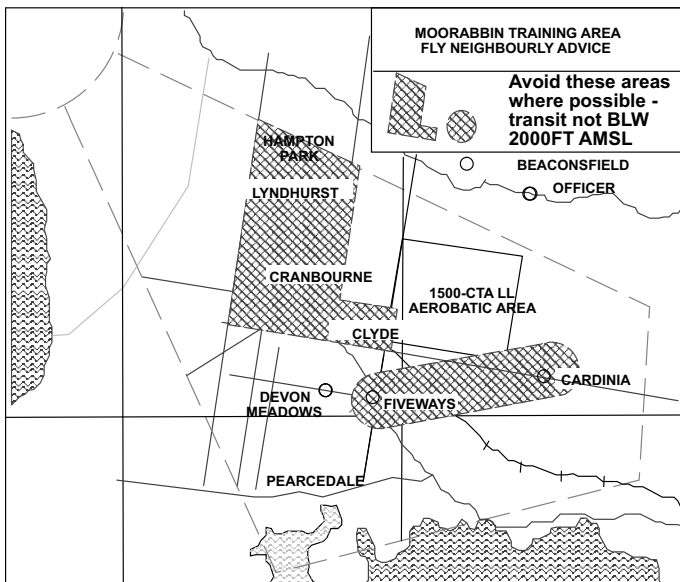
- 17.1 The Fly Neighbourly area extends from 13055E to 13117E and to 3NM off shore.

- 17.2 Pilots undertaking sight seeing flights in the Fly Neighbourly area are requested to comply with the following requirements:
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- a. Enter the area from the eastern extremity and track west.
  - b. Cruise not below 1,000FT.
  - c. Do not circle whales.
  - d. Exit the area at any time by executing a turn to track inland of the shore line by 2NM.
  - e. Re-entry to the area is to track 2NM inland of the shore line to the entry point. (This requirement is to avoid disturbance to land-based whale watchers.)
- 17.3 For operations other than described above, pilots should contact:  
Operations Manager, West  
Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources  
Ph: 08 8688 3177 or Fax: 08 8688 3110  
Mail: PO Box 22, Port Lincoln SA 5606

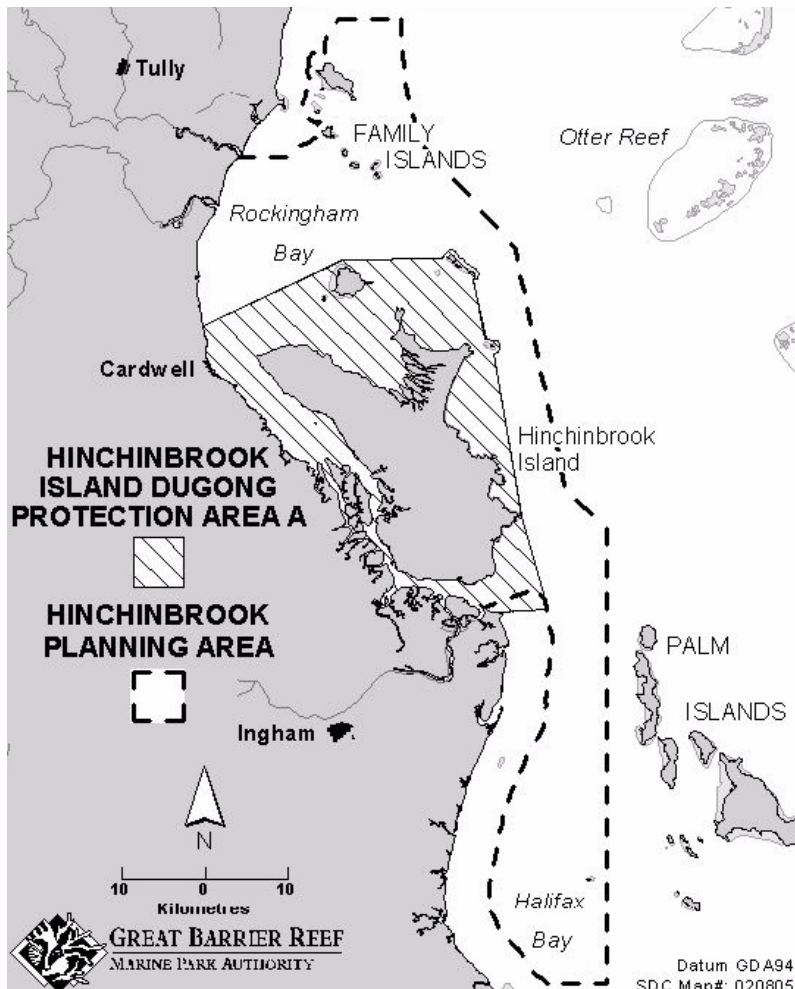
## 18. FN 5 - MOORABBIN TRAINING AREA - Fly Neighbourly Advice

- 18.1 The City of Casey has adopted a Fly Neighbourly Advice for aircraft operating within the "Moorabbin Training Area".
- 18.2 The Moorabbin Training Area is approximately defined as an area bounded by a line from Moorabbin Aerodrome to Pearcedale, then coastal to Koo-wee-rup, Pakenham to Moorabbin Aerodrome (*see map, Appendix 1*).
- 18.3 Pilots of aircraft operating in the Moorabbin Training Area are requested to avoid the following urban areas: Hampton Park / Lyndhurst / Cranbourne, and within circles of one nautical mile (1NM) of Cardinia and Five Ways joined tangentially (*see map*), or not to operate below 2,000FT over these areas.
- 18.4 Pilots are requested to minimise aerobatic manoeuvres below 3,000FT in the aerobatic area east of Berwick - Cranbourne Road and north of Ballarto Road, due to noise sensitivity.
- 18.5 In addition, pilots are requested to observe the following recommendations:
- a. no air training activity in the Moorabbin Training Area after 1000 UTC, (1100 UTC during HDS); and
  - b. farm and other buildings should not be used as reference points for training manoeuvres.



