Fraser Island
World Heritage Area
and Recreation Area

Great Sandy National Park

Visitor guide

Exquisite coastal vistas, desert-like sandblows, pristine freshwater lakes and streams, cool majestic forests, blooming heath and a heritage rich in cultural diversity. Fraser Island (K’gari) is a natural paradise.
Welcome to K’gari (Fraser Island)

Traditional home of the Butchulla people

Galangoor djali! Galangoor K’gari
G’day! Welcome to K’gari (Fraser Island).

Butchulla bilam, midiru K’gari galangoor nyin djaa.
Butchulla people, Traditional Owners of K’gari welcome you to country.

Gara ngali baba-y, midiru bula galangoor nyin bula djaa.
Here we stand, as Traditional Owners to welcome you to country.

Ngalmu galangoor Biral & Biralgan bula nyin djali!
May all our good spirits be around you throughout the day!

Wanya nyin yangu, wanai djinang djaa.
Wherever you go, leave only footprints.

Management
Fraser Island (K’gari) is the world’s largest sand island and an area of remarkable beauty and dynamic change. The huge sand mass extends south to include Inskip Peninsula and Cooloola. The department manages Fraser Island (K’gari) as a World Heritage-listed protected area to conserve its natural, cultural and recreational values and resources for all to enjoy now and in the future.

Most of the island is national park and is protected under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA). Fraser Island is also a recreation area and its recreational use is managed under the Recreation Areas Management Act 2006 (RAM Act) to the low water mark.

The coastal waters surrounding the island, including the Great Sandy Strait, are protected under the Great Sandy Marine Park. Marine Park zones and designated areas have been chosen within the Great Sandy Marine Park to protect the area’s features, wildlife and habitat.

Great Sandy Strait—from Dayman Point—Sandy Point (near Hervey Bay) to Tin Can Bay in the south—is a Ramsar wetland of international importance. It has been declared a shorebird designated area within the marine park to protect migratory shorebirds.

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service manages these areas, as well as most camping and day-use facilities, roads and wildlife conservation on Fraser Island. More information is available online at <www.npwr.qld.gov.au>.

Rangers enjoy the privilege of managing the island’s varied habitats and wildlife, such as the major skink and endangered ground parrot pictured here.
Access

Fraser Island lies adjacent to the mainland, east of Maryborough. High clearance four-wheel-drive vehicles are required as the island consists entirely of sand. Caravans are not recommended. Vehicle access is by barge (ferry) only. QPWS vehicle access and camping permits are required before you enter. See back page for permit information.

By bus and from the air

Flights over and onto the island are available every day. A range of tour options are offered by commercial operators departing from various locations. Some resorts offer accommodation and tour packages. See ‘Useful contacts and information—Fraser Coast Visitor Information Centre’ located toward the back of this brochure for more details.

From a boat

There are a number of boat landing sites on the western side of the island. Some have camping areas—Cooloolooi Creek, Garrys Anchorage, Ungowa, Wathumba, Woralie Creek, Awinya Creek and the beach camping zone ‘Teebing’—that range from no facilities to formalised camp sites with toilets. Boaties need valid permits to camp on the island.

From the south

Option 1

Turn off the Bruce Highway at Gympie and drive to Rainbow Beach—about 240 km or a three-hour drive north of Brisbane. From the town centre, head to Inskip Point along Clarkson Drive. This takes about 15 minutes. Commercial barges operate from around 6.00 am to 5.30 pm every day and carry vehicles and walk-on passengers to Hook Point, on the southern tip of the island. Charges apply, but bookings are not necessary.

Option 2

From Tewantin, head to the Noosa River along Moorindil Street. A commercial barge carries vehicles and walk-on passengers to Noosa North Shore. Turn right at Beach Road and follow signs north to the beach access point called 3rd Cutting. Travel north along Teewah Beach and turn into the Leisha Track for more beach driving to Rainbow Beach. If conditions are unfavourable, turn off Teewah Beach earlier at Freshwater Road and travel inland to Rainbow Beach. Download a current Cooloola Conditions Report from <www.nprsr.qld.gov.au>.

Travelling through Cooloola Recreation Area requires an additional vehicle access permit (VAP). Discounts apply if purchasing Cooloola and Fraser Island VAPs together for the same time period. See back page for permit information.

From the west

Turn off the Bruce Highway at Maryborough and head towards Hervey Bay. Turn right at the large roundabout onto Booral Road and follow the signs to River Heads or Fraser Island barges. This is about 300 km or approximately four hours drive from Brisbane. Commercial vehicle (and passenger) barges run at set times from River Heads to either Kingfisher Bay Resort or Wanggoolba Creek barge landing on the western side of the island. Advance bookings are essential. Ph: 1800 227 437.

Caravans are not suitable for Fraser Island. Camper trailers must have good clearance.

Take a Fraser Island Conditions Report

No matter how you travel to or on the island, always carry a current Fraser Island Conditions Report for information on tides, track and beach conditions, closures, weather warnings and park alerts. Pick one up from an information centre with your permit pack or download a copy from <www.nprsr.qld.gov.au> just before leaving home.
On-park information and facilities

Information centres are the best source of information. Two off-island centres service Fraser Island visitors. They are located at Rainbow Beach and just before the barge crossing at Tewantin.

On-island and site-specific displays may be found throughout the island. Two main locations—Eurong and Dundubara—have special permit and orientation information displays, with current conditions reports, brochures and general visitor information.

There is one police station on the island at Eurong next to the Eurong QPWS information centre. Opening times are dependent on patrols and other duties.

Day-use areas

Most day-use areas—shown on the map (pp 10 – 11)— provide toilets, picnic tables and water, which should be treated or boiled for up to 10 minutes. Some have shelter sheds, gas barbecues, and washing-up sinks. Fires are prohibited on Fraser Island. Be dingo-safe and always clean up after picnics or barbecues. Clean the hot plate down and leave no rubbish.

