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Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Coral Sea Fishery Aquarium Sector

Harvest Strategy

July 2026

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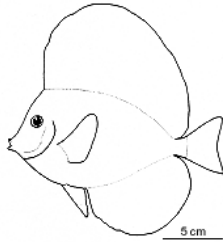
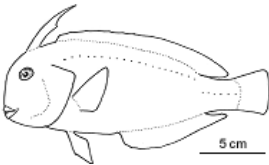
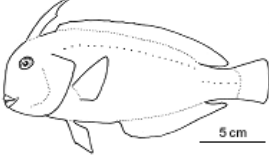
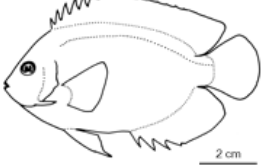
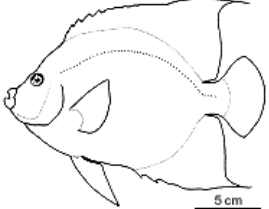
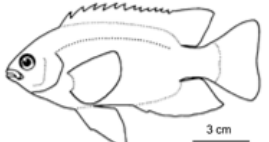
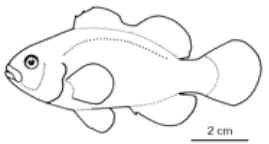
Date	Updates
01-2007	<i>Harvest Strategy - Coral Sea Fishery Hand Collection Sector: Aquarium</i>
01-2019	Revised – Heather Johnston Coral Sea Fishery Aquarium Sector Harvest Strategy Framework
07-2026	Revised – Kelvin Montanaro Coral Sea Fishery Aquarium Sector Harvest Strategy

Acknowledgement

AFMA expresses its appreciation for updated figures of fish density provided by Professor Andrew Hoey, based on diver-based surveys of reefs in the Coral Sea Marine Park. These surveys were funded by Parks Australia.

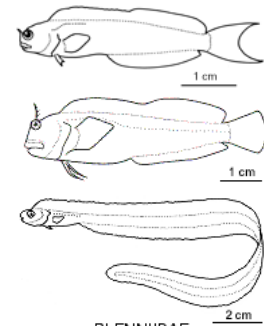
Glossary

AFMA	Australian Fisheries Management Authority
ASHS	Aquarium Sector Harvest Strategy
B_{MEY}	Maximum Economic Yield
CHSP	<i>Commonwealth Fisheries Harvest Strategy Policy 2018</i>
CITES	<i>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</i>
CSF	Coral Sea Fishery
CSMP	Coral Sea Marine Park
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
GVP	Gross value of production
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LRP	Limit reference point
NDF	Non-detriment finding
NER	Net economic return
TAC	Total allowable catch
TRP	Trigger reference point
WTO	Wildlife trade operation

Family name (taxonomic)	Family name (common)	Morphology
Acanthuridae	Surgeonfishes, tangs and unicornfish	
Labridae	Wrasses and parrotfishes	  
Pomacanthidae	Angelfishes	 
Pomacentridae	Damselfishes	  

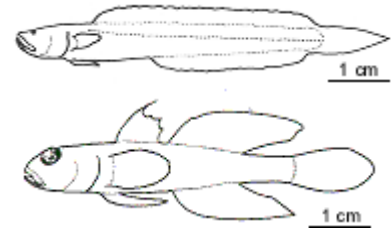
Blenniidae

Blennies



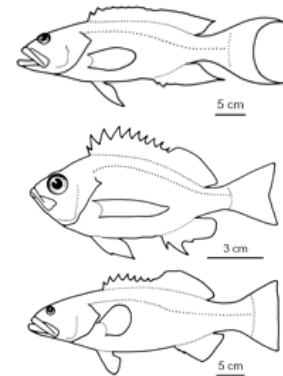
Gobiidae

Gobies



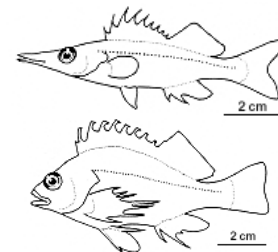
Serranidae

Groupers and rockcods



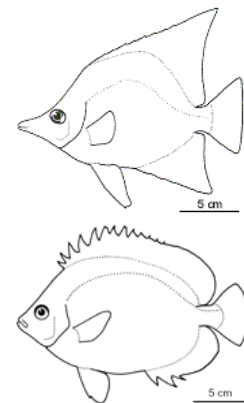
Cirrhitidae

Hawkfishes

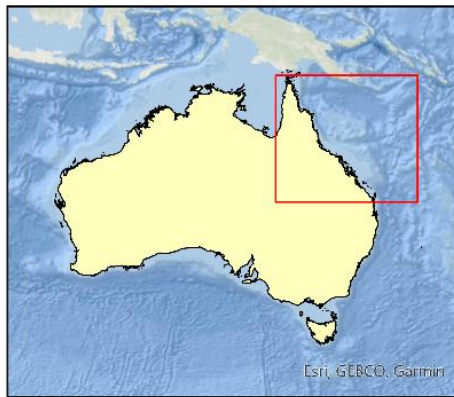


Chaetodontidae

Butterflyfishes



Sources: Bray (2017a); Bray (2017b); Bray (2018); Bray (2020a); Bray (2020b); Bray (n.d.a); Bray (n.d.b); Bray (n.d.c); Bray (n.d.d).