## 19. FN 6 - GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK (GBRMP) - Fly Neighbourly Advice

- 19.1 The GBRMP is located within an area of the Great Barrier Reef extending from abeam Cape York to approximately 10NM North of Fraser Island, from sea level to 3,000FT. The Marine Park is a declared World Heritage Area and is administered by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) and managed by the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service.
- 19.2 The GBRMP is managed in four geographical sections:  
 Far Northern (Cape York - Murdoch Point)  
 Cairns (Murdoch Point - Clump Point)  
 Central (Clump Point - Cape Conway)  
 Mackay/Capricorn (Cape Conway - 10NM North of Fraser Island)



- 19.3 The GBRMP contains nearly 1,000 rocky islands and cays, many being sensitive seabird breeding sites of national and international significance.

- 19.4 Pilots are requested to not fly below 1,500FT within one (1)NM of sites occupied by nesting seabirds.
- 19.5 Arrangements exist with military and commercial aircraft operators with respect to the avoidance of sensitive areas.
- 19.6 Pilots are specifically requested to note the following significant nesting sites and to not fly below 1,500FT within one (1)NM of these sites:

**Far Northern Section**

Combe Islet	1424.2S 14454.4E
Tydemans Cay	1359.0S 14430.3E
Davie Cay	1358.7S 14425.9E
Night Island	1310.9S 14334.6E
Quoin Island	1224.3S 14329.6E
Raine Island	1136.1S 14401.9E
Moulter Cay	1124.7S 14359.6E
Wallace Island	1126.9S 14302.1E
Pelican Island	1354.7S 14350.1E
Magra Island	1151.9S 14317.1E
Bushy Island	1114.9S 14253.1E
Stapelton Island	1419.5S 14452.0E
Sandbank number 7	1326.0S 14358.0E
Sandbank number 8	1322.0S 14358.0E
Milman Island	1110.4S 14301.0E
McCarthur Island	1143.9S 14259.1E
MacLennan Island	1124.2S 14345.6E
Saunders Island	1141.9S 14311.1E

**Cairns Section**

Sister Island	1744.8S 14609.6E
Stephens Island	1743.9S 14610.1E
Low Isles	1623.1S 14534.3E
West Hope Island	1544.9S 14527.1E
Three Isles	1506.9S 14525.6E
Rocky Islets	1451.6S 14529.0E
Eagle Islet	1441.9S 14523.1E

19.7 **Central Section - Hinchinbrook Planning Area (please see map prev page)**

Pilots are requested to avoid:

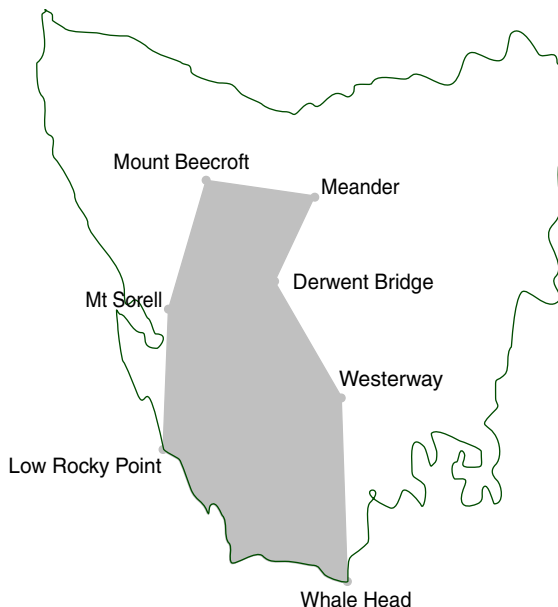
- a. flying below 1,500FT within the Hinchinbrook Planning Area;
  - b. landing within the Hinchinbrook Island Dugong Protection Area A; or
  - c. landing within 500M of any Island.
- 19.8 Michaelmas Cay, situated approximately 030DEG MAG/20NM Cairns, is ranked as the most important seabird breeding site within the Cairns Section.
- 19.9 Aircraft operating upwind of a seabird breeding site are likely to cause greater impact than those downwind, therefore, distance from a site may need to be increased when operating upwind to avoid disturbing birds.
- 19.10 For advice, on sensitive areas within the GBRMP and the restrictions imposed under the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975, pilots should contact the relevant Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Coastal Management Program Regional Office prior to operating within the GBRMP.  
Far Northern Regional Office (Cairns) 07 4052 3096;  
Northern Regional Office (Townsville) 07 4722 5211; or  
Central Coast Regional Office (Rockhampton) 07 4936 0511.
- 19.11 An Environmental Restricted Area has been established within 1NM RAD of Michaelmas Cay 163623.44S 1455822.04E - SFC-3,000FT.
- 19.12 **MIL ACFT - Hinchinbrook Channel:** In VMC conditions, flights not below 1,500FT. In inclement weather, flights to be conducted at the MNM ALT commensurate with terrain clearance and separation from CLD.