Discovering Fraser Island World Heritage Area

Fraser Island is the world’s largest sand island; a giant sandmass 123 km long and 25 km at its widest point. It was World Heritage-listed in 1992. Under the provisions of the World Heritage Convention, all of Fraser Island was given world heritage status because it satisfied the following three selection criteria.

i. Superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance. The island includes over 250 km of sandy beaches with long uninterrupted sweeps of ocean beach, more than 40 km of strikingly coloured sand cliffs, as well as spectacular dune blow outs, tall rainforests on sand, dune lakes and a mosaic of landscapes.

ii. Outstanding examples which represent major stages of earth’s history, including the record of life, significant ongoing geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features. Fraser Island has continually evolving complex coastal dune formations and an array of dune lakes, exceptional in number, diversity and age. These features provide evidence of dynamic and developmental stages in soil development, plant succession and retrogression.

iii. Outstanding examples representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals. This includes rainforest growing on tall sand dunes, species of flora and fauna adapted to nutrient poor acidic sands of the island, acid frogs and the diversity of plant and animal species.
Building the sandmass—wind, waves and changing sea levels

Over the past two million years, ocean currents and waves swept sand north from the continental shelf of New South Wales and southern Queensland. Sand accumulated and covered existing bedrock to form dunes parallel to the coast, leaving only peaks uncovered—today’s headlands. Strong onshore winds blow loose sand inland to form high parabolic—i.e. hairpin-shaped—dunes, which spread inland, engulfing areas in their path, forming a sequence of overlapping dunes. Fraser Island and Cooloola are remnants of sandmasses once stretching 30 km east. Major dune-building continued in episodes as sea levels rose and fell, forming a sequence of at least eight overlapping dune systems of different ages, some more than 500,000 years old—the world’s oldest recorded sequence. These processes continue shaping the sandmasses today.

Sandblows

Sandblows form when the vegetation on sand dunes is broken by fire, wind, severe storms, walkers, vehicles or a combination of these. Strong onshore winds drive sand from bare sandy areas, inland. Sand builds around nearby vegetation, eventually covering it and smothering it. Over time the sandblows extend inland and continue to engulf everything in their path at rates of up to one metre each year. Eventually shoreline vegetation recovers and recolonises behind the advancing sandblow. Fraser Island has 43 large sandblows in different stages of progression, some of which are accessible. Refer to the map for details.

Right: Lake Wabby is being engulfed by the advancing Hammerstone Sandblow.

Below: Knifeblade Sandblow—the largest on Fraser Island.
**Lakes in porous sand**

Fraser Island’s freshwater dune lakes have formed in sand and have crystal clear or amber-stained waters—tannins from decomposing vegetation. All of these lakes are low in nutrients and support limited aquatic life. Most have only two or three fish species.

**Perched lakes**, such as lakes Boomanjin, Birrabeen and McKenzie (Boorangoora) are the most frequently occurring type of lake on the island. They develop when an impermeable ‘hard pan’ of organic debris forms in a depression between dunes, enabling runoff and rainwater to collect. Perched lakes are separate from the influence of groundwater. They can be significantly reduced by evaporation in prolonged dry periods and fill again when good rainfall occurs.

**Window lakes**, such as Lake Wabby, are generally found at low elevations, forming where the ground surface dips into the watertable.

**Barrage lakes** form when a mobile sand dune dams a watercourse or encroaches on a lake, usually in younger dunes close to the coast. Lake Wabby is both a window and a barrage lake.

The world’s largest perched lake, Lake Boomanjin (200 ha), and some of the world’s highest lakes, Boomerang Lakes (120 m above sea level), are found on the island.

**Seabirds and shorebirds**

Seabirds and shorebirds are a vibrant feature of this World Heritage area. They occupy a range of habitats, including the mouths of creeks and estuaries, rocky ocean foreshores, sand spits and sandy beaches.

Significant numbers of different tern species and resident shorebirds, such as sooty and Australian pied oystercatchers, red-capped plovers and beach stone-curlews, are a familiar sight on the island’s beaches throughout the year. However, it is the warmer months that generate a windfall for bird watchers. Each year, having travelled up to 30 000 km, long-distance migratory shorebirds gather in great numbers at critical sites along the island’s sandy shores and throughout the Great Sandy Strait.

Shorebirds feed in the intertidal zone at low tide, day and night. Long-distance migratory birds must gain sufficient weight in preparation for their northern hemisphere breeding season. All sea and shorebirds must rest and feed as their energy budgets are critically tight. These birds require protection. Even one disturbance can put birds at risk by burning energy crucial for surviving tough migrations and weather conditions. Constant rising and settling from disturbances contributes to exhaustion, leaving these birds more vulnerable to death.

Give all birds a wide berth. Observe shorebirds and seabirds from a distance. Resident shorebirds—those that do not migrate—rely on local areas for breeding and feeding. Their well-camouflaged nests are positioned above the high water mark. Help prevent damage to nests and eggs, and limit disturbance, by keeping to established tracks and roads, and avoid driving along or above the high tide mark.
Lake Wabby
Lake Wabby—the island’s deepest lake—lies at the advancing edge of Hammerstone Sandblow. This popular site is accessed either from the beach via a circuit track or from a lookout accessed from Cornwells Break Road.

Other lakes
Visit other lakes to avoid crowds at lakes McKenzie and Wabby. Most popular are lakes Allom, Boomanjin, Birrabeen, Garawongera and Ocean Lake.

The headlands
Waddy Point and Middle Rocks offer spectacular views. Spot marine turtles, sharks and stingrays coasting by or, in season, humpback whales. Indian Head (Tukkee) is a culturally significant site; please respect the wishes of the Butchulla people and do not walk up this headland.
Driving

A network of sandy tracks allows visitors to explore the impressive natural features and diverse cultural heritage that form Fraser Island. Take time to plan outings thoroughly and always keep tides and time in mind. Driving on sand takes longer than on normal roads.

Inland tracks are suitable for high clearance four-wheel-drive vehicles only. Proceed with caution and drive to the conditions at all times. Following severe natural events, such as storms and fires, tracks may become impassable. To check road and beach conditions prior to travel, download the Fraser Island Conditions Report from www.nprsr.qld.gov.au.

Trailers and camper trailers are not recommended on inland tracks.