Fishing method				
Hand collection	A	A	A	X
Hand net	A	A	A	X
Longline (demersal, autolongline)	A	X	X	X
Longline (pelagic)	A	A	X	X
Minor line	A	A	X	X
Trotline	A	X	X	X
Dropline	A	A	A	X

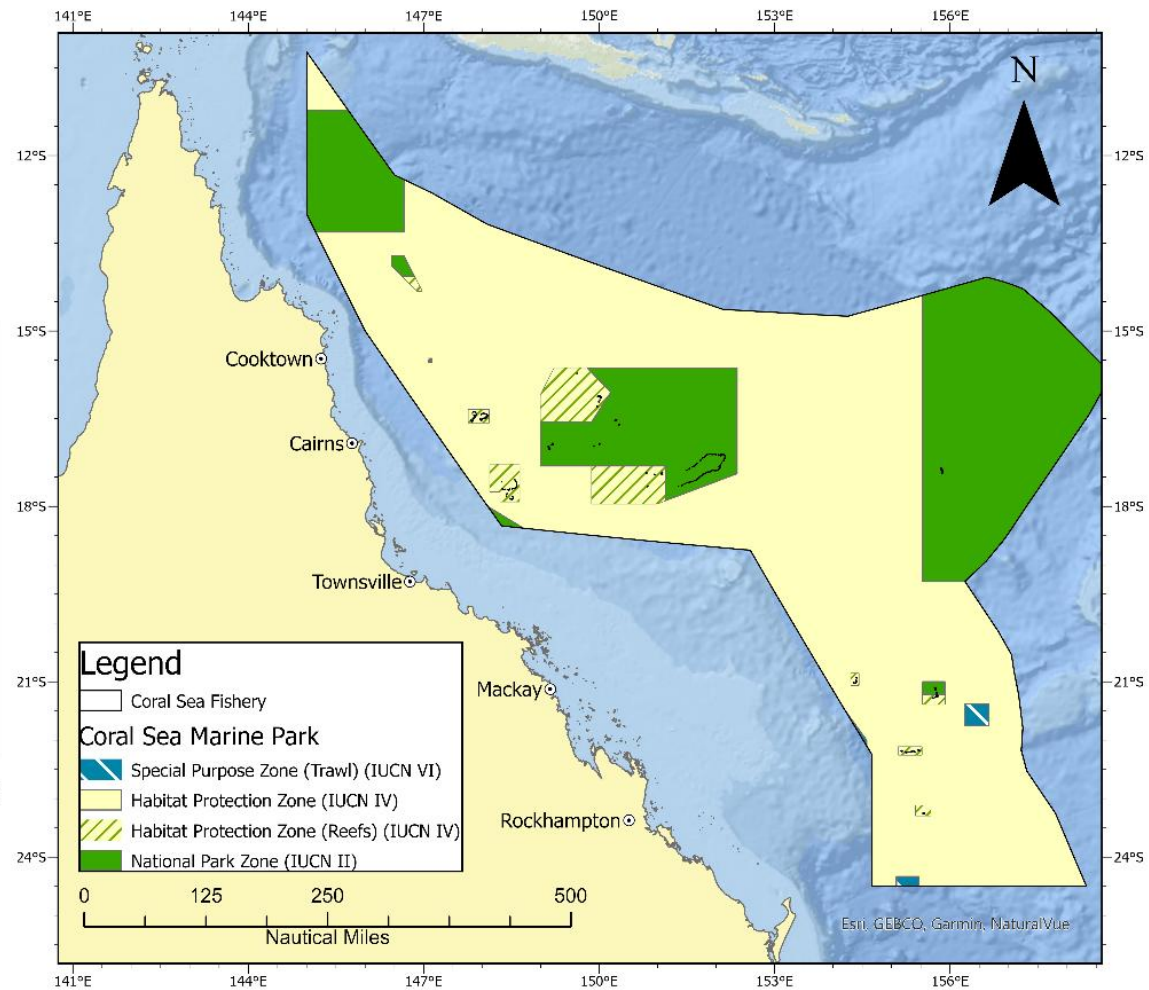
A - Authorisation required X - Activity is not allowed



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Commonwealth Coral Sea Fishery



Source: AFMA Coral Sea Fishery Boundary, Australian Statistical Geography (ASGS) Edition 3 - Australia Boundary, Parks Australia

Figure 1: Marine parks and fisheries boundaries in the Coral Sea.