*Note: While flights in inclement weather may be as low as 200FT ABV SFC. ACFT should avoid built-up areas.*



## 20. FN 7 - TASMANIAN WORLD HERITAGE AREA AND MT FIELD NATIONAL PARK - Fly Neighbourly Advice

- 20.1 There is an understanding between non-scheduled air transport operators and the TPWS to operate in the WHA and Mt Field area in an agreed responsible manner. Other pilots undertaking sightseeing flights in the WHA or Mt Field area should obtain information on FN areas, tracking details, operating altitudes, and specific areas to be avoided from:  
The Director  
Tasmania Parks & Wildlife Service  
Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment  
134 Macquarie St  
HOBART TAS 7000  
(Contact Planning Officer, World Heritage Area; Phone 03 6233 2112)
- 20.2 Maps may be downloaded from the following website  
[www.parks.tas.gov.au/Documents/Fly%20Neighbourly%207.pdf](http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/Documents/Fly%20Neighbourly%207.pdf).
- 20.3 Advice on operating in the WHA and Mt Field area is also available from most flying schools and non-scheduled air transport operators based at Cambridge, Launceston, Devonport, Wynyard, and Strahan.
- 20.4 The FNA area is approximately bounded by the following (refer WAC 3556 - Tasmania):  
Commencing South of Deloraine at Meander, then Miena - Derwent Bridge - Wayatinah - Westerway - Whale Head - then coastal to Low Rocky Point - Mt Sorell - Meander.
- 20.5 The Sensitive Areas (SAs) are:  
Cradle Valley, Traveller Range, Mt Ossa to Mt Rufus, Frenchman's Cap, Mt Anne Lake Judd area, Mt Orion and Arthur Range, and Federation Peak.



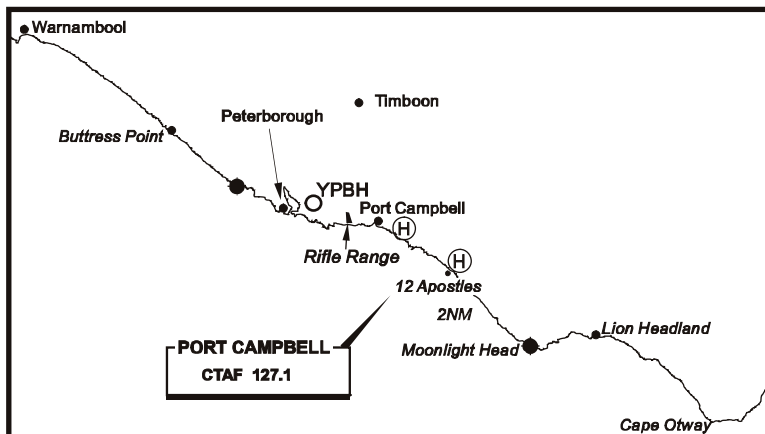
- 20.6 The general minimum overfly altitude for the WHA and Mt Field area is 4,000FT terrain permitting. To minimise the impact of noise:
- operate at the highest possible altitude and lateral distance from the feature being observed that will allow satisfactory observation from the air;
  - in sensitive areas, avoid prolonged flight and sudden changes in engine management (safety permitting); and
  - endeavour to cross walking tracks and the Franklin River at right angles.

- 20.7 Flight in and through the SAs should be kept to a minimum, and aircraft should be operated at an altitude and configuration that will minimise noise and visual impact for ground observers.
- 20.8 Recommended operating altitudes in the WHA and Mt Field area do not apply if these altitudes would jeopardise the safe conduct of the flight.
- 20.9 **Melaleuca Area Zones.**
- 20.9.1 Additional conditions apply during the nesting season of the Orange Bellied Parrot which breeds in the Melaleuca Area zones located within the WHA:
- From 15 September to 30 April, pilots are requested to avoid:
    - repeated passes or circuits above the zones;
    - landing helicopters within the zones; and
    - hovering helicopters above forested areas within the zones.
  - Information on zone areas and operating in this area can be obtained from:
 

Project Officer, Melaleuca Area, Tasmania Parks & Wildlife Service  
Ph: 03 6233 6033

## 21. FN 8 - PORT CAMPBELL NATIONAL PARK - Fly Neighbourly Advice

- 21.1 Port Campbell National Park is administered by Parks Victoria, in accordance with the National Parks Act 1975. The park contains sensitive environmental areas of high conservation significance. The park extends coastal from Point Ronald, near Princetown, to Boat Bay (Bay of Island Coastal Park) west of Peterborough.



- 21.2 Pilots undertaking sight seeing flights should obtain details of the areas to be avoided and the preferred scenic routes in the Port Campbell National Park from the Ranger in Charge. In addition, pilots are requested to comply with the following requirements, weather and other factors permitting:
- Operate off-shore as much as possible.
  - Avoid overflying any buildings or visitor facilities.
  - Do not circle coastal features (such as 12 Apostles etc).
  - All ACFT track off-shore:
    - West bound 1,000FT
    - East bound 1,500FT.
  - For operations other than described above, contact;
    - Ranger in Charge,
    - Port Campbell National Park, Parks Victoria,
    - 26 Morris Street, Port Campbell, VIC, 3269
    - Phone 03 5598 6382 or Fax 03 5598 6420.
- 21.3 When operating in the vicinity of Peterborough or Port Campbell National Park, pilots should use CTAF 127.1 to make positional broadcasts.