### Location at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location (refer to map in this brochure)</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Distance (minimum time, no stops)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Extra hints</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Lakes scenic drive</strong></td>
<td>Best direction: • Central Station → • Pile Valley → • Lake McKenzie → • Lake Wabby lookout → • eastern beach</td>
<td>30 km, allow 2 hrs</td>
<td>Experience the cool respite of Pile Valley, within an impressive stand of satinay trees with tall, deeply furrowed trunks. The clear waters of Lake McKenzie—shaded from white to dark blue—are lined by white silica sand beaches. From here, the inland track passes through mostly tall blackbutt-satinay forest, opening to scribbly gum and banksia woodland on route to the eastern beach. Stop at the Lake Wabby lookout. Take a short walk to view this impressive barrage lake and the Hammerstone Sandblow.</td>
<td>In peak periods (summer holidays and Easter), the road into Lake McKenzie may become congested and parking may not be available. At these times, try to arrive at Lake McKenzie before 10.30 am or after 3.00 pm to avoid delays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southern Lakes scenic drive</strong></td>
<td>Start at either end: • Dilli Village → • Lake Boomanjin → • Lake Benaroon → • Lake Birabeen → • Central Station</td>
<td>30 km, allow 2 hrs</td>
<td>The woodlands surrounding Lake Boomanjin feature scribbly gum and banksia trees, wallum heathlands and reedy swamps—all are a delight when in full bloom. Picnic at the tables provided before visiting the lakes or taking one of the many walks from Central Station day-use area.</td>
<td>Not suitable for vehicles towing trailers or camper trailers. Check tide times if planning to include the Eurong – Dilli Village beach drive as an extension of your trip. Avoid driving on the beach two hours either side of high tide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Garawongera scenic drive</strong></td>
<td>Start at either end: • Happy Valley → • Lake Garawongera → • Poyungan Valley</td>
<td>20 km, allow 1.5 hrs</td>
<td>This very rough track provides an enjoyable adventure as it meanders through tall closed forest close to Lake Garawongera. It continues through open mixed eucalypt woodland to the eastern beach. Enjoy a stopover at the lake and relax by the amber, tannin-stained waters, lined with reeds and melaleuca trees.</td>
<td>Only for experienced 4WD users with high clearance vehicles, good recovery and communication equipment. Expect no mobile phone reception. These plant communities are constantly changing, particularly when recovering from fire or high winds. Some sections of the road may be overgrown or blocked by recent tree falls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Forests scenic drive</strong></td>
<td>Start at either end: • Happy Valley → • Yidney Scrub → • Lake Allom → • eastern beach (south of The Pinnacles)</td>
<td>40 km, allow 2.5 hrs</td>
<td>From Happy Valley, veer north-west and head inland through brush box and kauri trees of Yidney Scrub. Discover the wonder and diversity of the island’s plant communities and its cultural heritage as this rough track winds through some more remote areas of wallum woodland and rainforest, past the Boomerang Lakes to the forest-fringed Lake Allom. A perfect place for time out. Picnic at the tables provided, not by the lake. Continue driving to Knifeblade Sandblow and take a short walk to the lookout. Next stop is the eastern beach just south of The Pinnacles.</td>
<td>Only for experienced 4WD users with high clearance vehicles, good recovery and communication equipment. These plant communities are constantly changing, particularly when recovering from fire or high winds. Some sections of the road may be overgrown or blocked by recent tree falls. Expect no mobile phone reception. If travelling back along the beach, avoid driving on the beach two hours either side of high tide.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Walking

An extensive system of walking tracks offers a pleasant way to explore the finer elements of the island’s tranquil beauty. Tracks are mostly well-defined, with a firm and stable sandy surface. Expect some sections of soft sand, which can make walking slow and tiring. Read the “Staying safe” section in this brochure.

Distances and times provided here are estimates only. Allow extra time for rest stops and meal breaks. If staying overnight on the Fraser Island Great Walk, ensure you arrive at your camp well before dark.

If the track crosses a sandblow and you choose to continue, consider your safety. Take enough drinking water and walk this section in the cooler part of the day.

### Walks at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Walk time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dilli Village</td>
<td>Wongi Sandblow</td>
<td>8.4 km (return)</td>
<td>3–4 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Markwell’s Break circuit</td>
<td>21.6 km (circuit)</td>
<td>7–9 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(return along eastern beach)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Boomanjin</td>
<td>Lake Benaroon</td>
<td>7.2 km (one way)</td>
<td>2.5–3.5 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Benaroon</td>
<td>Central Station</td>
<td>7.5 km (one way)</td>
<td>2.5–3.5 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Station</td>
<td>Wanggoolba Creek Boardwalk</td>
<td>0.9 km (circuit)</td>
<td>0.5–1 hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pile Valley circuit</td>
<td>4.6 km (circuit)</td>
<td>1.5–2 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basin Lake</td>
<td>5.6 km (return)</td>
<td>2–2.5 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Be prepared for an initial steep climb,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lake McKenzie via Pile Valley</td>
<td>11.3 km (one way)</td>
<td>3.5–4.5 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lake McKenzie circuit (via Pile Valley)</td>
<td>17.8 km (circuit)</td>
<td>6–8 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lake Birrabeen</td>
<td>12.8 km (return)</td>
<td>4.5–6.5 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Euroong</td>
<td>21.2 km (return)</td>
<td>7–9 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake McKenzie (Boorangoora)</td>
<td>Kingfisher Bay</td>
<td>12.7 km (one way)</td>
<td>4–6 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lake Wabby</td>
<td>11.9 km (one way)</td>
<td>4–5 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingfisher Bay</td>
<td>Dundonga Creek mouth</td>
<td>3 km (return)</td>
<td>1–1.5 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>McKenzie’s Jetty circuit</td>
<td>6.6 km (circuit)</td>
<td>2–3 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKenzie’s Jetty</td>
<td>McKenzie’s Mill circuit</td>
<td>1.4 km (circuit)</td>
<td>0.5–1 hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Wabby lookout car park (off Cornwells Break Road)</td>
<td>Lake Wabby lookout</td>
<td>900 m (return)</td>
<td>30 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Wabby</td>
<td>Lake Wabby circuit</td>
<td>3.1 km (return)</td>
<td>1–1.5 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Wabby beach access</td>
<td>Lake Wabby circuit</td>
<td>4.8 km (return)</td>
<td>2–3 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lake Wabby lookout circuit</td>
<td>7.2 km (return)</td>
<td>3–4 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(via Lake Wabby)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley of the Giants</td>
<td>Giant tallowood</td>
<td>2.6 km (return)</td>
<td>1–1.5 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Giant satinay</td>
<td>7.3 km (return)</td>
<td>2.5–3.5 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Garawongera</td>
<td>Bogimbah historical walk</td>
<td>15.6 km (return)</td>
<td>5–7 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Gorge (from the eastern beach)</td>
<td>Rainbow Gorge</td>
<td>1.9 km (return)</td>
<td>1 hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eli Creek</td>
<td>Eli Creek boardwalk</td>
<td>400 m (return)</td>
<td>15 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knifeblade Lookout car park</td>
<td>Knifeblade lookout</td>
<td>260 m (return)</td>
<td>6 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Allom car park</td>
<td>Lake Allom</td>
<td>1.4 km (circuit)</td>
<td>0.5–1 hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Forest scenic drive</td>
<td>Boomerang Lakes</td>
<td>530 m (return)</td>
<td>12 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boomerang Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Forest scenic drive</td>
<td>Lake Coomboo</td>
<td>2.2 km (one way)</td>
<td>45 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lake Coomboo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Forest scenic drive</td>
<td>Happy Valley Road entry point</td>
<td>Forest walk (via Lake Coomboo and Hidden Lake)</td>
<td>12.4 km (one way)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundubara</td>
<td>Lake Bowwarry</td>
<td>11 km (one way)</td>
<td>3–4 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(no camping available at the lake)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wungul Sandblow walk</td>
<td>2 km (return)</td>
<td>45 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wungul Sandblow circuit</td>
<td>5.5 km (circuit)</td>
<td>2–3 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Rocks (Berebbarre/Callah)</td>
<td>Champagne Pools boardwalk and viewing platform</td>
<td>800 m (one-way)</td>
<td>30 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waddy Point</td>
<td>Waddy Point headland</td>
<td>1.8 km (one-way)</td>
<td>45 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Lake</td>
<td>Cypress circuit</td>
<td>900 m (circuit)</td>
<td>30+ mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy Cape</td>
<td>Sandy Cape gate to lighthouse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Be prepared for a steep climb and no facilities at lighthouse.</td>
<td>2.4 km (return)</td>
<td>80 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sandy Cape gate to bunkers</td>
<td>1.2 km (return)</td>
<td>30 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bunkers to graves</td>
<td>1.2 km (return)</td>
<td>30 mins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A relic from the Mesozoic, 200 million years ago, the giant fern Angiopteris reputedly has the largest fronds of any fern on earth—up to eight metres in length.
**Survive your drive**