1 Coral Sea Fishery

1.1 Overview

The Coral Sea Fishery (CSF) is a relatively small but diverse fishery, targeting a wide range of species with line and hand collection methods. The fishing season runs from 1 July to 30 June each year. Entry to the CSF is limited to fishing permits across four sectors: the Aquarium Sector (2 permits); Line Sector (6 permits); Lobster and Trochus Sector (2 permits); and the Sea Cucumber Sector (2 permits).

The CSF extends from Cape York to Sandy Cape, Queensland (Figure 1). It is bounded on the east by the Australian Fishing Zone and on the west by a boundary line 0 to 100nm east of the eastern boundary of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

2 The Commonwealth Fisheries Harvest Strategy Policy

The objective of the [Commonwealth Fisheries Harvest Strategy Policy \(2018\)](#) (CHSP) is the ecologically sustainable and profitable use of Australia's Commonwealth fisheries resources (where ecological sustainability takes priority), through the implementation of harvest strategies.

The policy provides a framework for setting sustainable harvest levels in Commonwealth fisheries using an evidence-based approach. It details the biological and economic objectives for these fisheries, incorporating ecological sustainability as the priority. The strategy emphasises the use of reference points and harvest control rules, aiming to maximise economic returns while preventing overfishing and ensuring the long-term health of fish stocks, also considering interactions with environmental legislation.

For the CSF in the absence of species-specific reference points, annual catch triggers and limits have been established based on conservative estimates of stock size that meet the sustainability objectives of the CHSP. With a harvest strategy in place, fishery managers and industry can operate with greater confidence, management decisions are more transparent, and there are fewer unanticipated outcomes necessitating ad-hoc management responses. The annual catch limits/triggers, together with associated management responses, allow for expansion of the fishery while ensuring the CHSP objectives are pursued.

The CHSP seeks to strike a balance between risk, catch and cost. This is an essential consideration for a small fishery/sector such as the CSF Aquarium Sector. Fishing grounds are long distance from port and only two permits for the fishery currently exist. Effort in the Sector is variable and usually demand driven. In terms of the risk-cost-catch trade off, this means that catches have been managed at a conservative and precautionary level.

Further operational detail on the CHSP is provided in the [Commonwealth Fisheries Harvest Strategy Policy Guidelines 2018](#) (CHSP Guidelines).

3 Aquarium Sector

3.1 Key characteristics

The CSF Aquarium Sector (the Sector) is a small sub-fishery located east of the Great Barrier Reef which largely operates from Cairns (Figure 1). Entry into the fishery is limited to two existing permit holders. Despite its limited size and some effort latency, the Sector has recently been the most active CSF sector. Methods of capture include hand collection, handlines with a single barbless hook, and scoop, case, and seine nets. The species are retained live for international and domestic aquarium markets.

Over 500 aquarium species are targeted, including cartilaginous fishes, wrasses, bristletooths, surgeonfish, tangs, unicornfish, groupers, angelfish, damselfish, gobies, live rock, humphead Māori wrasse (*Cheilinus undulatus*) and Acroporidae corals (D'Alberto and Timmiss 2025). Some species, including humphead Māori wrasse and Acroporidae corals, are listed under appendices of the [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora](#) (CITES Convention). Take and international trade of these species is allowed under the CITES framework due to positive non-detriment findings (NDFs) and [Wildlife Trade Operation \(WTO\) accreditation](#).

3.2 Management arrangements

There is no management plan for the CSF. Instead, the fishery is managed through a combination of input and output controls. In the Sector, input controls include limited entry, move-on provisions, gear restrictions and maximum number of tender boats. Additional spatial closures apply within the CSF under the [Coral Sea Marine Park Management Plan 2018](#) (Figure 1). More details on closures can be found on the Parks Australia website www.parksaustralia.gov.au. Output controls include catch limits for coral, live rock, and humphead Māori wrasse.

WTO approval requirements apply to the CSF, including the Sector, through the application of the [Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999](#) (EPBC Act). Further information about WTO requirements in the CSF can be viewed on the [Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water](#) (DCCEE) website.

While not included as part of the performance measures or decision rules, the broader management arrangements of the Sector support the implementation of harvest strategy objectives. Any changes to management measures do not constitute an amendment to this harvest strategy, however, consideration will be given to any potential impacts on its objectives.