21.4 Frequent helicopter sight seeing flights are conducted from two helipads in this area.

## **22. FN 9 - NITMILUK (KATHERINE GORGE) NATIONAL PARK - Fly Neighbourly Advice**

22.1 This is an understanding between the locally based scenic flight operators and the Nitmiluk National Park to operate in the area in an agreed responsible manner. Other pilots undertaking sightseeing flights should obtain information on FNA areas, tracking details, operating altitudes, and specific areas to be avoided from:

22.2 The Manager  
Nitmiluk National Park  
PO Box 344  
Katherine NT 0851  
Phone: 08 8972 1886  
Fax: 08 8971 0702

22.3 Except when operating a pre-arranged scenic route at Katherine Gorge, pilots are requested not to fly below a MNM ALT of 2,000FT AMSL within the lateral limits above the Park:

**LATERAL LIMITS:** 140109S 1322145E - 142114S 1322205E  
then along the clockwise arc of a circle radius 10.00NM centre  
143116S 1322240E (YPTN/AD) - 142506S 1323049E - 141317S 1324729E  
then along the counter clockwise arc of a circle radius 30.00NM centre  
143116S 1322240E (YPTN/AD) - 140109S 1322145E

**VERTICAL LIMITS:** SFC - 2500

**HOURS OF ACTIVITY:** HJ, including Katherine Gorge are to use CTAF 126.7MHz.

### **22.4 Katherine Gorge - Lateral Limits**

1419.7S 13224.0E, 1417.0S 13224.0E, 1413.4S 13237.0E, 1419.3S 13236.0E,  
1421.8S 13227.3E, 1419.7S 13224.0E

## **23. FN 10 - NITMILUK (EDITH RIVER FALLS) NATIONAL PARK - Fly Neighbourly Advice**

23.1 This is an understanding between the locally based scenic flight operators and the Nitmiluk National Park to operate in the area in an agreed responsible manner. Other pilots undertaking sightseeing flights should obtain information on FNA areas, tracking details, operating altitudes, and specific areas to be avoided from:

23.2 The Manager  
Nitmiluk National Park  
PO Box 344  
Katherine NT 0851  
Phone: 08 8972 1886  
Fax: 08 8971 0702

23.3 Except when operating a pre-arranged scenic route at Edith Falls, pilots are requested not to fly below a MNM ALT of 2,000FT AMSL within the lateral limits above the Park:

When Tindal CTR is:

Inactive, pilots are to monitor/use CTAF 119.7 and 122.6 for operations in the zone.

Active, all operations on approach CTR on 120.95 unless otherwise directed by Tindal MIL CTR. Pilots are to monitor/use CTAF 119.7 as required.

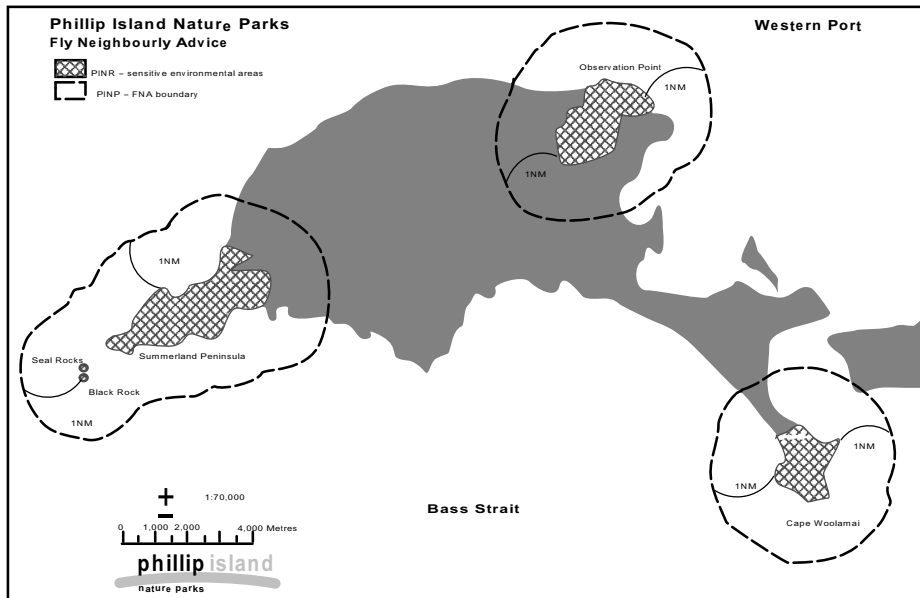
### **23.4 Edith River Falls - Lateral Limits**

A circle of 2NM RAD centred on 1410.7S 13211.2E

## **24. FN 11 - KALBARRI NATIONAL PARK - Fly Neighbourly Advice**

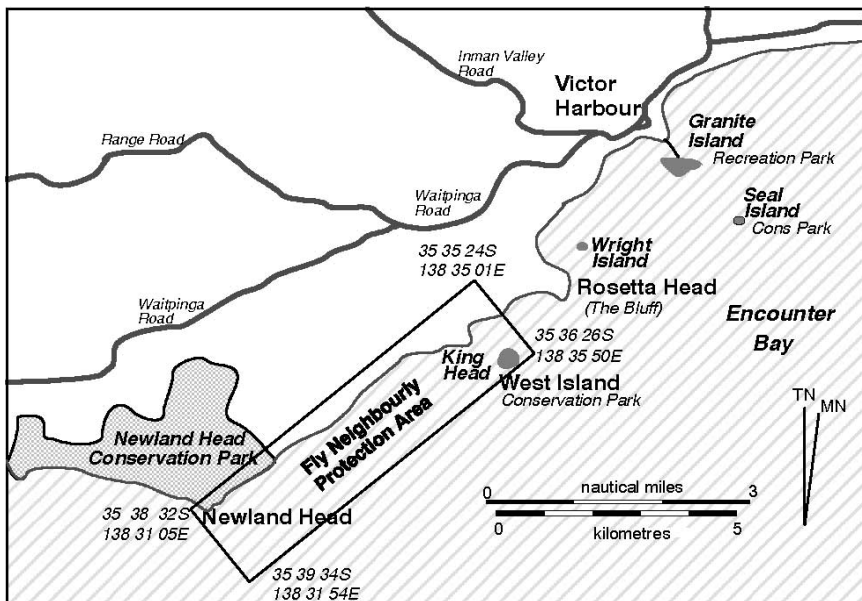
24.1 The Kalbarri National Park (the Park) is administered by the Western Australian Department of Conservation and Land Management, in accordance with the Conservation and Land Management Act 1984. The Park contains sensitive environmental areas. Pilots undertaking sightseeing or scenic flights should obtain details of scenic routes over the Park from the Senior Ranger.