All road rules apply. Conditions change.

- **Inland roads**: 30 km/hr
- **Beach pedestrian areas**: 30 km/hr
- **Eastern beach**: 80 km/hr
- **Hook Point inland road**: 50 km/hr
- **Hook Point beach safety areas**: 40 km/hr

**NOTE**: Carree and Diray camping zones are semi-remote and have no facilities.

**NOTE**: Access to lighthouse by walking only.

**NOTE**: Teebing camping zone is a remote area. Visitors must be self-sufficient. Access only by hiking or boat.

**NOTE**: Moon Point to Towoi Creek—soft, boggy sand; potentially dangerous. Zoned semi-remote, no facilities.

**Be croc wise**

Estuarine crocodile sightings have been reported on the west coast of Fraser Island and the Great Sandy Strait.

- Camp at least 50 metres from the water’s edge.
- Never clean fish or discard fish or food scraps near the water’s edge, campsites or boat ramps.
- Take care when launching or retrieving your boat.

**Legend**

- National park
- Other lands
- 4WD track
- Minor 4WD track
- Walking track
- No beach driving
- Great/Walk*
- Central Lakes scenic drive
- Southern Lakes scenic drive
- Lake Garawongera scenic drive
- Northern Forests scenic drive
- Beach camping zone
- Bookable camping zone

*35* Distance (kilometres)

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**Great Sandy National Park**

- **Sandy Cape Lighthouse**
- **Rooney Point**
- **Towoi Creek**
- **Sandy Cape**
- **Diray**
- **Beach pedestrian areas**
- **Eastern beach**
- **Hook Point inland road**
- **Hook Point beach safety areas**

**Caution**: Deep wash-outs at mouth of Eli Creek. Beach passable 2 hours either side of low tide.

**Great Sandy Marine Park**

- **Boomerang Lakes**
- **Worangong Creek**
- **Coombool Rocks**
- **Knifeflame Sandblow**
- **Morgan Rocks**
- **Sandblow Lake**
- **Corroboree**
- **Red Canyon**
- **Sandy Cape**
- **Wathyumba**
- **Ocean Lake**

**Using the map**: Walk topographic map can be purchased from Queensland Government online bookshop at [www.bookshop.qld.gov.au](http://www.bookshop.qld.gov.au) or phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68) for over-the-counter sales points.

Visit [www.derm.qld.gov.au/parks/great-sandy-marine](http://www.derm.qld.gov.au/parks/great-sandy-marine) for further information and zoning maps or pick up a copy at one of the QPWS permit issuing offices.

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**Heron Bay**

- **Yidney Rocks**
- **Ngkala Rocks**
- **Middle Rocks**
- **Diray Rocks**
- **Worry Rock**
- **Hook Point**
- **Yidney Creek**
- **Wuyungünü Rocks**
- **Wunjulu Rocks**
- **Worlarie Creek**
- **Kooloom Rocks**
- **Coongul Creek**
- **Boomerang Creek**
- **Worallie Creek**
- **Burad**
- **Woddy Point**
- **Towoi Creek**
- **Burad**
- **Carrée**

**Access only by hiking or boat.**
Survive your drive

All road rules apply. Conditions change.

- Inland roads 30 km/hr
- Speed limits: 30 km/hr
- Beach pedestrian areas
- Carre (Hook Point) inland road 50 km/hr
- Hook Point beach safety areas 40 km/hr
- Sandy Cape Lighthouse
  - Access by walking only
- Sandy Cape

NOTE: Carre and Diray camping zones are semi-dedicated and have no facilities.

No vehicle zone: Beach driving is not permitted.

- Diray from Towoi Creek to Sandy Cape Lighthouse gate
- Bi croc Wise Island and the Great Sandy Strait. Estuarine crocodile sightings have been reported on the west coast of Fraser South.

- Rooney Point
- Pacific Ocean

- Teebing camping zone is a remote area. Visitors must be self-sufficient.

- Never clean fish or discard fish or food scraps near the water's edge, campsites or boat ramps.

- Take care when launching or retrieving your boat.

- Camp at least 50 metres from the water's edge.

- Never swim in the ocean.

- Parking prohibited

Great Sandy National Park

The Fraser Island Section of Great Sandy National Park is surrounded by Great Sandy Marine Park. Visit www.derm.qld.gov.au/parks/great-sandy-marine for further information and zoning maps or pick up a copy at one of the QPWS permit issuing offices.
Camping

Fraser Island offers a diverse range of camping experiences in impressive natural settings. Choose from informal beach camping zones to formal, fenced camping areas with facilities. For a more remote, walk-in only camping experience, try the walkers’ camps along the Fraser Island Great Walk.

Fire

Fires are prohibited in the Fraser Island Recreation Area. Hefty penalties apply. A fully self-contained cooking or heating appliance, preferably using gas or fuel, can be used at all camping areas unless a total fire ban is in place. The appliance must use only manufactured fuel, must be 20 cm off the ground, and must be for cooking and/or heating only. Manufactured fuel does not include timber or wood.

Camping areas

Formalised camping areas have defined camp sites, water (treat before drinking) and toilets. Most have gas barbecues, deep sinks for washing dishes and information displays. All formalised camping areas have a 9.00 pm noise curfew and generators are not permitted. Bring $1 coins for showers.