3.2.1 Limited entry

There is a limit of two permits in the Sector, with the ownership of these permits remaining stable over time. These permits are granted under Section 32 of the [Fisheries Management Act 1991](#) (FMA 1991). While AFMA has retained a policy to restrict the number of permits, there is no overarching regulation or legislation that would stop AFMA from introducing additional permits in the Sector.

3.2.2 Move-on provisions

Move-on provisions have been introduced in the Sector for Acroporidae corals and humphead Māori wrasse, with a maximum of:

- 5 tonnes of coral be taken from a defined Sector Reef Zone (Figure 2) within a fishing season, to be fished on a competitive basis and monitored by AFMA.
- 10 humphead Māori wrasse can be taken from a reef in a single fishing season, to be fished on a competitive basis and monitored by AFMA.

3.2.3 Spatial closures

The Sector is subject to Coral Sea Marine Park (CSMP) zoning under the [Coral Sea Marine Park Management Plan 2018](#) (Figure 1). This limits Sector effort to areas outside of the National Park Zone (IUCN II), where hand collection and hand net methods are permitted.

3.2.4 Gear restrictions

Only the use of hand-collection, lines, and scoop nets is permissible under permit conditions. The act of herding fish into collection areas, through use of cast, scoop, and seine nets and hand-held rods is also authorised. Gear must meet certain specifications under permit conditions (Table 1). The use of chemicals (including anaesthetics) and/or explosives for the purposes of fishing is prohibited. Additionally, a maximum of two tenders may be used for fishing in the Sector (registered to a nominated vessel).

Table 1: Permissible gear types and relevant specifications in the Sector.

Gear type	Specification
Scoop net	Net must be no more than 2 metres in any direction, have a maximum mesh size of 28 millimetres and have a handle/shaft length of less than 2.5 metres.
Seine net	Net must be no more than 16 metres in length, have a maximum mesh size of 28 millimetres and have a drop of less than 3 metres. The size of the mesh is determined by measuring the distance between the innermost edges of two diagonally opposite knots of the mesh, while the two knots are pulled in opposite directions so that the twine is taut.
Cast net	Net must be no more than 6 metres in diameter and have a maximum mesh size of 28 millimetres.
Hand-held rod/line	Only a single, barbless hook can be used.