- 24.2 The Senior Ranger may be contacted by Phone on 08 9937 1140, or by Fax on 08 9937 1437 or in writing to:  
Senior Ranger,  
Kalbarri National Park,  
PO Box 37,  
KALBARRI WA 6536
- 24.3 Except when operating scenic flights, pilots are requested to maintain a minimum altitude of 2,000FT AGL (being defined as the highest point of terrain, and any object on it, within a radius of 600M of a point vertically below the aircraft) unless operation at this altitude would jeopardise the safe conduct of the flight.
- 25. FN 12 - PHILLIP ISLAND NATURE PARKS - Fly Neighbourly Advice**
- 25.1 Phillip Island Nature Parks are administered by Phillip Island Nature Park Committee of Management in accordance with the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978. The park contains sensitive environmental areas including sensitive seabird and shorebird breeding, feeding and roosting sites of national and international importance.
- 25.2 Pilots are requested to not fly below 1,500FT within one (1) NM of these sensitive sites.
- 25.3 Flight over these sensitive sites should be avoided where possible and aircraft should be operated to minimise noise and visual impact from the ground.
- 25.4 Pilots undertaking sightseeing flights should obtain details of such sites and preferred routes, and associated altitudes, from the Phillip Island Nature Park, at the following address:  
Phillip Island Nature Park,  
PO Box 97,  
Cowes VIC 3922.  
Phone 03 5951 2800.
- 25.5 Pilots of aircraft, helicopters and airborne craft may not land or operated within the Park without permit from the Committee of Management at the above address.



**26. FN 13 - WAITPINGA CLIFFS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA**  
**APPLICABLE 1ST JUNE - 31ST DECEMBER ANNUALLY**

- 26.1 A Fly Neighbourly protection area has been established around the Waitpinga Cliffs on Fleurieu Peninsula in South Australia to provide some protection to the vulnerable/threatened White Bellied Sea Eagle during its breeding season between 1 June and 31 December.
- 26.2 The Fly Neighbourly protection area extends from 353832S 1383105E to 353524S 1383501E to 353626S 1383550E to 353934S 1383154E. The length of the Fly Neighbourly Protection Area is approximately 4 nautical miles.



- 26.3 Pilots are requested to maintain a minimum altitude of 2,000FT AGL unless operation at this altitude would jeopardise the safe conduct of the flight. Pilots are also requested to keep constant RPM and pitch when flying in the vicinity of the Waitpinga Cliffs.
- 26.4 The District Manager may be contacted by Phone on 08 8552 0302, or fax on 08 8552 3950, or by writing to:  
 The District Manager  
 Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR)  
 PO Box 721  
 Victor Harbour  
 SA 5211.

**27. FN 14 - CARNARVON NATIONAL PARK, QUEENSLAND**

- 27.1 Carnarvon National Park is administered by the Department of Environment and Resource Management, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act, 1992.
- 27.2 Schedule 7 of the Nature Conservation (Protected Areas Management) Regulation, 2017, states the legislated minimum flying height over this protected area.
- 27.3 The minimum flying height over Carnarvon National Park is 1,500FT.
- 27.4 Exceptions can be made for emergencies, for approved filming and for management purposes.

- 
- 27.5 For further information contact the Ranger in Charge by phone (07) 4984 4505,  
Fax (07) 4984 4519 or in writing to:  
Ranger in Charge  
Department of Environment and Resource Management  
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service  
Carnarvon NP, Gorge section  
via ROLLESTON, QLD. 4702.
- 28. FN 15 - CURRAWINYA NATIONAL PARK, QUEENSLAND**
- 28.1 Currawinya National Park is administered by the Department of Environment and Resource Management, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act, 1992.
- 28.2 Schedule 7 of the Nature Conservation (Protected Areas Management) Regulation, 2017, states the legislated minimum flying height over this protected area.
- 28.3 The minimum flying height over Currawinya National Park is 1,500FT.
- 28.4 Exceptions can be made for emergencies, for approved filming and for management purposes. For further information contact the Senior Ranger by phone (07) 4654 1255, Fax (07) 4654 1418 or in writing to:  
The Senior Ranger  
Department of Environment and Resource Management  
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service  
PO Box 149,  
CHARLEVILLE. QLD. 4470.
- 29. FN 16 - HINCHINBROOK ISLAND NATIONAL PARK, QUEENSLAND**
- 29.1 Hinchinbrook Island National Park is administered by the Department of Environment and Resource Management, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act, 1992.
- 29.2 Schedule 7 of the Nature Conservation (Protected Areas Management) Regulation, 2017, states the legislated minimum flying height over this protected area.
- 29.3 The minimum flying height over Hinchinbrook Island National Park is 1,500FT.
- 29.4 Exceptions can be made for emergencies, for approved filming and for management purposes.
- 29.5 For further information contact the Senior Ranger by phone (07) 4066 8779, Fax (07) 4066 2041 or in writing to:  
Senior Ranger  
Department of Environment and Resource Management  
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service  
PO Box 74  
CARDWELL. QLD. 4849.
- 30. FN 17 - CAPRICORNIA CAYS NATIONAL PARK AND CAPRICORNIA CAYS NATIONAL PARK (SCIENTIFIC), QUEENSLAND**
- 30.1 Capricornia Cays National Park and Capricornia Cays National Park (Scientific) are administered by the Department of Environment and Resource Management, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act 1992.
- 30.2 Schedule 7 of the Nature Conservation (Protected Areas Management) Regulation, 2017, states the legislated minimum flying height over this protected area.
- 30.3 The minimum flying height over Capricornia Cays National Park and Capricornia Cays National Park (Scientific) is 1,500FT.
- 30.4 Exceptions can be made for emergencies, for approved filming and for management purposes.
- 30.5 For further information contact the Operations Manager by phone (07) 4971 6500, Fax (07) 4972 1993 or in writing to:  
Operations Manager  
Department of Environment and Resource Management  
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service  
PO Box 5065  
GLADSTONE. QLD. 4860.
-