Informal camping zones on the eastern beach are located behind foredunes and have no facilities. They are clearly signposted and marked on the map in this brochure. Camp only where permitted and at least 50 m from watercourses. Vehicle access is by formed entrance tracks only.

Western beach camping areas are marked on the map and offer quiet, wilderness experiences. Many are accessible by boat.

Small generators are allowed to be used in these areas between 9.00 am and 9.00 pm.

Highly recommended areas include Garulim and Dulara and Cornwells camping zone.

Walkers’ camps

Small, minimalist camping areas are provided for walkers on the Fraser Island Great Walk. Vehicle-based camping is not allowed. Facilities can be 150–200 m from camp.

Large groups

Large groups (20–40 people) are encouraged to book group camping areas at Dundubara, Waddy Point, Central Station campgrounds and within Cornwells camping zone.

Specific site bookings

Permits booked under ‘Beach and other camping’ are not valid for Waddy Point, Dundubara, Wathumba, Central Station, One Tree Rocks, Coolooloi, Midyim, Garulim or Dulara. Book these areas by selecting them—if booking online—or by asking for them specifically when purchasing camping permits. Permits for ‘Beach and other camping’ cover camping at all other camping areas on the island. See back page for booking details.

Legend

- Vehicle camping
- Boat camping
- Boat ramp
- Walkers’ camping area
- Off-road camper trailer or trailer
- Toilets
- Picnic area
- Gas barbecue
- Water (treat before drinking)
- Showers
- Telephone
- Dishwashing area
- Walking track
- Ranger station
- Fire rings
- Rubbish bins
- Food storage lockers
- No generators permitted

Camping at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Station</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /></td>
<td>Set in rainforest. Accommodates camper trailers and large groups. Separate day-use area with gas barbecues and phone nearby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundubara</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /></td>
<td>Set in coastal woodland close to the eastern beach. Accommodates camper trailers and large groups. Day-use area nearby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waddy Point top campground</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /></td>
<td>Set in coastal woodland up behind Binngih Sandblow. Day-use area nearby. Sheltered from south-east winds. Accommodates camper trailers and large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waddy Point beachfront campground</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /></td>
<td>Set behind the foredunes, among casuarina trees. Accommodates vehicle camping with some trailer parking.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lake Boomanjin</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /></td>
<td>Set in open forest. Walkers’ camp and separate day-use area close by.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wathumba</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /></td>
<td>Northern Fraser Island on the western beach. Open or shady sites. Mosquitoes and sandflies are always around, especially in warmer, wetter months.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ungowa</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="fenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /> <img src="image" alt="unfenced" /></td>
<td>Southern Fraser Island on the western beach. Open or shady sites. Mosquitoes and sandflies are always around, especially in warmer, wetter months. Treat water from tanks before drinking.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fire
Fires are prohibited in the Fraser Island Recreation Area. High penalties apply. See page 12 for advice on appropriate cooking appliances.

Animals (including domestic pets) are not permitted within the national park
Dogs and other domestic animals can destroy ecosystems and kill wildlife.

Be warned!
Dogs and other domestic animals are not permitted on Fraser Island or north of the township of Teewah in the Cooloola Recreation Area. Penalties apply, even if your dog is travelling in the vehicle.

Come in clean
Before boarding the barge, clean your vehicle and scrub the tyres to remove seeds and soil. Clean up your camping and fishing gear. Introduced animals, plants, plant materials, insects or soil can cause huge environmental problems, from which some areas may never recover.

Leave no trace
Untreated urine and faeces promote unnatural levels of bacterial and algal growth wherever they are deposited.

Use toilets provided or bring a chemical toilet. Chemical toilet waste disposal facilities are marked on the map. Never tip this waste into other toilets. It kills the bacteria that help to decompose the waste in the hybrid toilets used on the island.

If bush toileting is absolutely necessary, bury all faecal matter and used toilet paper in a hole at least 50 cm deep and 50 m from any watercourse or lake. Remember to stay dingo-safe and never go alone. Bag and bin all sanitary items and nappies.

Also, keep soaps, toothpastes, creams and detergents away from lakes and streams.

Camp right
In beach camping zones, camp behind the foredunes in the area designated.

• Camp at least 50 m from streams and lakes.
• Use existing camp sites.
• Never dig trenches, or damage vegetation as everything is protected.
• Never burn or bury rubbish. Take it home or place it in bins provided.

Fish right*
• Keep fish, bait and berley in sealed containers away from dingoes.
• Bury fish remains and unused bait just below high tide mark. Dig a deep hole (at least 50 cm) and cover waste with sand.
• Dispose of used bait bags and unwanted fishing line in bins.
• Fish cleaning and offal disposal is prohibited in all campgrounds, camping areas, and along sections of the eastern beach, where signposted.
• All freshwater fish are protected on Fraser Island.
• Fishing or collecting bait in lakes and streams is not permitted.
• Learn more about the Great Sandy Marine Park at <www.nprsr.qld.gov.au>.

Pack light
• Reduce packaging and bring products with lightweight, crushable packaging (e.g. aluminium cans).
• Avoid bringing too much glass as it can start bushfires and, once broken, is dangerous.
• Take rubbish home. If not, place rubbish in the bins, not the bush.

Leave no hazardous waste. Chemicals, batteries, used oil, paints, tyres and materials containing asbestos are not accepted. Remove these materials from the island and dispose of them properly. Penalties apply for illegal dumping.

Be dingo-safe at the bins and never go alone. If a bin is full, use another—never leave rubbish lying around even in fenced areas—and close the gate behind you.

Recycling and rubbish
All waste transfer stations have separate recycling bins. See map for locations. Only use the yellow top bins for recyclables—whole glass bottles, plastic containers, clean paper, aluminium and steel cans, and cardboard.

Please do not contaminate the recycling bins with broken glass, soft plastics (e.g. plastic bags), waxed cardboard or food scraps.

Extra hints
• Sand pegs, tarpaulins, extra poles, ropes and torches come in handy.
• Bring coins: hot showers ($1), public telephones (50c, 20c)
• Mobile phones have limited range.
• Bring small sealable canisters for cigarette butts. Bin your butts.
• Leave firearms and fireworks at home.
• Chainsaws cannot be used. Penalties apply.

Generators
Generators are not permitted in formalised camping areas. This includes Waddy Point beachfront campground. Generators with a sound rating up to 65 decibels (2.0 Kva) may be used in beach camping areas between 9.00 am and 9.00 pm, unless signposted otherwise.
Sand driving safety

Fraser Island’s sand tracks are rough and are only suitable for high clearance 4WD vehicles. Beach access tracks are often soft and dry. Drivers of all-wheel drive vehicles, vehicles with low clearance, or vehicles towing trailers, boats or vans may have serious difficulty and can become stuck, holding up traffic for hours.