Coral Sea Fishery Aquarium Sector Reef Zones

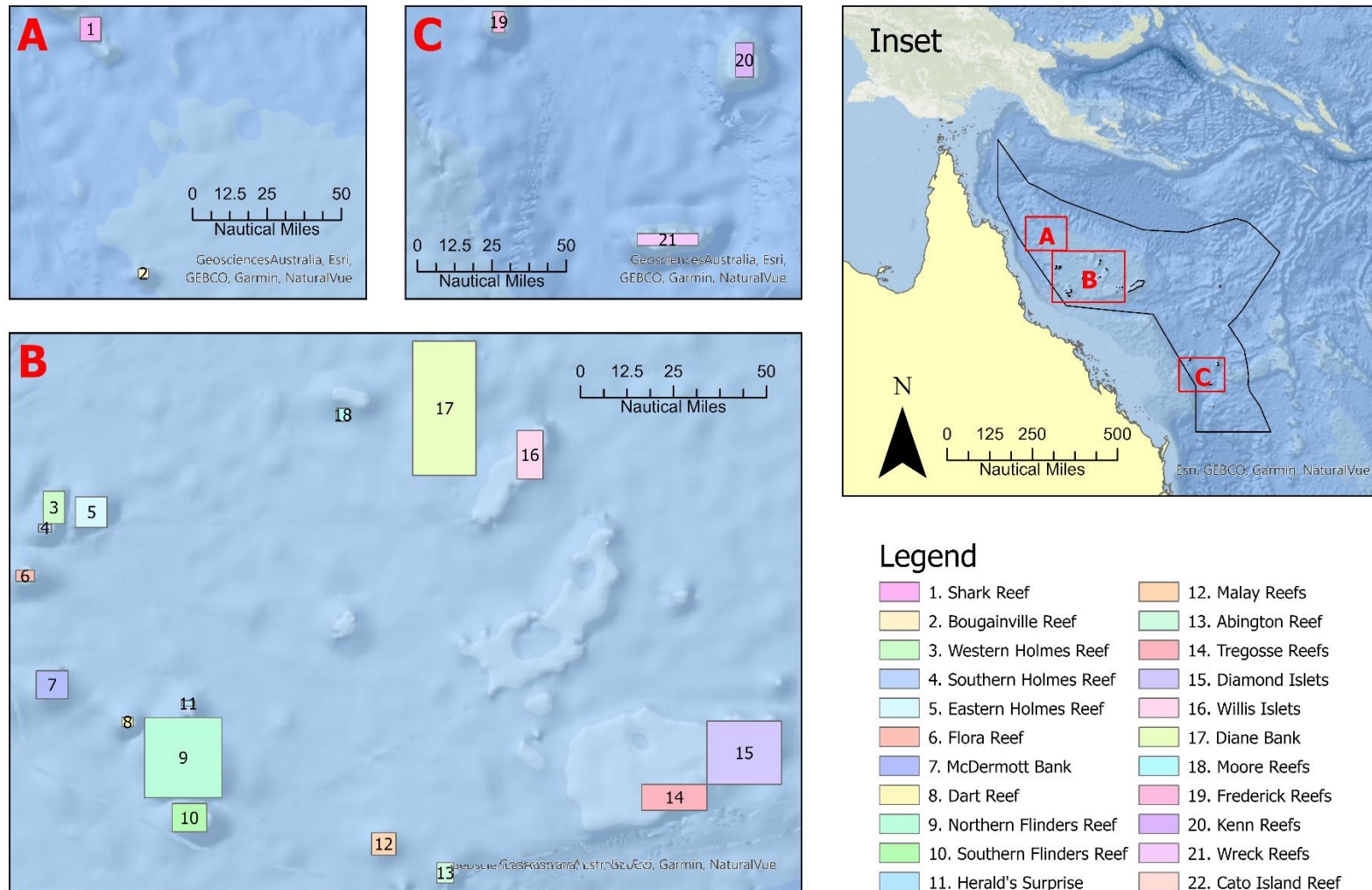


Figure 2: Defined Reef Zones for the purposes of Acroporidae move-on provisions in the Sector.

4 CSF Aquarium Sector Harvest Strategy Framework

The CSF Aquarium Sector Harvest Strategy (ASHS) was first implemented in 2007 to manage the Aquarium Sector as a developmental fishery. Given the low level of effort in the fishery, and the highly variable catch composition, species-specific reference points and management arrangements were not developed. Rather, conservative annual catch triggers were set at a family (taxonomic) level that allowed for controlled expansion of fishing, and hence improved economic yield, while at the same time being precautionary with regards to sustainability.

These historical triggers were largely based on relative proportion of the catch for each family group and did not consider total sustainable harvest or distribution of the catch. As part of the annual trigger review undertaken by AFMA, it was found that these triggers were overly sensitive to changes in effort and targeting practices.

Amendments to the ASHS in 2019 altered the previous family level triggers, based on historical catches, also considering the catch distribution across the fishery. The basis of changing annual catch triggers and management responses was to allow for expansion of the Sector, while also ensuring that the biological and economic objectives of the CHSP were met. The 2019 ASHS was largely informed by the *Reducing Uncertainty in Stock Status* reports, in particular Leatherbarrow and Woodhams (2015).

The revised 2026 ASHS introduces important changes to the management and monitoring of the Sector. Key changes include:

- Adoption of an aspirational proxy limit reference point (LRP) of B_{30} (30% of unfished spawning biomass).
- Updated stock estimates (based on 2024 CSMP reef health survey data) and catch triggers for the key commercial families.
- Inclusion of families Cirrhitidae and Chaetodontidae as key commercial family groups, with stock estimates and catch triggers based on 2024 CSMP survey data.
- New species level triggers set at twice the maximum annual historical catch (post 2019) for key commercial species.
- Additional post-season review for 'other' species when 2,000 individuals or more of a species (excluding key commercial species) is caught within a fishing season.
- Incorporation of revised total allowable catches (TACs) for Acroporidae corals and decision rules supporting the implementation of reef-level move-on provisions.

4.1 Objectives

The ASHS has been designed to meet the overall objective of the CHSP, which is:

“The ecologically sustainable and profitable use of Australia’s Commonwealth commercial fisheries resources (where ecological sustainability takes priority)—through implementation of harvest strategies.”

In the case of the Sector, it is not possible to set specific reference points for each of the 500+ species caught, nor is there enough information available to set these reference points for the key family groups. Therefore, the requirements of the CHSP are met with triggers based on fishing mortality, that aim to provide a similar outcome in terms of sustainability and economic objectives. Due to the relatively low value and participation in this sector, significant investment to increase the available information is currently unfeasible. Any substantial increase to costs would make fishing unprofitable and fail to meet AFMA's objective to maximise net economic returns to the Australian community. As a result, a weight-of-evidence approach is used to meet fishery specific objectives. The ASHS takes a low-cost and precautionary approach which is consistent with the principles of the risk-cost-catch trade off within Section 3.5 of the CHSP.