**31. FN 18 - FREYCINET PENINSULA, TASMANIA - Fly Neighbourly Advice****Areas Affected by the Fly Neighbourly Advice (FNA)****31.1 The Reserves**

Administered by the Tasmanian Government's Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS), the area includes Freycinet National Park, Coles Bay Conservation Area and Moulting Lagoon Game Reserve. Apsley Marshes which adjoins the Moulting Lagoon Game Reserve is private property.

**31.2 Ramsar Sites**

Moulting Lagoon Game Reserve and Apsley Marshes are both designated Ramsar sites.

**31.3 Sensitive Environmental Areas (SEA) associated with The Reserves and Ramsar Sites.**

There are many SEA due to the presence of wedge-tailed eagle and white-bellied sea-eagle nest sites, seabird, shorebird and water fowl breeding, feeding and roosting sites as well as seal haul-out areas.

**31.4 Preferred Altitudes and Operation**

The preferred minimum over-flight altitude for the Reserves and the Ramsar sites is 1,500FT above the ground or water. The recommended over-flight altitude of the SEA (at the centre of the SEA) is 3,000FT above ground or water. See the PWS website for details. It is preferred that aircraft operate off-shore as much as possible, at the highest possible altitude and greatest lateral distance from features of scenic interest.

**31.5 Landing**

Except in an emergency, no flight is permitted to land at any location within:

- a. the Reserves without approval from the PWS; or
- b. the Apsley Marshes Ramsar site without approval of the land owner.

Further information is available in the full version of the FNA on the PWS website. All pilots operating in the affected areas are requested to adhere with the FNA.

Freycinet National Park

Parks and Reserves Manager (North-east Coast)

Private Bag 5

Bicheno, Tasmania 7215

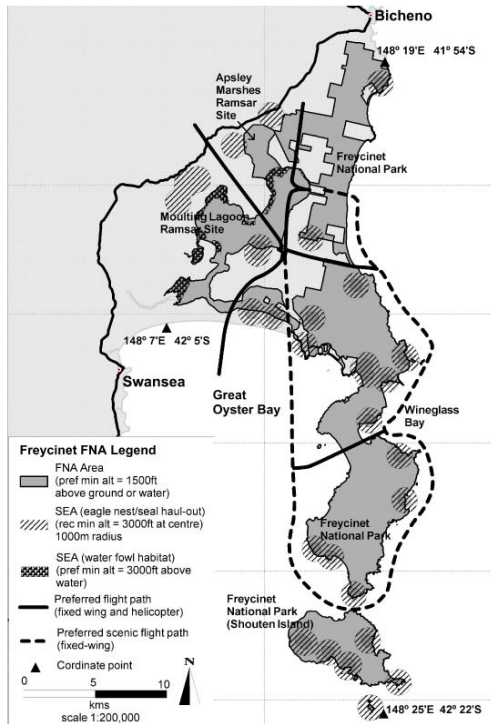
Phone: 03 6256 7000

Fax: 03 6256 7090

Email: [freycinet@parks.tas.gov.au](mailto:freycinet@parks.tas.gov.au)

Web: [www.parks.tas.gov.au](http://www.parks.tas.gov.au)

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## 32. FN 19 - INNES NATIONAL PARK AND ALTHORPE ISLANDS CONSERVATION PARK, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Areas Affected by the Fly Neighbourly Advice (FNA)

#### 32.1 Innes National Park and Althorpe Islands Conservation Park

Administered by the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR), the FNA includes three areas for the protection of endangered White-bellied Sea Eagle and Eastern Osprey.

- a. Pondalowie Bay: Royston Head to West Cape.
- b. The Gap: Ethel Beach, along the coast and extending to Haystack and Seal Islands.
- c. Althorpe Island: Althorpe Island and surrounding islands.

#### 32.2 Preferred Altitudes and Operation, from 1 June to 31 December

- a. The preferred minimum over-flight altitude is 2,000FT above ground level. However, altitudes less than 5,000FT may have a detrimental effect on endangered seabirds.
- b. Maintain constant RPM/pitch (avoiding sudden changes in engine management).
- c. Aerial operations should be kept to a minimum and be operated at an altitude and configuration that will minimise noise and visual impact for ground observers.
- d. Avoid hovering and repeat passes or circuits.