Driving on sand is very different to driving on normal roads. Take time to adjust to the vehicle’s handling ability in sand. Be alert to hazards, including washouts, particularly after heavy rain and rough seas. Wave action may expose dangerous rocks.

All road rules apply as the beach and all vehicle tracks are designated roads. Keep to the left of oncoming vehicles. Obey all speed limits and wear seatbelts at all times. Use indicators when overtaking, turning or pulling out from a parked position. Police patrol regularly. Speed checks and breath testing can happen at any time of day or night.

Giving way. Most tracks are narrow and carry two-way traffic. Slow down and follow vehicles at a safe distance. Stay alert for oncoming traffic, especially around bends. When safe, give way to buses, trucks, vehicles with trailers and vehicles travelling downhill. Passing bays are frequent. Where possible, drive forwards into them.

Be aware of aircraft that also use the beach. Planes must land on firm sand close to the water’s edge. Vehicles must give way and move to the upper beach, but not onto vegetated dunes.

Planning ahead

Good preparation is essential. Mishaps on Fraser Island can be costly. Rescues are expensive and difficult and may impact on fragile ecosystems.

Vehicles

Fraser’s sandy tracks and beaches are 4WD only. All vehicles—including motorbikes—must have a current RAM vehicle access permit, purchased before arriving on the island and fixed to the left side of the windscreen. Details of where to purchase permits may be found on the back of this brochure. All vehicles must be road registered.

Vehicles with low clearance may find inland tracks impassable. Ensure the vehicle is mechanically sound. Pack spares, water, tyre gauges, air pump, tow rope, snatch strap, D shackles and a shovel. Load the vehicle evenly.

Drinking water

Bring drinking water and containers. Water may be collected from the taps at Central Station, Dundubara and Waddy Point camping and day-use areas, and at a tap on the beach in front of Eurong Information Centre. All tap, lake or stream water must be treated prior to drinking. Pack water treatment tablets or boil water for at least 5–10 minutes.

Fuel stoves

Bring a fuel stove for cooking. Test it before leaving on your trip and never use in a confined space, such as a tent.

First-aid kit and prescription medicines

There is no pharmacy or resident doctor on the island. Bring adequate supplies of any prescription drugs you need and a well-equipped first-aid kit. It’s wise to have at least one person with a current first-aid certificate in your group.

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Remember four things when driving on the beach:
1. All road rules apply on beaches.
2. Watch out for kids.
3. Don’t drink and drive.
4. Don’t swerve suddenly—slow is safe.
Check beach conditions before setting out and know the tide times. Best beach driving is around low tide—high tides can cover the entire beach, waves washing up to the foredunes, leaving no option but to drive through salt water. This is dangerous. Vehicles may sink, roll over or be quickly flooded by the rising tide.

Do not drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs. You need to be constantly alert when driving on the island.

Engage 4WD on the barge before arriving on the island and lock hubs if applicable. Select low gears for soft, dry sand. Reducing tyre pressure assists in maintaining traction in deep, soft sand. Keep within the manufacturer’s specifications. Avoid sharp turns and sudden braking on tyres with reduced pressure. Reinflate the tyres to specifications when driving on harder sand or sealed surfaces. A facility to re-inflate tyres is available at the Eurong Resort shop. A charge applies.

Never carry passengers outside the vehicle cabin or in utility trays. All vehicles, including motor bikes, must be road registered and their drivers licensed. Obey speed signs located on the upper dunes of beaches.

• 80 km/hr (maximum) on the eastern beach.
• 30 km/hr on inland roads and beach pedestrian areas.
• 50 km/hr on Hook Point inland road.

Remember, at times, a safer driving speed may be lower than the signed speed limit.

Travel around low tide and avoid driving the two hours either side of high tide. Always drive to suit the conditions; some areas are more affected by tidal activity and onshore winds than others.

Stick to defined tracks across dunes. It is illegal to drive on sand dunes as it damages the vegetation and can cause dune erosion.

Avoid night driving. Help can be hours away and you may be difficult to find.

Go slow and stay alert for pedestrians and fishers using the beach.

Driving on the western beach is not recommended

Much of the western beach is permanently closed to vehicle access, protecting key bird habitats and preventing people from driving in dangerous areas. Check maps for details and do not enter these areas.

Weed banks lie buried beneath the sand along the western beach (and occasionally on the eastern beach) and may deceive even experienced drivers. Vehicles may sink quickly. Tow trucks are costly and many hours away. Drive with another 4WD vehicle or enjoy a walk instead.

All wildlife is protected. Give way to dingoes, shorebirds and all other wildlife. Approach slowly, and carefully drive around them.

Caravans are not recommended on Fraser Island.

Don’t take stupid risks!

Help can be hours away as rescues are complicated in remote areas. Stay alert and stay alive.

It can be difficult towing trailers, because conditions at some barge landings and on inland tracks can be soft and boggy. Some places are notorious, especially the Indian Head bypass and most access tracks to and from the eastern beach. The type of 4WD, clearance, load and sand driving experience combined with beach and track conditions will determine towing comfort and places you may be able to access.

Be careful crossing creeks, especially Eli, Wyuna and Coongul creeks. Large volumes of water create steep creek banks. If safe, before crossing any creek, walk through to check water depth and softness of sand. Never stop a vehicle midstream; it may sink or stall. Never attempt to cross Wathumba and Towoi creeks or Moon Point estuaries.

Avoid top-loading! Top-loaded vehicles topple easily. Pack light, pack right and stow heavy gear low inside the vehicle. Distribute the load evenly and do not overload vehicles. The weight of passengers plus gear must be under the vehicle’s load rating.

It is illegal to load luggage on the roof of a 4WD hire vehicle. All 4WD hire vehicles must:

• carry no more than eight occupants, including the driver
• have all luggage securely stowed inside the vehicle, not on the roof.

Pied oyster-catchers feed close to the water’s edge. A pair mates for life and has a certain territorial distance along the beach, which they are hesitant to leave, sometimes flying across or back towards a vehicle that has disturbed them. Drive carefully around any shorebirds. They are a part of this beautiful island.
Staying safe

Staying safe is your responsibility. Stay close (within arms reach) to your children, watch out for vehicles on the beach and treat all water before drinking.

Park closures and warnings

Walking tracks, roads and camp sites will be closed for scheduled maintenance and during extreme weather events, such as wildfires and floods. Before leaving home, check the Fraser Island Conditions Report and current Park alerts at <www.nprsr.qld.gov.au>.