The CHSP requirements are met through setting precautionary family and species level catch triggers. These are set at a level considered sufficiently precautionary¹ to prevent stock declines below levels that support long-term sustainable harvests. These catch triggers are supplemented by management measures, such as catch-based move-on rules to limit fishing intensity and mortality on individual reefs for certain species. The biological and ecosystem objectives for the Sector are outlined below, consistent with AFMA's broader objectives under the FMA 1991.

4.1.1 Biological

- That the exploitation of aquarium species in the CSF is conducted in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (including the exercise of the precautionary principle).
- That harvest of aquarium species in the CSF does not lead to over-exploitation.

4.1.2 Ecosystem

- That management of the CSF Aquarium Sector is consistent with the [Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999](#) and the [Guidelines for the Ecologically Sustainable Management of Fisheries \(2nd Edition\)](#).

4.2 Reference points

Due to the extensive number of species caught in the Sector, it is not practical to apply sector, family group, or species-specific reference points to the ASHS.

The CHSP prescribes a minimum LRP proxy value of 20% of unfished spawning biomass (B_{20}), where information isn't available to support selection of a stock-specific limit reference point. However, the ASHS adopts an aspirational proxy LRP of B_{30} (30% of unfished spawning biomass), which is more precautionary than the CHSP minimum LRP proxy, recognising that many species targeted in the Sector are of high conservation value. The proxy LRP is classified as aspirational in recognition of the difficulties associated with assessing stock status against the measure in the Sector.

4.3 Governance and reporting

AFMA completes an annual trigger report for all CSF sectors which provides an overview of catch and effort by sector and reports against relevant sector specific Harvest Strategy decision rules, catch limits and triggers. These reports can be found on the AFMA website at:

<http://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries/coral-sea-fishery>.

¹ Based on recent review undertaken by AFMA (2026).

4.4 Catch triggers and decision rules

4.4.1 Key commercial families

Level 1 (in-season monitoring)	
Catch trigger	0.02 percent of the estimated stock size for each key commercial family group.
Action	Review logbook catch and effort data at a family level.
Decision rule	If a disproportionate amount of the catch ² has come from a single reef, or consists of a single family group, species-specific catch data will be reviewed. If any sustainability concerns are identified, expert advice will be sought and an appropriate management response considered, which may include species or reef-specific cease fishing requirements.
Level 2 (in-season monitoring)	
Catch trigger	0.04 percent of the estimated stock size for each key commercial family group.
Action	Review species-level catch and effort data.
Decision rule	Operators to cease fishing for the family group for the remainder of the season, pending review of catch and effort data. If any sustainability concerns are identified, expert advice will be sought, and an appropriate management response considered for the following season, which may include species or reef-specific cease fishing requirements.

Table 2: Estimates of fish density, standing stock, and 0.02% and 0.04% triggers³ for key commercial families in the Sector. Estimates of fish density are based on underwater visual census data collected as part of the Parks Australia funded Coral Sea Marine Park Coral Reef Health Surveys.

Key commercial family	Best estimate of fish density (n/100m ²)	Best estimate of standing stock	0.02% trigger*	0.04% trigger*
Acanthuridae	13.84	211,818,432 ^a	20,000	40,000
Chaetodontidae	3.82	58,464,336 ^a	12,000	23,000
Cirrhitidae	0.97	14,845,656 ^a	3,000	6,000
Blenniidae and Gobiidae	0.04	61,219,268 ^b	12,000	24,000
Labridae	15.78	241,509,744 ^a	20,000	40,000
Pomacanthidae	2.15	32,905,320 ^a	7,000	13,000
Pomacentridae	83.55	1,278,716,040 ^a	20,000	40,000
Serranidae	3.54	54,178,992 ^a	11,000	22,000

^a AFMA (2026) ^b Leatherbarrow and Woodhams (2015)

² As a guide, a disproportionate amount of the catch would be considered more than 60%.

³ 0.02% triggers are capped at a maximum of 20,000 individuals and 0.04% triggers are capped at a maximum of 40,000 individuals for those species with an exceptionally large stock size.

4.4.2 Key commercial species

Level 1 (post-season monitoring)	
Catch trigger	Equal to twice the highest historical catch for key commercial species post 2019 (rounded to the nearest '000).
Action	Review industry-provided species-level data.
Decision rule	If any sustainability concerns are identified, expert advice will be sought and an appropriate management response considered, which may include species or reef-specific cease fishing requirements.

Table 3: Maximum historical catch (post 2019) and level 1 triggers for key commercial species in the Sector.