#### 32.3 Landing

Landing is restricted on DEWNR land within the Yorke District under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* and *National Parks and Wildlife (National Parks) Regulations 2016*.

#### 32.4 All pilots operating in the affected areas are requested to adhere with the FNA.



Further information is available in the full version of the FNA on the DEWNR website, or by contacting the Yorke District Office.

District Manager, Yorke

Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR)

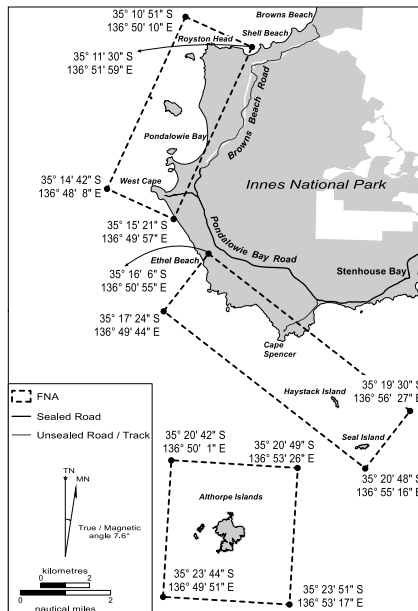
CMB Stenhouse, SA 557

Ph: (08) 8554 3203

Fax: (08) 8554 3299

Email: DEWNRInnesNationalPark@sa.gov.au

Web: www.environment.sa.gov.au



### 33. FN 20 - KANGAROO ISLAND

#### Areas Affected by the Fly Neighbourly Advice (FNA)

##### 33.1 Kangaroo Island

Lands administered by the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) include:

- Wilderness Protection Areas (not forming part of this FNA except where overlain by a Sensitive Avoidance Area);
- National and Conservation Parks;
- Crown Lands (includes most of the coastal strip of Kangaroo Island) where not vested in the control of others.

Extending over some lands managed by DEWNR (and "connecting" areas of freehold) and the adjoining areas of sea, are six Sensitive Avoidance Areas (SAAs) (refer to the map).

SAAs are principally for the protection of the birds (e.g. nesting areas for cliff dwelling raptors especially the endangered White-bellied Sea Eagle and Eastern Osprey); shorebirds (e.g. Fairy Terns); waterbirds and seals (especially haul out and breeding areas for the endangered Australia Sea-lion). They are labelled on the map (where geographical coordinates are also provided) as:

- Cape Gantheaume coast from Point Tinline southwest to Cape Gantheaume.
- Seal Bay coast from Bales Bay to the park boundary west of Nobby Island.
- Vivonne Bay Conservation Park coast.

D. Coast from South West River at Hanson Bay then westerly through Cape Younghusband, Remarkable Rocks, Cape du Couedic, then southwest to Casuarina Islets (The Brothers).

E. Paisley Islet near West Bay.

F. Coast from Cape Borda east to the eastern boundary of the Western River Wilderness Protection Area.

33.2 **Preferred Altitudes (all year round)**

National and Conservation Parks:

The preferred minimum altitude is 1,500FT AGL.

Sensitive Avoidance Areas:

The preferred minimum altitude is 2,000FT AGL.

The preferred minimum lateral distance at the SAAs is 600M from the coastline (both inland and seaward).

33.3 **Landing**

Landing is restricted on DEWNR land within the Kangaroo Island Region pursuant to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* and *National Parks and Wildlife (National Parks) Regulations 2016*. This does not apply to emergency situations.

33.4 All pilots operating in the affected areas are requested to adhere with the FNA.

Further information is available in the full version of the FNA on the DEWNR website.

Regional Director

Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources

PO Box 39

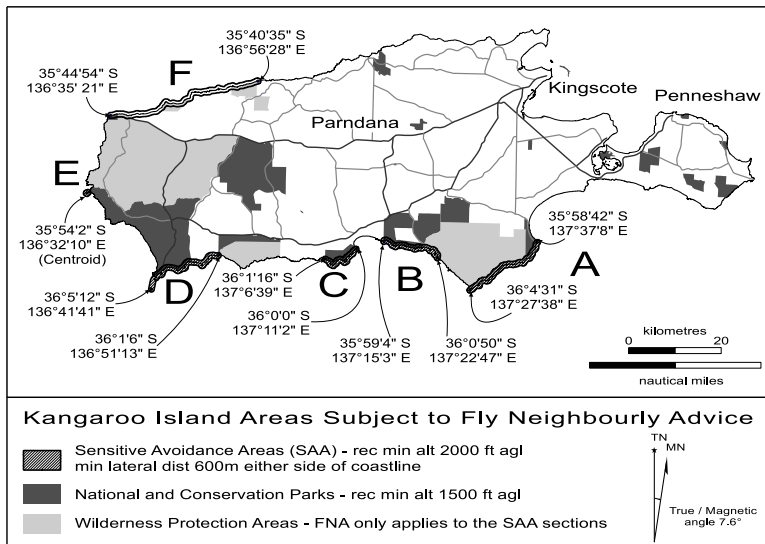
KINGSCOTE, KANGAROO ISLAND, SA 5223

Ph: (08) 8553 4444

Fax: (08) 8553 2531

Email: kibusinesssupport@sa.gov.au

Web: www.environment.sa.gov.au



34. **FN 21 - SYMBIO WILDLIFE PARK, HELENSBURGH, SYDNEY, NSW**

**Areas Affected by the Fly Neighbourly Advice (FNA)**

34.1 **Symbio Wildlife Park**

The SWP contains a wide range of native and exotic animal species including Tasmanian Devils, Cassowarys, Dingos, Sumatran Tigers, Red Pandas and Pygmy Marmosets, and there is a need to minimise stress induced by aircraft noise.