Walking safety

• Choose walks that suit your group’s fitness and time limits.
• Stay with children at all times.
• Follow the ‘Be dingo-safe!’ guidelines.
• Walk in groups. Never walk alone.
• Stay on formed walking tracks and do not shortcut.
• Avoid walking after heavy rain.
• Carry a first-aid kit and know how to use it.
• Carry sufficient drinking water.
• Allow plenty of time to reach your destination well before dark.
• Wear sturdy footwear, not thongs.
• Dress to suit the weather forecast.
• Protect yourself from the sun and insect bites.
• Avoid walking in the hottest part of the day, especially over sandblows*.
• Look for and observe all signs.
• Long-distance walkers should also take a map, compass, personal locator beacon and sufficient food for their trip.
• Have an emergency plan** if things go wrong.

* Walking over sandblows or up steep sections of tracks can be very tiring. On hot days, some people have suffered fatigue and heat exhaustion. Plan for your own safety.
** Long-distance walkers should leave a current emergency plan with a reliable adult. Tell them of any last minute changes because that person, not rangers, will need to alert police if you are overdue.

Be dingo-safe!

Dingo safety guidelines are summarised on the back page of this brochure. For more detailed information “The dingoes of Fraser Island” brochure is available online and from information centres.

Avoid a dingo attack

Make sure everyone in your group follows the “no feeding” rules—never feed dingoes, deliberately or inadvertently. Each small oversight makes a dingo gradually more fearless of people. Your actions DO make a difference.

Dingoes move fast. Stay alert and never let your children out of your sight or sleep in a tent without adults.

You must NEVER feed dingoes anywhere on Fraser Island. It is illegal and hefty fines apply. People walking alone have been threatened and nipped by dingoes. Stay in small groups and ensure you each carry a stick.

When dingoes come close, stay calm and don’t run. Most dingoes are curious and if you do not excite them or encourage them to come closer, they will wander off.

Dingoes chew through ropes and elastic straps. They can open zips and may also rip through tents, mesh screens and tarpaulins to get food and rubbish. Dingoes are agile—never leave unsecured food or rubbish on top of your vehicle. Secure food and rubbish in strong boxes and ice boxes using flat ratchet straps (even when boating).

Leave your camp site tidy—that is, boring to dingoes—with no loose towels, dish cloths, sponges or fluttering bags to attract them. Secure tent zips with clips or carabiners.

Picnicking? Do not take food or drink (other than water) to lake shores. Picnics at the tables provided, or out of the back of your car if you stop for a meal on the beach. Put everything back into your vehicle and close it before you go to the lake or fishing on the beach. Picnics on the ground can be dangerous as the food, and you and your children, are at or lower than dingo height. This places a dingo in a dominant position and it may threaten or attack to get your food. People, especially children, caught in these situations can be severely bitten.

Staying in a house? Lock the bin lids or store bins inside and ensure house doors cannot be pushed open.

Fishing? Secure bait, berley and catch in sealed containers in a vehicle or on your person. Beach buckets are not secure. Fish cleaning is prohibited in camp sites. Bury and cover fish remains in a deep hole (at least 50 cm), just below the high tide mark. If buried too close to low water, offal will gradually re-surface. Do this when dingoes are NOT around, so they do not associate the scraps with people.

Encourage others to be dingo-safe. Report any negative incidents* and details of rule-breakers to rangers as soon as possible. Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) anytime.

* Negative incidents are when one or more dingoes steal something, come close and threaten or attack. These can be (in order of severity):
  • following
  • tearing tents
  • stealing property
  • circling
  • lunging
  • chasing
  • bailing up or “herding” people into a lake or the ocean
  • nipping
  • biting
  • savagely attacking.

Dingoes can open ice boxes and plastic storage containers.

Keep food in strong, lockable and secure containers with heavy-duty flat straps.
Driving safety
Slow down when passing pedestrians, beachgoers and wildlife. They often cannot hear approaching vehicles above the sound of the surf and wind. Vehicles must give way to pedestrians in shared zones. All wildlife is protected.

Stay alert when driving on the island. Crashes have been caused by reckless driving or silly pranks. Passengers have suffered serious spinal injuries in vehicles travelling too fast for the track or beach conditions. If you feel unsafe with your driver, say something. Slow is safe!

Inland tracks are suitable for high clearance vehicles only. Proceed with caution and drive to the conditions at all times. Following severe natural events, such as storms and fires, tracks may become impassable. Check road and beach conditions prior to travel. Trailers and camper trailers are not recommended on inland tracks.

Seatbelts
Everyone must wear seatbelts when travelling in the vehicle; it’s the law!

A driver (and any passenger over the age of 16) breaking these laws risks a $300 fine and (for Australians) three demerit points. The driver will also have to pay an additional $300 for every passenger not wearing a seatbelt, regardless of the passenger’s age.

Sand slips are silent
Exposed sand dunes and sand cliffs are unstable and can collapse without warning. Climbing on, sliding down or digging into them is dangerous and can lead to serious injury or death. Never allow children to play near or on sand dunes and sand cliffs.

Water safety
Swimming in lakes or the ocean is not recommended. People have suffered serious injuries and death in water-related accidents. There are no patrolled beaches on the island.

- Always stay with children when near water.
- Do not swim in the ocean. It is not patrolled and sharks and rips are common.
- Do not dive into water. Serious injuries have occurred.
- Stay away from rocks; they are slippery. Surf and swell can wash you away.
- Do not dam or swim in creeks or soaks.
- Do not dive or jump into creeks or lakes as submerged obstacles can be anywhere.
- Power boats and vehicles are not permitted in lakes or streams.

Fish bright at night
- If fishing at night, consider using high visibility vests and glow sticks to warn approaching vehicles.
- Stick reflective tape on your fishing gear and buckets.
- Park your vehicle on the upper part of the beach at 90 degrees to the beach, out of the traffic lanes.
Extreme weather events

Take note of weather forecasts. Some areas on Fraser Island can become flooded or isolated due to extreme events—cyclones, bushfires, tsunami.

Check weather forecasts at <www.bom.gov.au>.

Bushfires
Fires are prohibited on Fraser Island—hefty penalties apply.

Bushfires can pose a threat to walkers and remote campers. They can occur without warning so be aware of, and prepare for, the dangers. If there is a bushfire, follow the track to the nearest set down or pick up point, road, beach, lake or creek for refuge. Large logs, a ditch or burnt ground can also provide protection. Avoid areas of heavy fuel, such as deep, thick bushland, and stay low to the ground where the air is coolest and contains the least smoke.