Key Commercial Species	Maximum historical catch (post 2019)	Level 1 trigger
Blue-green chromis (<i>Chromis viridis</i>)	5,883	12,000
Redfin anthias (<i>Nemanthias dispar</i>)	2,769	6,000
Silverstreak Anthias (<i>Pseudanthias cooperi</i>)	2,711	6,000
Scott's wrasse (<i>Cirrhilabrus scottorum</i>)	1,488	3,000
Vanderbilt's puller (<i>Chromis vanderbilti</i>)	1,595	3,000

4.4.3 'Other' species

Level 1 (in-season monitoring)	
Catch trigger	Equal to the highest historical catch for all 'other' species post 2007 (11,897 individuals).
Action	Review logbook catch and effort data at a family level.
Decision rule	If a disproportionate amount of the catch ⁴ has come from a single reef or consists of a single family group, species-level catch data will be reviewed. If any sustainability concerns are identified, expert advice will be sought and an appropriate management response considered, which may include species or reef-specific cease fishing requirements.
Level 2 (in-season monitoring)	
Catch trigger	Equal to twice the highest historical catch for all 'other' species (23,794 individuals).
Action	Review species-level catch and effort data.
Decision rule	If any sustainability concerns are identified, expert advice will be sought, and an appropriate management response considered for the following season, which may include species or reef-specific cease fishing requirements.

⁴ As a guide, a disproportionate amount of the catch would be considered more than 60%.
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Level 3 (post-season review)	
Catch trigger	When 2,000 individuals or more of an individual species (excluding key commercial species listed in Table 3) are caught within a fishing season.
Action	Review species-level catch and effort data.
Decision rule	If any sustainability concerns are identified, expert advice will be sought, and an appropriate management response considered for the following season, which may include species or reef-specific cease fishing requirements.

4.4.4 Acroporidae

Olympic TACs apply for coral species belonging to the family Acroporidae in the Sector (Table 4). The Acroporidae TACs are to be fished on a competitive basis by permit holders.

Table 4: TACs applying to Acroporidae coral in the CSF Aquarium Sector.

Species	TAC
<i>Acropora</i> spp.	15 tonnes
Other species	5 tonnes

Level 1 (in-season monitoring)	
Catch trigger	1.5 tonnes at any reef zone. ⁵
Action	AFMA to advise permit holders that coral catches have reached 50% of the Level 2 (3-tonne) review trigger on relevant reefs, with a review of spatial/temporal distribution catch and effort to occur if catches reach 3 tonnes on any individual reef.
Level 2 (in-season monitoring)	
Catch trigger	3 tonnes at any reef zone. ⁵
Action	AFMA to advise permit holders that the 3-tonne review trigger has been reached on relevant reefs, with fishing to cease on these reefs if catches reach 5 tonnes. Review spatial/temporal distribution of Acroporidae catch and effort across reef zones.

⁵ Reef zones are defined in **Appendix A**.

Level 3 (in-season monitoring)	
Catch limit	5 tonnes at any reef zone. ⁵
Action	AFMA to prohibit fishing at relevant reefs for the remainder of the fishing season and advise permit holders of the specific reefs this applies to. Permit holders to provide species level catches of Acroporidae to AFMA to date. Coral take is prohibited on relevant reefs, with additional review of available Acroporidae catch and effort at the species level across zones undertaken as required.
Level 4 (in-season monitoring)	
Catch limit	TAC for <i>Acropora</i> spp. (15 tonnes) or other Acroporidae species (5 tonnes) are reached.
Action	AFMA to close fishing for the remainder of the fishing season. AFMA should consider whether necessary data and research have become available to inform higher TACs as per Pratchett (2022).

4.4.5 Live rock

There is a TAC of **40 tonnes** for live rock in the CSF Aquarium Sector, shared equally between permit holders.

Level 1 (in-season monitoring)	
Catch trigger	20 tonnes.
Action	Review logbook catch and effort data.
Decision rule	If the harvest from a particular reef is high, expert advice will be sought. If any sustainability concerns are identified, an appropriate management response will be considered, which may include cease fishing requirements.

4.4.6 Humphead Māori wrasse

There is a TAC of **50 individuals** humphead Māori wrasse in the CSF Aquarium Sector, shared equally between permit holders.

Level 1 (in-season monitoring)	
Catch trigger	Each time 10 individuals caught (i.e. 10, 20, 30, and 40).
Action	Review logbook catch and effort data.
Decision rule	If the harvest from a particular reef is high (i.e. if 10 live specimens are taken from any reef), expert advice will be sought. If any sustainability concerns are identified, an appropriate management response will be considered for the following season, which may include cease fishing requirements.