**34.2 FNA Location**

The FNA is a 0.5NM radius circle centred on 3412.5S 15058.0E.

**34.3 Preferred Altitudes and Operations**

- a. Avoid hovering and repeat passes or orbits.
- b. The preferred over-flight altitude is 2,500FT AMSL.
- c. Maintain constant RPM/pitch (avoiding sudden changes in engine management).

**34.4 All pilots operating in the affected areas are requested to adhere with the FNA.**

Further information is available from:

Symbio Wildlife Park  
7-11 Lawrence Hargrave Drive  
HELENSBURGH, NSW 2508  
Ph (02) 4294 1244

Email: [info@symbiozoo.com.au](mailto:info@symbiozoo.com.au)

Web: <http://symbiozoo.com.au>

**35. FN 22 - NAVY WARSHIPS - Fly Neighbourly Advice****35.1 Australian and foreign warships often have embarked ACFT which may conduct aviation operations at any time.****35.2 In order to maintain safe operations, pilots operating in Class G airspace should avoid warships by 5NM laterally or not below 2,000FT vertically whenever possible, and should not circle the warship at any time.****35.3 Traffic alerts and warnings may be passed on FREQ 121.5MHz to ACFT operating in the vicinity of warships.****36. FN 23 - TASMAN NATIONAL PARK, TASMANIA**

Area affected by the Fly Neighbourly Advice (FNA)

**36.1 Tasman National Park**

A Fly Neighbourly protection area has been established in the southern section of the Tasman National Park to provide some protection to vulnerable natural values (e.g. eagles and seals), experiences of visitors and nearby residents. The Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) manages the Tasman National Park.

**36.2 The FN applies to:**

- a. the southern sections of the Tasman National Park south of a line that extends west from the Hippolyte Rocks to Bivouac Bay, and to the northern end of White Beach and Wedge Island; and
- b. includes the Three Capes Track.

**36.3 Preferred Operations**

All pilots operating in the area are requested to adhere to the FN.

**a. Sensitive Environmental Areas (SEA):**

- (i) avoid eagle nests by a 3,000FT (1,000M) buffer during eagle breeding season, and do not hover over eagle nests at any time of the year;
- (ii) avoid important seal habitat by a 1,650FT (500M) buffer; and
- (iii) only fly in the vicinity of important burrowing seabird habitat during daylight hours, and avoid the Hippolyte Rock area at all times of the day and night.

**b. The preferred minimum overflight altitude for the Tasman National Park is 1,650FT (500M) above ground or water.****c. It is preferred that aircraft operate offshore as much as possible, at the highest possible altitude and greatest lateral distance, from features of scenic interest.****d. Avoid hovering and repeat passes or orbits, especially near the Three Capes Track and offshore islands.****e. Maintain constant RPM/pitch (avoid sudden changes in engine management, which can startle or disturb wildlife).****36.4 Landings**

Except in an emergency, aircraft are not permitted to land at any location within the Tasman National Park without written approval from the PWS.

**36.5 Additional Information**

The full version of this FN is available for download from the PWS website.

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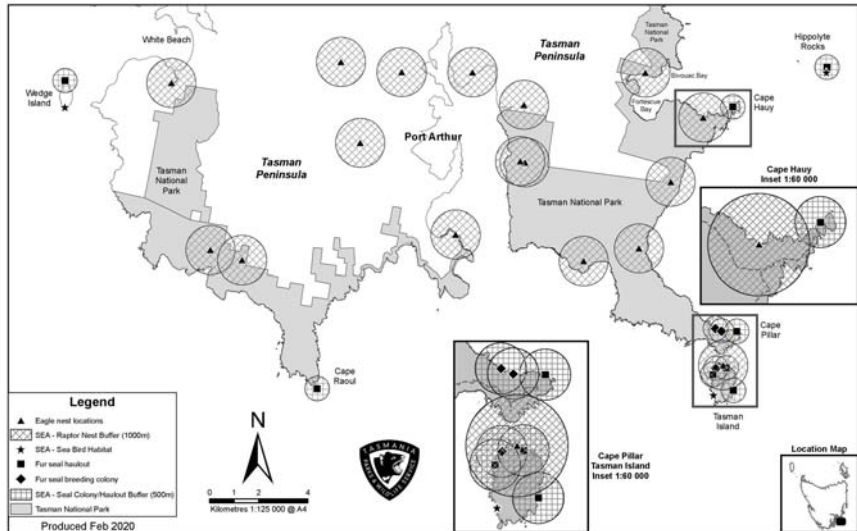
Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service

Tasman National Park

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Website: [https://parks.tas.gov.au/Documents/Fly\\_Neighbourly\\_Tasman\\_National\\_Park.pdf](https://parks.tas.gov.au/Documents/Fly_Neighbourly_Tasman_National_Park.pdf)



### 37. FN 24 - AERIAL FIREFIGHTING ASSOCIATED WITH BUSHFIRES - Fly Neighbourly Advice

- 37.1 Bushfires may occur at any time and may require unnotified intensive aviation activity associated with aerial firefighting.
- 37.2 Operations may occur within 5NM radius and below 3,000FT AGL of observed fires.
- 37.3 In order to maintain safe operations, all pilots of manned and unmanned aircraft should avoid active bushfires where firefighting may be in operation.
- 37.4 Coordination through active bushfire affected areas should be arranged with the relevant State fire authority.