In extreme fire conditions, walking tracks and camping areas may be closed at short notice for your personal safety. Never enter closed areas. Be vigilant with fuel stoves, gas lights and lanterns and do not use them or generators during fire bans or prohibitions—declared during high fire danger periods. Tiny sparks can cause large bushfires.

Rangers conduct planned fuel reduction burning each year. Please observe all signs. If you see a fire, alert a ranger or the police as soon as possible. Report arson to police immediately.

Tsunami, cyclones and extreme tides
A tsunami is a large destructive sea wave (or series of waves), caused by underground earthquakes, landslides or volcanic action. The wave hits the entire beach as a ‘swell’ of water many metres deep. It quickly inundates areas hundreds of metres inland, spreading as far as one kilometre. It will retreat, sometimes gradually, pulling anything in its way back out to sea. A tsunami forms so quickly that first warnings may only give you minutes to move to higher ground.

On hearing a tsunami warning:
Act immediately! You may have only minutes to respond.
Your life may be in danger if you are in the water, near the beach or estuaries, on jetties or in harbours. Move further than one kilometre inland from the beach or to higher ground (at least 10 m above sea level). If you are in a vessel in a harbour, an estuary or shallow coastal waters, secure your vessel and return to shore. Vessels already at sea should stay offshore in deep water.

During cyclones and floods
Do not stay in flooded or tide-affected areas. Move to higher ground quickly.

Beach driving conditions can deteriorate quickly during cyclones and water levels can rise quickly. Pack up and leave early.

Safety is our concern, but your responsibility.

⚠️ Warning!
Tsunami, cyclones and extremely high tides may occur in coastal areas.
Always tune to the local radio station for weather updates or tsunami warnings.
For further information, phone 1300 tsunami (1300 878 626) or search <www.bom.gov.au/tsunami>.
Useful contacts and information

QPWS information centres
These centres do not sell barge tickets.

Great Sandy Information Centre
240 Moorindil Street, Tewantin QLD 4565
8.00 am–4.00 pm (daily except Christmas Day)
After hours information available

Rainbow Beach Information Centre
Rainbow Beach Road, Rainbow Beach QLD 4581
8.00 am–4.00 pm (daily except Christmas Day)
After hours information available

Other permit issuing agents

Rainbow Beach
• Manta Ray Barges, 60 Rainbow Beach Road, Rainbow Beach, QLD 4581
  6.00 am–4.00 pm (Sat–Thurs)
  6.00 am–5.00 pm (Fri)
• Shell Service Station, 36 Rainbow Beach Road
  8.00 am–3.00 pm (daily)

Hervey Bay, River Heads, Fraser Island
• Fraser Coast (tourist) Visitor Information Centres
  • Hervey Bay Airport, Don Adams Drive, Urangan QLD 4655
  227 Maryborough–Hervey Bay Road, Urraween QLD 4655
  9.00 am–5.00 pm (Mon–Fri) 8.00 am–3.00 pm (Sat–Sun)
• Barge Ticket Hut at River Heads QLD 4655
  6.15 am–4.00 pm (daily, but closed 12.30–1.30 pm)
  Arrive 30 minutes early to get your permit before the barge leaves.
• Kingfisher Bay Resort, Reception, Fraser Island,
  24 hours daily

Useful contacts

In an emergency, call Triple Zero (000)
• If there is difficulty connecting to Triple Zero (000) from a mobile phone, try 112.
• Stay with the injured person—keep them calm and protect them from the elements.

Non-urgent reports:
Police: Eurong (07) 4127 9288
Ambulance: 13 12 33

Fraser Island dingo activity:
13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Barges:
Barge fares and tickets are not included in fees and bookings for camping or vehicle permits.
• Inskip to Fraser Island south (Hook Point): fares apply.
  Pay onboard. No bookings required.
  Enquiries to Manta Ray 0418 872 599.
• River Heads to Kingfisher Bay or Wanggoolba: fares apply.
  Advance bookings essential. Ph: 1800 227 437

Air services:
• Air Fraser (Hervey Bay) (07) 4125 3600
• Sunshine Aviation (Sunshine Coast)
  (07) 5450 0516 and 0427 512 718

Taxi service:
• Eurong (07) 4127 9188 and 0429 379 188 or <www.fraserservice.com.au>
• Rainbow Beach 13 TAXI (13 82 94) or <www.rainbowbeachtaxi.com.au>

Mechanical assistance:
• Eurong (07) 4127 9173 and 0427 279 173

Tow truck or recovery services:
• Eurong (07) 4127 9449, (07) 4127 9437 and 0428 353 164
Be dingo-safe!

- Always stay very close (within arm’s reach) to your children, even small teenagers.
- NEVER feed dingoes.
- Walk in groups.
- Secure food stores and ice boxes using flat ratchet straps (even when boating).
- Secure all rubbish in a closed vehicle or strong containers.
- Secure fishing bait, berley and catch in sealed containers or on your person.
- Follow dingo safety advice in brochures and signs.
- Never store food or food containers in tents.

If you feel threatened by a dingo:
- Stand up to your full height.
- Face the dingo.
- Fold your arms and keep eye contact.
- Calmly back away.
- If in pairs, stand back to back.
- Confidently call for help.
- Do not run or wave your arms.

If you are attacked by a dingo:
- Defend yourself aggressively; you are fighting for your life.
- Strike the dingo with an object, such as a stick, backpack or coat.

If bitten, immediately seek medical help and report the incident to a ranger as soon as possible.

Fires are prohibited on Fraser Island. Hefty penalties apply.

Permits
Purchase vehicle and camping permits well in advance when visiting Fraser Island—three months is recommended. While on the island, ensure permits are prominently displayed. Camping permits are neither needed nor valid for the private campgrounds at Dilli Village, K’gari and Cathedral Beach.

Bookings:

Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68) anytime. Mobile phone charges may apply.

Have credit card details handy, and ensure you pick up a current permit pack from information centres or permit-issuing agents. See inside back cover of this brochure.

Group activity permits
Group activity permits are required for weddings, some educational excursions and large, organised group activities. Check [www.nprsr.qld.gov.au](http://www.nprsr.qld.gov.au) for more information. Maximum group sizes and other conditions apply, depending on the proposed location and type of activity planned.

Further information
Visit us online at [www.nprsr.qld.gov.au](http://www.nprsr.qld.gov.au)

Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Cover: View looking south to Indian Head, Fraser Island. White-breasted sea-eagle (Haliaeetus leucogaster).

Enjoying a stroll along a beach section of the Fraser Island Great Walk.

This page: Lake Wabby; another Fraser Island icon.

All photos The Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing, unless otherwise credited.