5 Monitoring

5.1 Logbook and commercial catch records

The use of electronic logbooks (e-logs) in the Aquarium Sector will be mandatory from the beginning of the 2026-27 fishing season. This will provide almost real-time data and assist with in-season monitoring of ASHS triggers. Permit holders in the Sector are also required to provide species-level catch data (including for Acroporidae coral) following the end of each fishing season.

5.2 Trigger review

In addition to the annual AFMA review of total catch and effort data against ASHS triggers after each fishing season, AFMA will also monitor catch limits in-season to ensure these are not exceeded. If any ASHS triggers are reached, the decision rules outline the appropriate management response (i.e. analysis of available information, seeking expert advice or cease fishing in some areas or for certain species).

6 Intended future improvements

A significant future improvement to be made to the ASHS would be greater incorporation of economic information/data to guide management. The CHSP requires that fisheries are managed to maximise net economic returns (NER) to the Australian community, which usually means managing to a biomass target that achieves Maximum Economic Yield (B_{MEY}).

There is currently a gap in knowledge surrounding the economic performance of the Sector from an NER and gross value of production (GVP) standpoint. It would be valuable to undertake research to gain a better understanding of the economics of the Aquarium Sector and find potential opportunities for growth. This might include potentially developing a quantitative or qualitative maximum economic yield (B_{MEY}) target reference point (TRP).

There is also benefit in pursuing further biological and ecological information to support the management of the Sector. Collaborating with future Coral Sea Marine Park Reef Health Surveys to improve data and information about CSF aquaria stocks would be of particular benefit.

7 Process for review

The ASHS will be reviewed at least once every 5 years using a weight of evidence approach to determine whether there is a very high likelihood that Aquarium Sector stocks remain above the LRP. However, the ASHS can be reviewed earlier, for example if:

- Significant changes in catches or fishing behaviour, identified through the annual ASHS trigger reporting (i.e. regular exceeding of precautionary triggers).
- Available information indicates a high likelihood that the aspirational proxy LRP of B_{30} is reached or exceeded for an aquarium species.
- New information emerges that substantially changes understanding of the Sector, leading to revised estimates of indicators such as catch rates or fish density.
- External drivers have unexpectedly increased the risk to a fishery and fish stocks, including environmental or climate drivers that have substantially altered the productivity characteristics (growth or recruitment) of the stock.
- Performance indicators show that harvest strategies are not working effectively, and therefore that the intent of the CHSP is not being achieved.

Further details can be found in Section 9 of the CHSP guidelines at:

https://www.agriculture.gov.au/agriculture-land/fisheries/domestic/harvest_strategy_policy.

References

AFMA (unpublished) 2026, *Coral Sea Fishery Aquarium Sector Harvest Strategy Review 2026*. Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Canberra.

Bray, DJ (2017a) [Wrasses, Labridae](#), Fishes of Australia website, accessed 5 March 2026.

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Appendix A – Aquarium Sector reef zones

Reef Zone	Northwest corner		Southeast corner	
Name	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Abington Reef	-18.03333	149.57500	-18.12500	149.65000
Bougainville Reef	-15.47500	147.08333	-15.52500	147.14167
Cato Island Reef	-23.24167	155.52500	-23.25833	155.57500
Dart Reef	-17.38333	148.16667	-17.42500	148.21667
Diamond Islets	-17.40000	150.78333	-17.68333	151.11667
Diane Bank	-15.70000	149.46667	-16.30000	149.75000
Northern Flinders Reef	-17.38500	148.26778	-17.74262	148.61288
Southern Flinders Reef	-17.76923	148.39113	-17.89611	148.54555
Flora Reef	-16.72500	147.69167	-16.77500	147.77500
Frederick Reefs	-20.91667	154.34167	-21.03333	154.40833
Heralds Surprise	-17.30833	148.43333	-17.33333	148.49167
Western Holmes Reef	-16.37161	147.81501	-16.51667	147.90997
Eastern Holmes Reef	-16.39695	147.95878	-16.53355	148.09989
Southern Holmes Reef	-16.51922	147.79313	-16.55400	147.85102
Kenn Reefs	-21.09167	155.70000	-21.28333	155.80000
Malay Reefs	-17.90000	149.28333	-18.00000	149.39167
McDermott Bank	-17.17500	147.78333	-17.30000	147.92500
Moore Reefs	-16.00000	149.12500	-16.05833	149.18333
Shark Reef	-14.06667	146.75833	-14.20000	146.87500
Tregosse Reefs	-17.68333	150.49167	-17.80000	150.78333
Willis Islets	-16.10000	149.93333	-16.31667	150.05000
Wreck Reefs	-22.15833	155.15000	-22.22500	155.49167



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